WEBVTT

1

00:00:37.980 --> 00:00:49.320

Orit Kalman: Evening everyone. Thanks for joining. We are going to get started in a couple minutes. We're just we just opened the webinar and we're waiting for people to log in and connect.

2

00:01:52.950 --> 00:01:59.100

Orit Kalman: Again, good evening, thanks for joining, and we are just waiting

3

00:02:00.120 --> 00:02:03.000

Orit Kalman: to make sure that we have

4

00:02:04.020 --> 00:02:07.680

Orit Kalman: everyone able to log in and connect to the webinars.

5

00:02:08.790 --> 00:02:09.660

Orit Kalman: We will give participants another minute

6

00:02:10.710 --> 00:02:12.960

Orit Kalman: and then we are going to get started.

7

00:03:09.390 --> 00:03:26.430

Orit Kalman: Well, I think I’m going to get started, just because our start is more of a logistics and I want to be respectful of those who are joining us on time. Thank you everyone, my name is Orit Kalman and a senior facilitator with SAC state.

8

00:03:27.660 --> 00:03:40.050

Orit Kalman: Consensus and Collaboration Program and myself and my colleague Julia Van Horn, are supporting the DTSC team and community and stakeholder engagement.

9

00:03:40.950 --> 00:03:54.600

Orit Kalman: This is an informational webinar intended to provide orientation to the SB 673 draft framework that is now available on the DTSC website for comments.

10

00:03:55.050 --> 00:04:09.600

Orit Kalman: And, before I get started, I want to just provide some logistics for participation today make sure that everyone is oriented to this format. It's been now a while, since we've.

11

00:04:10.320 --> 00:04:21.480

Orit Kalman: moved to this remote format, but it still can be challenging and require patience and flexibility also wanting to let everyone know that the webinar.

12

00:04:22.140 --> 00:04:37.650

Orit Kalman: will be summarized and it is also recorded, so it will be available, so if anyone gets dropped off, you will be able to view this in the next few weeks when it's been it's been uploaded to DTSC’s website.

13

00:04:39.060 --> 00:04:44.730

Orit Kalman: We're have everyone on audio mute and video off.

14

00:04:45.720 --> 00:04:57.540

Orit Kalman: However, will have opportunity for participants to ask questions in person, in which case, you will be able to have your audio on and video on, so we can connect that way.

15

00:04:58.170 --> 00:05:14.670

Orit Kalman: For participation, today we have the Q&A panel, you can use the hand raise function and post webinar there's an ongoing common period where you can provide additional input on the framework. We also have.

16

00:05:15.420 --> 00:05:20.550

Orit Kalman: interpretation today and the Spanish version of the PowerPoint is available to be.

17

00:05:22.350 --> 00:05:37.350

Orit Kalman: uploaded from the website. So for the Q&A panel, you can see, at the bottom of your screen on the right side, there is a Q&A icon if you click on it, you, it will pop up and you can add your question.

18

00:05:38.880 --> 00:06:00.180

Orit Kalman: You can also on the same menu at the bottom of the screen, you can use the raise hand icon and you will get into a queue. Depending on time and participation, we will get to as many comments questions as we can. We will go back and forth between the Q&A and the hand raises.

19

00:06:01.230 --> 00:06:05.640

Orit Kalman: To get as many of you to participate, and weigh in today.

20

00:06:07.830 --> 00:06:12.900

Orit Kalman: For the live transcript which is going on right now, you can.

21

00:06:14.400 --> 00:06:25.110

Orit Kalman: click on that icon and if you find a distracting you can turn it off. The live transcript is only available in English, but we do have interpretation which you can.

22

00:06:25.800 --> 00:06:35.520

Orit Kalman: go to. We ask that everybody use that icon to choose either Spanish or English so if you need a Spanish translation you'll have it.

23

00:06:35.940 --> 00:06:47.040

Orit Kalman: And if anyone provides comments or questions in Spanish you'll have an English translation for that, as well. So go ahead and pick the language that you need interpretation for.

24

00:06:50.040 --> 00:07:03.960

Orit Kalman: All right, and as I said, for today, this is a somewhat structured webinar intended to provide information, foundational information, on which the framework has been.

25

00:07:04.500 --> 00:07:24.750

Orit Kalman: developed and we will be using this webinar as a starting point for conversation about the framework and we hope that you'll find this informative and look forward to future opportunities for more engaged discussions about specific topics related to the framework.

26

00:07:28.170 --> 00:07:28.800

Orit Kalman: and

27

00:07:29.970 --> 00:07:33.240

Orit Kalman: With that, I would like to.

28

00:07:34.590 --> 00:07:48.750

Orit Kalman: See I'd like to introduce Rizgar Ghazi to provide some welcoming remarks. Rizgar Ghazi is DTSC’s hazardous waste management program deputy director.

29

00:07:49.170 --> 00:08:07.800

Orit Kalman: and his role he oversees DTSC’s enforcement actions, inspections, and permit decisions. He's a licensed engineer, with a mechanical engineering degree, and he has more than 29 years of experience in the environmental field so thanks for joining us Rizgar and I'll turn it over to you.

30

00:08:08.580 --> 00:08:16.740

Rizgar Ghazi: Thank you Orit. Good evening everyone, thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule to participate in tonight's webinar.

31

00:08:18.030 --> 00:08:26.160

Rizgar Ghazi: I’m very proud of the work we are doing that brings up environmental justice in the forefront that considers community vulnerability and cumulative impact

32

00:08:26.640 --> 00:08:36.570

Rizgar Ghazi: when making permit decisions on our hazardous waste facilities. The issue of environmental justice is important to DTSC. Environmental justice is included in our strategic plan.

33

00:08:37.020 --> 00:08:44.610

Rizgar Ghazi: We have put in place and environmental justice policy that requires us to consider impacts to communities with every decision we make.

34

00:08:45.600 --> 00:08:57.450

Rizgar Ghazi: The department has a mandate to bring programmatic reforms to the permitting program including strengthening our environmental justice safeguards, enhancing our enforcement, public health protections

35

00:08:57.870 --> 00:09:06.240

Rizgar Ghazi: and increasing public participation and outreach activities. We have adopted regulations that addresses most of these mandates.

36

00:09:06.600 --> 00:09:13.500

Rizgar Ghazi: We have successfully implemented a program called the violation scoring procedure that reviews facilities compliance history.

37

00:09:14.190 --> 00:09:27.360

Rizgar Ghazi: And, based on their score requires a department to deny the facility permit. The VSP program strengthens public protections brings transparency to the process and holds DTSC accountable.

38

00:09:28.410 --> 00:09:34.440

Rizgar Ghazi: Today's presentations is another step we are taking to consider a cumulative impact in our vulnerable communities.

39

00:09:35.880 --> 00:09:45.150

Rizgar Ghazi: With that, I do want to say again, thank you for participating today, we appreciate hearing your feedback on the proposed work we're doing, and thank you.

40

00:09:46.230 --> 00:09:46.920

Rizgar Ghazi: Orit back to you.

41

00:09:47.700 --> 00:09:56.070

Orit Kalman: Great thanks Rizgar. And we are also pleased to have with us today Francesca Negri who is DTSC’s chief deputy director.

42

00:09:56.460 --> 00:10:06.300

Orit Kalman: In this role Francesca make sure DTSC efficiently and effectively meets its mission to protect California’s people and environment from toxic harm.

43

00:10:06.840 --> 00:10:19.590

Orit Kalman: Francesca championed DTSC’s recent three year strategic plan that strives for accountability and transparency, thank you for joining us and I'll let you provide some opening remarks as well.

44

00:10:21.540 --> 00:10:31.050

Francesca Negri: Thank you so much to everyone who's taken the time out of your busy schedules to join us here today and to participate in this informational session.

45

00:10:32.370 --> 00:10:40.350

Francesca Negri: At a pivotal time and DTSC’s history where we have the authorities and the mandates to.

46

00:10:40.380 --> 00:10:49.080

Francesca Negri: Consider cumulative impacts in in the permit decisions that we make. This is extraordinarily powerful.

47

00:10:49.770 --> 00:11:02.670

Francesca Negri: It represents our commitment to vulnerable and environmental justice vulnerable communities and environmental justice and we are so grateful for the time that you're taking to participate in tonight's session.

48

00:11:04.560 --> 00:11:11.670

Francesca Negri: I'm going to turn it back to the facilitator in order to get started, I want to be respectful of your time.

49

00:11:12.570 --> 00:11:26.160

Francesca Negri: But thank you again for being here this evening. As we walk through the elements of this program, that we hope to implement, to strengthen our permits and further protect vulnerable communities.

50

00:11:27.360 --> 00:11:29.130

Orit Kalman: Thank you, thanks for joining us today.

51

00:11:30.330 --> 00:11:37.050

Orit Kalman: Okay, and with that I want to just briefly go over our agenda for today.

52

00:11:38.160 --> 00:11:49.050

Orit Kalman: For the webinar today, we have essentially three different presentations that staff will be providing. After each presentation, we’ll have short time for Q&A.

53

00:11:49.890 --> 00:11:57.240

Orit Kalman: Just as time permits to allow us to go through all three presentations. We set up time allocation to make sure that

54

00:11:57.630 --> 00:12:08.070

Orit Kalman: we end up right at eight o'clock. The three topics that we're covering are topics that were identified by our stakeholders as important information to inform

55

00:12:08.460 --> 00:12:16.260

Orit Kalman: those who are reviewing the framework. And so we're going to cover toxics in California.

56

00:12:16.890 --> 00:12:33.660

Orit Kalman: We are going to cover the DTSC permitting process. And after a short break, we are going to have a review of the framework and its elements to address Community vulnerability and cumulative impacts. And,

57

00:12:34.710 --> 00:12:42.330

Orit Kalman: we're going to wrap up the webinar today with just next steps and opportunities for ongoing engagement.

58

00:12:44.460 --> 00:13:06.480

Orit Kalman: We wanted to check with everyone to see who is joining us today. We know participants represent diverse perspectives joining from different areas in California and so Julia is going to put a zoom poll. And, to the extent that you're able, we would love for you to respond to the poll.

59

00:13:07.980 --> 00:13:14.430

Orit Kalman: And some waiting for, there it is. We will see that there are two questions on the pole. The first one is asking,

60

00:13:14.790 --> 00:13:26.970

Orit Kalman: Where are you joining from? And the second one is asking about the perspective that you most represent, recognize that sometime we come into it with a different interest. But want to get your

61

00:13:27.570 --> 00:13:42.030

Orit Kalman: sense of the lens through which you are reviewing the framework. On the right side of the poll, there is a gray bar so you can move that up and down to be able to see the full poll, if it's not showing up fully.

62

00:13:43.860 --> 00:13:46.680

Orit Kalman: And we'll give you a few seconds to respond.

63

00:14:00.810 --> 00:14:16.500

Orit Kalman: Alright. Well thanks Julia for sharing it with us. We know we have limited participation tonight, but we appreciate everybody was here. We have some industry, community, EJ communities.

64

00:14:18.330 --> 00:14:23.520

Orit Kalman: We have different areas represented, so appreciate everyone being here today.

65

00:14:27.180 --> 00:14:28.680

Orit Kalman: And also, I'm

66

00:14:30.120 --> 00:14:35.670

Orit Kalman: trying to close the poll. There it is. Before we get started, I want to introduce the team so.

67

00:14:36.330 --> 00:14:51.210

Orit Kalman: If the team can, if everybody can turn on your videos and I'll just call on you, if you can just introduce himself. You have already met Francesca and Rizgar. We have in no particular order on my screen, we have Patrice.

68

00:14:52.650 --> 00:14:59.820

Patrice Bowen: Good evening everyone. My name is Patrice Bowen. I serve as chief in the Office of Environmental Equity. Thank you for joining us this evening.

69

00:15:00.510 --> 00:15:01.470

Orit Kalman: We have Diana.

70

00:15:03.540 --> 00:15:08.250

Diana Le: Hi, I’m Diana. I am a senior environmental scientist in the Hazardous Waste Management Program.

71

00:15:09.240 --> 00:15:09.810

Gary.

72

00:15:10.890 --> 00:15:16.170

Gary Hammond: I’m Gary Hammond. I’m a senior hazardous substances engineer, in the Hazardous Waste Management Program.

73

00:15:17.490 --> 00:15:17.640

Orit Kalman: Hin-Yun

74

00:15:19.320 --> 00:15:26.220

Hin-Yun Lee: Good morning. Good afternoon everyone. My name is Hin-Yun. I am supervising engineer with DTSC permitting division.

75

00:15:27.300 --> 00:15:28.530

Orit Kalman: Thank you and Jerry.

76

00:15:30.180 --> 00:15:35.940

Gerry Dietrich: Everyone I’m Gerry Dietrich and the public participation specialist for the Berkeley and CalCenter offices.

77

00:15:37.500 --> 00:15:40.980

Orit Kalman: And we have Evelia. Are you able to share your video?

78

00:15:41.850 --> 00:15:43.890

Evelia Rodriguez: It says, I can't.

79

00:15:47.070 --> 00:15:47.520

Evelia Rodriguez: Okay.

80

00:15:47.580 --> 00:15:48.420

Thank you.

81

00:15:50.880 --> 00:15:57.180

Evelia Rodriguez: I am Evelia Rodriguez. I am a senior hazardous substances engineer in the permitting division at DTSC.

82

00:15:58.410 --> 00:16:12.180

Orit Kalman: Okay Thank you everyone, and what I’m going to do next is I’m going to introduce Evelia. Our first speaker Evelia Rodriguez has been in DTSC since 1991.

83

00:16:12.570 --> 00:16:30.540

Orit Kalman: And is currently a senior hazardous substances engineer in the permitting division of DTSC’s hazardous waste program. She has worked on various rulemaking packages, including the violation scoring procedure and the SB 673 framework proposal and I will turn it over to you.

84

00:16:32.790 --> 00:16:34.860

Evelia Rodriguez: Thank you for that introduction Orit.

85

00:16:35.970 --> 00:16:42.360

Evelia Rodriguez: This evening I am going to provide a very short overview of toxics in California.

86

00:16:43.500 --> 00:16:44.850

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 11 please.

87

00:16:47.880 --> 00:16:49.410

Evelia Rodriguez: DTSC helps protect

88

00:16:50.460 --> 00:17:13.620

Evelia Rodriguez: over 40 million residents in California and about 250 million visitors each year. California has the highest tourism in the nation and California’s economy is the fifth largest in the world. With this success comes an equally high responsibility to manage resources and waste. Next slide.

89

00:17:17.340 --> 00:17:26.970

Evelia Rodriguez: The universe of toxic goes beyond hazardous waste and includes contaminated properties and harmful ingredients in consumer products.

90

00:17:27.450 --> 00:17:39.690

Evelia Rodriguez: DTSC is committed to protecting California’s people communities and environment from toxic substances. And in our role as regulators, we enforce hazardous waste laws and regulations.

91

00:17:40.530 --> 00:17:56.910

Evelia Rodriguez: We oversee cleanups of hazardous waste and contaminated properties. We protect consumers against toxic ingredients and everyday products, and we make decisions on permit applications for hazardous waste facilities. Next.

92

00:18:01.380 --> 00:18:14.820

Evelia Rodriguez: Millions of Californians generating hazardous waste. When you drive by an oil change station or an auto shop, you are driving past the hazardous waste generator.

93

00:18:15.720 --> 00:18:24.360

Evelia Rodriguez: Other small businesses in your community that may generate hazardous waste include dry cleaners, furniture manufacturers,

94

00:18:24.960 --> 00:18:45.420

Evelia Rodriguez: laboratories, printing companies, equipment repair, plating shops, just to name a few. Electronic recycling events also generate hazardous waste because TVs computers and other discarded electronics contain heavy metals like cadmium, copper, chrome

95

00:18:46.620 --> 00:18:51.420

Evelia Rodriguez: and this makes it necessary to ensure its proper disposal.

96

00:18:53.040 --> 00:19:11.370

Evelia Rodriguez: People generate hazardous waste in their homes, every day. The most common household hazardous waste include battery, florescent bulbs, aerosols, antifreeze, garden chemicals supplies, and cleaning products. Slide 14.

97

00:19:13.500 --> 00:19:19.440

Evelia Rodriguez: So what is a hazardous waste? Well hazardous waste is a waste with properties that make it.

98

00:19:19.440 --> 00:19:20.520

Evelia Rodriguez: potentially dangerous or

99

00:19:21.150 --> 00:19:21.750

Evelia Rodriguez: harmful.

100

00:19:22.320 --> 00:19:23.190

Evelia Rodriguez: to human health.

101

00:19:24.630 --> 00:19:48.240

Evelia Rodriguez: and the environment. It can be liquids, solids, or contained gases. Wastes are considered hazardous if they are included in a list by name or by the process by which is generated. These wastes are known to be harmful to health and the environment when they are not properly managed.

102

00:19:49.710 --> 00:20:00.990

Evelia Rodriguez: If the waste does not appear on one of these lists of over 500 chemicals, it might still be considered hazardous waste, if it exhibits one or more hazard or.

103

00:20:02.040 --> 00:20:12.480

Evelia Rodriguez: or qualities that make it harmful or may result in problems to the environment or to health. And these qualities include

104

00:20:13.860 --> 00:20:33.720

Evelia Rodriguez: toxicity, ignitability or flammability, corrosivity and reactivity or something that may explode, such as fireworks. The universe of waste is diverse and large. And everyone generates hazardous waste in the state.

105

00:20:34.860 --> 00:20:35.610

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 15.

106

00:20:39.060 --> 00:20:46.290

Evelia Rodriguez: There are many places that you might be surprised to find that generate hazardous waste.

107

00:20:47.310 --> 00:20:53.670

Evelia Rodriguez: Fires that recently ravaged California, have created.

108

00:20:54.720 --> 00:21:01.290

Evelia Rodriguez: hazardous waste when homes are burned, and the remaining

109

00:21:03.810 --> 00:21:13.710

Evelia Rodriguez: products that are left in someone's garage have become unusable. After fires, common household waste that are have been found are things like

110

00:21:14.970 --> 00:21:24.090

Evelia Rodriguez: propane tanks, ammunition, old paint, and auto body repair chemicals.

111

00:21:26.700 --> 00:21:33.720

Evelia Rodriguez: The other place where waste is generated is when we clean up sites and return them to beneficial uses.

112

00:21:34.830 --> 00:21:44.010

Evelia Rodriguez: You may be surprised that hazardous waste is also generated at places such as campsites and amusement parks.

113

00:21:44.430 --> 00:22:02.340

Evelia Rodriguez: These vacation spots operate like small cities and have activities that generate hazardous waste resulting from vehicle maintenance, equipment repair and various cleaning activities that occur throughout these vacation spots.

114

00:22:03.660 --> 00:22:05.040

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 16 please.

115

00:22:07.710 --> 00:22:12.360

Evelia Rodriguez: Another product that is found everywhere in the state is treated wood.

116

00:22:13.470 --> 00:22:25.290

Evelia Rodriguez: Treated with becomes hazardous waste at its end of life. And it would be easy to find them in vineyards, in people's backyards as fences or gardening.

117

00:22:26.460 --> 00:22:34.740

Evelia Rodriguez: raised garden beds. They are also found at docks and piers. And other places that you might see this type of

118

00:22:36.540 --> 00:22:42.990

Evelia Rodriguez: product that becomes hazardous waste at end of life is utility poles and railroad ties.

119

00:22:44.460 --> 00:22:45.390

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 17.

120

00:22:48.330 --> 00:23:04.140

Evelia Rodriguez: We talked about the list of hazardous waste. Well, here are some examples that appear on those lists. Medicines appear, because they are commercial products that at end of life, need to be disposed of properly.

121

00:23:05.190 --> 00:23:06.090

Evelia Rodriguez: Mercury

122

00:23:07.110 --> 00:23:10.350

Evelia Rodriguez: products are listed because they contain.

123

00:23:11.670 --> 00:23:23.070

Evelia Rodriguez: mercury and need to be handled properly. So fluorescent tubes and thermometers, the old-fashioned thermometers are examples of these products.

124

00:23:23.520 --> 00:23:41.160

Evelia Rodriguez: Solvents, solvents used to degrease and clean are also listed because they have the potential to be toxic and to harm our water if it's released into the environment.

125

00:23:42.570 --> 00:23:43.560

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 18.

126

00:23:46.620 --> 00:24:01.050

Evelia Rodriguez: These wastes may not be listed, but they are hazardous waste, because they have qualities that make them problematic if released into the environment.

127

00:24:02.910 --> 00:24:15.870

Evelia Rodriguez: Compressed gas, such as this propane tank may be flammable or cause a fire, under certain conditions. Garden chemicals, such as pesticides insecticides

128

00:24:16.620 --> 00:24:29.220

Evelia Rodriguez: maybe toxic not only to animals but to humans and the environment. We have a huge issue every fourth of July with illegal fireworks that are confiscated.

129

00:24:29.850 --> 00:24:41.970

Evelia Rodriguez: These are considered explosives and become a problem for properly managing them once they are in the hands of fire departments and police departments.

130

00:24:43.170 --> 00:25:00.780

Evelia Rodriguez: Lastly, we have battery acids. Battery acids are corrosive. If any of you have had a flashlight when you forgot to take the batteries out. And you look at it, a few months or a year later, you might find that it is corroded on the inside of

131

00:25:02.070 --> 00:25:06.750

Evelia Rodriguez: the flashlight. And that's just an example of things you might run across.

132

00:25:08.160 --> 00:25:09.330

Evelia Rodriguez: Next slide 19.

133

00:25:11.310 --> 00:25:13.560

Evelia Rodriguez: We're going to have an audience poll at this point.

134

00:25:15.120 --> 00:25:16.500

Evelia Rodriguez: Orit, can you help me here?

135

00:25:16.800 --> 00:25:28.620

Orit Kalman: Yes, yes. So Julia is going to put up the poll. And we just wanted to check with everyone and get your thoughts on given all the different kinds of.

136

00:25:29.880 --> 00:25:32.220

Orit Kalman: materials that Evelia just

137

00:25:33.300 --> 00:25:51.960

Orit Kalman: identified. Thinking about how much do we each generate in one year in California? And so some of you are responding and I am going to wait see if there are more who are willing to guess along.

138

00:25:54.690 --> 00:25:57.180

Orit Kalman: I will give you a few more few more seconds.

139

00:26:02.160 --> 00:26:11.220

Orit Kalman: So we thought it'd be interesting to have this poll because it just provide some context to the fact that hazardous waste is an issue that

140

00:26:12.480 --> 00:26:16.560

Orit Kalman: we're all thinking about working through and we're all part of

141

00:26:17.700 --> 00:26:22.260

Orit Kalman: figuring this out. And so I’m going to give it a few more seconds.

142

00:26:27.360 --> 00:26:36.750

Orit Kalman: We only have four responses, so far, so if you're willing to add your guess into it, that'd be great.

143

00:26:39.270 --> 00:26:39.600

Orit Kalman: No.

144

00:26:42.240 --> 00:26:42.930

Orit Kalman: All right.

145

00:26:47.430 --> 00:26:49.200

Orit Kalman: So you can see the response, Evelia.

146

00:26:50.310 --> 00:26:51.420

Evelia Rodriguez: Thank you.

147

00:26:53.430 --> 00:26:53.850

Orit Kalman: Yeah, I know.

148

00:26:53.910 --> 00:26:55.440

Orit Kalman: Why don’t you share

149

00:26:55.470 --> 00:26:56.790

Orit Kalman: the correct answer.

150

00:26:58.110 --> 00:27:04.380

Evelia Rodriguez: Well Californians generate 4.5 billion pounds of hazardous waste per year, which

151

00:27:05.820 --> 00:27:26.280

Evelia Rodriguez: averages about 113 pounds per Californian. It is a big number. And if you were to break it down by category, about 32% of the waste is electronic devices, batteries, and other waste that's found,

152

00:27:28.470 --> 00:27:29.640

Evelia Rodriguez: what we call,

153

00:27:30.930 --> 00:27:39.840

Evelia Rodriguez: in households. So we're talking CRTs, aerosol cans and other such wastes. Another 26%

154

00:27:40.950 --> 00:27:51.570

Evelia Rodriguez: is the result of the contaminated soils that are removed during cleanups and 16% is a result of waste oil

155

00:27:52.950 --> 00:28:01.050

Evelia Rodriguez: that is generated every time we get our oils changed. And everything else ends up being less than 4% of the total. So

156

00:28:03.540 --> 00:28:19.770

Evelia Rodriguez: the other interesting part of this number, is that there's about 17,000 locations throughout California that generate more than a ton of hazardous waste. So it's generated throughout the state by 10s of thousands of different sources all across

157

00:28:21.120 --> 00:28:21.900

Evelia Rodriguez: California.

158

00:28:23.730 --> 00:28:24.720

Evelia Rodriguez: Slide 21.

159

00:28:28.290 --> 00:28:30.630

Evelia Rodriguez: And this hazardous waste has to go somewhere.

160

00:28:31.650 --> 00:28:46.560

Evelia Rodriguez: So the hazardous waste management system created by hazardous waste laws and regulations helps tracks this waste from when it is generated to when it is treated and disposed. We call this cradle to grave.

161

00:28:47.820 --> 00:29:03.330

Evelia Rodriguez: DTSC documents waste shipments, identifies generators, registers hazardous waste transporters, and permits hazardous waste facilities with special conditions to ensure that the whole system works to protect all of us in California.

162

00:29:06.780 --> 00:29:13.290

Evelia Rodriguez: And that is the end of the presentation or toxics and on to questions.

163

00:29:14.820 --> 00:29:15.180

Evelia Rodriguez: That.

164

00:29:15.840 --> 00:29:16.890

Orit Kalman: Thank you very much.

165

00:29:17.160 --> 00:29:18.060

Evelia Rodriguez: audience may have.

166

00:29:18.570 --> 00:29:33.360

Orit Kalman: Yeah. I’m looking to see if there any hand raises or any questions in the Q&A. Would love to get your thoughts on the presentations the kind of waste that we're talking about.

167

00:29:35.790 --> 00:29:42.150

Orit Kalman: Any questions about it, I don't see any questions or comments or hand raises.

168

00:29:46.110 --> 00:29:52.260

Orit Kalman: Okay, well with that I think what we'll do is we'll just move forward to the next presentation. Thanks Evelia.

169

00:29:53.640 --> 00:30:00.360

Orit Kalman: For the discussion, I see one hand raise so let's wait and

170

00:30:04.410 --> 00:30:04.920

Orit Kalman: see.

171

00:30:07.680 --> 00:30:08.790

Orit Kalman: Now okay.

172

00:30:11.520 --> 00:30:20.970

Orit Kalman: I thought there was a hand raised but there isn’t. Martha is asking when will DTSC take more cradle to cradle approach to waste.

173

00:30:25.980 --> 00:30:31.470

Orit Kalman: So I'll let that question stand as we're thinking about that.

174

00:30:32.760 --> 00:30:36.660

Orit Kalman: Unless somebody wants to provide some comments go ahead, Evelia.

175

00:30:38.370 --> 00:31:00.870

Evelia Rodriguez: The cradle to cradle or C2C approach is something that DTSC has attempted to do with it's Safer Consumer Products. We want to be able to take the toxics out of our everyday products, so that end of life, we are not dealing with these toxic hazardous waste that put a burden on

176

00:31:01.890 --> 00:31:09.510

Evelia Rodriguez: all our communities, so that is the approach we have.

177

00:31:11.580 --> 00:31:16.800

Evelia Rodriguez: A program in place and we are hoping to

178

00:31:18.030 --> 00:31:23.490

Evelia Rodriguez: see more successes in the future, as this program takes

179

00:31:25.980 --> 00:31:28.470

Evelia Rodriguez: ramps up. So thank you for that question.

180

00:31:30.240 --> 00:31:39.360

Orit Kalman: Cynthia is building on that and asking more generally, how pollution prevention plays a role in controlling the flow of hazardous waste.

181

00:31:41.790 --> 00:31:43.200

Rizgar Ghazi: Let me respond to that.

182

00:31:44.310 --> 00:31:44.880

Rizgar Ghazi: Thank you

183

00:31:46.080 --> 00:31:55.950

Rizgar Ghazi: Evelia for that response. Again our believe is first is not to create hazard waste start with. That's what safer consumer products is all about.

184

00:31:56.310 --> 00:32:04.950

Rizgar Ghazi: However, the addition to that, the cradle to grave, a cradle to cradle is again that's a concept that we create a waste, we need to manage it

185

00:32:05.340 --> 00:32:18.060

Rizgar Ghazi: properly. One of the things that we are doing, similar to what Cynthia Babich is responding to, is pollution prevention. Again, how do we prevent pollution. And now that said, we, I do want to announce that yesterday.

186

00:32:19.830 --> 00:32:21.450

Rizgar Ghazi: the Governor did sign AB 158.

187

00:32:23.250 --> 00:32:35.790

Rizgar Ghazi: One of the things that it requires the department to look into is how we manage hazardous waste in terms of pollution prevention and then the hazardous waste management plan. The mandate is to, excuse me,

188

00:32:38.580 --> 00:32:50.220

Rizgar Ghazi: for the department to put a program together to analyze where hazardous waste is generated throughout California and how its managed and how best to manage this waste in the future. So that's goes to the question

189

00:32:51.450 --> 00:32:58.890

Rizgar Ghazi: cradle to grave and the goal is to the pollution prevention program in place once we have that data. And how we can

190

00:32:59.640 --> 00:33:16.320

Rizgar Ghazi: help the communities and industries to manage the waste in the proper way and how to prevent pollution. So that's something we're excited about. Francesca may say something about it. She was at the signing a ceremony yesterday, but this is exciting time for us.

191

00:33:18.570 --> 00:33:24.930

Orit Kalman: Thank you, and there is a hand raise for Tony so I’m gonna allow you to talk and you should be able to unmute now.

192

00:33:26.490 --> 00:33:29.790

Tony Sustak: That's great. The question that I have is.

193

00:33:30.840 --> 00:33:39.090

Tony Sustak: Contra Costa County has an industrial safety ordinance. The two main goals, one is to

194

00:33:42.510 --> 00:33:46.530

Tony Sustak: identify stuff that various enterprises may have.

195

00:33:47.880 --> 00:34:01.410

Tony Sustak: and get them to either use safer. And also to have less of it around onsite to cause a problem. So how do you folks interface with the Contra Costa Health Department?

196

00:34:10.140 --> 00:34:11.970

Evelia Rodriguez: I'd like to take that.

197

00:34:13.620 --> 00:34:27.210

Evelia Rodriguez: We are aware of Contract Costa’s innovations that they've started to implement, we are working with their hazardous waste, the Contra Costa County Hazardous Waste Commission.

198

00:34:28.620 --> 00:34:35.760

Evelia Rodriguez: They took a very high interest in this proposal and will be

199

00:34:37.590 --> 00:34:45.870

Evelia Rodriguez: partnering with us in terms of helping us plan our next outreach program. So we do want to learn from local groups and local

200

00:34:47.070 --> 00:34:49.200

Evelia Rodriguez: counties that are

201

00:34:51.570 --> 00:34:57.090

Evelia Rodriguez: a little ahead of us in some of these areas. So we're looking forward to that.

202

00:35:01.800 --> 00:35:03.150

Orit Kalman: Alright, thanks Evelia. I'm

203

00:35:04.230 --> 00:35:06.180

Orit Kalman: looking to see if there's any other

204

00:35:07.470 --> 00:35:09.120

Orit Kalman: questions, comments.

205

00:35:11.790 --> 00:35:18.000

Orit Kalman: And I think I’m just going to move us to the next presentation. That will just give us more time later on to

206

00:35:18.930 --> 00:35:25.680

Orit Kalman: consider some of the other questions. And so I want to introduce our next presenter who's Gary Hammond.

207

00:35:26.250 --> 00:35:35.640

Orit Kalman: Gary after working in the chemical manufacturing industry for over 25 years and joined DTSC as a hazardous substances engineer.

208

00:35:36.210 --> 00:35:45.840

Orit Kalman: Gary worked and permitting from five years before joining the hazardous the hazardous waste management team as a senior hazardous substances engineer.

209

00:35:46.320 --> 00:36:03.450

Orit Kalman: Gary is a licensed professional engineer in chemical engineering. And a fun fact about Gary, in his free time he likes to go and hang out with his grandchildren and when possible, he likes to do both. So I’m going to hand it over to you Gary for your presentation.

210

00:36:05.820 --> 00:36:19.260

Gary Hammond: Thank you Orit. My name again is Gary Hammond and I’m a senior hazardous substances engineer in the hazardous waste management program. And I’m going to give a short presentation on the DTSC permitting process for permitted facilities.

211

00:36:20.640 --> 00:36:22.260

Gary Hammond: Slide 24 please.

212

00:36:26.940 --> 00:36:35.070

Gary Hammond: To protect Californian’s health and the environment, the California legislature has pass laws to ensure hazardous waste is managed safely.

213

00:36:36.420 --> 00:36:42.660

Gary Hammond: Hazardous Waste laws and DTSC were created, largely because of historical environmental disasters.

214

00:36:43.950 --> 00:36:55.890

Gary Hammond: As a result, generators must register with the DTSC, isolated hazardous waste and send it to place the can safely manage it, which has a hazardous waste facility.

215

00:36:57.540 --> 00:37:07.230

Gary Hammond: Transporters must have a special authorization from DTSC and follow strict rules to move hazardous waste from a generator to the hazardous waste facility.

216

00:37:09.150 --> 00:37:17.460

Gary Hammond: And hazardous waste facilities must have a permit from DTSC to treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste.

217

00:37:18.120 --> 00:37:33.720

Gary Hammond: The permittee must maintain financial insurance to cover the cost of closing the facility and liability for any accidents. The permitting division is responsible for administering the hazardous waste facility permitting program.

218

00:37:35.880 --> 00:37:37.920

Gary Hammond: Next slide 25 please.

219

00:37:41.220 --> 00:37:52.500

Gary Hammond: There are over 75 permitted facilities in California authorized by DTSC to treat, store and dispose or dispose of hazardous waste.

220

00:37:53.910 --> 00:38:13.650

Gary Hammond: The permitted facilities receive the waste from thousands of DTSC registered transporters and the transporters take hazardous waste for over 50,000 certified unified program agency, we often call that the CUPA, the certified unified program agency regulated generators in the state.

221

00:38:15.060 --> 00:38:21.540

Gary Hammond: Household hazardous waste are taken to these generators for transportation to permitted facilities.

222

00:38:26.490 --> 00:38:30.720

Gary Hammond: Facilities that treat, store … next slide please 26.

223

00:38:36.240 --> 00:38:51.900

Gary Hammond: facilities that treat, store, transfer or dispose of hazardous waste are required to obtain authorization from DTSC. Generators of hazardous waste obtain permits through their local certified unified program agency, as the lead agency.

224

00:38:53.520 --> 00:39:09.570

Gary Hammond: A permit is an authorization to facilities district store hand or dispose of hazardous waste. Hazardous waste permits include description of hazardous waste facilities and unit activities, record keeping requirements,

225

00:39:11.280 --> 00:39:29.550

Gary Hammond: release and emergency response requirements, training requirements, engineering and structural specifications, closure requirements, and identification of financial assurance, which is the ability to pay for clean up of the site in the event of shut down or bankruptcy.

226

00:39:31.470 --> 00:39:44.640

Gary Hammond: The permit is an enforceable document for inspectors, the term of the permit is a maximum of 10 years with provisions for continued operation where renewal application is submitted in a timely manner.

227

00:39:45.900 --> 00:39:47.310

Gary Hammond: Slide 27 please.

228

00:39:52.350 --> 00:40:06.720

Gary Hammond: Permitting’s core activity is to review permit applications against regulations to approve or deny the permit, including new permits, permit renewals, permit modifications, and emergency permits.

229

00:40:08.010 --> 00:40:12.450

Gary Hammond: An applicant provides an application that includes an operating plan,

230

00:40:14.400 --> 00:40:27.450

Gary Hammond: that includes operating plan. We coordinate changes to that plan to ensure operations meet standards and regulations. Permitting will either denied an application or prepare and issue a permit to the applicant.

231

00:40:28.950 --> 00:40:36.630

Gary Hammond: Permitting also provides assistance to the regulated industry on permitting questions and assists DTSC enforcement when needed.

232

00:40:37.650 --> 00:40:39.570

Gary Hammond: Slide 27 or 28 please.

233

00:40:43.440 --> 00:40:49.440

Gary Hammond: So this slide summarizes what we consider major permitting phases, for how we make permit decisions.

234

00:40:51.330 --> 00:41:07.620

Gary Hammond: We will hold a pre application meeting with the applicant to answer questions and prepare them for the permitting process. Once the application has received, we will conduct an administrative completeness. We ask does the application include all the required pieces?

235

00:41:08.700 --> 00:41:11.610

Gary Hammond: A public notice of application received is issued.

236

00:41:12.900 --> 00:41:19.830

Gary Hammond: And a technical review and the California environmental quality act, also known as CEQA reviews are started.

237

00:41:21.030 --> 00:41:30.600

Gary Hammond: The technical review checks the application against regulations to make sure that it meets all regulations and is protective of human health and the environment.

238

00:41:32.100 --> 00:41:38.910

Gary Hammond: Once determine technically complete, a draft permit or notice of attempt to deny the permit is created.

239

00:41:40.110 --> 00:41:51.300

Gary Hammond: A public review and comment period is held. We see the input from the public regarding the intended decisions and a final permit or permit decision is initiated, along with the file and CEQA document.

240

00:41:53.250 --> 00:41:54.840

Gary Hammond: Slide 29 please.

241

00:41:58.980 --> 00:42:11.400

Gary Hammond: The whole process starts with facility applicant. The applicant contacts DTSC permitting. The generator or operator must determine if they have a hazardous waste and if a permit is required.

242

00:42:12.990 --> 00:42:16.200

Gary Hammond: It is their responsibility to comply with the law.

243

00:42:17.340 --> 00:42:32.970

Gary Hammond: The first step is usually a meeting or call between the owner or the consultant and permitting staff to talk about their operation and discuss the permitting process. The applicant describes their business and operations related to the hazardous waste generation storage, and or treatment.

244

00:42:34.950 --> 00:42:43.320

Gary Hammond: Permitting staff will point out important considerations for the application. The goal for application processing is currently two years.

245

00:42:45.570 --> 00:42:59.520

Gary Hammond: Many applications will require the California Environmental Quality Act applies to all applications and there may be triggered more studies, depending on the size and the operations of the facility.

246

00:43:01.470 --> 00:43:10.440

Gary Hammond: And the applicant must reimburse DTSC for the application processing costs, ranging from $200,000 to $800,000 or more.

247

00:43:13.050 --> 00:43:14.070

Gary Hammond: Next slide please.

248

00:43:16.470 --> 00:43:17.610

Gary Hammond: This a slide 30.

249

00:43:20.790 --> 00:43:28.290

Gary Hammond: Once the applications is received, DTSC will begin the review. The application includes detailed design and operation information.

250

00:43:28.830 --> 00:43:39.810

Gary Hammond: But also must include general facility information required in regulations, including safety procedures, training plans for facility staff, and how the facility, will be closed, among other things.

251

00:43:41.250 --> 00:43:57.090

Gary Hammond: DTSC staff will review the application in detail. They compare the application with statutory and regulatory requirements and the permitting project manager must visit the site to verify the information the application.

252

00:43:59.280 --> 00:44:00.180

Gary Hammond: Slide 31.

253

00:44:03.630 --> 00:44:17.220

Gary Hammond: If applications don't meet every minimum standard, DTSC issues and notice of deficiency letter. The notice of deficiency letter includes review comments from all programs that support services inside DTSC.

254

00:44:18.360 --> 00:44:23.760

Gary Hammond: DTSC meets with the applicant to explain the deficiencies in the notice a deficiency letter.

255

00:44:25.410 --> 00:44:37.680

Gary Hammond: The applicants submits a revised application and the review is again conducted. This is repeated until the application meets the regulations and is determined to be protective of human health and the environment.

256

00:44:40.980 --> 00:44:42.060

Gary Hammond: Slide 32 please.

257

00:44:48.390 --> 00:44:57.720

Gary Hammond: At the same time as the permit applications being reviewed DTSC staff are engaged in public involvement activities, led by the Office of Environmental Equity.

258

00:44:58.950 --> 00:45:03.150

Gary Hammond: These activities may include community surveys and community assessments.

259

00:45:04.530 --> 00:45:12.810

Gary Hammond: But environmental justice review for health, environmental impacts may be reviewed and there's often a tribal consultation when applicable.

260

00:45:15.240 --> 00:45:16.080

Gary Hammond: Slide 33.

261

00:45:19.500 --> 00:45:37.950

Gary Hammond: Permitting considers all information and making a draft permit decision and drafting permit conditions, including the application review, the compliance history of the facility, the violation scoring procedures score, and the California Environmental Quality Act analysis.

262

00:45:39.240 --> 00:45:40.320

Gary Hammond: Slide 34.

263

00:45:46.320 --> 00:45:58.200

Gary Hammond: The draft permit is issued for public review and comment and is open for a minimum of 45 days a public meeting and hearing, maybe held if there are significant public interest.

264

00:45:59.220 --> 00:46:03.690

Gary Hammond: Permitting considers all comments received from public meetings,

265

00:46:04.800 --> 00:46:07.500

Gary Hammond: transcripts, and also mailed in public comments.

266

00:46:09.270 --> 00:46:16.320

Gary Hammond: Permitting will evaluate whether each comment, gives us new information that would change our decision or the conditions for approval.

267

00:46:18.450 --> 00:46:28.920

Gary Hammond: DTSC will write a formal response to comments discussing how the comments were considered for all comments received and what we may mean and will be made available to the public.

268

00:46:31.620 --> 00:46:32.910

Gary Hammond: Slide 35 please.

269

00:46:36.300 --> 00:46:49.950

Gary Hammond: Based on the comments received and technical analysis and other information, DTSC can issue the original draft permit as proposed, issue it with modified permit conditions or deny the permit.

270

00:46:51.180 --> 00:46:52.410

Gary Hammond: The final decision.

271

00:46:53.640 --> 00:46:55.800

Gary Hammond: of this phase results in a final permit.

272

00:46:57.330 --> 00:47:07.380

Gary Hammond: Once we issue the permit, it typically good for 10 years but, during the life of the permit, DTSC or the applicant can modify the permit anytime when there is a need.

273

00:47:09.930 --> 00:47:10.830

Gary Hammond: Slide 36.

274

00:47:12.870 --> 00:47:15.870

Gary Hammond: So we discussed the permitting process major phases.

275

00:47:17.220 --> 00:47:22.380

Gary Hammond: After a few questions. We will take a few questions, right now, and after that we'll take a short break.

276

00:47:23.850 --> 00:47:24.510

Gary Hammond: Next slide.

277

00:47:29.970 --> 00:47:33.120

Orit Kalman: Alright, thanks Gary thanks for your presentation.

278

00:47:34.170 --> 00:47:38.850

Orit Kalman: The DTSC permitting process presentation is particularly important as.

279

00:47:39.990 --> 00:47:48.270

Orit Kalman: the framework builds on the flow that Gary went through. So I want to see if there are any.

280

00:47:49.290 --> 00:48:04.350

Orit Kalman: questions or hand raises, people wanting to make any comments, or ask questions. I'll give you, I don't see anything but I'll give you a few seconds to formulate and think about any comments or questions that you might have.

281

00:48:09.900 --> 00:48:13.560

Orit Kalman: Tony it looks like you have your hand raised, you should be able to unmute now.

282

00:48:14.730 --> 00:48:16.290

Tony Sustak: Have a question.

283

00:48:17.550 --> 00:48:19.710

Tony Sustak: So I work for a generator.

284

00:48:21.360 --> 00:48:23.490

Tony Sustak: And so what.

285

00:48:24.690 --> 00:48:31.590

Tony Sustak: And of course, the stuff that whatever stuff we generate is taken care of by somebody who's contracted to do that.

286

00:48:33.150 --> 00:48:38.220

Tony Sustak: What kind of interface with regards to.

287

00:48:39.930 --> 00:48:44.160

Tony Sustak: the generators, as opposed to the facilities is involved here?

288

00:48:45.720 --> 00:48:49.770

Tony Sustak: Oh, when I say facilities, I mean the places that actually accumulate and treat the hazardous waste.

289

00:48:55.350 --> 00:49:05.280

Orit Kalman: Anyone wants to take that question about the relationship between the generator and the facilities as it relates to this work.

290

00:49:09.540 --> 00:49:16.980

Gary Hammond: If you want to scroll back to slide 25. Yeah. I think that kind of describes that that relationship again.

291

00:49:19.320 --> 00:49:33.360

Gary Hammond: There are between 50,000 and 100,000 generators in the state. And so, your contractors is basically contracted and permitted as a transporter likely who will then take it to a permitted facility.

292

00:49:34.500 --> 00:49:36.960

Gary Hammond: to one of the 75 permitted facilities in the state.

293

00:49:40.650 --> 00:49:43.350

Orit Kalman: All right, thank you Gary, I thought that would be a good.

294

00:49:44.550 --> 00:50:02.850

Orit Kalman: slide to come back to the to demonstrate the whole landscape of from generation to the facilities for storage, transfer, treatment, and recycling and also remember that the framework is really focusing on those permitted facilities.

295

00:50:04.560 --> 00:50:08.640

Orit Kalman: Tony has a follow up question looks like you should be able to unmute.

296

00:50:10.050 --> 00:50:11.010

Tony Sustak: yeah so.

297

00:50:12.060 --> 00:50:19.710

Tony Sustak: So say it is the entity that that is accumulating the waste from a generator.

298

00:50:21.360 --> 00:50:23.340

Tony Sustak: How.

299

00:50:24.360 --> 00:50:39.060

Tony Sustak: How do we assure proper reach back to the generator kind of what I have in mind is I did this for a while, in my own shop and I spent a lot of time dumpster diving and

300

00:50:40.080 --> 00:50:44.520

Tony Sustak: niggling people about, “hey look we can't we can't do what we used to do anymore.”

301

00:50:51.690 --> 00:50:55.500

Gary Hammond: I’m not sure what your question is, can you repeat the question.

302

00:50:56.280 --> 00:50:56.730

Tony Sustak: Sure.

303

00:51:02.220 --> 00:51:12.450

Tony Sustak: So, looking at the funnel here this diagram represents, how do you reach back to the generator?

304

00:51:13.500 --> 00:51:21.090

Tony Sustak: How do you empower the entity that's collecting the waste to reach back to the generator?

305

00:51:22.110 --> 00:51:28.950

Tony Sustak: What kind of relationships of enforcement are going on there? What's the oversight or however you want to characterize it?

306

00:51:30.150 --> 00:51:37.680

Gary Hammond: Generators are typically regulated by the county or this the CUPAs, what we refer them to.

307

00:51:38.100 --> 00:51:46.500

Gary Hammond: And they are basically authorized by DTSC to regulate the generators, those facilities that are generating hazardous waste.

308

00:51:47.340 --> 00:51:55.740

Gary Hammond: Transporter also permitted by DTSC and they are inspected, to make sure they're complying with laws.

309

00:51:56.220 --> 00:52:03.420

Gary Hammond: And if a generator is not getting the hazardous waste to the transporter, not providing the adequate information to the transporter,

310

00:52:03.900 --> 00:52:18.600

Gary Hammond: that's obviously the generator’s responsibility. Whereas if the transporter is taking things that that they shouldn't be taking or aren’t certified or are allowed to be transporting, then that's certainly a violation on their part.

311

00:52:20.070 --> 00:52:25.020

Rizgar Ghazi: And let me add to that. So, generators is definitely there are a lot of them.

312

00:52:25.770 --> 00:52:31.050

Rizgar Ghazi: approximately 100,000 generators out there. A lot of them are very small, and they do that they need assistance from.

313

00:52:31.470 --> 00:52:46.080

Rizgar Ghazi: the CUPAs as Gary mentioned. DTSC has what's called a regulatory assistance office. And we have a website that provides a lot of information, fact sheets, information to assist the generators to make sure they manage the waste properly and proper disposal.

314

00:52:47.160 --> 00:53:00.510

Rizgar Ghazi: Again, we work closely with the CUPAs to make sure these generators do provide, they do have the technical assistance they need from the from the state and from their counties as well, so I think you said. There is a

315

00:53:01.770 --> 00:53:10.620

Rizgar Ghazi: universe of facilities that are continuously contact with the department and the CUPAs to get guidance. And we typically we have

316

00:53:11.220 --> 00:53:18.780

Rizgar Ghazi: what's called the CUPA Forum. We have these big forums where we provide trainings. And there's a training school that generators could go to.

317

00:53:19.470 --> 00:53:27.900

Rizgar Ghazi: That provides a lot of information, how best to manage a waste and so that would divert from illegal disposal or inadvertently disposing the waste illegally.

318

00:53:29.250 --> 00:53:40.200

Orit Kalman: Thanks Rizgar. So just to quickly summarize your responses. The DTSC coordinates with the CUPAs but in terms of directly

319

00:53:41.340 --> 00:53:50.640

Orit Kalman: working with the generators, the only way with that connection, the linkage, is through website with some informational materials that you have available.

320

00:53:51.510 --> 00:54:00.960

Rizgar Ghazi: Absolutely, and I can share that link to the CUPA, excuse me, to our RAO website so that way you can have access to it. I will share that on the chat.

321

00:54:02.070 --> 00:54:02.490

Orit Kalman: Great.

322

00:54:03.690 --> 00:54:04.290

Orit Kalman: Thank you.

323

00:54:05.670 --> 00:54:17.820

Evelia Rodriguez: I want to just add one bit of information. Our manifest system is set up, so that when a generator does ship a waste off site to a facility.

324

00:54:18.300 --> 00:54:33.990

Evelia Rodriguez: that there is a check at the very end. When the facility receives the waste and when those two copies are matched, then the waste is considered the cycle complete.

325

00:54:34.440 --> 00:54:44.130

Evelia Rodriguez: If something is shipped off site and the receiving facility never receives it. That kind of flags problem for DTSC to go and investigate.

326

00:54:46.260 --> 00:54:47.070

Orit Kalman: Thanks again.

327

00:54:48.180 --> 00:54:53.640

Orit Kalman: I’m looking to see if any additional questions or comments about the permitting process.

328

00:54:56.400 --> 00:55:10.740

Orit Kalman: Appreciate the question to clarify the DTSC regulatory scope here. And then go back to the question slide anybody has any other comments.

329

00:55:15.780 --> 00:55:19.560

Orit Kalman: Okay, all right. Well with that in mind we'll take

330

00:55:21.000 --> 00:55:36.930

Orit Kalman: a short break. And why don't we start up again at seven o'clock. Hopefully that's enough time to get a chance to stretch take your eyes away from the screen and we'll start up again with the presentation on framework elements.

331

00:55:37.980 --> 00:55:41.100

Orit Kalman: So thanks everyone for joining and we'll be back at seven.

332

01:02:08.850 --> 01:02:17.220

Orit Kalman: Alright everyone, hope you're back with us and we're going to continue on to our third presentation.

333

01:02:18.000 --> 01:02:24.900

Orit Kalman: And we are going to have Diana, I just want to make sure, Diana is back with us and ready. Yes, hi, okay.

334

01:02:25.620 --> 01:02:30.510

Orit Kalman: So just to introduce Diana. Diana Le is a senior environmental scientist with

335

01:02:30.990 --> 01:02:40.620

Orit Kalman: DTSC hazardous waste management program. She's been in state service for five years, first working with the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

336

01:02:41.010 --> 01:02:53.400

Orit Kalman: Before joining DTSC where she currently assist with SB 673 framework proposal. And a fun fact about Diana is that she grew up on a tiny five-acre farm in Elk Grove

337

01:02:53.880 --> 01:03:02.370

Orit Kalman: where she spent most of her childhood outdoors exploring fields, making mud castles and hanging out with farm animals so thanks for

338

01:03:03.390 --> 01:03:05.310

Orit Kalman: presenting on the framework today.

339

01:03:06.690 --> 01:03:07.410

Diana Le: Thanks Orit.

340

01:03:08.370 --> 01:03:12.240

Diana Le: Well hi everyone. I’m Diana and I'll be talking about.

341

01:03:12.330 --> 01:03:18.600

Diana Le: our SB 673 framework to address Community vulnerability and cumulative impact today.

342

01:03:19.260 --> 01:03:27.510

Diana Le: And just to let you know the presentation that we have today is meant to be a very high level like a very simplified version of our proposal.

343

01:03:28.080 --> 01:03:34.170

Diana Le: It's meant to really guide you through our dense document because we do know that it's very large there's a lot of information.

344

01:03:34.590 --> 01:03:44.730

Diana Le: And so we just really want to make sure that everyone is able to understand our proposal, and so you can ask them the questions that you need to ask and provide input on our framework as well.

345

01:03:46.590 --> 01:03:50.940

Diana Le: And you know, some might be asking what is this draft regulatory framework?

346

01:03:51.720 --> 01:04:04.560

Diana Le: And so, it's basically a large document that describes a proposed process for screening and evaluating all operating hazardous waste facilities, based on their potential impacts in nearby communities.

347

01:04:04.920 --> 01:04:10.410

Diana Le: And this whole process would be triggered when a facility applies for a hazardous waste permit.

348

01:04:10.830 --> 01:04:18.180

Diana Le: And so I do want to mention that the document that we have is still a draft version of the regulatory language.

349

01:04:18.660 --> 01:04:28.680

Diana Le: it's a proposal that has not been finalized, and so we do hope to get lots of feedback on this before we begin writing and finalizing the formal regulatory language.

350

01:04:29.550 --> 01:04:38.970

Diana Le: Slide 40. So for a bit of background the location, operation and expansion of hazardous waste facilities.

351

01:04:39.570 --> 01:04:43.440

Diana Le: continues to be a long-standing environmental justice concern in California.

352

01:04:43.920 --> 01:04:53.400

Diana Le: More than half of permitted hazardous waste facilities are located within one half mile of areas that are considered disadvantage and so DTSC

353

01:04:53.640 --> 01:05:03.300

Diana Le: has been taking important steps to strengthen the permitting process so that we can provide stronger protections to communities living near these hazardous waste facilities.

354

01:05:04.530 --> 01:05:05.370

Diana Le: Slide 41.

355

01:05:07.470 --> 01:05:21.330

Diana Le: And that brings us to Senate Bill 673 or just SB 673 for short, it provides an opportunity for DTSC to address these long-standing concerns. SB 673 was signed by Governor Brown in 2015.

356

01:05:22.920 --> 01:05:31.680

Diana Le: And the bill was authored by Senator Ricardo Lara and it aims to increase community protections through stronger permit criteria.

357

01:05:32.040 --> 01:05:46.980

Diana Le: So, this bill would allow for DTSC to address existing health risks to communities living near hazardous waste facilities and then it would also set new criteria when issuing a new permit, a modified permit or a permit renewal.

358

01:05:48.390 --> 01:05:49.080

Diana Le: Slide 42.

359

01:05:51.750 --> 01:06:01.470

Diana Le: So, you know, DTSC’s overall goal is to promote stronger hazardous waste facility permits that do a better job of protecting vulnerable communities.

360

01:06:01.770 --> 01:06:10.860

Diana Le: And right now, they're already our laws, policies, and processes in place to protect communities, like the ones you see here on the screen.

361

01:06:11.250 --> 01:06:22.590

Diana Le: And SB 673 would further add community protections beyond these existing laws. So I do want to clarify that it won't be replacing these in any way, but it's more of an additive effect.

362

01:06:23.820 --> 01:06:33.870

Diana Le: Because our SB 673 proposal it really isn't alone standing effort at all. This bill sits inside a lot of other laws and processes that work towards the same goal.

363

01:06:34.620 --> 01:06:42.390

Diana Le: SB 673 is just one part of the ongoing effort to protect and help our communities and it's an effort that has been led.

364

01:06:43.080 --> 01:06:55.020

Diana Le: for many, many years by many people by community partners and community advocates, so we do want to acknowledge all of the hard work put in over the years by our community partners and community advocates.

365

01:06:55.350 --> 01:07:07.830

Diana Le: We do, thank you for all the help and input you put into this proposal and its really helped us develop this current framework and get SB 673 to where it is today, so that we can present it to you.

366

01:07:09.300 --> 01:07:10.050

Diana Le: Slide 43.

367

01:07:12.450 --> 01:07:24.390

Diana Le: So the department did decide to divide SB 673 into two parts. The first set of adopted regulations became effective January 1 of 2019.

368

01:07:24.840 --> 01:07:37.680

Diana Le: And so right now we are currently developing the second set of regulations and together with both parts, we are hoping to strengthen the permitting process and to ensure community vulnerabilities are considered.

369

01:07:37.980 --> 01:07:43.200

Diana Le: And also provide more transparency and certainty throughout the permitting process.

370

01:07:44.910 --> 01:07:45.720

Diana Le: Slide 44.

371

01:07:48.600 --> 01:07:58.230

Diana Le: So here on screen, you can see the seven provisions that will be addressed with SB 673. The adopted regulations that I just mentioned earlier.

372

01:07:58.800 --> 01:08:14.520

Diana Le: address five provisions that are shown in orange. But for the remainder of the presentation today I’ll actually be focusing on the two provisions that are shown in blue with a little stars next to them. These two provisions make up the bulk of our current proposed framework.

373

01:08:16.320 --> 01:08:18.060

Diana Le: Thank you. 45.

374

01:08:21.120 --> 01:08:25.620

Diana Le: Before we get too far, I do want to bring up this graphic that you saw earlier.

375

01:08:26.370 --> 01:08:32.370

Diana Le: It talks about the universe of facilities that would be covered under the SB 673 regulatory process.

376

01:08:32.760 --> 01:08:43.170

Diana Le: And so, as you heard earlier, there are over 50,000 entities that generate hazardous waste and over 1000 transporters of hazardous waste in California.

377

01:08:43.890 --> 01:08:58.050

Diana Le: However, our SB 673 proposal would only apply to about 75 permitted facilities that store, transfer, treat or dispose of hazardous waste, and this does not include post closure facilities.

378

01:09:00.390 --> 01:09:12.390

Diana Le: Slide 46. And so now I kind of want to talk about how we got to this current framework that we've released for review and I don't know if you recall, but in.

379

01:09:13.950 --> 01:09:14.100

Diana Le: 2018 and 2019

380

01:09:15.180 --> 01:09:23.610

Diana Le: DTSC hosted public outreach events and at that time we presented the original regulatory concept for community vulnerability.

381

01:09:23.940 --> 01:09:33.240

Diana Le: and cumulative impact at that time it was only about 15 pages long, and so DTSC conducted outreach held workshops.

382

01:09:33.720 --> 01:09:43.770

Diana Le: had another public comment period for our regulatory concept. And we really wanted to hear from you, we wanted to hear from our Community and see what everyone has say.

383

01:09:44.370 --> 01:09:54.750

Diana Le: And DTSC received a lot of feedback, a lot of comments from many sectors, you know from community members from businesses and also from local government agencies as well.

384

01:09:56.430 --> 01:10:00.210

Diana Le: And actually here I'd like to pass the to arrange for an audience poll.

385

01:10:03.120 --> 01:10:13.050

Orit Kalman: So you should all have the poll in front of you, we wanted to check and see if you have participated in any of the previous work and.

386

01:10:14.400 --> 01:10:22.980

Orit Kalman: The poll was corrected from yesterday to allow you to identify all the different things that you've may have participated in.

387

01:10:24.060 --> 01:10:41.910

Orit Kalman: So I’ll give it a few more seconds, so you can share your participation. And we recognize that there might be people who are new to the process and we just want to be able to capture that but, so far, everyone responding has participated.

388

01:10:47.640 --> 01:10:55.470

Orit Kalman: And I recognize that some of you are joining by phone and may be unable to respond to the poll.

389

01:10:56.910 --> 01:11:01.770

Orit Kalman: And that's okay it's just a snapshot in time to get a sense of where everyone is.

390

01:11:02.820 --> 01:11:04.890

Orit Kalman: So thank you all for participating.

391

01:11:06.540 --> 01:11:07.770

Orit Kalman: And back to you Diana.

392

01:11:09.660 --> 01:11:10.320

Diana Le: thank you.

393

01:11:12.060 --> 01:11:13.560

Diana Le: Slide 47, perfect.

394

01:11:14.610 --> 01:11:20.340

Diana Le: So we did want to let you know that we heard you and we're listening, we really want to hear from everyone.

395

01:11:20.850 --> 01:11:29.820

Diana Le: We read through each of the comments received and the amount of feedback was great actually and it really helped us to revise our original regulatory concept paper.

396

01:11:30.120 --> 01:11:50.400

Diana Le: We took all of the input and incorporated your comments into what is now called the revised draft regulatory framework proposal and it went from being that 15 page regulatory concept to a 113 page draft framework and that we have today and some may ask, why is it so long.

397

01:11:51.840 --> 01:11:52.620

Diana Le: Slide 48.

398

01:11:56.100 --> 01:12:02.970

Diana Le: We really wanted to show that we're listening and that your input is very valuable to us so after reviewing the feedback.

399

01:12:03.270 --> 01:12:11.550

Diana Le: We made many revisions and we actually added major components to our original concept and some of them are actually shown here, this is just a few of them.

400

01:12:11.880 --> 01:12:18.930

Diana Le: There are more in the draft framework, but I just wanted to highlight these and we did hear from many that you know.

401

01:12:19.560 --> 01:12:27.120

Diana Le: There was a call for improve public participation and involvement, incorporating hazardous waste facility pathways.

402

01:12:27.780 --> 01:12:42.840

Diana Le: adding a permit denial component, and then also just addressing cumulative impacts So these are actually all now part of our draft framework. And you can actually find these components at the sections and pages that are listed here on the slide.

403

01:12:44.910 --> 01:12:45.600

Diana Le: Slide 49.

404

01:12:48.600 --> 01:13:05.250

Diana Le: So we'll just go back a little bit and address those two remaining provisions that were in blue boxes it's a little stars next to them that were shown a couple of slides ago, community vulnerability, cumulative impact, and minimum set back distances. What do these actually mean?

405

01:13:06.600 --> 01:13:07.200

Diana Le: Slide 50.

406

01:13:09.000 --> 01:13:21.270

Diana Le: So first we'll talk about community vulnerability and this refers to combined factors and circumstances that make a community and its residents more susceptible to the damaging effects of environmental pollution.

407

01:13:21.990 --> 01:13:37.470

Diana Le: This can actually be a combination of social, economic and health factors, and we have a few examples, right here, such as asthma low birth rate, housing burden or also linguistic isolation.

408

01:13:38.580 --> 01:13:39.360

Diana Le: Slide 51.

409

01:13:41.640 --> 01:13:50.910

Diana Le: And next we have cumulative impacts and this refers to the combined environmental and health effects of all sources of pollution in a community.

410

01:13:51.300 --> 01:13:59.430

Diana Le: This could really include threats to air, water and land and if you can see, to the side, right here, we do have a bit of an example graphic.

411

01:14:00.120 --> 01:14:09.720

Diana Le: Let's say that we do have a community that has industries already producing air pollution, have high levels of freeway traffic, has

412

01:14:10.620 --> 01:14:21.480

Diana Le: hazardous waste cleanup sites nearby as well. All of this would have an impact on that community and there are actually many types of indicators included in a cumulative impact analysis.

413

01:14:21.960 --> 01:14:27.900

Diana Le: The ones shown here are just a few examples and I’ll actually be talking about a few more in the upcoming slides.

414

01:14:29.670 --> 01:14:39.810

Diana Le: Slide 52. Thank you. So of course last one is setback distances and this actually would apply to new and expanding facilities.

415

01:14:40.200 --> 01:14:48.780

Diana Le: Setback distance refers to a minimum distance that will be established between a sensitive site and a facility boundary as shown in the graphic.

416

01:14:49.440 --> 01:14:59.820

Diana Le: The setback distance would range from about a quarter of a mile to half an hour or so. And a number of considerations would go into determining that distance.

417

01:15:00.570 --> 01:15:10.170

Diana Le: I do know that there may be a lot of interest regarding the minimum step back distances and so please let us know if you do have a suggestion on how to incorporate and refine this component.

418

01:15:10.680 --> 01:15:12.480

Diana Le: This is just what we're proposing right now.

419

01:15:13.440 --> 01:15:25.950

Diana Le: And so I did mention a number of considerations goes into determining this that's because the department will be using tools to evaluate the vulnerability and cumulative impact to communities around hazardous waste facilities.

420

01:15:26.520 --> 01:15:30.270

Diana Le: One of these tools that will use is called CalEnviroScreen.

421

01:15:31.470 --> 01:15:32.220

Diana Le: Slide 53.

422

01:15:34.140 --> 01:15:45.090

Diana Le: So what is CalEnviroScreen? It's a mapping tool that was developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment or we also just call that OEHHA for short.

423

01:15:45.540 --> 01:15:54.510

Diana Le: And CalEnviroScreen uses indicators of pollution burden and also population characteristics, to generate what we call a CalEnviroScreen score.

424

01:15:55.080 --> 01:16:11.430

Diana Le: And the score helps to compare statewide pollution levels in different areas. And it's really important because CalEnviroScreen can really help identify communities that are most affected by multiple pollution sources than as a result can be especially vulnerable.

425

01:16:13.110 --> 01:16:13.860

Diana Le: Slide 54.

426

01:16:16.560 --> 01:16:30.990

Diana Le: Shown here are the 20 indicators of pollution burden and population characteristics used in generating a CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score, and I do want to highlight that this is CalEnviroScreen 3.0 that we're showing right now.

427

01:16:31.800 --> 01:16:39.210

Diana Le: OEHHA has actually released the draft version of CalEnviroScreen 4.0 for public comment and review the summer.

428

01:16:39.570 --> 01:16:58.440

Diana Le: So the draft 4.0 version does include a few updates. I believe those improvements, such as the way some indicators are calculated. They also introduced a new indicator, so instead of 20 that you see here there's 21 and that indicators for children's lead risk from housing.

429

01:16:59.700 --> 01:17:00.450

Diana Le: Of course, with.

430

01:17:02.070 --> 01:17:10.680

Diana Le: SB 673, DTSC aims to use the most updated version that's available so once CalEnviroScreen 4.0 becomes finalized, we will be using that.

431

01:17:12.090 --> 01:17:12.750

Diana Le: Slide 55.

432

01:17:15.270 --> 01:17:18.240

Diana Le: So let's talk about CalEnviroScreen scores a little bit more.

433

01:17:19.020 --> 01:17:29.850

Diana Le: The score is a percentile and it represents a relative score for all 20 indicators and higher score means that there is greater pollution burden and population vulnerability.

434

01:17:30.360 --> 01:17:37.320

Diana Le: To expand on that, I do have just a bit of an example here so let's say that all census tracts in California.

435

01:17:37.680 --> 01:17:53.880

Diana Le: would have a score that fall somewhere along this continuum on there on the screen that you see between zero and 100. And a score in the 75th percentile would mean that that census tract is higher than 75% of all of it census tracks in California.

436

01:17:54.960 --> 01:18:10.470

Diana Le: So we do have a picture image of a map of California, in the corner that's overlaid with CalEnviroScreen 3.0 scores, and the red and orange shaded areas represent those with the highest rank solution burdens and state.

437

01:18:12.090 --> 01:18:12.750

Diana Le: Slide 56.

438

01:18:15.540 --> 01:18:26.340

Diana Le: So one of our goals is to consider new information and tools to add protections around vulnerable communities so some may ask how does this affect the department's current permitting process.

439

01:18:27.030 --> 01:18:32.130

Diana Le: And it definitely elevates the consideration of local community vulnerability and health risks.

440

01:18:33.030 --> 01:18:45.390

Diana Le: Community evaluation would also then become part of the total record of information that's considered by the Department, and it would also inform decisions on premise applications, as well as potential selection of projects to.

441

01:18:47.220 --> 01:18:48.030

Diana Le: Slide 57.

442

01:18:50.310 --> 01:19:02.130

Diana Le: So we came back to this flow chart that you saw earlier in Gary's presentation. The permitting process major phases and it's a very simplified view of DTSC’s current permitting process and what it may look like. Slide 58.

443

01:19:06.570 --> 01:19:21.150

Diana Le: And here what we have is with SB 673 we are proposing to incorporate seven additional elements into the permitting process. And I’ll briefly go over them here, it will be very brief, but there's much more information in our framework.

444

01:19:22.110 --> 01:19:36.030

Diana Le: So for element one this actually describes the process of identifying facilities that must address the highest level of vulnerability existing health burdens and pollution burdens and communities near hazardous waste facilities.

445

01:19:37.710 --> 01:19:57.330

Diana Le: For element two, this would describe how DTSC plans to assign pathways for each facility. So the pathways are actually scale from one to three and would require different levels of actions, a facility with need to complete to complete to address cumulative impact for a vulnerable community.

446

01:19:59.010 --> 01:20:09.450

Diana Le: Element three, this part that identifies projects that a facility could select to address cumulative impact and vulnerabilities in the communities and some examples.

447

01:20:10.110 --> 01:20:23.400

Diana Le: could include things such as community monitoring of air, monitoring of water quality, or you could have home assessments or even rerouting or reducing truck traffic emission.

448

01:20:24.450 --> 01:20:31.410

Diana Le: I also do want to note really quick that element three, is where the minimum step back distances would apply for new and expanding facilities.

449

01:20:33.750 --> 01:20:44.790

Diana Le: And then we have element four, for this process actually outlines a new requirement for permit applications, the work plan would detail how and when actions will need to be completed.

450

01:20:46.740 --> 01:20:55.080

Diana Le: Element five, this actually lifts a new criteria to be used as a basis for a decision to either revoke or deny a permit application.

451

01:20:56.550 --> 01:21:04.830

Diana Le: And for element six This describes the process that DTSC will use to adjust inspection violation scores in vulnerable communities.

452

01:21:06.240 --> 01:21:20.580

Diana Le: And lastly, for element seven this actually speaks to the identification and you have the most updated and quality assurance data tools and information available when evaluating community and facility characteristics.

453

01:21:22.260 --> 01:21:23.040

Diana Le: Slide 59.

454

01:21:24.480 --> 01:21:28.590

Diana Le: So when you put them both together, it would look a little bit something like this.

455

01:21:28.890 --> 01:21:42.810

Diana Le: The seven elements that were shown previously would be incorporated at varying steps in the permitting process. As a result, this would integrate the consideration of Community vulnerability and cumulative impact into the permit decision process.

456

01:21:43.920 --> 01:21:59.910

Diana Le: And this entire process would only be triggered when one of those 75 hazardous waste facilities that applies for a permit, so this could be a permit for an application for a new operating permit, a permit renewal or a major permit modification.

457

01:22:01.020 --> 01:22:08.700

Diana Le: And also, I do want to point out, you may notice that elements, six and seven are sort of free flowing they're not they're not pointing to one specific step.

458

01:22:08.940 --> 01:22:16.920

Diana Le: and that's actually because their ongoing components that will be applied throughout the entire permitting process instead of during one specific step.

459

01:22:18.930 --> 01:22:20.400

Diana Le: And also.

460

01:22:21.450 --> 01:22:35.430

Diana Le: You may notice, if you look into our framework cuz I guess I do want to mention that this is a very, very simplified view of both our proposed the elements and also the permitting process so it's almost like a summary on top of a summary.

461

01:22:36.300 --> 01:22:49.410

Diana Le: If you look into our draft framework, there is a much more detailed version with more information, but we did have to modify it a little bit to make it more accessible for this presentation, so if it is a little bit different, please bear with us.

462

01:22:50.970 --> 01:22:51.660

Diana Le: Slide 60.

463

01:22:54.390 --> 01:23:03.180

Diana Le: So we are definitely committed to using the most updated and quality assurance data and tools to help make more informed decisions throughout the permitting process.

464

01:23:03.930 --> 01:23:11.760

Diana Le: that's the department was considering the use of supplemental data, especially when evaluating community needs and facility characteristics.

465

01:23:12.390 --> 01:23:23.130

Diana Le: This actually falls under elements seven that you saw earlier and so supplemental data with basically provide site specific information about a Community or a particular area.

466

01:23:23.520 --> 01:23:33.540

Diana Le: And this type of data would really help to fill in any knowledge gaps about community conditions that so that we can have a better evaluation of community vulnerability.

467

01:23:34.860 --> 01:23:44.910

Diana Le: Supplemental data tools and information can be provided by academia, by tribes, by the public, by local agencies.

468

01:23:45.420 --> 01:23:58.140

Diana Le: This is just a few examples, but what we really want to show is that anyone can submit supplements data we really, really just want to invite others to help us fill in any gaps of information that we may not be aware of.

469

01:23:58.890 --> 01:24:05.160

Diana Le: Because, ultimately, what we really want to do is just do a good job of accurately evaluating a community's needs.

470

01:24:06.870 --> 01:24:15.540

Diana Le: And I do want to just clarify to that any data or information that's provided will be reviewed by the DTSC experts prior to being used.

471

01:24:15.930 --> 01:24:28.260

Diana Le: it's especially important that the department reviews, all of this data and information that submitted, because it could ultimately determine whether or not a facility should be subject to all of these SB 673 requirements.

472

01:24:30.510 --> 01:24:35.670

Diana Le: Actually going into the next slide, I'd like to pass this back to read for our Q&A session.

473

01:24:38.010 --> 01:24:52.170

Orit Kalman: Thanks Diana thanks for the presentation and for acknowledging that this presentation is really just as a reminder, as an orientation for a complex document and we're looking forward to.

474

01:24:52.950 --> 01:25:13.290

Orit Kalman: Having more detailed conversations on specific aspects of it once participants had an opportunity to review the document and so I’m looking to see if there are any questions or if there any comments. I’ll give you just some time to gather your thoughts and.

475

01:25:14.520 --> 01:25:16.470

Orit Kalman: Either type it in or

476

01:25:17.910 --> 01:25:23.250

Orit Kalman: use the hand raise. We're not a large group so if you want to just use the hand raise and

477

01:25:24.420 --> 01:25:27.540

Orit Kalman: share your thoughts in person, that would be great.

478

01:25:39.690 --> 01:25:45.210

Orit Kalman: I’m looking to see if there's anything I don't see any comments questions

479

01:25:46.980 --> 01:25:47.970

Orit Kalman: Hand raises.

480

01:25:53.460 --> 01:26:08.040

Orit Kalman: We may finish our webinar early today if they're not a lot of questions, but just a reminder that there is still plenty time to come back with other comments and questions after the webinar so maybe what I’ll do that and I’ll take I’ll.

481

01:26:09.930 --> 01:26:19.110

Orit Kalman: I’ll give it back to you, and you can talk a little bit about next steps, and if anyone in the meantime has any questions or comments feel free to.

482

01:26:20.400 --> 01:26:26.370

Orit Kalman: let us know and we'll spend more time with comments and questions after next steps.

483

01:26:28.260 --> 01:26:41.880

Diana Le: Sure, thank you. So I guess for next steps you know, we still have quite a bit of work left to do. We released our draft regulatory framework for public review on May 21st.

484

01:26:42.270 --> 01:26:53.640

Diana Le: And so on our next steps include planning a joint summit, and we do continue planning to have government to government consultation with tribes, so that we can request tribal input as well.

485

01:26:54.330 --> 01:27:02.130

Diana Le: We also have the public comment period, right now, and I do just want to explain the joint summit, a little bit, just in case anyone was wondering, but.

486

01:27:02.550 --> 01:27:08.970

Diana Le: it's basically a working group meeting and the DTSC will be bringing together representatives from all sectors.

487

01:27:09.210 --> 01:27:18.150

Diana Le: so that we could have a deeper dive into the framework and have more technical discussions about key elements that we have in our draft framework right now.

488

01:27:19.140 --> 01:27:27.690

Diana Le: And as for the comment period it began on May 21 when we release the framework and it's actually been extended till September 20th.

489

01:27:28.710 --> 01:27:38.250

Diana Le: And after the public comment period ends DTSC will begin drafting the formal regulatory language, based on all the feedback that we received right now.

490

01:27:40.410 --> 01:27:41.100

Diana Le: Slide 63.

491

01:27:44.130 --> 01:27:51.810

Diana Le: And we do have a very tentative timeline of our next steps, it is very tentative so all dates are subject to change of course.

492

01:27:52.380 --> 01:28:08.730

Diana Le: Right now, we are in the informal public review process and we kind of it's called informal and is termed informal just because we have not initiated the formal rulemaking process. Everything that we have now is just a draft and a proposal that we're presenting.

493

01:28:09.750 --> 01:28:24.060

Diana Le: to get feedback on it. Nothing has been finalized yet. And so DTSC’s next step after this will be to revise the SB 673 regulatory language, based on all of the feedback and the comments that we received this summer.

494

01:28:25.410 --> 01:28:45.180

Diana Le: After that, we do plan to initiate the formal rulemaking process around 2023 and in order to adopt new regulations every department is required to go through the rulemaking process under the Administrative Procedures Act so this formal process takes one year from the time it is initiated.

495

01:28:47.250 --> 01:28:49.980

Diana Le: Slide 64.

496

01:28:51.360 --> 01:29:04.470

Diana Le: Overall, I guess, I just want to emphasize that this is a big endeavor, and these proposed regulations represent the most significant changes to DTSC’s permitting of hazardous waste facilities in the last 20 years.

497

01:29:04.830 --> 01:29:14.280

Diana Le: And many people have helped us to get here, so you know, again I do want to acknowledge and thank all of our community partners and community advocates who helped got to get us to this point.

498

01:29:14.940 --> 01:29:21.510

Diana Le: But we do know of course that these are really big changes being proposed, we do want to hear from you.

499

01:29:22.320 --> 01:29:34.200

Diana Le: You know this hasn't been done before, so we want to let you know that we don't have all the answers right now and that's why we're seeking feedback from our community members, from stakeholders, from local government agencies.

500

01:29:34.620 --> 01:29:44.100

Diana Le: And you know we may have a lot of interest in specific areas and components, such as set back distance, public involvement, and addressing cumulative impact.

501

01:29:44.430 --> 01:29:57.390

Diana Le: So please let us know if you have any suggestions or comments on how DTSC can refine our SB 673 proposal and make it better. We do welcome all comments questions or concerns.

502

01:29:58.530 --> 01:29:59.700

Diana Le: Slide 65 please.

503

01:30:02.010 --> 01:30:11.010

Diana Le: So here we just have the DTSC contact information for our SB 673 framework proposal and so that'll be either Evelia or myself.

504

01:30:11.400 --> 01:30:27.960

Diana Le: And as a reminder, the public comment period for our draft framework has been extended till September 20th and we highly highly encourage all comments to be submitted in writing by this date. Please don't hesitate to reach out to Evelia or to me if you do need information.

505

01:30:29.970 --> 01:30:32.850

Diana Le: I think we have one more poll right now.

506

01:30:33.240 --> 01:30:54.360

Orit Kalman: Yes, thank you. We just want to check with everyone needs to be found that these presentations helpful today on the webinar. So this is an opportunity for you to give us feedback on the content today. We hope that you found it helpful and informative and we look forward to additional engagements.

507

01:31:03.690 --> 01:31:09.450

Orit Kalman: And while we get responses to the poll, Cynthia's asking about the timeline.

508

01:31:11.430 --> 01:31:15.930

Orit Kalman: stating that the time timeline is way too long and asking,

509

01:31:17.370 --> 01:31:21.600

Orit Kalman: How can it be short up? Who's responsible for shortening up the timeline?

510

01:31:28.440 --> 01:31:40.800

Rizgar Ghazi: I’ll respond to that question. Cynthia, thank you for your question. Absolutely we strive to complete these regulations and have them in place as soon as we can. The rationale behind

511

01:31:42.120 --> 01:31:48.750

Rizgar Ghazi: the schedule is really trying to put in as much as we can and community input, and having these types of workshops and

512

01:31:49.320 --> 01:32:00.090

Rizgar Ghazi: get feedback. Because you know, we had several workshop prior to today that well informed this framework. Once we have your comments on this framework, we will have additional

513

01:32:01.080 --> 01:32:18.630

Rizgar Ghazi: meetings for the community members. And our goal is to have additional meetings, like I said, additional meetings on the regulation text, which is a pre-APA before we start up APA again. It's intended to have input from the community members and all stakeholders in the process, so that is, that is.

514

01:32:19.770 --> 01:32:27.240

Rizgar Ghazi: we're expecting that that would take that much time. Again in the previous track, one of the things that we learned from it is.

515

01:32:29.460 --> 01:32:39.540

Rizgar Ghazi: the ability to have additional inputs in the process and this this schedule does include multiple meetings with the community members and then interested groups, thank you.

516

01:32:43.200 --> 01:32:48.300

Orit Kalman: Thanks Rizgar. All right, and with no other questions or hand raises,

517

01:32:49.380 --> 01:33:01.050

Orit Kalman: we can close the meeting, thank you to our presenters and for all of you who have joined us this evening. Thank you very much.