

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC)'s

Small Community Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS)

March 26, 2014

Meeting Summary

The Meeting Summary that follows reflects what was conveyed during the course of the meeting that is summarized. The Committee is not responsible for any potential inaccuracies that may appear in the meeting summary as a result of information conveyed. Moreover, the Committee advises that additional information sources be consulted in cases where any concern may exist about statistics or any other information within the Meeting Summary.

SMALL COMMUNITY ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE

I. Call to Order/Welcome/Introductions

Chairman Commissioner Robert Cope called the meeting to order, and completed a roll call of SCAS members, EPA participants and members of the public.

[Commissioner Cope began a round of introductions and announced Commissioner Don Larson of Brooking County, South Dakota as the new SCAS Vice-chair].

A. Meeting Purpose

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the affordability of EPA regulations, and work on plans to increase integrated planning and affordability particularly in regarding to building water infrastructure.

B. Remarks by the Chair

Commissioner Cope stated that the SCAS has worked on the affordability of regulations for several years. Although environmental sustainability is important, unaffordable regulations cannot be economically sustained. He noted that EPA Office of Water (OW) officials were in attendance and had been working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to produce guidance documents, toolboxes and reference materials for decentralized septic systems. EPA's representatives were on the agenda to provide updates on their activities. The SCAS had provided OW with recommendations, and had worked intensively on U.S.-Mexico border water infrastructure issues and the EPA Strategic Plan. The SCAS also is addressing agricultural issues, including particulate matter regulations.

II. Remarks by Mark Rupp

Mr. Rupp thanked SCAS members for their service and participation. He noted that integrated planning and affordability are important issues for all government agencies, such as the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties (NACo) and National League of Cities. EPA has been working with those associations.

III. Remarks by Deborah Nagle, EPA's Office of Water

A. Remarks

Ms. Nagle provided an overview of EPA's integrated planning and affordability initiative. Several years ago, integrated planning was put forward as the potential best approach for addressing the stormwater and wastewater treatment issues faced by communities. Integrated planning considers the amount of time communities have to attain compliance with stormwater and wastewater treatment regulatory requirements. The result is a compliance schedule as part of a permit or a consent agreement with the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA). Affordability is the focus of

compliance schedules. Communities responded favorably to many aspects of EPA's financial capability guidance document, originally intended for combined sewer overflows (CSOs), but they also pointed out that it did not capture the breadth of community affordability concerns.

B. Discussion

EPA responded to community concerns by developing a framework that expands the Agency's concepts for determining affordability. The document was delivered to the U.S. Conference of Mayors, NACo and National League of Cities on December 13, 2013. Responding to these organizations' comments, the EPA has revised the framework and sent it back for consideration. After the organizations approve the revised framework, the EPA will submit it to the Agency's Environmental Financial Advisory Board for review.

C. Remarks by Loren Denton, EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance

Ms. Loren Denton explained that the 1997 CSO financial capability guidance was developed by the OW and implemented primarily by OECA, and is used to determine compliance schedules for communities with CSO problems. In applying the guidance, EPA discovered that cities raised "other considerations" that the document did not discuss. The guidance remains the backbone of OECA's efforts because it is easy to use in communities of different sizes, but addressing other considerations is more difficult. Basically, the guidance can be used to determine if Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations impose a low, medium or high burden on communities, using elements such as median household income (MHI), which is controversial because it divides the entire community into low- and high-income populations without indicating how low-income residents will be helped. EPA regards the MHI divide as a continuum, not a black-and-white affordability division.

D. Discussion

The issue of drinking water costs is raised frequently by communities. In some communities, the wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities are distinct, but in others funding comes from a single account. The CSO guidance stipulates that drinking water costs cannot be included in an MHI calculation, but the EPA recognizes that communities bear those costs. Nevertheless, the agency wants drinking water and wastewater addressed separately to avoid relegating CWA compliance to a position of marginal importance compared with the health concerns associated with drinking water treatment.

Commissioner Cope asked if the extent to which families in communities have incomes below the poverty level is considered when the agency develops its MHI figures. Mr. Denton responded that it is not a factor in the MHI number, but EPA considers the issue on a case-by-case basis in enforcement actions and is in discussion with communities about the issue. Commissioner Cope urged the EPA to consider the median age in communities because older residents are sometimes on fixed incomes (but considered above the poverty level). Mr. Denton suggested that the concept might fit in EPA's draft framework under the category "other breakdowns." He stated that the EPA is considering

whether communities have the ability to set differential rate structures for residents with lower income, but mayors and utilities dislike that option even though nothing in the CWA precludes such rates.

Mayor Dixon stated that in his community, residents effectively adopted low-flow fixtures and other measures to reduce water consumption, but as a result the community had to raise rates because lower water usage decreased water sales and revenue was insufficient to pay for a \$4 million ion exchange treatment plant. Ms. Nagle responded that the EPA is not forcing these factors on communities; rather, communities decide which factors are important to them when analyzing affordability.

Mayor Karen Freeman-Wilson of Gary, Indiana, asked if the EPA's budget includes funding to conduct integrated planning pilot projects in communities. Ms. Nagle responded that it does not, but EPA is always looking for opportunities to provide such support and communities should "stay tuned" as Congress reviews the EPA's proposed fiscal year 2015 budget. **Executive Director Kevin Shafer** of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District (MSSD) added that the MSSD completed an integrated plan in 2008 and recommended the process for other communities and to consider drinking water, surface water and ground water in an integrated way.

Mayor Johnny DuPree of Hattiesburg, Mississippi, heartily agreed with the earlier statement, "*If you can't afford it, it's not sustainable.*" The problem his community is facing in complying with the CWA is that there is no money to do it. He stated that it is "virtually unaffordable," and if the desire is to adopt green technologies and practices, "*someone has to help us figure out how to afford it*" because the costs cannot all be placed on water consumers. **Commissioner Cope** concurred, and commented that communities have made great strides, but as water quality standards become more stringent, a point of diminishing returns is reached and communities cannot do any more.

Commissioner Larson agreed, adding that in rural America, communities understand the benefits and drawbacks of where they are living, and accept that they live with risks in their water supply. He added, "*every community is different, so blanket rules and regulations don't work.*" The reward/risk ratios differ in every community. **Mayor Pro tem Circo** added that the issue applies not just to EPA regulations. In Kansas City, police and fire protection costs increase substantially farther away from the core area where people live. People choosing to live away from the core areas face different risks. Is it necessary to provide everyone with the same level of services?

Director Gonzalez stated that various types of communities are facing the same issues. Standards that protect public health are needed, but a way must be found to work with local communities, municipalities and utilities to bridge the funding gap. He asked how the public can be informed about the risks so that they can make informed decisions. The SCAS, Protecting America's Waters and EJ Workgroups are discussing these questions and are aiming to offer recommendations to the EPA. Other members offered comments on the importance of facing difficult risk-versus-performance choices in small and large communities and of sequencing mitigation steps.

Mr. Denton responded that the CWA presents a “bright line,” but the EPA will not be aggressive in enforcement about episodic extreme weather events. He remarked that EPA wants the cities to address their greatest environmental problems first, though ultimately the agency wants all problems addressed “within the financial capability of the community.”

Commissioner Cope and others underscored the reality that some source water in mountainous areas will have background arsenic levels that exceed the standard. **Mayor Murrell** added that some towns cannot afford to comply and added, “*If we’re not careful, the federal government is going to regulate small towns right out of business.*” Because “*some problems don’t have a solution,*” rules and regulations must be flexible to be affordable. **Director Gonzalez** acknowledged that standards are needed, and agreed with comments that the ability of science to detect low contaminant levels is outpacing the infrastructure to address the problems. He commended the EPA for trying to work with communities on these issues, but noted that other federal agencies do not partner and coordinate with communities in the same way. **Mayor Elizabeth Kautz** of Burnsville, Minnesota, also thanked the EPA for understanding that communities cannot be the enforcer of the lead and copper rules, but can educate residents about the problem. She asked: “*The cost is now prohibitive to our ratepayers, so how do we get there? Can it be done in a reasonable way?*” **Mayor Lisa Wong** of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, described “emerging best practices” involving the Federal Reserve, which is providing funds to end poverty. Public health organizations potentially will provide millions of additional dollars because they also recognize the benefits. “*Tackling poverty translates into sustainability in terms of dollars.*”

Mayor Murrell noted that she has been asking why the federal government, which subsidizes housing and public health centers, cannot subsidize water treatment if that is the most important environmental issue facing communities. Ms. Nagle said that as an estimate 20,000 people per state lack wastewater treatment, with a larger number likely for drinking water.

Legislator Manna Jo Greene of Ulster County, New York, asked whether taxes are progressive or regressive, as well as how is the money coming into government. She suggested developing a ‘New Green Deal’ to actively transition from an economy dependent on fossil fuels to a green energy economy. **Mayor Wong** noted that to succeed in transitioning to a green energy economy, more students in economics will need to focus on energy and environmental issues. Today we have both imperfect information and large disparities in income. These issues need to be easily understandable and ensure that decisions represent the entire community.

IV. Public Comments

Commissioner Cope called for public comments. Ms. Eargle remarked that no public comments had been registered in advance of the meeting. [*Hearing no public comments, Commissioner Cope proceeded with the agenda.*]

V. Building Resilient Water Infrastructure

Ms. Kellie Kubena and Mr. Jim Horne of EPA's Office of Wastewater Management opened the discussion. Ms. Kubena thanked the SCAS for helping EPA understand how to better serve poor and underserved communities. The OW's Sustainable Communities Branch is trying to evaluate what is sustainable for communities environmentally, economically and for public health. She credited SCAS with initiating the discussion and emphasizing the issues of climate change and resiliency. She said that Mr. Horne would talk about some steps OW already has taken on those issues and that she would pose some questions for SCAS that will help EPA understand what communities most need and identify potential Agency partners.

Mr. Horne stated that water and wastewater utilities are inextricably linked to sustainable communities. He thanked SCAS members for their letter of recommendation sent to Administrator McCarthy. He said that the EPA has been working to develop a way for small, rural water and wastewater systems to assess the overall effectiveness of their operations, looking at 10 key management areas. These include such matters as managing hard infrastructure and communicating with the local community to achieve a 360-degree view of how systems can be more resilient.

EPA and USDA are now working on a methodology for local officials and utility managers to determine the strengths and weaknesses in their systems and to select the right tool to address their issues. The project has produced a "*Rural and Small Systems Guidebook to Sustainable Utility Management*," which was developed in collaboration with small and rural system managers. It will train small and rural utility managers in the assessment approach USDA and EPA developed to help focus limited resources. The National Rural Water Association (NRWA) is an important partner with which the EPA is about to execute a competitive grant agreement. Under the agreement, NRWA will hold many other workshops. EPA wants to determine if the approach works on the ground.

OW just completed another practical document—"Moving Toward Sustainability: Sustainable and Effective Practices for Creating Your Water Utility Roadmap"—which provides another level of detail for implementing a broad assessment approach that is applicable to small, medium and large utilities. The practices are organized on three levels: (1) the basic level, to meet compliance requirements; (2) the second level, which goes beyond compliance to optimize operations through energy efficiency and other practices; and (3) the third level, which is transformative—these practices are being adopted by larger utilities that view themselves as "utility of the future" resource-recovery facilities. Besides treating wastewater, transformative utilities, for example, use embedded energy in their wastewater to provide power to their facilities and actively engage in exploring economic development issues that can benefit the utility and the community. The third level of the roadmap is to help utilities move in the direction of transforming the way they do business because it will have positive economic impacts. One section of the roadmap is devoted to resiliency, a topic OW is focusing on, especially in regard to smaller communities. Resiliency has a cost as a capital-intensive

set of activities, including green infrastructure. The roadmap will be published within a week to 10 days.

Mr. Horne praised Mr. Dan Roberts of the City of Palm Bay (FL) Utilities, who served on the roadmap Steering Group and provided excellent advice based on Palm Bay's complete commitment to sustainability in the face of daunting economic circumstances.

Ms. Kubena stated that the questions she wanted the SCAS members to address pertained to the biggest resiliency challenges they see as community leaders, for both climate-related and non-climate-related events. She asked what the EPA should be thinking about and who the Agency should be partnering with on those issues.

Commissioner Cope commented that all counties should have hazard mitigation plans and urged the SCAS mayors to become involved if they have not already done so to ensure that all counties are addressing potential climate events, as required by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Resiliency means planning for all kinds of emergencies and hazards.

Executive Director Jeffrey Tiberi of the Montana Association of Conservation Districts commented on the choice of language, noting, for example, that wastewater should be called "energy water" as a way to stimulate thinking about opportunities rather than the traditional utility function of treating water. A challenge for small communities is how to get people to think in different terms at the community level. He added: "*As community leaders, we have to select the right words, and we have to do it all the time.*"

Mayor Carolyn Peterson of Ithaca, New York, described her wastewater system (built in the 19080s) which is shared by three communities. The system was upgraded and now is transformative in using methane to generate power for the facilities. It has prompted a broader community and great excitement among employees. That excitement is another kind of transformation that also should be conveyed to communities through various programs.

Commissioner Larson emphasized that partners are critical to achieve any goals. One major partner is the private sector, which should be active partners to help promote acceptance of the sustainability roadmap.

VI. Drought and Resiliency Planning

Mr. Roger Gorke, EPA's OW, who serves as the liaison to the Western States Water Council (WSWC), stated that much of what Ms. Kubena and Mr. Horne had just discussed is what the EPA has been discussing with the WSWC with regard to the drought in that region. Federal agencies have addressed drought, starting with a White House Cabinet meeting in late 2012, which led to the USDA led development of the National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF). There are outreach sessions held throughout the country defining federal government's activities directed at the drought. The President's Climate Action Plan included a National Drought Resilience Partnership

(NDRP), which was announced in December 2013. Partnership members include EPA, USDA, FEMA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Energy.

The NDRP was invoked to address the California drought. And the government consciously aimed to apply resilience lessons learned during the California drought crisis to other parts of the country. Two months ago, President Obama toured the California drought areas and a few weeks ago he met with eight western governors. He emphasized that states must help take a leadership role in responding to drought and water scarcity. The focus is to provide communities with the resources and technical information they need to achieve resiliency. Mr. Gorke described a non-federal water recycling project in California that enabled treated water to very high levels (at great expense) to be used by farmers rather than being discharged into the San Joaquin River. Farmers helped to pay for the infrastructure to carry the treated water to the Delta-Mendota Canal, thereby guaranteeing farmers up to 60,000 acre-feet of water at a time when the cost of water has risen tenfold.

The federal government is aligning agencies on several issues. First, the President recently signed the reauthorization of the National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS), which operates the drought.gov website, a portal with extensive information and a single point of contact to improve drought forecasting. Second, the federal government is working on infrastructure to better capture precipitation. Third, the government is focusing on managing federal lands to better support clean water for communities that need it. Last, federal agencies are developing or changing policies or regulations and providing incentives for drought preparedness across the country.

EPA has implemented various programs relevant to drought. Mr. Gorke is working to create an inventory of existing programs and tools, and assessing whether communities have the tools that they need. He listed such activities as WaterSense, water conservation, the 2012 guidance on reuse and recycling, stormwater capture and others. EPA is also considering a request to use treated wastewater in drinking water systems, working on a drought checklist for communities, and pursuing other actions aimed at planning for drought (rather than reacting once drought occurs). The issues of jurisdiction and water use are resolved on a state-by-state basis. EPA could consider water quality and quantity together without mandating action by the states; the federal government could provide information and tools to better manage both jointly.

SCAS members offered examples of issues they confront in managing various contaminants in different sources of water. Because of the drought, water now is being reused extensively. In the water-rich Hudson River area, a private corporation built a desalination plant at the mouth of the river, even though it is the least efficient way to obtain water.

Ms. Alison Wiedeman, EPA's Acting Agriculture Advisor to Administrator McCarthy, was introduced. **Commissioner Cope** noted that numerous issues the SCAS addresses have agriculture implications. **Commissioner Larson** urged broadening the discussion of agriculture issues to include water and resiliency as it applies to the nation. Water provides food, fiber and fuel. He urged the EPA to work with land grant universities to

understand the research they perform on drought-resistant crop varieties. **Commissioner Cope** also emphasized partnerships between local government, EPA and other federal agencies. There is a certain amount of risk that needs to be accepted in setting thresholds.

Executive Director Shafer lauded the EPA Administrator for having an agriculture advisor. He suggested the Farm Bill's Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP) could be a way to bring together urban and rural partners. Ms. Wiedeman responded that she will look into the RCPP, and she offered to participate in future meetings if the SCAS wanted to focus on agriculture.

Mayor Dixon said that throughout Oklahoma, Kansas and the High Plains, the USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) has been holding listening sessions to determine if the ARS is doing what producers need to maximize research dollars. Funding is very limited, and ARS should be working on drought-resistant milo and sorghum. There are some significant programs in which EPA could partner with USDA to leverage collective expertise. Ms. Wiedeman responded that effective coordination is necessary because resources cannot be wasted. Administrator McCarthy wants to develop partnerships with the SCAS and the agricultural community. She invited SCAS to contact her if the group has ideas for partnerships with EPA.

Washington State Representative Jeff Morris commented that the biggest impact on the agricultural community will be the expiration of the biomass exemption in 2014. He asked about the status of that decision. Ms. Wiedeman said that she would follow up with Representative Morris on the issue. **Director Hernandez** emphasized the need to maintain pesticide safety standards for workers and EPA's role as the central point for information regarding safe practices. Ms. Wiedeman responded that she would pass the message on to the EPA's pesticide program.

Commissioner Larson noted that a South Dakota laboratory is working on drought-resistant varieties of crops and urged the EPA not to underestimate future technologies and to partake in public-private partnerships to make such endeavors successful.

VII. SCAS Business Meeting

Commissioner Cope noted that the draft LGAC letter to EPA Administrator McCarthy regarding EPA's Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) had been substantially revised by the EJ Workgroup. He welcomed any comments and concerns from the small community standpoint. EPA already made major changes to the LCR, removing the proposal to have home inspections for lead and copper.

Mayor Dixon stated that the goal is to convey to SCAS members both current developments and future challenges. The draft LCR letter will go to the LGAC for approval after the SCAS has reviewed it and discussed any concerns. **Commissioner Larson** moved that the draft letter be approved by the SCAS members and encouraged them to read the penultimate paragraph, which stated, in part: *"The important message is that citizens will need to be personally responsible for their drinking water safety."* The

motion to approve the LCR letter to the LGAC was seconded, and unanimously approved.

The SCAS then discussed the EJ Workgroup's Draft letter on the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) which is intended to reduce risks and injury to farmworkers and their families. Mr. Kevin Keaney, the Chief of EPA's Pesticide Workers Safety Program, was available to answer questions.

Mayor Peterson said that she contacted the director of the Cornell Farmworker Program, Ms. Mary Jo Dudley, to seek her views on the SCAS letter. She raised a question about how family farms are defined and why they continue to be exempt. Mr. Keaney responded that in the past EPA had been criticized when attempting to address family farm issues because the working assumption is that farmers are concerned about their family's safety, whereas other populations are disenfranchised and need federal information and support to help protect them. Nonfamily workers on family farms are covered by regulations, and even farms that employ only family members must adhere to labeling and other laws.

Mayor Wong commented that her community has no farms, so she relies on other SCAS members to understand how the WPS affects farms. Approaching the issue from a food safety perspective, she made revisions to the draft letter because food safety is a completely separate issue and the SCAS should address it elsewhere. **Commissioner Cope** expressed concerns that the WPS would preclude traditional farming community practices in which farmers working with others might ask a neighbor's child to help spray safe pesticides on cows. He was concerned that mercury-based fungicides and all other pesticides would be placed inappropriately in a single class, which would create significant problems for farming communities. Mr. Keaney responded that the WPS regulates the safe early entry into a sprayed field, and only mentions age limits in that context because physical protections and other precautions are needed in such situations. Responding to a question, Mr. Keaney stated that EPA delegates the WPS programs to state departments of agriculture to implement and enforce and works with land grant universities on training.

Director Gonzalez noted that the involvement of state departments of health strengthens the safety program. The SCAS draft letter calls for requiring that pesticide exposures, which currently are unreported, must be reported by doctors across the board. Mr. Keaney noted that EPA is working with Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina to improve the capacity of their health departments to report information about exposure incidents to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Acute incidents, which are known to occur but are notoriously underreported, could lead to chronic effects over time.

Commissioner Larson commented that he understood the EPA's efforts to provide a family farm exemption to the WPS, but added his concern that these regulations could make young workers on a family farm violators, or impinge on parents' ability to train their children to be responsible for the farm work. Mr. Keaney responded that the WPS retains the family exemption, but defines the protections for other classes of laborers, such as pruners/pickers and pesticides applicators.

Mayor Murrell emphasized that the WPS addresses farming for crops, not ranching. In its deliberations to draft the WPS letter, the SCAS wanted to focus its concerns specifically on crop-farming issues as they pertain to family farms and the different kinds of laborers, whether family members or hired workers. Other issues can be dealt with in future letters addressing other topics.

Commissioner Cope added that the SCAS members agreed on the purpose of WPS, but wanted to avoid unintended consequences. He asked for and received a motion from Mayor Dixon to insert additional language into the draft letter. The SCAS generally favors the WPS, but wants clarification to ensure that farm families are not subject to the controls and regulations. Some members commented that the WPS already includes such an exemption. Mr. Keaney noted that a 90-day comment period has started for the WPS proposal. **Commissioner Cope** indicated that the SCAS should obtain a copy of the actual proposed changes to the rule, which is available on EPA's website, rather than summary sheets. The SCAS can use the comment period to determine if the proposed family farm exemption is adequately captured in the WPS and, if not, to propose revisions.

Commissioner Larson noted the distinction between a "family farm," which can be small or large and employ many people, and a "farm family," which refers to parents and their children. A vote was taken on the motion to review the proposed WPS and potentially insert additional language into the SCAS letter if greater clarification is needed on the family farm exemption. The motion passed.

Mayor Pro tem Circo commented that urban farming has become very popular in Kansas City, including large parcels that employ workers. She asked if the WPS affects such farming or if the issue should be addressed as a wholly separate matter. Mr. Keaney responded that community gardens are separate from commercial vegetable farming. Mayor Pro tem Circo noted, however, that some gardens have fairly large productivity, and she asked at what point urban gardening would no longer be defined as community gardening. Mr. Keaney responded that the regulations define areas that are covered or exempted and offered to provide the materials to the SCAS.

Director Gonzalez stated that all pesticides are regulated, and contain warnings about proper use and so forth. Environmental Justice advocates, who support community gardening for healthier diets, are attempting to make certain that everyone understands and follows the safety instructions when using pesticides.

The SCAS members turned their attention to two draft letters from the Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) Workgroup dated March 27, 2014. It was agreed that members would read the letters and be prepared to discuss the issues at the ACE Workgroup meeting.

State Representative Morris commented on the ACE letter regarding a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) for Residential Wood Heaters. He noted that one problem with the NSPS is there are no mechanisms often to credit improving the environmental performance of a practice. For example, some cities operate digesters as open systems, evaporating sulfur and methane into the atmosphere; if they capture the emissions and

use them for energy, the systems become subject to regulations, with no credit for the emission reductions achieved. The NSPS should recognize the concept of sustainability and not punish local governments that adopt better practices. **Commissioner Cope** noted that NACo passed a resolution asking EPA to delay implementation of carbon pollution regulations discussed in the second ACE letter until an economic analysis is completed. If nobody can afford the electricity rates resulting from the power plant rules, that is unsustainable.

VIII. SCAS Adjournment

Commissioner Cope urged SCAS members to solicit participation of communities with populations of 10,000 or fewer, but potentially up to 20,000 or more. They do not have to be LGAC members to participate in SCAS. A specific interest or expertise is the only requirement. Commissioner Cope noted that the minutes from the previous SCAS meeting were certified and available. The motion by Executive Director Tiberi was accepted and the meeting was adjourned.

Environmental Protection Agency Local Government Advisory Committee Spring 2014 Meeting March 26, 2014

MEETING PARTICIPANTS

LGAC Members

Mayor Ralph Becker
Supervisor Salud Carbajal, Vice-Chair
Mayor *Pro tem* Cindy Circo
Commissioner Robert Cope
Mayor Bob Dixon, Chair
Mayor Johnny DuPree
Councilor Jill Duson, Esq.
Mayor Karen Freeman-Wilson
Director Hector Gonzalez
Legislator Manna Jo Greene
City Manager Susan Hann
County Executive Tom Hickner
Mayor Elizabeth Kautz
Commissioner Don Larson
State Representative Jeff Morris
Mayor Marilyn Murrell
Mayor Carolyn Peterson
Councilmember Dave Richins
Executive Director Kevin Shafer
Executive Director Jeffrey Tiberi
Mayor Lisa Wong

EPA Representatives

Mark Rupp, Deputy Associate Administrator, OCIR
Frances Eargle, DFO, LGAC
Portia Banks, OCIR
Jack Bowles, Director, State and Local Government
OCIR
Becky Cook-Shyovitz, OCIR
Anita Cummings, OSWER
Joyce Frank, Principal Deputy Associate Administrator,
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Kellie Kubena, Office of Wastewater Management
(OWM)
Emma Zinsmeister, OCIR
Jim Horne, OWM
Roger Gorke, OW
Allison Wiedeman, Office of the Administrator
Kevin Keaney, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution
Prevention
Deborah Nagle, OW
Loren Denton, OECA

Also Present

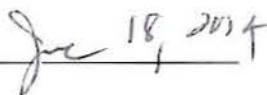
Jennifer McCulley, The Scientific Consulting Group,
EPA Contractor

We hereby certify that, to the best of our knowledge, the foregoing minutes are accurate and complete.

Respectfully submitted:



Frances Eargle
Designated Federal Officer
Local Government Advisory Committee
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency



Date



Commissioner Robert Cope
Chairman
Local Government Advisory Committee's
Small Community Advisory Subcommittee (SCAS)

June, 18, 2014

Date

