

Technical Workshop 6: Impacted Communities

Meeting Summary

Sept. 17, 2020, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Zoom webinar

I. Meeting in brief

The Oregon Department of Environmental (DEQ) hosted the final of six virtual technical workshops on September 17, 2020 as part of the public engagement process for a program to cap and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Oregon. The purpose of the technical workshops is to introduce and frame key policy constructs and issues prior to beginning formal rulemaking. The sixth workshop was focused on environmental justice program design considerations and program costs/benefits for impacted communities.

The meeting was held from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm and included a combination of presentations from DEQ regarding program scope and opportunities for participants ask questions and provide comment. Agenda topics included:

- An opportunity for those who could not attend the entire meeting to provide comment
- Identifying Environmental Justice and impacted communities
- Designing an equitable process: scoping phase
- Designing an equitable process: rulemaking phase
- Climate impacts and greenhouse gas policy
- Emerging issues and remaining questions
- Adjourn meeting

All meeting materials and the presentation are posted on DEQ's website:

<https://www.oregon.gov/deq/ghgp/Pages/capandreduce.aspx>

II. Introduction

Sylvia Ciborowski, Kearns & West, opened the meeting by welcoming participants and reviewing webinar logistics. Sylvia acknowledged the wildfires occurring around the state and emphasized participants should take care of their safety first. She then invited Colin McConnaha, DEQ, to introduce the DEQ staff leading the development of the program. Colin also expressed concern for the safety of Oregonians affected by the wildfires and appreciation for the participation of those on the call.



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Oregon's air, land, and
water.*

Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, then discussed the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, stating that Oregon has many programs to reduce GHG emissions, but the state is not on track to do its part toward avoiding the worst impacts of climate change. Specifically, in Oregon, climate impacts include more frequent and intense wildfires, sea level rise, drought and heat, and reduce snowpack that impacts the overall water supply.

Lauren explained that the Executive Order (EO) 20-04, signed by Governor Kate Brown, directs state agencies to develop a suite of new programs to address climate change. DEQ is working to implement directives from the EO, including capping and reducing GHG emissions from key sectors. Specifically, DEQ is charged with taking actions necessary to cap and reduce GHG emissions consistent with science-based emissions reduction goals from sectors including large stationary sources, transportation fuels, including gasoline and diesel, and all other liquid and gaseous fuels including natural gas.

Lauren then shared additional details about the pre-rulemaking public engagement opportunities, including technical workshops that will take place in August and September and Town Halls that will take place in October. In addition to those formal opportunities for comment, DEQ is accepting written comments and conducting focused stakeholder meetings to address specific issues of interest and briefing organizations, as requested.

Next, Sylvia discussed the purpose and goals of the technical workshops. Specifically, DEQ hopes these workshops will be a place to discuss program design features and identify areas for attention during the rulemaking. DEQ is looking to gather input and establish a common understanding of priority issues, legal constraints, potential policy mechanisms, and implications.

Sylvia then reviewed the workshop agenda, laid out meeting ground rules designed to allow for open and respectful dialogue, and introduced participants who would provide opening remarks.

First, Amira Streeter, Natural Resources Policy Advisor in the office of Governor Kate Brown, discussed the importance of every state agency leaning into equity and justice in all of their work. Amira acknowledged historic disparities in Oregon and expressed support for promoting benefits and alleviating burdens among communities of color. Additionally, she noted the important role of the State of Oregon's Environmental Justice Task Force (EJTF). The task force encourages state agencies to give all people knowledge and access to improve decisions that affect environment and the health of all Oregonians. The public agencies named in the executive order have been meeting over the past couple of weeks and will continue to meet into early next year to determine how to bring accountability to front line communities when talking about climate change. This collaboration is intended to shape climate policy that benefits Environmental Justice (EJ) communities. The goal is to create a climate justice strategy by creating an inventory of programs, policies, planning and public participation processes, and enforcement practices, and provide potential improvements in research and data collection relating to the health and environmental exposure of vulnerable populations. The strategy is anticipated to be delivered to Governor Brown by January 2021. Amira provided a presentation to DEQ that will be posted online and distributed to the program listserv.

Next, Bob Collin, Vice Chair of the EJTF, spoke to the key aspects of EJTF's charge. The EJTF is comprised of volunteer members and was formed in 2007 under the direction of former Senator

Gordly. He noted that the EJTF serves as a bridge between the community and state government, with citizen advocates assigned to state agencies. Marginalized communities and state agencies are not always able to handle the depth and range of EJ problems, particularly in their solution and resolution. Currently, state agencies are directed to consider EJ impacts in decisions, and the EJTF is hoping to define how that should be implemented through legislation, the EJ for All Act. An annotated guide to the bill is available for review through EJTF. Bob said he was pleased to see this process and appreciated the opportunity to participate on behalf of EJTF.

Finally, Richard Whitman, Director of Oregon DEQ, thanked Amira and Bob for their comments and discussed DEQ's climate work. He began by expressing how important it is for DEQ to apply the expertise of front-line communities in a meaningful way. In addition to the workshops and upcoming town hall meetings, he mentioned that DEQ would be pleased to attend community group meetings to hear from them directly. Governor Brown also allocated resources to DEQ to help support engagement. Director Whitman added that although this work can seem incremental and detailed, fundamentally it is about transforming major parts of Oregon's economy and society. DEQ intends to make the best effort to minimize burdens to frontline communities. He encouraged participants to share their perspectives on challenges and proposed solutions, so the program could benefit the communities that were not taken care of in the past.

Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, then introduced the topic of focusing on environmental justice program design considerations and greenhouse gas policy impacts on impacted communities. During the workshop, DEQ hoped to gather input on how to define EJ and impacted communities, how DEQ should provide equitable opportunities for engagement in this program development process for these communities, identify the most pressing climate challenges these communities are facing, and to address those challenges through climate policy, such as cap and reduce.

III. Early input

Sylvia Ciborowski, Kearns & West, invited anyone who would not be able to stay for the duration of the meeting to provide early comment.

Meeting attendees provided the following comments and questions:

- An attendee representing tribal interests stated that DEQ should address needs of impacted communities, low income, communities of color, tribes, and others. There are those that are on the direct frontline and have been there for many years and they hope these regulations will benefit them. Additionally, they believed there was an overrepresentation of industry on the proposed Rulemaking Advisory Committee (RAC) and noted that tribes and communities of color are the ones being affected and need to have adequate representation on the RAC. Many of these communities need also resources to be able to communicate with their constituents. They also noted an upcoming opportunity for DEQ to meet with tribal interests.
 - Colin McConnaha, DEQ, said he appreciated the invitation and would look forward to learning more.
- Another attendee, representing the farming industry wanted DEQ to ensure they had an eye toward rural communities during the discussion of impacted communities. They noted that

they are concerned that investments could be made in more urban areas and rural Oregonians could be responsible for higher cost impacts in fuel and heating.

- An attendee representing an EJ organization stated that to meet the current crisis Oregon will need to follow the guidance of the people that are most harmed by climate emissions. The original harm has come to tribal communities, people of color, and low-income people. Fortunately, organizations that represent those communities are participating in the workshop and they are glad to see efforts to resource those organizations, but there are not enough resources available to adequately represent them. Requested that regulated entities be sidelined in program development process and impacted communities be centered.
- Another attendee representing a civil rights organization encouraged the group to think about how wealth and resources are only available because of siphoning of resources from the global south. Oregon should think not only about end product, but also about the sourcing of materials. For example, while electric vehicles can reduce GHG, they require cobalt for use in batteries. An increase in electric vehicles will increase cobalt mining and 60% is mined from the Congo, where child labor is prevalent.

IV. Identifying EJ and impacted communities

Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, provided a brief presentation to define potential ways impacted communities and environmental justice are identified. Oregon statute does not provide an official definition of impacted communities and the term can refer to underrepresented populations, rural communities and Oregonians who may disproportionately experience the impacts of climate change or greenhouse gas policy. Similarly, Oregon statutes do not provide an official definition of environmental justice. However, it is defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as “the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income with respect to development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies.”

To help guide conversation, Sylvia Ciborowski provided the following discussion questions to the group:

- Who should be considered as an environmental justice and impacted community in this policy context?
- What existing work or resources should DEQ consider when identifying environmental justice and impacted communities?

Meeting attendees provided the following comments and questions:

- An attendee representing an EJ organization noted that the EPA definition of environmental justice does not work because it says, “...regardless of race...”, which is a fundamental problem. It is important to be very cognizant and aware of those race related metrics. They suggested that Oregon should consider using the definition provided by the EJTF: “Oregon’s Environmental Justice Task Force defines EJ as equal protection from environmental and health hazards, and meaningful public participation in decisions that affect the environment in which people live, work, learn, practice spirituality, and play. EJ communities include minority and low-income communities, tribal communities, and other communities traditionally underrepresented in public process. Underrepresented communities

may include those with significant populations of youth, the elderly, or those with physical or mental disabilities.”

- An attendee representing an environmental organization agreed that the EPA definition was not sufficient.
- An attendee representing manufacturing stated that in other types of air quality rulemaking, the modeling shows the impacted communities are those often times closest to the facility when dealing with stationary sources. In this case, climate change is a global issue, and does not necessarily just impact those closest to the facility. It actually shows that areas on the coast and in rural areas are more impacted by climate change than those in the urban core. They recommended DEQ’s definition for impacted communities focus on these geographic areas.
 - Another attendee representing an environmental organization noted that they are sensitive to the fact that rural Oregon is at the frontlines of climate change. The problem is that with the COVID-19 crisis and wildfires, everyone feels they are on the frontlines. They stated the goal of EJ is to address certain communities in Oregon who have historically been more prejudicially treated by circumstances.
- Another attendee representing an EJ organization raised how Oregon might consider children as a vulnerable class. Medical research shows that children are more susceptible to health impacts.
- An attendee representing a civil rights organization noted that they do not support the term minority. It is important to be clear to mean Black, Indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) when referring to demographics related to ethnicity.
 - Another attendee representing an EJ organization reiterated support for avoiding the term minority.
- Another attendee representing an environmental organization noted that generalizations in some categories are more useful than others. Tribes and BIPOC are useful categories to focus on as part of EJ. Other categories like children and elderly tend to obscure other categories. They said the definition should be careful of categories that can re-center whiteness and should focus on intersectionality between categories. The State also needs to avoid creating a hierarchy between urban and rural areas. They added that it is also important to not just talk about people most affected by climate change, but also by pollution.
 - Another attendee supported viewing impacted communities using intersectionality and recommended “What is Critical Environmental Justice” by David Pellow as a resource.
- An attendee representing an EJ organization raised the issue of considering Native American tribes as an impacted community. DEQ must consider treaty rights, tribal sovereignty, and government-to-government relationships.
 - Director Richard Whitman, DEQ, noted that DEQ is making formal requests to each of the federally recognized tribes for government-to-government consultations. They will continue to confer directly with each of the sovereign tribes. Any representation of indigenous peoples on the RAC is supplementary to DEQ’s formal engagement with tribes. A staff report on DEQ’s website indicates the proposed structure of the RAC. The RAC will be providing important input to EQC, however the EQC is the final decision-maker. The EQC will determine RAC membership in November.
- Another attendee asked to clarify their understanding of impacted communities. Specifically, they believed the focus is on the impacts of climate change, not the impacts of the program on

communities. Additionally, they stated that they are struggling with the intersection of what DEQ will do with its rule and what the Public Utility Commission (PUC) will do. For example, if this rule ends up causing an increase in the cost of propane, they wondered if that was a reason not to the rule and not to have it, especially if the PUC or another agency is providing assistance.

- Colin said it was important to be mindful of both the impact of climate change and the program on communities. DEQ is also coordinating with PUC throughout the process and he was mindful of the point that they had additional tools that could play a role.
- An attendee representing the propane gas industry stated they believe their members and customers would be considered an impacted community. They noted that they operate with a cap and trade in California and that prices have gone up and have been passed down to the end user. They are also not regulated by PUC, so they should not be viewed as a utility.

Bob Collin, EJTF, said he appreciated the discussion and reflected on past discussions within the EJTF to develop a definition. He cautioned attendees to not become overwhelmed by process and suggested reviewing Wisconsin's program as well. His hope was that voices of communities of color would be included at every stage.

Director Whitman added that there are other agencies conducting climate work and working through these same issues, including the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD). DEQ is looking at this work to see how to create some consistency.

V. Designing an equitable process: scoping phase

Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, introduced the next discussion topic, beginning by discussing DEQ's three-phase public engagement process. In Phase 1, DEQ accepted written comment on the preliminary report to Governor Brown and conducted outreach to EJ organizations and tribes to seek input. To engage tribal communities, DEQ sent invitations for government-to-government consultations on the Preliminary Report in May 2020 and conducted briefings to the Legislative Commission on Indian Services. For Phase 2, DEQ is accepting written comment and is seeking input on the upcoming public town halls that will be held in October 2020. DEQ has also engaged with the EJTF and community leaders, participated on the Interagency Work Group on Impacted Communities, and has released a Request for Proposals to fund community-based organizations to build capacity to engage in this process.

To help guide conversation, Sylvia Ciborowski provided the following discussion questions to the group:

- How can DEQ provide equitable opportunities for participation by environmental justice and impacted communities during the remainder of the scoping phase?
- Specifically, how should DEQ promote and design the virtual town halls in October to provide an inclusive meeting?
- Do you have suggestions on the best ways for DEQ to reach Spanish-speaking audiences?

Meeting attendees provided the following comments and questions:

- An attendee representing an environmental organization suggested that in southern Oregon, there are organizations that are primarily involved in the Latino community and would encourage

DEQ to specifically contact those organizations and elicit them to reach out to the communities they serve.

- Another attendee noted that in rural Oregon, many people have limited internet, as do other low-income people. DEQ could record a YouTube presentation ahead of time or right after the first event, so community members can view it at their convenience after work. The presentation could also be provided in Spanish. They also suggested DEQ reach out to local radio stations, such as OPB.
 - Colin McConnaha, DEQ, noted that DEQ is intending to provide translated materials in Spanish and was unsure about the agency's ability to use YouTube.
 - Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, added that two of the meetings were scheduled beginning at 5 p.m. to encourage more participation from those working during the day.
 - An attendee representing an environmental organization requested that DEQ distribute the translated materials to attendees so they could forward to local communities.
 - Lauren noted that notice would be provided through the cap and reduce listserv.
- An attendee asked to clarify that those participating by phone would be able to provide comments.
 - Sylvia Ciborowski, Kearns & West, confirmed that attendees participating by phone would have the ability to provide comment.
- An attendee representing an EJ organization noted the importance of using less technical language in materials to make it more accessible.
 - Colin said that the materials would be edited for plain language.
- Another attendee representing an environmental organization stated that DEQ could make contacts with community action agencies across the state to publicize town hall meetings to low income individuals who might not normally hear about them.
- An attendee suggested live closed captioning and asked if DEQ could elaborate on the ways the information will be published.
 - Lauren stated that DEQ hopes to publish town hall materials in sufficient time before the event on the cap and reduce website. DEQ also has a subscription listserv where the public can receive notices and press releases from DEQ. The public can also follow DEQ on social media.
- An attendee asked about DEQ's Spanish translation policy.
 - Colin said he could not speak to DEQ's agency-wide approach, but the plan is to have translated materials available for the town halls. There is not a plan for simultaneous interpretation.

Sylvia Ciborowski, Kearns & West, reminded participants of the open invitation from DEQ to speak directly to community groups and to assist with outreach to constituents.

VI. Designing an equitable process: rulemaking phase

Next, Colin McConnaha, DEQ, introduced the topic of designing an equitable process during the upcoming rulemaking phase. He explained that the RAC must have representation from EJ communities to ensure proposed rules reflect communities' needs and concerns and that DEQ is also seeking input at this workshop on how to ensure the voices of EJ communities are heard during the

rulemaking. Colin then briefly reviewed DEQ's recommended RAC structure, explaining the thought process behind the size, balance, and capacity of the group.

To help guide conversation, Sylvia Ciborowski provided the following discussion questions to the group:

- How can DEQ provide equitable opportunities for participation by environmental justice and impacted communities during the remainder of the scoping phase?
- Specifically, how should DEQ promote and design the virtual town halls in October to provide an inclusive meeting?
- Do you have suggestions on the best ways for DEQ to reach Spanish-speaking audiences?

Meeting attendees provided the following comments and questions:

- An attendee representing an EJ organization asked about the parameters of the proposed at-large positions. They noted that how that is determined could shift the balance away from EJ and environmental interests.
 - Colin McConnaha, DEQ, stated that the at-large positions are meant to be open and not pre-determined, in case there is a particular perspective DEQ missed. DEQ will open an application period so that interests can self-identify, self-nominate and apply. It will be important to have a catch-all and have some flexibility.
- Bob Collin, EJTF, stated that the at-large seats should help level the playing field and that labor should be included. He suggested that at-large seats could provide academic resources to help EJ representatives.
- An attendee representing an EJ organization reflected that every other technical workshop has been focused on policy, but this one is on process. They suggested DEQ reorient the agenda to give impacted communities the opportunity to touch on substantial policy mechanisms that have been discussed in other workshops. Impacted communities should not just be consulted on process. Additionally, if an EJ organization sits at a rulemaking advisory table, we would want to know their perspectives are taken into account and prioritized.
 - Colin noted that one thing DEQ heard was to not solely to focus input from communities in their own focused workshop, but to solicit input from impacted communities in other workshops so their voice was heard in addition to regulated industry. The reason for separate workshop was to make sure that the current and future process would provide meaningful engagement. He believed there could be an opportunity to discuss policy topics as well and that space was offered for that discussion.
- An attendee representing an environmental organization added support to the idea of having an overrepresentation of impacted communities on the RAC. They also want to make sure public interest groups have more representation than industry and to lift up the importance of labor seats and climate science.
 - Another attendee representing an environmental organization stated that they appreciate that DEQ has emphasized the need to ensure that proposed rules reflect community needs. Along those lines, they echo the concerns that the current structure provides overrepresentation for industry as opposed to other frontline communities. They noted that tribes and communities of color are not only most impacted, but also historically underrepresented.

- An attendee representing an EJ organization stated DEQ needs to respect lived experiences in addition to technical expertise and help rebuild trust. Requested that the focus be on impacted communities, and not those generating the emissions that have harmed them.
- An attendee representing the propane gas industry said that there is a lot of talk of overrepresentation of industry interests and while they appreciate those comments, they would disagree that the solution is overrepresentation of other interests. They questioned the fairness of underrepresenting those who will be regulated and suggested it would undermine the process.
- Another attendee representing an environmental organization stated that these conversations often end up being industry vs. environmentalists and that they hoped to move beyond that frame. Instead the key considerations should include who is going to be most impacted, how to design a program that benefits communities and environment, and what voices are needed to achieve that goal. The focus should not be on number of seats on the RAC but on centering the voices of BIPOC communities who have not had their needs centered yet.
 - An attendee representing an environmental organization added support to other voices asking for those on the frontlines to be represented on the RAC.
- An attendee representing an environmental organization asked how these individuals would be appointed to the RAC, specifically if they would be appointed as representatives of some category or as individuals. If they are representing an entity, they wondered how that community would decide on who would represent their interests. They also expressed support for scientific representation on the RAC.
 - Colin said DEQ is proposing an application process as a better way to represent different interests by allowing them to self-nominate and figure out who each group wants to put forward. Ultimately it is the decision of the EQC.

VII. Climate impacts and greenhouse gas policy

Sylvia Ciborowski noted that based on comments to date the agenda for the rest of the meeting would be slightly adjusted to receive additional input on policy related topics.

Lauren Slawsky, DEQ, began the conversation by noted that DEQ has been working to identify key impacts and is seeking input today to better understand the challenges impacted communities are facing, including exposure to health risks caused by climate change and access to healthcare and climate risks to homes and jobs in rural communities, among others.

To help guide conversation, Sylvia provided the following discussion questions to the group:

- What values do you have for this program and are there specific policy ideas that would be most beneficial for your communities?
- Are there specific sources of GHGs that are most concern to communities?
- Are there any specific needs coming up in your community related to climate change mitigation or GHG reduction?

Meeting attendees provided the following comments:

- An attendee representing an EJ organization emphasized their goal is to prioritize voices of communities that are impacted, specifically BIPOC communities, and to ensure there is a program that is equitable. The cap and trade program in California has resulted in emission increases in communities that are impacted. They wanted to ensure that Oregon won't have the same issue. They suggested offsets for fuel switching and allocating allowances or credits to non-regulated entities. They encouraged participants to share what needs are coming up for their communities and issues they want to see addressed.
- Another attendee representing an EJ organization noted the importance of incorporating clean public transit, reducing dependence on vehicle traffic, and using it as a mechanism to combat vehicle pollution. Additionally, a lot of communities of color are being impacted by diesel emissions during construction, then being priced out of neighborhoods. They wanted to make sure the program resulted in the most cohesive and soundproof policy possible.
- An attendee representing an EJ organization asked how organizations could best work with the DEQ to take down silos between agencies and climate action plan programs. They urged DEQ to include community input earlier in the air permitting process and for more conversation and more interaction between various agencies and how they are contributing to and implementing the executive order.
- Another attendee representing a civil rights organization reflected on their lived experience, noting that COVID-19 cases are high among vulnerable communities, wildfire smoke continues to impact breathing, and many of the communities have essential workers continuing to work despite hazardous levels of smoke. They cited several greening projects their organization has been engaged in to reduce the health impact of transportation emissions in the communities they serve, noting the need for urgency to help impacted communities.
- An attendee representing tribal interests noted that designating only two seats to tribes on the RAC is not enough. Tribes are spread across the state and each one has different comments and is facing different environmental concerns.
- An attendee representing a civil rights organization expressed interest in providing more outreach and resources to participate among BIPOC communities. They wondered how many individuals from these communities are benefitting from existing programs, such as clean vehicle rebates, and suggested further reporting and incentives to increase participation.
- Another attendee representing an environmental organization reviewed key policy areas that would need discussion by the RAC, such as compliance issues and cost containment. They also stated that there will be big transition issues moving from a high-carbon to low-carbon economy. Most of the transition issues reflect higher front-end costs and lower operating costs and it will be important to identify those costs, especially for residential fuel switching and transitioning fleets to electric vehicles.
- An attendee expressed support for reducing GHG as fast as possible and noted that addressing climate change should not be delayed further due to concern about cost. The costs do not compare, and it is not a reason not to have a rule and not to do it quickly. They recommended holding another workshop focused on implementation and timing. The attendee requested overrepresentation of impacted communities on the RAC.

- Another attendee representing an environmental organization invited each of the industry entities to come forward with their plan. They also pledged to work with industry to bring together incentives and other things that will help if they brought forward their plans.

VIII. Emerging issues and remaining questions

Sylvia Ciborowski invited attendees to bring up and remaining questions or comments they wanted to address or expand on any emerging issues that came up previously during the workshop.

To help guide conversation, Sylvia provided the following discussion questions to the group:

- What issues have been raised that should have continued discussions?
- What issues relating to this workshop topic were not raised that should be discussed?
- What issues remain or need further discussion that should be brought up during the rulemaking?

Meeting attendees provided the following comments:

- Bob Collin, EJTF, appreciated the public participation process. He expressed support for assigning the two or three at-large seats to provide resource equalization for EJ stakeholders and support an equalization of power.
 - Several members agreed with this, noting that there needs to be a focus on impacted communities and those that are disproportionately impacted.
- An attendee asked to clarify if the RAC would function throughout the rulemaking process. They also noted that the RAC should find a way to independently validate claims from industry if a process was viable or not.
 - Colin McConnaha, DEQ, confirmed that the RAC will play an essential role throughout the rulemaking process.

IX. Meeting wrap up and next steps

Colin McConnaha, DEQ, concluded the meeting by stating that it will be important that the community interests have a real impact and influence on the process. DEQ needs to consider representation, empowerment and ability to engage. Additionally, DEQ is committed to address equity considerations and involve impacted communities in a way that they can directly influence the outcome. He acknowledged it was a challenging time for engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sylvia Ciborowski, Kearns & West, reminded attendees of the upcoming town halls and encouraged anyone with additional comments or questions to submit them directly to DEQ. She encouraged attendees to sign up for email updates to receive notice of upcoming meetings and materials posted to the website. Finally, she noted that DEQ will be deliver an update to the Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) on September 18.

Meeting adjourned at 1:00 pm PT.