

SMALL COMMUNITIES ADVISORY SUBCOMMITTEE (SCAS) MEETING SUMMARY

Friday, October 7, 2016

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Chairman Commissioner Robert Cope
Vice-Chairman Mayor Johnny DuPree

Small Communities Advisory Subcommittee Meeting
Friday, October 7, 2016
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. EDT

Chairman Commissioner Robert Cope
Vice-Chairman Mayor Johnny DuPree

I. Introduction / Welcome

Chairman Commissioner Robert Cope called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m. **Chairman Cope** welcomed incoming callers and members of the SCAS to the meeting.

Vice-chair Mayor Johnny DuPree commented on various budget hearings and the status of the SCAS subcommittee.

Chairman Cope stated the meeting purpose was to discuss the drinking water report, and take action on it and the transmittal letter. As time permits, the SCAS would also like to discuss future topics, specifically air issues.

Chairman Cope then turned the meeting over to Jack Bowles, for EPA updates (in lieu of Mark Rupp).

II. EPA Remarks

Jack Bowles commented that Mark Rupp should be back momentarily, but otherwise could come back at the end of the meeting if there is time.

Chairman Cope then moved the meeting forward to the public comments segment.

III. Public Comments

Chairman Cope introduced a number of public speakers including Mayor Jim Hemberry from Quincy, Washington, and Former Commissioner Don Larson.

Commissioner Larson: South Dakota State University is the only land grant in the country that is offering a degree in precision agriculture, so it is important that it is recognized. If anyone wants more information regarding it, please contact me.

Mayor Hemberry: I am the mayor of a small rural community located in an arid high plains desert, which receives less than nine inches of annual rainfall, and we have a declining deeper groundwater table that provides drinking water to our community and many others in the Columbia Basin. A sustainable water supply has been at the center of our thinking for nearly a

decade, which is when the city began laying the groundwork to develop the regionally integrated Quincy 1 Water Utility to optimize water supply for the city's two dominant economic clusters, food processing and cloud computing.

By managing the Quincy Basin's overall water supplies holistically, including municipal and industrial waste water, potable water supply and reclaim the reused water, the City of Quincy is preserving limited potable groundwater supplies for residential and other beneficial uses and creating a sustainable future.

The city has three general recommendations. The first would be that we strongly believe that both municipal reclaimed water and industrial reuse water should be allowed for direct and indirect potable supply, including for storage and recovery. With water scarcity, climate change, regular droughts, floods, and other threats to our drinking water supply, the regulation should allow us to treat and reuse our water. Today we have the technology through multiple tools, including reverse osmosis to treat and create designer water depending on user need. The cleanliness and quality of the water is not a concern, so why should it matter what the source of that water is?

Second, we'd like government regulators to consider developing a pathway that would allow permitted wastewater treatment facilities to become licensed water purveyors. Our city will be dependent on an integrated water resource management plan and a utility that services all entities, large, small, commercial, residential, and industrial. The city has a utility providing services that seem to make us more of a purveyor than a waste water treatment plant operator.

And third, the biggest obstacle to moving forward with our project and other infrastructure projects around the country has been a declining availability of low-cost financing. And as many others have probably mentioned or will mention, cities across the nation are competing for a declining pool of funding sources at both the state and federal level. We would like to see the federal government commit to a low interest water infrastructure revolving loan program.

I'd like to end by applauding the Administration's recent efforts to focus attention on water, reflected by your efforts as well as the formation of a water investment center within the Department of the Interior and budget support for water resources and water technology innovations. With that, I want to thank you Chairman Cope, and subcommittee members for your time today. I look forward to reviewing your recommendations and encourage you to contact me if you have any follow-up questions.

Commissioner Carolyn Peterson: So Mayor Hemberry, you're speaking about a pathway to permit wastewater treatment facilities which could evolve into licensed water purveyors and the reclamation of industrial reuse water. So are you already doing these things or you're doing everything but these things?

Mayor Hemberry: We're in the process of developing the water utility. We've been working on it for quite some time and we've been more or less doing what we can as we get funding. So we, at this point, are not treating industrial reuse water for use anywhere else. We have a lot of infrastructure in place. We're just about finished with our reverse osmosis facility, but we still have to do ultra-filtration and coagulation development before we can actually take our water and use it for ASR. We own our own industrial treatment plant and so we want to be able to take that water and treat it and then use it from many sources, but eventually we want to use it for ASR. So we still have components to develop and put in before at that point.

Commissioner Don Larson: Can you remind me what state you're in?

Mayor Hemberry: It's central Washington, near the Grand Coulee dam.

Chairman Cope: I had a question along those lines because of the availability of electricity you have there. How much of your agriculture has gone from flood irrigation and to center pivot irrigation. How much has that affected recharge of groundwater?

Mayor Hemberry: I really don't have a good answer to that question. Certainly, over the course of time more center pivots have shown up, but there's still quite a bit of flood irrigation. One of the parts of our project that we're looking at is to supply water for some land north of the city that currently doesn't have availability of water to grow crops. And so that will all be flood irrigation, it won't be center pivot, so we'll actually be improving that process when we do that. But I don't have the actual numbers of what the percentage would look like over the last 10 or 20 years as far as how many people have gone away from flood irrigation to center pivot.

Chairman Cope concluded the public comment portion of the agenda. He also thanked Mayor Jim Hemberry and Commissioner Don Larson for their input on the Drinking Water Charge. Chairman Cope asked **Vice-chair Mayor Johnny DuPree** if he would like to give remarks.

IV. SCAS Input on Drinking Water Charge

Vice-chair Mayor DuPree: Funding opportunities for water supply improvement is always a challenge. Mayor Hemberry's third bullet point was that there is a challenge in the financing. Even with the financing that has been put forward by the federal government, there are issues too about having to pay for permitting fee that is non-refundable.

We started our water rate at 150%, we ended up at 55%. That's been a challenge for us across the board. The problem with our drinking water has been acknowledging the fact that we have some concrete asbestos pipes that are still in our communities. We're trying to figure out how to solve that problem. The problem will cost about \$25 million to fix a \$50 million problem and we're trying to figure out how to solve that problem. So that's always been a concern and will continue to be a concern with the billions of dollars that we have out there across America to correct these problems with our water pipes.

Chairman Cope: We also want to address agriculture as it applies to the supply of water and also for the source water impact on quality. We want to mention that the small communities are not often able to focus on water infrastructure problems because the larger cities tend to grab that potential really quickly just by political influence.

Chairman Cope then turned the meeting over to **Ms. Susan Hann, Chairwoman, Protecting America's Waters Workgroup**, to present the LGAC Draft Drinking Water Report.

Ms. Susan Hann: I will briefly highlight some of the key recommendations in the Report. I think you've already touched on several of them, one of which Mayor DuPree amply described as 'affordability'. While that is certainly an issue in small communities, it's an issue in big cities too. Ensuring that we have adequate infrastructure and that our citizens can actually afford to pay for that infrastructure are major issues. Another issue is that treatment options are in place so that they we have clean, safe and affordable drinking water in our communities.

Another issue that came up in the Report was addressing disparity issues or the idea of providing clean, safe and affordable drinking water to all Americans. So that really transcends the traditional model of just having public water systems and their customers, we also have private wells and folks in border communities. You have a wide variety of circumstances across the country that are a little bit beyond what we traditionally think of as the providers and the customer of water systems. So we are encouraging EPA to look beyond traditional boundaries.

As you mentioned precision agriculture and the influence of the agriculture community, the water issue is paramount and very important. We talked about best practices and emerging technologies, and precision agriculture is a great example of that. Your previous speaker talked about low-cost financing infrastructure resources and that is a key issue that's also discussed in the report.

The concept of EPA as a facilitator more than a regulator is another issue that we've talked about in the report in terms of offering assistance to communities who are facing compliance issues. The community doesn't benefit by imposing fines and other issues that stress their capacity to provide clean water. They really need EPA to be more of a partner.

Overall talking about integrated planning, sustainability, and green infrastructure practices – we cover a lot of issues in the report. Overall, I think it's very comprehensive because we've had such good input from our local government partners, SCAS and the other workgroups. So we have a wide variety of issues that we touch on. I want to say 'thank you' to SCAS Members for your work on the report. You have helped us make it much stronger and I look forward to providing it to the full LGAC today. So, 'thank you!'

Mr. Jeff Witte: I have some points of clarification on some of the agricultural issues. In the precision agriculture section, page 14, the statement says "*not only is it more sustainable precision agriculture, it will be more economical for farmers as well*". Just a point of clarification - that is typically based on maybe farm size and type of operation. In general, that's a good

statement, but sometimes people read it a little too literally when they see these kinds of things.

And then in the statement, *“analyzing natural soil availability of different areas can allow for decisions to be made about where water is most easily held”*. That statement needs clarification. Does it mean whereas the water tends to flow or where the soil has greater retention? So just these couple of points of clarification on the precision agriculture part.

Ms. Sue Hann: I don't think those are substantive changes, so we should be able to make those clarifications. Fran, would you agree?

Frances Eargle: Yes.

Mr. Jeff Witte: And then on the soil health section on page 15. We state “by farming using systems”, I'm assuming that means practices, farming practices.

Ms. Sue Hann: Yes, I think you're right.

Mr. Jeff Witte: And then life expectancy is probably just something that means the nutrient availability in the soil or life of the soil or something.

Ms. Sue Hann: You mean not extending the agriculture life expectancy?

Mr. Jeff Witte: Yes, exactly. American agriculture quality as well as life expectancy. In the context of water, we have a statement – *“healthy soil helps regulate the system by controlling seepage of rainfall”*. I'm not sure what the system is referring to. It might be easier if I emailed these to Fran.

Mr. Jeff Tiberi: I support all of Jeff Witte's comments. Thanks for the clarifications. The only other point I'd like to make is that there is a part that talks about using local watershed groups and I would just ask that we be distinct on watershed groups and conservation districts. Across the nation there are 3,000 conservation districts and I think there are either 4,000 or 5,000 watershed groups and they are all in these smaller communities. They get grants from EPA such as Clean Water Act Section 319 funding. They do a lot of projects to help on source water protection.

In conservation districts, most of them used to be called Soil and Water Conservation Districts. They're all concerned about water, so somehow if those can be mentioned in the report and some place, because it's once again, as Sue mentioned, using EPA as a facilitator and creating the situation where these groups are enabled and encouraged and, in some cases, financially assisted to help with that source water protection. If that's something we can start there when this water does get to the city, and it's in better shape – everybody benefits.

Chairman Cope: Called on Chairman Shawn Yanity and Supervisor Ryan Sundberg for any comments that have such as tribal concerns? Are there some areas that we missed out on?

Chairman Shawn Yanity: No, I think so far it looks good. There is another tribal issue that we have with reoccurring funding and stuff like that. But I want to concur with the last gentleman who talked about the small watershed groups. We have a watershed council here in the Stillaguamish that ropes in non-profit organizations, cities, county, fly fish organizations and our watershed council receives a lot of salmon recovery funding and it also has agricultural folks as well. I definitely like to see the encouragement of using our local entities that are near the grassroots of our communities, and they address a lot of tribal concerns. So I'm good with this.

Supervisor Ryan Sundberg: Yes, I'm good with it also. The way it works here in California is the voters in California have passed a large water bond because of the drought here. And counties has gotten together like in my region to create a seven-county coalition who gets together and gets projects together and we get tribal involvement at the table with us. They participate in and decide where the funds go and there are always funds for restoration projects or water and wastewater projects. It seems to work pretty well here. So as long as there's nothing that blocks our ability to do anything like that, I think everybody would be happy here.

Chairman Cope: What about New England? How are we addressing that?

Mr. Rodney Barlett: Well I think the report in general is "excellent". I'm really happy to see attention to training on page 31. We are working very hard with one of our local community colleges to implement something like that. The interagency coordination, EPA is working on as a partner, would certainly be refreshing and get us back to a more straightforward and effective collaboration. It's something we have lost over the past and not just for the EPA, but with many agencies. I think that leadership would be well received and very important to its success.

The Lead and Copper Rule is interesting in our town. We are presently negotiating our discharge permit from our wastewater treatment plant to a local river and our lead requirements are lower than drinking water standards. So we have to go back to our municipal water system and look at how to make that even cleaner to reduce the discharge of lead concentrations to the river. Our water quality is going to involve not only wastewater, but water – so that is a new interaction on the permitting side. I think that's something a lot of people will not understand, so it needs a lot of attention.

Chairman Cope: I think we're getting ahead of some issues with wastewater. Due to the crisis in Flint right now, the charge mainly addresses drinking water, but the two are interrelated. I did get a report from the Association of Idaho Cities – I guess Twin Falls is having huge problems with phosphorus levels in their wastewater discharge. So this is something that's going to come up also. Mayor Goodall, what problems have been addressed and what is there a lack of?

Mayor Jacqueline Goodall: I really do like the Report. It addresses a lot of issues that are near and dear to my heart, including the hydraulic fracturing issue. I talked to a lot of the people

here in Maryland and our area, because we're working very hard to ban it. As you know, the Chesapeake Bay Watershed has its own issues. I just came from the Chesapeake Bay Network Workshop that we have every year. We're moving forward in our area, addressing some of the water issues and the storm water issues. Being completely urban, our biggest challenge is addressing urban runoff pollution that is contaminating our drinking water.

They have a group composed of volunteers that are monitoring water quality. I was hearing a lot of some things we can do, is getting these individual watershed stewards like myself or individuals that are concerned to get out there and start monitoring and teaching residents and volunteers how to monitor the water at the source. This way, we can see these problems coming up, such as lead in the water. We can start being aware of it before it becomes a problem, or at least know what we are dealing with. And I think this is very innovative management the way that the Chesapeake Bay is being dealt with and its partners.

Chairman Cope: Allen McIntyre came in and discussed some of the issue we have with recruitment and training of water and system operators and asset management. I think we did address this as well and that becomes really important. We talked about aligning EPA with community colleges to try and offer courses in specialization, which I think helps communities a whole bunch. Mayor Dixon, how do you see SCAS' input on this, and how have we done?

Mayor Bob Dixon: The Report is great. We've talked before on the actual cost of water, like if you go to the grocery store, what the actual cost would be. But most of the cost to our consumers in small communities, large communities, and urban communities is the distribution costs. When we look at what bottled water is in the store, all the processing and the distribution and the transportation are all included in that cost. And so the actual cost to clean, safe drinking water from the tap is not just the water itself – it's all the processing that gets it from here to there. I think this report really addresses the financial end of that also of our aging infrastructure.

Chairman Cope: I think there may be a public relations problem. I was watching the news the other night, watching people in Florida getting ready for the hurricane coming in, and everybody buying cases of bottled water. I remember when I was a kid, we had power outages pretty regularly, and we certainly never went to the store and bought bottled water – we filled up five gallon buckets.

I don't understand where we lost it – where the public has this perception that bottled water is so much better for you, than the water you get out of the tap. But I think in most cases it's the same thing, but that's my personal opinion. And perhaps we need to let people know that the stuff you're buying in bottles is benefitting the soda companies because they're all owned by PepsiCo and Coca-Cola. Maybe we need to educate the public as to the quality of the water and what we're doing with that. We seem to be missing something here.

Commissioner Carolyn Peterson: I think the report is well done. We had a very limited amount of time. I am very interested in green infrastructure solutions. That is also in the Report perhaps

not to the degree it could be emphasized. I appreciate, especially from the rural areas of New York, the emphasis on the well water issues, because there are a lot of us, including myself, who are on well water.

I really enjoyed the report from Quincy, Washington. I don't know if under other recommendations or footnotes, but in the "expand integrated planning" section around line 1019 and 1027, it might be interesting to have a footnote in the report.

Council Member Andy Beerman: I think the report is excellent, and I agree with the comments made thus far. One thing that appears to be missing from it, and it may just be too niche for this, but in towns like Park City and thereby several dozen mountain towns, our challenges largely stem out of the fact that our water comes out of the mines that the extractive industries have created through fractures in the mountains. All of our water is under the influence of heavy metals. And that's not something that was addressed at all in here or very little.

Chairman Cope: I think you'll find that in all the mountain communities, regardless of the presence of mines, particularly as it applies to arsenic there are issues of water quality. Lead, copper, cobalt, molybdenum are found in background levels in high mountain areas, at least in Idaho.

Council Member Beerman: In the West, regardless of whether mining activities have impacted water quality in streams or not, there is naturally occurring heavy metals in the streams and source water, that creates challenges for us and it is very costly to address.

Chairman Cope: Absolutely. One of the examples that we've used for years is routinely out of the payment levels for arsenic, and there's nothing anybody can do about it.

Council Member Beerman: Yes, we're literally shutting down our streams right now. That's all we can do, is to close our streams and pipe it into our treatment plant, which has other ramifications.

Chairman Cope: Right, and I think part of that's going to deal with coagulation and polymers and things to bind it for chemical reactions to take those heavy metals out.

Frances Eargle: Mr. Chairman, on page 28, line 957 in the Report there is one recommendation put forward from the Cleaning Up Our Communities workgroup concerning inventory of abandoned mines from looking at the water quality and how it affects drinking water.

Council Member Beerman: Yes, I did see that. It specifies the BLM there, so I wasn't sure if that included communities as well.

Chairman Cope: We talked about BLM to help identify abandoned mine lands, where there are water quality issues. But I think that will probably apply to mining and minerals. Andy, would

you like to maybe send an expansion sentence to insert in there and see if Frances and Sue could work it in?

Ms. Sue Hann: My opinion is there is no reason not to include it. I think we're trying to give the Administrator and EPA a comprehensive view of our drinking water issues, and that certainly is one of them.

Mayor Johnny DuPree: Can I add one thing to the conversation? I didn't see it in the report, but it is an issue, the stipulated penalties that has to do with affordability. The stipulated penalties that we have to pay (fines) and fees that we have to pay as related to drinking water and to wastewater. I know we talked about it, instead of going to the state, they could actually go back to those communities in some form to help low income people with their connectivity to water lines or sewer lines or whatever.

Chairman Cope: Correct me if I'm wrong, Sue, but wasn't that where we were going when we said EPA should be a facilitator rather than a regulator?

Sue Hann: Yes, and I do think that has been added. The Mayors' Council had brought up similar issues, and I believe we have covered that.

Frances Eargle: Yes, there is a reference and I'm looking to find if they're on the recommendations but there is.

Mayor DuPree: I didn't specifically see it talked about fines and penalties that reduced the availability of counties and cities to do what we want to do which is to provide potable water and take care of our wastewater system.

Chairman Cope: I guess my question on that would be how much of that is actually due to federal code and how much of that is due to options or flexibility on the part of EPA, because some of those things are mandated by the Clean Water Act, I think.

Mayor DuPree: But these fines are mandated by the Clean Water Act. Because it's mandated, Cope, it still means it's not affordable. I guess that's just a problem – that's still an affordability issue that we have.

Mr. Rodney Bartlett: Page 39, line 1419 I think at least refers to that.

Frances Eargle: And Mayor DuPree, that recommendation tries to capture your point that paying fines doesn't add to the ability of the community to provide safe and clean drinking water, which is the goal. So that was the intent of that statement.

Chairman Cope: Do we have anything further? Does EPA have any comments on what we've done, any suggestions or any deal breakers coming up?

Jack Bowles: No comments, but this discussion just further provides examples of what great work you've done and what a great investment you've all made and how comprehensively you've looked at all the issues and what a helpful and groundbreaking report this will be, when it's transmitted to the Administrator.

Chairman Cope: If there's no further comments or suggestions, do I have a motion to approve the drinking water report and the transmittal letter, to send on to the full committee?

The report and letter were moved by Commissioner Peterson and seconded by Mayor Dixon, and the motion was passed unanimously.

Frances Eargle: Chairman Cope, would there be a mention that there are going to be some small clarifying remarks added?

Chairman Cope: Go ahead, as long as they are normal, standard edits and changes. Also, I need a motion from SCAS to co-sign the transmittal letter.

Motion moved by Jeff Tiberi, seconded by Jeff Witte, and unanimously passed to co-sign the transmittal letter.

Chairman Cope then moved the meeting on to SCAS input on air issues.

V. Input on Office of Air and Radiation's National Program Guidance

Chairman Cope: Does the SCAS have an interest in moving forward and composing a letter to support the air programs of interest and weigh in from the small community standpoint – is this an area in which we are interested?

Commissioner Carolyn Peterson: OAR has specifically asked for LGAC input and it's due around mid-October. There is a special Executive Committee (EC) meeting scheduled in October, so we have the opportunity for the LGAC take action and to also have the EC complete a transmittal letter.

We should have a one page of ideas which have been raised so far. There is also an outline of input topics on the guidance that was attached. Chairman Cope mentioned a few things in the past such as prescribed burns, Clean Air Act, air toxic, air monitoring funding, diesel emission reduction, greenhouse gas reporting, reduction of asthma (indoor and outdoor), and these topics have been updated by the regional offices as well.

SCAS could contribute greatly to the range of focus by including small community priorities that OAR should also be looking at.

Mayor DuPree: That's certainly an area we should probably be involved in.

Commissioner Carolyn Peterson: I agree with that because we have many small communities that are being impacted by poor air quality. You can't live without air, just as you can't live without water. We do need to do something about these things.

Chairman Cope: And one of the things that we may want to address, from a small community standpoint for example, Bob Wiener from Delaware spent years complaining about their air quality in Delaware as a result of being downwind from some of the biggest producers, including Pennsylvania. We have had some issues where small communities have air quality issues due to being downwind from larger communities.

Chairman Yanity: We have some of these really small communities that rely on woodstoves for heat, and we have folks near the mountains like Granite Falls and a few other places that get hit with a burn ban. Even if woodstoves are your only source of heat, there's a restriction on woodstoves so that has a big effect on some communities.

Frances Eargle: The next executive committee is scheduled for October 18.

Chairman Cope: Is it necessary to have the SCAS put the letter forth before October 18, or can we just express to the executive committee at that point that SCAS wants to be a part of it?

Commissioner Carolyn Peterson: My notes say that the input is due by mid-October, and OAR has a November-December timeframe for putting the ideas together and a spring 2017 comment period.

Frances Eargle: Yes, this might be similar to some of the letters that SCAS and more groups have generated – such as the climate change letter. SCAS can make a motion, with a robust discussion of the issues and the substance, for the executive committee to be delegated with the responsibility of putting those ideas into a letter, as long as it is discussed in the public meeting.

Chairman Cope: Does that work for everybody, any objections? Hearing none, we'll plan on moving forward with that.

Chairman Cope then welcomed **Jack Bowles** back to the floor for EPA updates.

VI. Next Steps / Action Items

Jack Bowles: I first wanted to say that our thoughts and prayers are with Sue Hann and Fran Eargle and everybody else possibly in the path of Hurricane Matthew. EPA and FEMA will be ready to provide support to everybody down there and all the state and local governments as it moves up the coast.

This is such a tremendous work effort here. This report can't come at a better time because there is so much at stake – as stated very well in the report – not just clean and safe drinking

water for everybody, but the public's trust in drinking water systems and even beyond that to the public's trust in the ability of states, local and federal governments to deliver regulatory programs in environmental protection.

There's a tremendous amount at stake in the work that you are all doing, and that you're helping us do. We cannot give you enough thanks for all your time, all your efforts. Robin, Mark, and I came from the ECOS meeting last week and drinking water and water in general were big topics on the agenda. A lot of these things came to light and it just shows you that there's a lot of agreement on what some of the issues are and even some alignment on what some of the solutions are.

I think this report, along with other inputs received from other groups, will really go a long way in helping EPA when it produces the national drinking water action plan which should be out sometime later this fall.

Your report is right on time, and it hits the key issues. I think it's going to really engender a lot of discussion here at EPA. Just a couple of your big recommendations you talked about today – including expanding clean and safe drinking water to everyone including those on wells – obviously that's beyond the current scope of most of the Safe Drinking Water Act, but it's something that is an issue for all of us.

Secondly, something we've been hearing from the Conference of Mayors, the League of Cities, NACO are all expanding our concept of integrated planning to include drinking water – to include the whole suite of water (drinking water, green infrastructure programs). Those are just two examples of the tremendously impactful recommendations in the report, so thanks again to all of you.

Chairman Cope then asked as a last order of business for a motion to approve the meetings summary of the July meeting. *A motion to approve was submitted and seconded.*

VII. Adjournment

Chairman Cope adjourned SCAS at 11:30 a.m.

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



December 21, 2016

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

Date



December 21, 2016

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

Date

SCAS MEMBERS

Honorable Robert Cope
Chair, SCAS

City of Salmon, Idaho, Planning Commission
(Former) Commissioner Lemhi County

Honorable Johnny DuPree
Vice-Chair, SCAS

Mayor
City of Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Honorable Shawn Yanity

Chairman
Stillaguamish Tribe, Washington

Honorable Ryan Sundberg

Supervisor
Humboldt County, California

Mr. Jeffrey Tiberi

Executive Director
Montana Association of Conservation Districts
Soil and Water Conservation Districts of
Montana, Inc.

Honorable Bob Dixon

Mayor
City of Greensburg, Kansas

Mr. Jeff Witte

Secretary of Agriculture
State of New Mexico

Honorable Jacqueline Goodall

Mayor
City of Forest Heights, Maryland

Honorable Carolyn Peterson

Mayor (former)
Commissioner (former)
Environmental Management Commission
Tompkins County, New York

Honorable Andy Beerman

City Councilor

Park City, Utah

Mr. Rodney Bartlett

Town Administrator
Peterborough, New Hampshire

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Director, Planning
Brevard County School Board
Malabar, Florida

PUBLIC PARTICIPANTS

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Commissioner
Brookings County, South Dakota

Honorable Jim Hemberry

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Quincy, Washington

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