

**South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority
Environmental, Health & Safety Committee
May 20, 2021
Meeting Transcription**

[START AT 1:22 P.M.]

David:

Kevin, all yours.

Kevin:

Thank you, Tony. Good afternoon. Do I have a motion to approve the March 18th minutes?

Tony:

Moved.

Suzanne:

Second.

Kevin:

Discussion, all in favor?

Group:

Aye.

Kevin:

All right. Thank you. That was fast.

Catherine:

Abstain.

Kevin:

One abstention. One abstention. Yeah. We have three updates. The first one being from John Hudak. John, how are you?

John:

Good afternoon. Thanks for having me. Bear with me. I'm going to try to share my screen here and use my version of the presentation. There we go. Can you all see it?

Kevin:

Good.

John:

Okay. Got it up? Okay, good. So this is my annual update of the we've involved in, I guess since 2000 regarding our work to ancient of the former Haman middle school property. This is required under our 2003 consent order with the department of energy and environmental protection. Last year, I reported that we had completed all required physical remediation activities. We're now engaged in completing regulatory and legal closure requirements necessary for the state to call this site as officially clean. This image is from Google earth, August, 2019, and it captures the largest of six remediation projects we conducted.

John:

Just to refresh our memories and understanding Catherine. We have a new authority member. So I'll take a few minutes to give a brief background on the project. This is an aerial photo from 1934 of an area in Southern Hampton. The story starts for us with this red area here. It is-

John:

It was acquired in 1900 by the New Haven Water Company in Newhallville section of Hamden. The green outlines show where we now own property. There's a wetland area to the North that strains to Lake Whitney. You've got the Mill Rock tanks here, which back then didn't even have covers on them. The former Lake Whitney Water Treatment plant and toward the edge on the right is Lake Whitney.

John:

So back in the late 1800s to around 1950 or so, it was public policy to fill wetlands and the reason being were really three main reasons. One was malaria was a big problem at the time. So filling swamps was seen as a way to curtail breeding of these insects. Also, the area was undergoing rapid industrial growth and development, which created an overage of waste to be disposed and three filling of the swamps created more useful land for development purposes. So landfills were established throughout this neighborhood, including the future Middle School site.

John:

Much of the waste came from Winchester Repeating Arms, including coal ash, batteries and spent rifle shells. The heyday of the dumping was 1920s into 1950 or so. In 1950 the New Haven Water Company sold this land to the town of Hamden, which built a school there in 1956. Dumping by residents continued even into 1976 in the swamp to the rear of the property.

John:

Various anecdotal and incidental reports of contamination on the school site began to surface in the late '70s. Testing was done by EPA and DEP in the 1990s. And there was enough concern at that time to install a thin soil cap over the athletic fields on the school site. Contamination emerged in a big way when the town commissioned an environmental study and 2000 in advance of plans to conduct a school expansion project.

John:

So soils were confirmed to be contaminated throughout the property, including heavy metals like lead and arsenic and this played out in the community, the press and town meetings and by 2006, the school

was abandoned for a new school downtown and this left it and a decaying eyesore in the heart of the Newhallville neighborhood.

John:

So in response to local concerns, DEEP researched the history of the properties involved with the filling and July 2001, they issued an enforcement order, collectively assigning responsibility to four parties for the entire neighborhood, including the Olin, which was the successor to Winchester, the State Board of Education, the town of Hamden and the regional water authority.

John:

This order was appealed and in 2003, the parties were successful in negotiating consent order agreement. They signed cleanup responsibility to specific geographical boundaries. Final assignment of these areas are shown in this map one where the pointers are in blue were assigned to the water authority. So we have the two residential properties owned by the Hamden Housing Authority, the former Hamden Community Center, now a small business incubator and the middle school.

John:

Now DEEP strong preference was to have us wait until the largest project was completed. This is 240 residential sites that were assigned to Olin and the State of Connecticut and also a couple of town parks, Rochford Field and Mill Rock Park. [inaudible 00:28:25] of these properties was completed by 2015.

John:

As I reported to you last year, we completed our remedial obligations before properties using a phased approach. This was actually six projects beginning with the PCB hotspot removal in 2014. This involves removing PCB contaminated soil and taking it off site and sending it to a approved landfill. This was the only material we took off the site for the entire duration of the remediation, the rest of the site and those five projects from 2015 to 2020. What we did is render all the soils inaccessible by that I mean we put either [inaudible 00:29:18] we ended up, so we either had four feet of clean soil pavement or buildings over the entire site. The total cost for remediation and the legal and regulatory closure that is occurring right now, it was about \$4.3 million.

John:

So we're not completely done, but we're getting very, very close. There's a number of actions now underway to close out our obligations under the DEEP consent order, we need to apply for and receive DEEP approval for the ELURs or Environmental Land Use Restrictions on the four properties we remediated. ELURs are filed permanently on the municipal land records and they restrict current and future landowners from disturbing the remediated areas of the property.

John:

All the current owners will need to sign on. Others with interest in the property, including mortgage and easement holders need to enter to subordination agreements under the ELURs and they are filed on the land records and with notifications to local agencies and the chief elected officials.

John:

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Second, we need to submit a closure report that describes and documents the remediation. Filed with this is a post remediation monitoring plan for DEEP approvals, spelling out what needs to be monitored and for how long.

John:

So this summarizes the status of where those closure obligations are right now, the two Hampton housing authority properties. Those are completed. We got approval for the ELURs they were recorded on land records last fall. The middle school site we submitted the application in February of 2021, so this year. We recently received comments back and we're going to be responding to those shortly, to DEEP they're very minor in nature.

John:

You also need to enter into two subordination agreements for easements on the site. One is the Greater New Haven WPCA that language has all worked out and we recently hunted down a contact for Frontier. So we're working with their attorney and they have no objections to signing such an agreement. So appears that the ducks are lined up on that one. The former Hamden Community Center, currently a small business incubator, as I mentioned. That has been a little more difficult.

John:

We submitted our application in October of 2020 and then things got complicated. Our title search revealed there were six or so mechanic's liens on the property. January a pending lawsuit was filed on land records. Then we learned the property was being sold. That sale did in fact go through the last week of April. So the good news is that those liens were all settled. We just have to amend our application to reflect the change in ownership. And we also have to get two subordination agreements. One is with Greater New Haven WPCA and another one was actually with the federal government, the U.S. EDA, which holds a mortgage on the property. So [inaudible 00:33:05] subordinate to that ELUR as well. The rest is simple.

John:

[inaudible 00:33:15] that closure report and our proposed groundwater monitoring plan. In February, the water monitoring plan was necessary because there's been some past exceedances for barium and the small portion of the property where groundwater drains to Lake Whitney. And we were very happy to learn that DEEP approved this middle [inaudible 00:33:44] in March.

John:

So we've installed our two monitoring wells. We've connected [inaudible 00:33:52] of sampling and we sample quarterly and once we get four consecutive quarters of compliance sampling that would conclude the post remediation monitoring. So if that happens and we get these two ELURs recorded that will complete our obligations under the consent order.

John:

So this has been a long partnership with many different other entities, but [inaudible 00:34:32] really helpful than Ray Frigon at DEEP, [Micheal 00:34:35] at WSP, [Dale Croup 00:34:40] was really helpful in

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communications with the town and lastly, I'll add Amy Velasquez was a big help to me as well, who you'll be hearing from shortly with that I'd be happy to take any questions.

Kevin:

Thanks John. Any questions from the board?

Catherine:

I have a question. John do you know who purchased...

John:

Yeah. I believe I may have this wrong. I think it's Concorp or something to that effect.

Catherine:

Yeah, I thought so. It rang a bell. For disclosure, I am on the board of Concord, which is owned Concord.

John:

Okay. Yeah. And we've been working with their attorney and they seem very motivated to get this site officially declared as clean so.

Catherine:

All right. And my second question is in terms of the mining restrictions. We do not have any other requirements, the current owner then is responsible for making sure that they comply with all the ELUR restrictions, correct?

John:

That's correct. I'm very happy about that. There was regulations just passed, which amended the ELUR regulations and it does put some obligations on the owners for annual inspections and reporting, but those will fall entirely upon the owners.

Catherine:

Thank you.

John:

You are welcome.

Kevin:

Thank you. Any other questions? I have one question. I don't know if John, if it's for you or Larry. My recollection was that there was money set aside for this. I don't know if there's money in escrow or? I see the cost that John reported today, but have we been paying for this? I thought there was a fund set aside and is there any money left over in that fund after this is over with?

Larry:

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No, I'll have Rochelle give the detail, but we did set up, I think a reserve for this and had been meeting the cost out of that reserve so.

Kevin:

Yeah, that's my recollection. Okay.

Rochelle:

Yes. We have a reserve and the monies have actually been funded through a capital program, although it's not technically capital from a financial perspective, but we do have reserves recorded.

Kevin:

Okay. Thank you. All right. Thanks, John.

John:

Thank you. I'll stick around for the next two presentations if you don't mind.

Kevin:

Okay. Absolutely. Sure. I believe we have, next is Lori Vitagliano regarding legislative update. End of session.

Lori Vitagliano:

Good afternoon.

Kevin:

Good afternoon.

Lori Vitagliano:

[inaudible 00:37:41]. The screen went to full screen. There we go. So we are currently in the middle of the legislative session as we speak. On session began on January 6th, it's a regular session and it will adjourn on June 9th. So it's a long session. So this year 3,250 bills were introduced and that compares to the last year, imagine that. That compares to the last long session in 2019, where 3,880 bills were introduced.

Lori Vitagliano:

So the process began as an electronic remote process. Public hearings were held over Zoom and in my experience it was much more inclusive. There were so many more folks that were able to participate in that process. The capital did open in March for legislators and staff. It's appears to that it will remain close to the public throughout the rest of the session, which is 15 more business days and this time we have 10 bills.

Lori Vitagliano:

Our next slide. We have 10 bills in play concerning the regional water authority. The first bill PFAS in Firefighting Foam and this would ban firefighting foams that contain PFAS as well as requiring DEEP to take-back PFAS containing firefighting foams, so that's still in play.

Lori Vitagliano:

Senate Bill 887. This bill would authorize funding for DEEPs open space and trail grant programs. I actually testified in favor of this authorizing and asking for them to authorize an increase funding for the open space and watershed land position, program, recreation and natural heritage trust program and Connecticut recreational trails programs. Again, asking for funding to be put into those programs, which naturally we would hope to apply for.

Lori Vitagliano:

The next bill, PFAS In Packaging would prohibit PFAS from being used in consumer packaging and Senate Bill 1031 would establish training standards [inaudible 00:39:53] applicators as well as provide incentives to businesses that use responsible methods when applying sodium chloride to mitigate snow and ice accumulations.

Lori Vitagliano:

Next slide three, House Bills 6384. This bill would examine and address invasive aquatic species on the state lakes. The house actually passed this. It's in the Senate waiting for action and they passed it. The house passed it with an amendment that would make trout fishing season year round. So we're awaiting action on that.

Lori Vitagliano:

House Bill 6386, Extended Producer Responsibility would improve recycling and disposal options for tire smoke detectors and certain gas cylinders. Then working with different environmental groups on that and this bill and other bills that we've been seeing they've come about as a result of a few different bills put together. So I was really strongly involved with the gas cylinder component because that would help the hazwaste central municipalities.

Lori Vitagliano:

Currently there's no options for consumers during the hazwaste off season to recycle and properly dispose of the one pound cylinders that many folks are using at the camp stoves. They're finding them throughout the communities and that particular bill got lumped in with smoke detectors and tires. So naturally there's more folks we need to work with. Good and bad to try to come to some compromise.

Lori Vitagliano:

So, that's an example of one of those bills and it hasn't been called yet. It's waiting on the calendar for the house first and 15 days may sound quite a short time, but in the legislative world there's certainly some time to continue and continue working on all of these bills.

Lori Vitagliano:

Next slide House Bill 6443. This bill is the Governor's Proposed Revenue recommendations for the States biannual budget and section 23 of this bill is proposing to make changes to the current safe drinking water assessment fee.

Lori Vitagliano:

The proposal is that the per service connection cap would be \$3 as a cap. There's also a proposal to remove the sunset provision and also there's no primacy termination clause, meaning that the assessment is not tied to the Department of Public Health, maintaining their primacy. And also the annual DPH reporting requirement is eliminated.

Lori Vitagliano:

The bad debt language that we lobbied for in 2019 is in the proposed bill and it remains there that we needed as well as the invoice timing. Again, we haven't been negotiating on this one and just no action has taken place as we speak.

Lori Vitagliano:

So the next bill 6441 Climate Change, this bill would expand the scope of the Connecticut Green Bank testified in support of and supporting the investments for environmental infrastructure, expanding and including infrastructure funding for water recycling and land conservation.

Lori Vitagliano:

In addition, this bill will create a mechanism that positions the Connecticut Green Bank to be ready to receive and disperse any federal environmental infrastructure funding. So this is another one where we're really waiting for and lobbying for and this one, particularly when I testified there were a wide variety of folks totally supporting that bill from the environmental sector and other groups all on the same page, they really want to see this happen in allowing the Connecticut Green Bank to be one of those mechanisms to work with the federal government funding.

Lori Vitagliano:

House Bill 6615 Safe Drinking Water. This is another Department of Public Health bill. This would require water companies to provide an alternate source of water to customers during an extended period, water service interruption and it would also require the water science laboratories to inform DPH in addition to the labs customer, when certain contaminants are detected.

Lori Vitagliano:

We've offered industry support a compromise language and we're working closely with the industry, the DPH and the public health committee chair on that particular bill.

Lori Vitagliano:

House Bill 6666 would make changes to qualifying conditions that would allow water companies to install a replacement well and it would also require an applicant or petitioner of a development project to electronically notify DPH if a development proposal was going to include work in an aquifer protection area or the watershed of a water company.

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Lori Vitagliano:

We also submitted testimony asking that the water company would also be able to receive this electronic notification, but that didn't make it into the bill when it came out of committee but we tried.

Lori Vitagliano:

How Bills 6,100, Department of Consumer Protection bill would make changes to streamline the department of consumer protection licensing and enforcement statutes and there's also a section that would make a change only allowing licensed plumbers and electricians to install advanced water meters. This particular bill the association is working closely on because it was really prompted from another area that is looking to do a large scale advanced water meter infrastructure implementation. So there's a particular Senator from another part of the area who's really trying to help in this area.

Lori Vitagliano:

Senate Bill 969, this particular bill died, but it would have prevented water companies from charging municipalities for certain fire protection charges, as well as requiring water companies to get approval from the Chief Administrative Officer and the local Fire Marshal of that municipality before installing a service line or a hydrant. We had extensive meetings with the chairs of the planning and development committee, explained our concerns and fortunately this died in the committee.

Lori Vitagliano:

It was this bill came out as a result of one municipality, not in our region and the other part of the state we're looking to make a change. Fortunately, the chairs of that committee heard what we had to say and it died in committee.

Lori Vitagliano:

Senate Bill 6523, once again, requesting that a political subdivision be an allowable virtual net metering host. Unfortunately that died. We were asking for an amendment on that and that's again the fate of that particular bill and siting solar facilities on farmlands would have made some changes to that process and we also requested that public water supply and watershed aquifers are considered during the siting process for certain solar projects.

Lori Vitagliano:

So with that, I've run through it. Hopefully I'm not too quickly and feel free to ask me any questions and I hope you were comfortable. If you had questions to stop me, but anyway, thank you.

Kevin:

Thank you, Lori. Anybody on the board have any questions? Comments? No. All right. Thank you very much, Lori.

Lori Vitagliano:

Thank you. It's nice seeing everyone.

Kevin:

You too. All right. Our last presentation, but not least is Amy Velasquez. Thanks Amy.

Jennifer:

It's coming up. There you go.

Kevin:

Amy, I think you might still be on mute.

Amy:

Thank you. Sorry about that.

Kevin:

Thank you.

Amy:

So I'm going to give you an update on what we're doing. If you could move ahead a slide.

Amy:

I'm going to cover our sustainability activities that have occurred since 2018, which includes completion of projects in the Strategic Energy Plan, creation of pollinator gardens and what we're looking at for the future.

Amy:

Next slide. Between 2018 and today, we've completed five of the projects recommended in the Strategic Energy Plan. These projects were slated to reduce our energy consumption by approximately one million kilowatt hours and once the money comes in from the West River and Gaillard projects, we will have received \$150,000 from UI incentives. This money goes directly into our construction fund to help pay for future projects. UIs incentive program is based on the energy reductions you can achieve by replacing or rebuilding pumps and motors lighting upgrades, and HVAC. The Gaillard project received twice a normal incentive due to COVID reducing the number of projects being completed in UI service area. So that's why that incentive is so large.

Amy:

Next slide. So pollinators are essential to our environment. Pollinators are basically any animal that takes pollen from one flower and deposits it in another for reproduction. Pollinators include bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, and other insects. The work they do is necessary for the reproduction of over 85% of the world's flowering plants, including more than two thirds of the world's crop species. The problem is pollinator habitat is decreasing. The pollinator populations are decreasing due to loss of habitat, disease, pesticide use, and fragmentation of the environment. A large portion of our state is covered by grass, which provides no benefit at all to pollinators. In order to de fragment the environment and provide more habitat for pollinators, groups have proposed gardens on private property and land trust. Together these gardens will create a pollinator pathway allowing access to what pollinators need to survive throughout their range.

Amy:

Next slide. So these pollinator pathway gardens become way stations for the pollinators. Gardens in the pollinator pathway must provide sources of food for the pollinator and its offspring. Native trees, shrubs and perennials are needed because they provide sources of nectar and pollen that the insects have adapted to. Native species also provide host plants for some pollinators, meaning they only eat that one plant. For example, the Monarch butterfly caterpillars only eat milkweed. Hybrid plants, although they often are very pretty, provide less nectar and pollen. The native species and insects are not adapted to eat from these non-native species. Bees also need places to make their homes like dead wood and dirt patches and clean water is it also a good idea, even if it's just a bird bath or a small puddle. Reducing the size of your lawn by adding native plants or even allowing these patches of Clover and other so-called weeds to bloom can have a big impact.

Amy:

Next slide. So, the Pollinator Pathway is a program that several towns in the area have joined, including Bethany, Brantford, Cheshire, Hampden, New Haven and North Brantford. So, there are ecological and financial benefits to being part of the pathway. The native plants possess long and robust root systems, which allow them to filter and infiltrate water. This helps recharge our groundwater aquifers and reduce more often flooding. They lessen the negative impacts of storm water runoff by trapping sediment, litter, excess nutrients, and slowing runoff before it enters waterways and storm drains. Native plants also assist in healthy soil production and reduce soil erosion. And again, replacing grass areas with native plants means these areas require less maintenance. They don't need to be mowed except some of them maybe once a year.

Amy:

Next slide. So what does this have to do with RWA? Well, the sustainability committee made a proposal last year for the creation of two pollinator gardens. One at the Webb Brook Cove storm water treatment site on Waite Street and the second at the median strip at 90 Sargent Drive. We received approval to move forward with these. Our natural resources team, Josh and Alex, proposed creating another at the traffic circle at Lake Gaillard. So the picture on the left is what Waite Street looked like before we started our work and the picture on the right is what the median strip at 90 Sargent Drive looked like before we started work.

Amy:

Next slide. So this is what Waite Street looked like last fall. We spread a wildflower seed mix and transferred plants from a field near prospect reservoir, including milkweed and black-eyed Susans. We had an abundance of black-eyed Susans by the fall. Other plants are now coming in after the winter. There are plans to expand this pollinator garden by four feet on three of the sides.

Amy:

Next slide. So at 90 Sargent Drive, we had a little trouble with the pollinator garden. Basically the drought made it difficult for the wildflower seed mix we put down to grow. So only the hardiest plant sprouted. That's the picture on the left. So last summer we covered the median with cardboard and wood chips and planted some test case species like lavender, day-lily, black-eyed Susans, cone flower, and seeders. Many of these plants were donated by RWA employees. A few weeks ago, we also transplanted some of the black-eyed Susans from Waite Street to 90 Sargent Drive. This year, we

expanded the garden to the wider part of the median along 90 Sargent drive. That's the picture on the right, the start of work.

Amy:

Next slide. This is the planting plan for that wider area along Sargent Drive. I think it's going to look beautiful when it's done. So we've got butterfly weed, blue STEM grasses, asters. Pretty much anything pollinators will need will be in there.

Amy:

Next slide. So the pictures on the left are the plants that Josh and Alex bought and the picture on the right is what it looked like when they're done. Of course, they're thin little shrubs like these so that they don't come up so great in a picture, but this area is already a Haven for butterflies. Alex actually had his socially distance butterfly walk there last year. So we are just working to improve the area.

Amy:

Next slide. What we're thinking of doing in the future is we'd like to add another pollinator garden to the boat launch at Lake Whitney, but we're going to wait until all the DM work is done. Also as part of the specifications for the new DAF building at West River, we've included a wallflower seed mix on the hillside. This will reduce erosion and require little maintenance. The area around the drying bed already has a ton of milkweeds. So it should be a pretty good site by the time we're done. We will be looking at the electricity usage for our IT equipment like computers, printers, peripherals, copiers, et cetera. We're also looking to see if we can make changes so that RWA computers, most of them, can sleep. Right now, unless you turn off your computer, it's on all the time. So we're looking to see if we can make energy savings by changing our process. We also want to evaluate the potential for electric vehicles and electric equipment like weed whackers. We need to do a business case to ensure the maintenance and disposal costs do not outweigh the environmental benefits.

Amy:

Next slide. Additionally, we are looking at what energy savings may be achieved through some of our upcoming projects. There may be incentives from UI for the West River DAF building and the HVAC upgrades at Gaillard. We will also regularly review the capital budget to see if projects have additional energy efficiencies and I'm also looking forward to the roof replacement at Lake Gaillard water treatment plant because I believe it has the potential for a very nice solar array when it's new roof is there. So that's all I had for today. Is there any questions?

Kevin:

Thanks Amy. This is Kevin. Jennifer, would you be able to go back to slide six briefly? I just want to point something out. I think that's it. And so just generally speaking and for also for our new member, Catherine, so really I think that this slide is really the so what of the reason. I mean, it's nice to be environmentally compliant and sustainability, and I agree with all that, but at least I try to tie it to or make the connection between that and either the quality of water or our core mission. So one of the issues that we are working with and it's been ongoing and the authority has spent some particular attention to it the past especially is invasive species. I think that the important takeaway is, and Amy correct me if I'm wrong or John or some other person with much better technical expertise than me, is that the importance of this is the pollinators will help with native plants, which in turn help with the

improvement or the protection of the water quality and I think that's just a general statement, is that accurate?

Amy:

Yes, definitely. The native plants are better at creating healthy water. That's what we want to do.

Kevin:

Yeah. So this is all, this is great, but I think that this is really one of the main reasons as far as our mission goes and for the record, I don't, and I apologize for speaking like that. I've had a lot of hearings lately, Catherine, but Amy is our environmental compliance sustainability lead and it has underneath that umbrella there falls a lot of different aspects. So thank you, Amy. And I just wanted to, like I said, point that out about the invasive species and the reason and the importance for the pollinator pathways and the other sustainability measures that we're taking. Any questions from the board?

Catherine:

For the record, I think this is awesome.

Suzanne:

Hey, David and Kevin, I just have a quick question. Do you do anything with schools related to this kind of thing on an educational basis? I know you do it for the RWA and for purposes that are helpful to our environment, but do we offer anything for schools?

Kevin:

As far as environmental education, Suzanne?

Suzanne:

Yeah.

Kevin:

I defer to either Amy or Larry, I think, to answer that question.

Larry:

John or Amy can supplement, but I know at least that D. Francisco has a very extensive sort of environmental water cycle training program that she does. I don't think it's specifically deals with pollinator gardens and things like that, but she does have environmental courses usually centered around how to protect water quality. It's the water cycle, water quality and things like that and she has it both in-person, video and then what she calls lessons in a box where literally she sends out a training program that's in one container that the teachers can use to teach a class about a particular topic that is relevant to water cycle, water protection, water quality.

Suzanne:

Thank you.

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Kevin:

Thank you. Any other comments or questions?

Catherine:

Is there something we can do with summer camps in terms of these educational programs?

Jeanine:

So Catherine, we already do that. We have the wide variety of different summer camps. Last year, we had to be a little bit more creative because all of them, as you imagine, were not in person. So again, this Lisa D. Francisco, who's a real whiz and a great educator, does do that and we have many things that we're rolling back out this year.

Kevin:

Yeah. And to your question, Catherine, we've talked about, and it's an important topic for a few members on the RPB about outreach to the schools and kids for increasing. There's a desire with some members of the RPB for additional funding for camps and things like that and outreach. Any other comments or questions? Thanks, Amy. Really appreciate it.

Amy:

Have a good afternoon.

Kevin:

Thanks, you too and Mr. Chairman, that completes. Would you like a motion to recess as the-

David:

You're in the environmental health and safety and reconvene as [inaudible 01:03:09] would be perfect.

Kevin:

Yeah. So I'll make that motion or it may have that motion.

David:

Sure.

Kevin:

Is that it? [crosstalk 01:03:15] All in favor?

Group:

Aye.

[ADJOURN AT 2:05 P.M.]