

Agricultural Innovation Board Meeting Transcript

October 28, 2024, 5:02PM

1h 27m 20s

● **Smith, Stephanie** started transcription



0:09

And you'll see if that's someone trying to hear you got.



Griffith, Morgan 0:15

Everyone's in.

All right.

Well, we'll start with our.

Member introductions first.

We're a little bit.

Low on members, but let's start.

With our most senior Member that's on the call.

So Wendy Sue, go ahead.



Wendy Sue Harper 0:38

Hi folks.

Nice to see everybody. I am Wendy Sue Harper.

I'm a soil scientist and I'm filling the soil biology position.

Thank you.



Griffith, Morgan 0:49

That's funny. So.

Is that Jonathan Chamberlain? Hi, Jonathan.

Go ahead.



0:56

Yes it is.



Griffith, Morgan 0:56

And yeah, go ahead and introduce yourself.



1:00

Alright, Jonathan Chamberlain, certified crop advisor.



Griffith, Morgan 1:05

Thanks. Welcome.

All right.

And then on the call for Members, we have a couple new members.

So first, Brian, do you wanna introduce yourself?

Oh, we can't hear you.



1:30

Microphone's not working.



Griffith, Morgan 1:35

I'm gonna come back to you, Brian Holland. When you do that.

So Pam, go ahead.



Wadman, Pamela 1:39

Hear me.



Griffith, Morgan 1:39

Yes.



Wadman, Pamela 1:42

My name is Pam Wadman.

I'm the senior environmental health risk assessor with the Department of Health and I'm on the committee now to replace Sarah Owen, who was the state toxicologist and has now moved on.

Nice to meet you.

I'm happy to be here.

I have about 20 years of experience and I have served on a SSI Control Board in the state of New Hampshire.

So I have a little bit of experience in this field. Looking forward to hearing the issues.

Thank you.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 2:11

Thank you. Am. Yes, we're setting to see Sarah go, but we're happy to have you join us. So thanks for stepping in.

 **Wadman, Pamela** 2:16

Oh.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 2:20

Brian, you wanna give it another try?

Nope.

Can't hear you.

 2:32

What's going on?

 **Griffith, Morgan** 2:33

Well, Brian Kemp is our. Yeah, I was just.

 2:35

Baby, he's just.

Why doesn't he just call in on the phone?

 **Griffith, Morgan** 2:39

Sure you can.

 2:41

Yeah, just you got the phone number.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 2:41

On your invite, you should see some numbers.

Yeah, phone number to call.

OK.

So while you're doing that, let's why don't you go around in the room there for us if you Steve.



2:56

Steve Garnell, director of the Farm division.

All right, Stephanie Smith.

I'm just going to turn my camera on for a little bit.

Stephanie Smith with the Vermont Agency of Agriculture with public Health and Ag resource management.

Pam Pryor as a chemical toxicologist with the agency backbut markets.

There's Steve Schubert.



Griffith, Morgan 3:27

Great. And Steve Schubert, we see you joining us.

Give a quick intro.



Steve Schubert 3:33

Steve Schubert, representing beef part of the board.



Griffith, Morgan 3:39

Great welcome.

Thanks for joining.

OK.

Who else we got?

How about Jill?



Goss, Jill 3:47

Oh gosh, agricultural input specialist with the agency.



Gene Harrington 4:00

Thanks, Morgan.

I'm Gene Harrington with the biotechnology innovation organization and I cover state issues for bio.



Griffith, Morgan 4:09

Dillon.

DG **Dillon Gabbert** 4:12

I'm Dylan gabbard.

I'm with crop life America and rise.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 4:21

Clark.

PC **Parmelee, Clark** 4:25

Talk thermoly. I'm a inspector with agency of AG.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 4:30

Thanks, Clark. Rosemary.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 4:36

I'm Rosemary malthey.

I'm with the xerce Society for invertebrate conservation.

Usually Emily May is attending these meetings, but she's she's away today.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 4:45

Excuse me, Jared?

JC **Jared Carpenter** 4:52

Good afternoon, everyone.

Jared Carpenter, Lake Champlain committee.

Good to see you all.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 5:00

Injured. And I'm Morgan Griffith. I work for the Agency of Agriculture.

And.

Thanks. That's all we've got.

Did I miss anybody?

Oh, just as I said that.

Fine. Is that you on the phone?

Brian, are you on the phone?

 +18*****14 5:33

I am.

Can you hear me?

 **Griffith, Morgan** 5:34

Yes, we can.

 +18*****14 5:37

Alright, sorry about that.

I.

I don't know why I every time I get on teams I have a microphone issue.

So I'm Brian Kemp.

I manage mountain meadows, organic beef farm down Sudbury.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 5:51

Thanks Brian.

Thanks for joining us.

 +18*****14 5:54

Yep.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 5:58

OK.

 6:12

Morgan, you're on mute.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 6:13

Oh, sorry, I sorry.

I'm in the office, so there's a lot of background noise, but yeah, so I sent out the meeting minutes from August and I didn't hear back for any revisions, but so our members who receive those are OK.

Without any further revisions to those minutes.

Seeing nods. Great.

And then so today we just have two major things on the agenda and the first is gene, Gene Harrington.

Who's going to give us an update on kind of munic regs from around the country?

And then we're going to have a discussion on best management practices for neonic treated seeds and neonic pesticides, as is our charge from.

The legislative session last session.

And so before we get into Jean's presentation, we are dedicating our agency of Ag update Pam Briar's gonna give us kind of an update on.

PFS activities.

I had Pam.

7:19

Umm.

I have presented to all of you a couple times updates on Act 131.

The.

Act 131 is.

A.

Pfas consumer Products ban project that was directed to Dec to explore.

How to potentially remove PFAS from consumer products so over the course of the summer, the EC directed meetings that the Agency of Agriculture participated in.

And all of that work kind of came to a close about 3 weeks ago when a document of proposed legislation was developed and an accompanying report.

And once I'm done speaking, I'll send Morgan those two documents and send them out.

And you all can have a look.

Those documents were made public on the Dec web page and available for public comment.

Public comment closed on Friday.

This morning I got an e-mail.

There are 21 comments received and we will be reviewing those this week, so.

Among the most notable highlights for AIB, the consumer products ban as proposed currently.

Has an exemption for fipro registered pesticides, and that is because the pesticides have already gone through a risk review in a way that other products haven't. So it's a higher standard. In order for a product to be allowed under fipro.

And it's not.

And it's.

And I should say there's a couple caveats to that.

So the definition of P fast that was developed in the document has an exemption for any chemical that is toxicologically similar to P fast.

If there was a paper registered chemical and it behaved similarly to AP fast chemical, then it would not be exempt from.

The other kind of notable aspect to the consumer product ban is it has a fairly broad definition of.

Intentionally added PFAS.

Intentionally added.

So at this point, if the PFAS as written, the PFAS concentration is high enough, it is assumed that the PFAS was intentionally added.

And that's related to what happened when we started talking about food and essentially we moved to ask that food not be included as a consumer product for this portion of the consumer.

And that's definitely I just say like everyone is very concerned about P fast in food, but it went beyond the development of this proposal in a second follow up to that is that this proposed legislation directs the Agency of Agriculture good market.

To develop a response and a report to the General Assembly for a recommendation on how the state should.

Try to deal with PFAS in food in Vermont.

So.

Those are the two most relevant parts for AI.

We'll be meeting this week to go through comments and then it should be.

Going to the General Assembly within the next week or two.

And if you guys are interested in discussing it later, reach out to Morgan. I'm sure we can come back and go through the nitty gritty in the future meeting.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 11:13

Cute. Sorry, I was just writing those down.

Yeah. So just let me know.

Also, I'll share what Pam sends me. Probably when I send out the Minutes, so I'll send those out with all the documents.

And just review and let me know if you wanna talk about it more and we can for

future agenda item.

Alright, I think that we, Gene, we are ready for your update.

GH **Gene Harrington** 11:46

Super. Thanks, Morgan.

So let's see. I'm gonna go ahead and get my slides up here.

Can everyone see the slide presentation?

Awesome. OK.

Well, I'm gonna go ahead and dive right in.

So, Morgan, again, I appreciate the opportunity to chat with.

And really just wanna kind of update folks on some some notable federal and state activity related to NEONIC treated seed. Obviously Vermont took a fairly significant action.

This past June, when it enacted legislation restricting the use of neonic treated seed. But there were handful handful of other federal and state.

New Nick treated seed activities and I'm gonna spend the next few minutes walking through those, so I'm gonna break this presentation down and and basically 2 phases.

The first I'm gonna walk through just some federal activity and then I'll pivot to state activity and wrap it up and happy to take questions from from there. So first.

Federal activity. So in late 2022.

USCPA.

Indicated to Center for food safety and and a number of other environmental groups that they had rejected their petition from 2017.

Urging or petitioning EPA to regulate neonic treated seed.

EPA cited a a number of reasons why it wasn't going to take that action, but first and foremost, it noted that it already takes into account.

The potential risks for the use of treated seed via its pesticide registration process.

And its registration review process, which is essentially a renewal of state pesticide licensing.

So in in doing that, though, they they also did indicate.

That they they plan to work further with states.

And investigate, you know further ways to more closely regulate.

Pesticide treated seed.

And in that 2022 response, they they indicated that they would be putting forward

advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to essentially solicit input on how it could and should more closely regulate treated seed.

So indeed it it it did that late last year.

So specifically in October of last year, USCPA did issue.

In advance notice of proposed rulemaking seeking additional information pertaining to the use of pesticide treated seed and paint products, which are essentially treated articles.

So in accepted comments on that advance notice of proposed Rulemaking until February 9th of of this year.

And in addition to that, EPA is also going through what's known as the the REDISTRATON review process.

And what that is is.

Every 15 years under a 1996 law that was enacted.

USEPA has to review all of the pesticides, that is that have been registered to ensure that it's using the most contemporary data in advanced science.

To to assess pesticides that are on the market.

So it's it's time for the neonics to to go through that review.

And they currently are going through it and a decision on the neonicotinoids is expected in 2025 and as part of that registration review process, they are looking at the C treatment use pattern and they are looking at a potential risk mitigation measures.

 +18*****14 15:45

Really.

 **Gene Harrington** 16:03

So I mean that could include reducing the use rate to treat seeds.

It could include a number of.

You know, different mitigation measures.

You know, we'll have to see exactly what what they require the the registrants to do.

But you know, I certainly think that that's a a notable activity that that, that folks should be aware of.

So pivoting to state activity, we have had a a handful of actions that are are certainly worth noting.

So one of the more recent actions took place in California.

So specifically on September 22nd.

California Governor Gavin Newsom signed into legislation that essentially establishes a labeling requirements for.

Pesticide treated seed bag labels so specifically.

This law that is going to require.

That a label be.

Contained the the highest signal word of of substances that are used to treat seeds.

So in a lot of cases, treated seed may have multiple substances.


It may have a fungicide.

It may have an insecticide on it, so this requirement is going to dictate that the the highest level signal word.

Be on that that label or the the bag tag so you know. For instance, let's say a fungicide has a a caution signal word and the pesticide has a warning signal word.

The label would have to have the word.

Signal word you know to reflect that the highest signal word.

 +18*****14 17:52

Yes.

 **Gene Harrington** 17:55

For the substances that were used to treat the seed and then secondly, the legislation that governs us from just sign into law.

Requires starting January 1st, 2027, that all pesticide treated seeds that are shipped in or sold in the state of California.

Contain a couple different pieces.

Of information. First the registration number.

The EPA registration number for each of the substances that's used to treat the pesticide. And then secondly, you know the quantity that was used in in the application to to treat the seed.

So again it's, you know, because it's California that this is certainly worth noting.

Obviously, California is a large and influential state and certainly a significant.

And ag production state as as well. So certainly worth noting what California has has done here in the last month or so also in California.

There is ongoing litigation.

So the California Department of Pesticide Regulation in 2020 rejected a petition from

the National Resources Defense Council.

You know, urging the.

Cal DPR to regulate.

You know Nick treated seeds in February of 2023. Nrdc and a number of other groups filed suit against Cal DPR for failing to regulate new seed, and that case was actually supposed to go to trial. In May of this year.

But the the trial date was was suspended to allow for DPR in the plaintiffs to engage in some settlement talks.

And I believe those settlement talks are are actually still ongoing and obviously if they do reach a settlement, whatever stipulated the agreement they reach, you know, regarding dprs, you know regulation.

Of Neo Nix treated seed well, you know, we'll certainly be a notable development because again, since California is such a large, influential states, you know this this could certainly have impact on the.

Rest of the country, if indeed there is some sort of agreement that is reached between DPR and in the plaintiffs, so we'll we'll have to see how, how that that turns out.

Another very recent development that that is worth noting on October 15th.

So really just you know, about two weeks ago.

The Natural Resources Defense Council and and a number of other environmental groups petitioned the Minnesota Department of Agriculture.

Urging them to adopt A rule making pertaining to the regulation of of neonic treated seed.

So the the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has 60 days to respond to to this particular petition.

So we'll we'll have to see what what MDA does next. But certainly this is worth noting, there has been some neonic related legislation in the past couple years and in Minnesota and.

Nrdc and some other groups are, you know, urging the Minnesota Department of Agriculture to move, you know, even further down some of those legislative bills that that have been enacted.



21:38

Thank you.

GH Gene Harrington 21:40

So, New York, this this is probably the activity that is is most impacted.

What's what's happened in Vermont?

Here in in the last several months.

So in in the spring of of this year, Governor Cuomo.

Sign into law legislation that amended last December's birds and the Bees Protection Act.

This this was essentially legislation that Governor Hoechel negotiated with the New York Legislature when she signed the birds and the Bees Act.

Into law in late 2023.

She essentially negotiates some legislation that she thought was going to be a little more workable for the agricultural.

Community, you know, moving, moving forward.

So what the legislation that was signed into law in March does is just like Vermont's starting in 2029, it's going to prohibit anyone from selling neonic treated seed.

At least you know for corn, soybean and wheat.

Unless a waiver is is issued by the New York Department of Environmental Conservation.

To the user.

So in developing this waiver process.

DC, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture.

Will promulgate regulations, kind of laying out the rules of the of the road?

For farmers and what they need to do in order to be granted a waiver.

But but some of the things some of the guardrails that were established in the legislation.

Regarding the waiver include.

Stating that no waiver should be valid for for more than two years.

So if if you know if someone is granted a waiver, that's only good for two years and they would need to, you know, reapply or kind of re meet the the conditions that they initially met and some of those those conditions include completing aipm training course.

As well as a pest risk assessment.

And in a written risk assessment report completing those.

And then limiting the use of those seeds to just the farm property for for which was

identified in the the pest risk assessment and then some record keeping requirements that that the former what will need to comply with as as well and then the the department has to.

Has to report to the legislature on annual basis that the number of waivers that that have been granted and then finally the legislation directs that DC and the Department of Agriculture.

Work in consultation with Cornell University, which is New York's land.

To conduct a study identifying.

Practical. Practicable.

Alternatives to the use of neonic pesticides.

That study has to be completed by January 1st of 2026.

So you know, we're actually as far away as that sounds. It's actually not that far away.

And then the the last notable state activity, I I wanted to to just note and mention this doesn't have to do with treated seeds, but this was you know one of the more.

Notable state legislated developments just pertaining to neonic insecticide use broadly.

So I I did at least want to mention this.

And that's in late March.

Washington State Governor Jay Inslee signed into law legislation restricting a consumer residential use of neonic insecticides.

So this law is going to go into effect on January 1st, 2026.

And you know, person can't use.

You know, neonic insecticide.

Unless they're a licensed applicator, now I I think there is an emergency exemption process that the Director of Agriculture can can grant in case there's an invasive species outbreak, but for for the most part this is going to severely restrict consumer use of of neonic insecticide.

So that that makes Washington the the 13th state to restrict neonic insecticides.

Now some of those states actually have done it administratively. Massachusetts kind of being the the best example.

But there there are now 13 states that restrict neonic and speciesides for commercial residential use now.

So that's, you know, really all I had.

Those are kind of the high points here of the.

Last several months, but you know did did wanna at least mention kind of the more

noteworthy activities here in 2024?

So happy to answer any questions if anyone has any.

27:28

Gene, thanks.

Gene.

Thanks for that.

Money. You're sure how to answer this question?

This question but.

It seems like you know there's an increasing number of states. Looking at some restriction or another on neonicotinoids.

Is there has there and of course EPA has got, you know sometime next year will be issuing.

A.

Re registration decision.

Is there discussion amongst the restaurants you're aware of for any kind of stewardship program or anything to, you know, mitigate some of the concerns for the product for the class?

GH

Gene Harrington 28:13

So yeah, so I I think it's part of the registration review process. I I think that EPA has been working with the registrants on a stewardship program for NEONIC treated seed.

So, you know, I think in addition to.

The registrants are already having stewardship programs.

I think EPA has actually been working them with them specifically on.

A program for stewardship for neonic treated seed.

The American Seed Trade Association does have stewardship programs, materials that you know they certainly make available pretty widely.

28:56

OK.

All right.

Thank you.

So we had a question in in Rosemary.

GH **Gene Harrington** 29:15

OK.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 29:18

Hi, thank you.

That was really helpful summary.

I really appreciated that.

I think my one question about the stewardship programs is, are you aware of what form they take?

Are they?

Are they bmps?

Are they actually taking back?

You know, see that would otherwise have to be disposed of locally.

And what is the? What is the form of these stewardship programs?

What form do they take?

GH **Gene Harrington** 29:45

Yeah, I think.

I think it's on.

You know, use and and disposal.

I I don't, I'm not aware of take back. I mean I'd I'd have to to check that out specifically, but I think it's probably more on you know use and and disposal.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 30:02

OK.

Thank you.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 30:27

Thanks Jim.

Do you think?

So the one sorry I'm taking notes at the same time, the one that's in settlement talks.

Where is that one that's in California?

GH **Gene Harrington** 30:40
In California.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 30:42
So.

Give this for being potentially a very naive question, so.

What happened?

Like what is if they settle? Like what?

What does that mean?

Like what are you settling? I guess like.

GH **Gene Harrington** 30:58

So you're you're essentially settling the lawsuit, so you know the plaintiffs would drop the lawsuit essentially in exchange for implementation of negotiated settlement, which I assume would include some sort of, you know regulatory paradigm.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 31:19

So saying, OK, so they're basically saying.

We'll do some sort of regulation like that would be an idea of a settlement is like, OK.

GH **Gene Harrington** 31:28

Yeah, so, so you know Kik.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 31:30

We will regulate trans seats. Yeah, OK.

GH **Gene Harrington** 31:33

Yes, OK. You know, Cal DPR would agree to some sort of regulatory oversight of the use of of treated seed.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 31:41

OK.

Sorry I wasn't following. Got it.

Well, thank you very much. And if anybody else thinks of more questions, I'm always happy to.

Call if we come up with something after the fact, but thank you, Jean very much for sharing.

Yes.

GH **Gene Harrington** 32:08

Thanks, Maureen.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 32:09

Yeah.

OK.

So next.

I'm gonna hand it over to Steve to introduce.

Fbn, PS. And then it's just gonna be opening up to our discussion. I saw about a few members put in comments. So thank you.

And so I'll just.

Talk through.

32:33

Yeah. OK.

Thank you very much.

And Mori, you said the comments were they received by e-mail or they in the chat or?

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 32:39

Nope, they're in the document. So they're like, yeah, yeah, like, through track changes? Yep.

32:41

So they're in the documentary, OK, that we're gonna share.

Alright, cool.

OK, cool.

All right, well, great.

Thanks everybody.

Yeah. So we are gonna have a discussion about this proposal that has been drafted so far by the agency.

For best management practices for the use of neonicotinoid treated article seats and neonicotinoid pesticides, and if you recall, we had drafted a proposed set of best management practice rules beginning earlier this year.

To meet a deadline that the legislature had set for March 1st, 2024, which we met that deadline and provided to them, and then subsequently in when they enacted ACT 182, they added a requirement that we.

Include best management practices for the use of neonicotinoid pesticides in general.

For uses that were otherwise prohibited by that.

For uses that were otherwise prohibited by.

So we went back talk. I think we've had at least one discussion about that here in the me in this meeting.

Or this board.

But now we're we're back again.

And I will go ahead and just sort of jump together a little bit.

And I will go ahead and just sort of jump together a little.

We also received a proposal of a set of best management practices from the I guess it was a joint effort between the Xerxes society.

And University of Vermont? Yeah. We certainly want to talk about those too.

And University of Vermont? Yeah. We certainly want to talk about those.

And those were provided to the board members. Look at and comment on and we'd like to sort of cover both of them today at this meeting, we have time.

And you know, formally, I guess we ought to do.

This as.

This the Xerxes society, UVM 1 is public comment but we can navigate that.

But let's start with the.

The BM PS that the agency produced.

And.

Is your sense everyone's had a chance to look at it and we don't need to go through it. Read it, do we?

Or what?

Are what are you thinking?

MG Griffith, Morgan 34:46

I think I mean, I know people who left comments, looked at it.
So that's Brian and Wendy too.

34:54

We'll just go ahead.

MG Griffith, Morgan 34:54

So I think, yeah, I think the idea of at least the structure right.
Like so, the two things that we needed and then the structure and then the applicability of them so.

35:01

Yeah.

MG Griffith, Morgan 35:05

In each kind of section has a different of like.
When that section.

35:10

Yeah.

Yeah, right.

MG Griffith, Morgan 35:13

Like is.

35:14

OK, so I'll just kinda go through it.

MG Griffith, Morgan 35:16

Yeah.

35:17

So yeah, the Section 1 just describes the the.

The authority for.

Enacting a rule.

And the purpose of the rule.

Is which is established best manager practices.

And it does say that unless otherwise stated, these practices are recommended best practices to be used where reasonable practical.

That is because.

As best management practices there, there are practices that.

Are recommended for use and intended to achieve the aims of minimizing any environmental or or.

You.

Know health exposure.

But they're not enforceable standards in the sense that they are prescriptive requirements that have to be met.

They are recommended best management practices and that's consistent with some other practices that the agency has in that regard.

No, that's that's the purpose. Definitions and the definitions section. We wherever possible referenced existing definitions and other rules or statute to avoid.

Creating any confusing confusion by having you know multiple.

Definitions of same thing in different rules.

Except we did add definitions that are pertinent to the requirements that are established in Act 182, so agricultural emergency.

Environmental emergency.

The we specifically.

Define container as a device which the Treaty article seed is stored.

Suppose of otherwise handled.

The Integrated pest management.

The integrated pest.

Yeah, that's just sort of a standard definition. The comment was to include the tenants.

Which you know we should discuss.

Which you know we should.

So water and you know, as I'm going along, if anybody has any comments, you know any of the board members have any comments please please let me know or let us know.

And I guess, Stephanie, if you can sort of keep an eye on that.

You.

Know on the chat or the hands coming up or.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 37:56

Yeah. So, Wendy, Sue, do you wanna kinda talk through your comment about the tenants IBM tenants?

WH

Wendy Sue Harper 38:04

Sure. I just felt the definition was incredibly vague and I thought that it should, and I included in the link to EPA their definition of IPMI.

Know there's that you can find it in textbooks and other places, but so I thought that those things should be included because there's a process you follow an IBM.

And.

We should say a little more about what it is. You know, you set those action thresholds.

You do the monitoring and ID ING.

You use your preventive strategies first and then you go to control with pesticides being your last resort.

So that's why I put that comment there.

38:52

Any other board members?

Yeah. And just to reiterate the what we're doing here today is just getting the comments from the board.

I mean, we're still gonna have the still going to have.

To.

Go back and determine what the you know form. The rule will take and we're we are gonna have to go through formal rulemaking.

Where there's a lot of opportunity for public comment and input too.

The purpose today is to get the board comments.

And I guess one way we could do this as we go through here, you know, we'll get the comments, but at the end, I'll, I'm gonna put you know, I'm gonna ask each board member what they, you know, their opinion is of the of the rule the form.

'S in and.

Say yeah, 'cause, we do want to get your.

Comments.

OK.

So other definitions label or labeling again that we we.

Included this definition of the labelings well defined in other.

Rules that we have and when it comes to pesticide rules, but we wanted to make sure it included the seed containers.

Loading and it also means.

Included a definition to include using the OR loading the article seed.

Yeah, I guess the rest are pretty, pretty self-explanatory.

The definition of use was.

Included to include the the uses of the seed itself.

Including transporting and loading and planting of the seed.

I guess one question I'll have right off the bat. Are there any definitions that any of the board members feel like we should have included or that we missed that we're not included?

And if you think of something later, I mean we, you know, you can always e-mail us.

Let us know.

Section 3.

Best management practices.

Applicability provisions apply to the use of neonicotinoid.

Applicability provisions apply to the use of.

Treat Oracle seeds when used prior to January 1, 2029, and when used under a valid exemption order issued by the Secretary.

As I'm sure you know, the Act 182 has a provision where the Secretary can issue an exemption order allowing the use of neonicotinoid treatment seats under certain circumstances.

General provision is a person who uses a NEO Neo nixonoid treated Oracle seed should adhere to the label requirements for provisions of the rule conflict with label language. The label language applies.

One thing I'll point out here, that's fairly important provision because as EPA moves through its re registration process and enacts the their proposed rulemaking on.

Treated seed some of the label language may become very important.

So just point that.

Out.

Label guidance.

A person using a neonicanoid treated Article C should follow directions requirements on the treated Article C bag, including proper handling, storage use and disposal.

Recommended rate and depth of planning and hazard statements related to pollinators.

3.04 dust and none target.

Exposure mitigation. This is an important part of it, and I'll also point out that this is a subject of research that's under that Heather Darby's working on right now and we'll be working on next year.

To try to determine what are the best procedures for minimizing dust.

So the provisions are that a person using a neonicotinoid treated Article C should minimize dust generation and potential drift from the seed by avoiding planting during windy conditions.

350 mph and when wind is blowing toward nearby surface water, flowering crops, handling seed bags carefully during transport and loading to reduce abrasion and dust generation using dust, reducing seed lubricants and avoid using lubricants that increase dust due to abrasion.

Ensuring that the planter is calibrated functions properly, avoiding or reducing.

Releasing excess dust from a seed bag.

Let's say there's a type of there.

Including by loading planters.

Urgent sealed side field borders and cleaning. Plant the equipment without using pressed air and there was a comment.

Was that from Brian?

MG

Griffith, Morgan 44:00

Mr. Ryan.

I don't think he's on the call right now.

44:04

He is not on the phone.

Right. OK.

+18***14** 44:06

I'm on.

MG Griffith, Morgan 44:06

All right, well, go ahead. Yes.

+18***14** 44:08

Can you hear me? I'm almost, yeah.

44:12

OK, right.

+18***14** 44:14

My comment I I can't see it.

I don't know if you Scroll down it was weeks ago I made it and I was.

44:19

Yeah. So yeah.

+18***14** 44:23

If you can just remind me it was pertaining.

44:23

I mean, yeah.

I mean.

So can we include example methods for C&F?

Does reducing C lubricants and cleaning planning equipment?

+18***14** 44:34

That was not my comment.

No, I was.

I commented more on the timeline of warning people beekeepers.


So I don't know how that got my initials on it.


MG Griffith, Morgan 44:47


It didn't actually, so I don't. I think we're just having trouble with between Brian and


Ryan.


So Ryan Rebozo left that comment. Yep, sorry.


 +18*****14 44:54
OK.

 44:58
Sorry.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 45:00
But we haven't gotten to your comment yet, Brian Kemp.

 45:03
OK.
So anybody have any comments on these?

 **Griffith, Morgan** 45:09
I do want to say just I know that Ryan Rebozo is not here, I think.
First C.
The exactly what Steve just said, using desk reducing C lubricants, I think.
We might be able to provide examples of that once we receive Heather's research.
Like, that's exactly a question that she's been researching this year.
And again next year.
So I think yes, I think I agree with Brian's, but we might have more information when we get.
More results.

 45:46
Right. Yeah. The other thing I'll say is that.
There can be a lot of information provided in materials that accompany the rule itself, so you know it would be hopefully what will happen is UVM will develop.
Guidance that expands upon what's in the rule and provides those examples. We don't necessarily need to put them in the rule to get the information out about what to use.
And I would just add Stephanie off the screen on purpose, but.

The yeah, like if you put it in the rule like it, it does make it somewhat static, but an update of educational materials that accompany and are that the agency shares and UVM shares makes it more dynamic and and it progresses with, you know as technology changes.

And so it it's less static. So I just wanted to make a plug for.

Being a little flexible here and not including specific recommendations within the rule.

Can it just say or as?

Described in UVM extension materials or refer to extension in the rule.

That help provide specificity.

That can be a problem if the extension materials change or you know you have to.

Typically in a rule if you cite something you have to set as very specific document number, date published by blah blah blah.

OK.

So in other words, cleaning planting equipment without contaminating surface water or polyurethane habitats, disposing of excess rinse water.

Within the crop field without causing surface bonding, not broadcasting plant or scatter seeds to soil surface, ensuring that all plant seeds are thoroughly incorporated during planting, and evaluate whether additional incorporation is necessary after initial planting.

To thoroughly cover any exposed seeds and collecting any seed spilled during loading and planting and store them for subsequent planting.

Or dispose of any seeds in accordance with section 3.08. So 3.05 is integrated pest management. A person using a new NYCHA, Noida treated Article C should implement integrated pest management practices, including.

Learning which crop production practices increase or reduce risk.

Choosing an appropriate rate of neonicotinoid C treatment that can effectively manage target pests without overapplication and utilizing multiple pest management methods.

To avoid or reduce pest risk wherever feasible.

So this is another comment.

From Wendy Sue, where it says the section does not follow IPM tenants.

It might be most useful.

To to show how this would work for corn farmers.

And and when you say, I'll let you.

Go ahead.

And you know, expand upon your comment there.

WH **Wendy Sue Harper** 48:57

Again, I thought that that if we're gonna provide an example, we probably should use the the IPM tenants that you know that you set the action thresholds you monitor, use preventative practices and cultural practices first and then if those don't work, use a pesticide. And I thought it.

Might be useful to have an example showing how this could be done with with people corn farmers and things so that if.

In 2024, preventive cultural things didn't work.

Here's how you go about it.

Do it to use neonics for 2025 'cause. It seems like if you're gonna have threshold, you need to have the pest before you use the pesticide and with seed treated seed, you know it.

You're if you use it without that, you're putting the the cart before the horse.

So that's why I suggested an example.

Anyways, those are my comments.

49:57

Johnson.

So along the I pm lines, I guess I just have a little bit of a concern. If you bottleneck it to be as precise as what's being explained, there's a lot more different biological ecological.

Weather practices that are in play with these producers, whether it be the insisting on cover crop for water quality no till minimum till full tillage practices that you know when you talk about cultural.

Or other preventative strategies that they don't usually that they may not be able to do as a requirement for erosion control, water quality mandate practices like that.

I I think this idea that pesticide is last resort without everything else, they may be cut off at #3 because they need to put cover crop in.

Need to do practices that promote the insects presence or, you know by applying manure.

They're inherently, you know, increasing the risk of these insects that then the pesticide would control.

They're inherently, you know, increasing the risk of these insects that then the pesticide would.

So I I guess I just worry about bottlenecking that strong of a definition of an IPM. When really I think this is a more dynamic situation.

Where producers can't necessarily control all the preventive strategies, cultural, environmental or ecological, or whatever the criteria for that preventative strategy is, it just concerns me that bottlenecking it to those four criterias be met.

Just raise a little concern from you, that's all.

Any other comments from other board members?

I am.

 +18*****14 51:54

I.

I I would agree with Jonathan on that.

I think it's it's challenging when we're using different practices and like he said, they can actually enhance the risk of of having these tests and then having something very detailed and like a structured.

Plan it really limits farmers to what what they can do necessarily and and be held to that accountability.

Using that pesticide as the last resort, if we have these tests, we have to do something with EM and.

I think I just wanted to say I agree with him about.

Just restricting it too much there, making it too definitive I guess.

 52:51

Any other comments Steph see?

I.

Don't see any other hands up.

Then again, if you think of something later, you know, just just go ahead and e-mail at Morgan, be the best person to send your comments to.

OK, communication and continuous education.

No person should use a neonicano treated Article C without prior notification of at least 48 hours to any app to any apiculturists who has an established a period on their presence.

On premises.

A person using a neonicot treated article seed should attend reasonably available education outreach programs, including those provided by.

University Extension services or the seed industry related to best management practice for using neonicotinoid treated articles.

We'll see.

Any comments?

Brian has a comment.

 **+18*****14** 53:52

I.

Yeah, I commented on this again.

It's I think it's in the lines of being too prescriptive, I think.

During planting season, it's very challenging. Sometimes weather conditions, soil conditions, even on the on the same farm, you may have multiple soils and the the 48 hours warning the aperee I I get why it's in there.

I think it could be very challenging though, and you might have a field on a given day that you can go plant and you.

For whatever reason.

Can get hold of that, that beekeeper.

It's pretty constrictive here, I think to have that 48 hours on there, that's all.

 54:44

Any other?

Any other comments?

I'm Pam.

Their hand up.

 **Wadman, Pamela** 54:54

Sorry, I'm.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 54:54

Hey, I think you made it.

 **Wadman, Pamela** 54:57

Sorry about that.

I don't get to too many meetings.

I would like to tell you that I need a little bit more time to review this in a little bit more detail, so I'm gonna withhold my comments right now. 'cause, I don't want to say anything for lack of preparation, so I will get back to you though.

When I get a chance to do more thorough review, thank you.

55:17

OK. And certainly if you have any questions while you're doing that, you know, just reach out and we'll.

Provide the information.

Let's have a quick question on premise premises.

Mm.

Is that what I mean? To me that is relatively vague.

Of.

What the definition of premise is not noted further up correct.

Yeah, we may have it already in.

It's already part.

It's already.

It's that's basically taken from the existing rule for the control pest size 5.04.

A.

See if it's defined in.

See if it's defined.

There.

I don't see a difference in the rule, so if the definition is not in the rule, then it would be generally accepted understanding of what premises premises are, which would be the property in which you're located.

Within the boundaries of the property on which your.

Notes OK.

You know, but what you mean certainly record that as a comment that needs to be clarified.

K storage a person using a neonicotinoid treated Article C should return the neonicotinoid and treated Article C that is spilled during loading, planting to the original seed lock container and a person using.

Al was going to say NTS save a little time here using an NTS should store that seed away from food and feed stuff and protect and secure them.

Unauthorized access by people and wild.

And disposal.

Unless being used for storage, a person using an NTS shall dispose of the trigger article seized and containers in accordance with the seed bag label and local requirements, or returning to the manufacturer.

And a person using an NTS should not recycle.

The seed container compost any treated article seed burn. Otherwise incinerate or use tree of seed for fuel or ethanol production purposes.

Any any comments on that?

No.

Section 4.

So this is the section that.

Includes the material that was added as a result of Act 182.

Best management practices for use of a neonicotinoid pesticide.

The provision essential applied to the use of a neonicotinoid pesticide when used after July 1, 2025, under a valid exemption order issued by the secretary, unless otherwise provided for an exemption order.

They will provide also applies to agricultural use of a neonicotino site after July 1, 2025, the use of which is otherwise not prohibited by law. In addition to the provision of this section, any use of a neonicotinoid pesticide shall be made in accordance.

Product labels in the Vermont rule for the control of.

Pesticides.

And that's shell language as opposed to should, because that's just.

It's really just restating the obvious so.

Any comments on this section?

I think everyone on the call knows, but I'll out outdoor use of neonicotinoid pesticides or any.

I think everyone on the call knows, but I'll out outdoor use of neonicotinoid pesticides or.

I'm sorry. Any pesticide registered for outdoor use is a restricted use pesticide in the state of Vermont, yeah.

Did you specify?

Just provide context, OK?

So there's a another integrated pest management section here.

A person using a neonicotinoid pesticide should implement integrated pest

management practices, including.

Learning which crop production practices.

Increase or reduce risk. Choosing lowest appropriate label application rates and I'm just not reading the whole sentence here, just sort of highlighting scouting product regularly using economic thresholds using parameter trap.

Trap crop treatments, refuge planes and other methods that prevent the entire field or population from being treated.

Timing applications to target those vulnerable life stage of the target Pass targeting applications to specific areas of a crop or field utilizing spot spray drain sprays or band application.

And utilizing multiple pest management methods cost mechanical, biological to avoid or reduce past risk wherever feasible. And when you see have essentially the same comment.

WH **Wendy Sue Harper** 1:00:43

Yes, but also on this one, I thought that they should be reordered to kind of follow the tenants of IPM.

So the, you know, cultural practices would come first and you know that kind of stuff. I did think that we should put in.

That you know, you would set your threshold and do all of that as well.

1:01:14

Thank you.

Any other comments?

Right. Drift prevention.

A person using a neonicanoid pesticide should implement measures to reduce drift, including using a nozzle that produces medium or coarser droplet sizes applying during favorable weather conditions using a drift retarder spray additive within label guidance.

Using a shielded sprayer, provided that the shield does not compromise uniform deposition, maintaining at least a 25 foot spray buffer zone between the application area and surface water for ground applications and 150 foot spray buffer zone for aerial applications.

Maintaining a Boone high no more than 4 feet above the canopy for ground applications and no more than 10 feet above the canopy for aerial applications and

spraying when the wind direction is pointed away from non target areas.

Any comments on that?

Not any anything you see then.

OK.

Spills a person using a neonicanoid pesticide should implement measures to prevent spills, including mixing a loading away from water bodies and ditches using a designated spill containment surface.

Maintain a 25 foot buffer from potential surface to groundwater conduits.

And maintaining an incident response plan.

No comments.

Run off and prevention a person using a neonicanoid pesticide should implement measures to prevent run off, including avoiding applications during rain or when soil is saturated.

Avoiding fall, your applications of rain is predicted in the next 2448 hours, avoiding disposal of leftover pesticide down a drain or in a single spot in the field. Maintaining grass or vegetative buffers near tile outlets, and draining ways along field boundaries and.

Implementing residue management practices.

For example, conservation tillage or cover cropping as applicable to slow runoff.

Rose Rosemary had a comment on noting that the the recommendations from their C Society recommend bigger buffer distance between application and water.

Which we'll get to.

And we'll get to that.

I just wanted to acknowledge that the comment. Thank you.

Doing your job. Thank you.

Doing your job, thank.

OK, pollinator protection. A person using a neonicotinoid pesticide should implement measures to prevent exposure to pollutants, including avoiding applications during unusually low temperatures.

Or when do is forecast communicating with apiculturists and growers to determine the presence of potential hives for colonies on site?

Following label restrictions for the maximum amount of neonicotinoid allowed per acre per application per season per year.

Taking into account that neonic noise applied as C treatments count towards maximum application rates and leaving a buffer strip of two to three feet between.

Neonicotinoid treatment treated turf and the border of any landscape bed to minimize potential.

Flowering ornamental roots taking up next to.

Any comments on any of those?

Emps.

You know, if we have anybody here that actually utilizes these types of products for ornamentals and turfs and has some input on it.

We have had some discussions with the Vermont.

Nursery and landscape association. We've invited comments from them concerning the act.

And we're.

Gonna have to have more discussions with.

Them. Yeah, yeah, yeah.

I mean, they'll surely have the opportunity to comment during rulemaking during the rulemaking process.

And actually just a little bit of an aside, the actor actually is gonna have a pretty big impact on them, which we've communicated to him.

Perennial ornamental includes perennial plants, which includes a whole host of plants.

And the act prohibits the use on ornamental plants as defined.

It's pretty extensive.

Very broad.

I can tell you as far as on the crop side of things.

Neonics are not something that we apply in a manner like that.

So you know I'm, I'm sure for our sake it this is not does not have a major impact as of now, but.

I would assume from my understanding, whether there be golf courses or other places, this is a used product.

Yeah, turf is is you.

Well, actually 2 did not include any reservations on.

Turf, turf. So there are no restrictions on turf.

Other than what's on the?

Left wall. Right. Exactly. Yeah.

Yeah.

OK.

So that's that's the rule.

That's drafted.

And like I said, we're, you know, certainly would welcome any other comments from board members if they've looked at a little more carefully or.

Certainly after discussion we're about to have, which may trigger some ideas that you have.

It's another set of thoughts about the whole thing.

So with that, I'll go ahead and.

We'll close this part of the discussion and I think from the agenda that segues nicely into public comments.

Or we can now go into public comments and we did receive.

A or the board members received a letter from.

The I guess it's a combination or a collaboration of the Zerchi society and the UVM.

And unless somebody has something else they want to talk about first, we can go in to start discussing that.

There's another topic, any of the board members want to bring up.

Does Morgan you still here?

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:07:57

I'm still here.

You got me for probably 40 more minutes.



1:08:01

OK.

Well, there you go.

Well, there you.

OK, so Maria, I'm gonna hand it back over to you.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:08:05

For sure.


OK.

So we I shared with you.

The letter that we received from zercy society that was cosigned by.

Some other UVM and other.

Stephanie, you can pull it up if you want, but.

 1:08:23

Yes.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 1:08:27

Other universities, people that we've heard from, right?

So Doctor Scott mcart.

Samantha Alger also had from the B lab at UVM.

A professor emeritus at Penn State.

In entomology, Cornell.

In their New York State IPM.

Division and also.

A extension from University of Nebraska.

So those are people who cosign this document and.


So I guess.

If Members, you know, I provided, we got this last week. I sent it along.

I know we haven't had it as long as we've had the other rule to comment on.

But I guess First things first before I keep talking.

Did do any members?


 1:09:23

Morgan.

 **Griffith, Morgan** 1:09:23

Have.


Yeah.

 1:09:25

Can can why don't we ask Rosemary?

 **Griffith, Morgan** 1:09:29

Yeah, Rosemary, go ahead.

 1:09:30

To search his lane. Just, you know, talk about it some first.
To set the stage for the discussion.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 1:09:36

Sure, go ahead, Rosemary.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 1:09:39

Sure. I I will say Emily may would be a much better person to be here, but unfortunately she's just happens to be traveling today.

So I mean I I you know it's a very detailed document.

So I, you know, I don't know if we're gonna go through that or if you're all just gonna read it on your own and and discuss and discuss it.

But I mean, these are we work with experts.

In the field to pull together a set of best management practices, both for treated seat use but also for, you know, neonic applications.

Generally, and what I will say is a lot of what you just went through in your draft document, you'll see that echoed in our bmpsi will say ours probably go a bit or sometimes much more beyond that.

So for example, like for the disposal section, right? Right now I think your draft document just says to follow the label.

And and that's, you know, that's the advice you get from the treatment Team Stewardship Council as well.

We have some additional recommendations, you know, based on what we know our our practices that are happening so.

The C labels are not often. I mean maybe this will all change, right?

Like with the the presentation at the beginning, there's a lot sort of in the works, but at the moment the the C labels are not always very clear about disposal methods. So say like you know, just plant it or you know, dispose of it according to your local.

Waste guidelines or whatever. It doesn't specifically say.

Don't bury a bunch of it next to a water source for example, even though you know you would hope that someone wouldn't do that.

I think that kind of thing probably does happen, so it it is a little more specific than just saying to follow the the label and it goes beyond, yeah, what I think with the even the treated seeds, the Council as far as I know you know recommends for.

Storage and disposal.

We also you know specifically.

Reference, not surprisingly, pollinators in here we have some recommendations for protecting habitat 'cause we know lots of growers are trying to establish, you know, pollinator habitat and engage in other conservation practices on their land.

So this offers some guidance about how to protect pollinators from from pesticide drift. And then as I put as I mentioned in the chat.

Our buffer distances for for water sources between.

Where an application is being done and where water sources for different type forms of application are wider, much wider than than 25 feet.

So at in our estimation. Oh, thank you for pulling that up.

You know, 25 feet is often not actually sufficient and you'll see that.

I believe we also recommend.

That aerial application just be avoided entirely, so there are.

There are some differences between.

The document as written.

And what we recommend, I'm happy to dig in further to any particular section.

It's it's pretty long, so I don't know if we wanna go.

I don't how you'd like to facilitate that.

1:13:02

One one way we could do this is, you know this was provided to the board members a few days ago.

I mean, shortly after we got it.

So what we can do is see if anybody has.

Any comments?

Now or any questions so we can always bring it back to the next board meeting.

Mean maybe when Emily's available.

We.

Could schedule her for a.

Could schedule her for a presentation.

She can walk through it, or one of the other, you know.

Other folks who were involved in the development of it certainly be welcome to come and make a presentation so, but I think maybe the first thing to do is go ahead and just see if anybody has any comments or questions right now from the board.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 1:13:54

Someone has a hand up?
I'm sorry I can't see names.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 1:13:57

I had one D2.

WH **Wendy Sue Harper** 1:14:03

Overall, I thought these these were very thoughtful comments and I thought we should incorporate some of them into the document.

MG **Griffith, Morgan** 1:14:14

If you oh, go ahead.

1:14:15

Oh, I yeah, I was going to say I'm.

Have a comment?

Have a.

Excellent. As a board member.

First of all, it's very detailed, but I do think that it's kind of the way it's written. It's more appropriate for an extension publication than for corporation into a into a rule.

They're like when you say there are some some points I think we could.

Consider putting into a draft rule for, you know, the rule making process.

But I think it almost as written, though I think it would make a very useful.

Things document for growers.

You know BMP document you know distributed by UVM to provide because it has more detail than we can we would we would put into a rule you know more specific and it couldn't even be expanded further.

With more specific information, especially after.

As Heather Darby's research gets finalized.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 1:15:25

Thank you for that, that comment and I'll I'll relay that to Emily.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:15:34

I was just gonna say Wendy, too, if you have specific.

Ones like like some of the things that you would want to see added to the draft rule, even you can even just like highlight the document and send it to me or however you want to communicate that to us. And that goes for any other Member too, if. You see something that you think should be?

Part of the rule or wanna make that suggestion somehow?

Let me know in whatever way is easy.

R

Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her) 1:16:20

And I guess I would ask back.

If there are particular parts of this that seem.

Like they could be easily incorporated into the rule making having I mean.

Having that highlighted or understanding what those parts are would be really helpful for for us as well.

1:16:46

I'm not a member of the cooking.

R

Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her) 1:16:46

What do I mean by oh sorry.

1:16:49

Sorry, no, I was just gonna comment on this one right up here currently on the the screen.

This includes reference to the existing Vermont rule for the control of pesticides.

And so in terms of things that might be already under the control of a Vermont rule, would it wouldn't it wouldn't be necessary.

Or am I trying to ask a question here rather than making a statement, but we wouldn't necessarily as an agency need to put it in yet another rule because.

They all, they operate at the same time, right?

Exactly, yeah.

So I think you'd reference.

Existing.

Role you could reference existing rule or you could leave it out because that rule already applies anyway.

Yeah, well, it wouldn't hurt to reference it again.

OK, if somebody's looking for a rule that applies to the particular thing they're doing and we're having another rule that you just say follow that rule. Yeah, you know.

MG Griffith, Morgan 1:17:48

So we do.

I just wanna say we do reference in the draft Bmps to follow the pesticide rule and the label, but not specific sections, so that could be an opportunity to improve if it's like under pollinator, you know what I mean.

You could reiterate that again under the Pollinator Protection section of the draft Bmps. To say, follow this section of the pesticide rule right.

So it could be.

You spell it out more.

Could be an opportunity.

1:18:28

OK.

Any other questions or comments?

You know, but I think I think we what we should plan on is having Emily or whoever come back and make the presentations.

Next board meeting.

R Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her) 1:18:44

Sure. Yeah, I.

1:18:45

Because this is pretty detailed, there's a lot of lot of stuff to it.

And by then we may have further thoughts about our.

Could have thoughts more about it.

I don't know if OK so.

MG Griffith, Morgan 1:19:03

I was gonna can I just say one more thing?

Are people interested in seeing the rule?

Where those buffers are pulled from the the just because they've been mentioned a couple times.

So I have it up if people would like to see the rule where that is being pulled from.

1:19:17

And this is the this section here.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:19:20

Yes.

1:19:22

Because that the the citation is sorry, it's the bottom of the page. We go there, the wastewater system potable water supply rules, OK.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:19:28

So it's from the wastewater portable.

We can do that.

I mean, we don't have to talk about it now, but just I just wanted to reference if that if that helps people.

Questions around that and or comments.

1:19:48

I'm gonna stop sharing, Morgan.

I'm gonna stop sharing.

I'm turning it over to you.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:19:51

OK.

1:19:52

Yeah. So maybe we should see if there's any other public comment.

Anybody wants to there's any other?

MG Griffith, Morgan 1:19:57

Sure.

1:20:11

Seem to be any more you want to talk about our?

Next.

Meeting schedule.

What's happening next?

MG Griffith, Morgan 1:20:21

I can send this link.

I mean, yes, it's in the document too for this chart.

Our next meeting's on December.

9th so that's the date that the.

Members kind of that most members voted to attend, so that's kind of splitting the difference between November and December holidays.

So it's December 9th, same one to four and it should be on your calendars. But let me know if it's not.

I tried to sometimes teams and invites screw up, so I think I tried to get it on everyone's calendar but let me know if it's not on.

But it's December 9th and I will reach out to Emily for an agenda item for her that week.

And then I think other action items is just to have AIB members.

Let me know specific things from this cerce document to.

Add to draft vmps and any other specific questions, yeah.

1:21:27

Yeah.

And also yeah, and also if I think we should if we could get Members to comment in some if you haven't commented already comment on our draft rule.

Send Morgan something.

MG Griffith, Morgan 1:21:46

Mm hmm sure.

1:21:46

Yeah. So we have everybody's comments.

'S had opportunity to comment.

On on on the the Agency draft.

One thing we should ask too, are there any other agenda items that we need to put on the agenda for the December meeting?

Any other things that?

Board members would like to talk about or get information about.

We'll have an agency update again, of course.

Might have some more PFAS info by then.

That a little bit thing else.

Do you think?

Of something you wanna cover, go ahead.

Nothing more gonna do.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:22:47

Yep.

Thank you.

OK.

Thank you all.

1:23:02

Thank you.

See you. Bye.

R

Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her) 1:23:04

Thank you for considering our comments.

Thank you.

1:23:06

Oh, sure.

MG

Griffith, Morgan 1:23:07

Thanks for joining, Rosemary.

R **Rosemary Malfi, Xerces Society (she/her)** 1:23:08
Yeah.

1:23:08
Yep, thanks.
Oh yeah.
So how's how's things?

● **Smith, Stephanie** stopped transcription