

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY

In the Matter of: ) Docket No.  
) )  
) )  
) STAFF WORKSHOP RE:  
SB 1383 - Reducing )  
Short-Lived Climate Pollutants )  
in California )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

CEQA SCOPING MEETING

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)

CalEPA BUILDING

BYRON SHER AUDITORIUM

1001 I STREET

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 2019

9:56 A.M.

Reported by: GIGI LASTRA

**CALIFORNIA REPORTING, LLC**  
229 Napa Street, Rodeo , California 94572 (519) 224-4476

## APPEARANCES

CALRECYCLE STAFF PRESENT:

Mark de Bie, Deputy Director, Waste Permitting, Compliance and Mitigation Division, CalRecycle

Hank Brady, SB 1383 Implementation Manager, CalRecycle

PUBLIC COMMENT:

Evan Edgar, California Compost Coalition

Dan Noble, Association of Compost Producers

Arthur Boone, Center for Recycling Research

Larry Sweetser, Rural Counties Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority

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1 P R O C E E D I N G S

2 JANUARY 22, 2019

9:56 A.M.

3 *NOTE: PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT - MEETING WAS SCHEDULED TO BEGIN AT*  
4 *9 A.M. BUT, DUE TO TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES, WEB BROADCAST DID*  
5 *NOT BEGIN UNTIL 9:56 A.M. WHEN MEETING WAS ALREADY UNDERWAY.*

6 MR. EDGAR: [Recording started midsentence.]

7 Transportation environmental effect. Couple that with land  
8 use and land use planning, right now that's determined not to  
9 have a significant impact on a program. I think that should  
10 be elevated with land use and land use planning.

11 As you know, a big component of 1383 is -- and its  
12 programs disadvantaged communities and trying to site these  
13 facilities in disadvantaged communities is a challenge. But  
14 what we're showing is at these facilities, especially at  
15 anaerobic digestion have been shown -- and compost are net  
16 zero facilities with regards to greenhouse gas productions.  
17 When you made the fuel at these AD facilities, it's a carbon  
18 negative fuel with a transportation element being a near zero  
19 CO<sub>2</sub>e and a lot of these facilities are source separation  
20 facilities where we maintain organic standard for our compost  
21 which is near zero pesticide use when you use it for  
22 sustainable ag.

23 So under land use and land use planning and looking  
24 at the disadvantaged community component, I think as a big  
25 criteria the net benefit of this program EIR, that should be

1 elevated because it's a net positive impact of net zero  
2 emissions with net zero zoning. In a [indiscernible] a lot  
3 of local Climate Action Plans.

4           At the local level when I worked with the city of  
5 Pittsburg or county Tulare and all where I have projects, we  
6 work with the Climate Action Plan at the local level and  
7 every one of them have SB 1383 components from 2012. I mean,  
8 you feel like any kind of Climate Action Plan from '06 to  
9 2012 they want alternative fuels, renewable energy, waste  
10 diversion, and compost use.

11           So at the local level by having the Climate Action  
12 Plans already have those components, the ability to permit  
13 these facilities at the local level is great, has been done  
14 in practice, we're doing it now. But it's so important to  
15 have this program EIR state that in the land use and land use  
16 planning aspect in order to allow as it says in your  
17 overarching NOP to allow local government to use this at the  
18 local level for permitting. So I would put that aspect up --  
19 I'd move that up in land use and land use planning into a  
20 significant impact category.

21           MARK DE BIE: My recollection of that particular item  
22 in the checklist is more on broken use of kinds of impact in  
23 our local project create more housing more this that sort of  
24 things. But certainly, it's an area where we can look at  
25 benefits too.

1 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yeah.

2 MR. EDGAR: Great. I've got more comments on this.

3 [Several speakers talk over each other]

4 MR. DE BIE: Just make sure, anyone else?

5 HANK BRADY: Other comments in the room?

6 MR. DE BIE: A lot of good interested parties here  
7 but none are sharing.

8 MR. EDGAR: Okay. I'd love to share.

9 Evan Edgar, engineer for the California Compost  
10 Coalition.

11 Under the agriculture and forest resources such as  
12 the agriculture, I believe that is -- should be moved up to  
13 beneficial impacts that are significant. The CFA released a  
14 report this month on the working lands. Within that report,  
15 they talked about the 2030 compost use and the benefits of  
16 compost.

17 And they have a metric, they get to 2030 to increase  
18 compost use on agriculture irrigated crop lands from 20,000  
19 to 40,000 more acres per year to the year 2030. That's the  
20 metric that this came out that we've been working on for  
21 years. That translates to about 5.8 million metric tons of  
22 greenhouse gas reductions with all the cobenefits that Dan  
23 was talking about if you were to take all that pesticide  
24 replacement, water savings. I mean, for fertilizer or  
25 replacement, it works out to be 5.8 million metric ton per

1 year. So under the agriculture sector of this EIR under  
2 compost use, there's already metrics available. And that's  
3 number about twenty to forty thousand acres -- acre per year  
4 translates to the SB 1383, 75 percent diversion number.

5 So I kind of link all the different pillars together  
6 under healthy soils and methane reduction where there's a  
7 nexus and there's harmony with regards to all the organics  
8 you take out of the landfill, you make digestate there and AD  
9 and then compost with CASP that amount of compost translates  
10 into the number that CalMAN is the CalMAN and comet models  
11 used as part of the natural working lands and there's  
12 \$18 million budget line item for health soils initiative.

13 So within this program EIR, I would elevate  
14 agriculture and the healthy soils program as significant net  
15 benefit that would be that offtake agreement for all the  
16 compost and digestate that would come out as program EIR.

17 MR. DE BIE: Okay. Great. Again, you know,  
18 initially you look at what the negative impacts are. That's  
19 [indiscernible] of certain CEQA.

20 MR. EDGAR: CEQA life-cycle. I've been told many  
21 times that CEQA looks at the benefits as well.

22 UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Right.

23 MR. EDGAR: And the significant benefits. And those  
24 should be enunciated as part of the program EIR.

25 DAN NOBLE: Impact, the mitigation of the impacts.

1 Right. So I mean, I would imagine if you looked at the  
2 checklist for CEQA and you have two columns, one is impacts  
3 and the other one is benefits or impact mitigation, in each  
4 of these categories, I mean, you just spoke with one  
5 agricultural and forest resources, absolutely. I don't think  
6 you have -- you have more positive impacts. I guess you can  
7 call that mitigation rather than negative impacts.

8 MR. EDGAR: And they've been quantified with us --

9 MR. NOBLE: Yeah.

10 MR. EDGAR: -- just for agency document over the  
11 working --

12 MR. NOBLE: Absolutely.

13 MR. EDGAR: -- model [indiscernible] worked on for  
14 three years using comets ladder and working with all the  
15 metrics or working lands. So we're trying to [indiscernible]  
16 with pillars and have this working group among all the  
17 interagency agreements to have this program in harmony with  
18 healthy soils and methane mitigation. The action is a great  
19 nexus there, the metrics are in place, you don't even have to  
20 do the math, comet model and working lands has done it for  
21 us.

22 MR. NOBLE: And also with water because water is, you  
23 know, 90 percent of the water that we use in our state goes  
24 on soil first. 80 percent for ag and then half of this urban  
25 water for our landscapes.

1           So you can say I think with a straight face that if  
2 you're not managing in your soils and the way to create  
3 healthy soils is by adding organic matter, of course, your  
4 compost. You know, you're not managing your water  
5 environment. And those have demonstrated benefits that even,  
6 you know, that are published even, you know, all over the  
7 CalRecycle website.

8           MR. BRADY: I just want to make a quick announcement.

9           We apparently have audio working yet on the webinar.  
10 For folks that are participating online, we will be posting  
11 this meeting as a second webinar. We've had some technical  
12 difficulties that have made it difficult for folks to  
13 participate via the webinar, so we will be posting this again  
14 so that folks can provide a feedback remotely. We've been  
15 today primarily taking comments from folks in the room but we  
16 will be holding a second meeting to go over the CEQA, NOP  
17 process.

18           UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Are you going to talk to that after  
19 today or some other day?

20           MR. BRADY: We don't have a time for that yet.

21           Are there other comments in the room? Otherwise --

22           MR. EDGAR: I've got one more, my last one.

23           Public services. Evan Edgar, engineer for the  
24 California Compost Coalition.

25           Public service and utilities are important component.

1 One of the papers that is a great resource document to bring  
2 metrics under air quality to this program EIR is the CAPCOA  
3 paper that was helped produced by CalRecycle, CARB, and  
4 CAPCOA in regards to compost in California. Addressing air  
5 quality permitting regulatory issues to expending  
6 infrastructure. Great, a lot good information inside there  
7 should be used on metrics and analysis has already been done  
8 for you.

9           With regards to one of the aspects of the public  
10 services is that one of the options that CAPCOA looked at was  
11 designating compost facilities as an essential public  
12 service. And that's an important aspect. So under public  
13 services seeing that this is mandated and there's a  
14 significant amount of facilities that we have in front of us  
15 in the program EIR that basically this is essential public  
16 service such as waste water. And so by having that  
17 designation's key, I believe this program EIR should look at  
18 designating compost facilities as an essential public service  
19 with information provided in a compost facility.

20           There's a lot of reasons why people pose that with  
21 regards to a new source at a federal level they say things  
22 they can't do with regards to the permitting aspect, but this  
23 is environmental analysis aspect of it where the net benefits  
24 across the board on criteria pollutants, NOx and greenhouse  
25 gasses are significant on these facilities that are essential

1 public services. And I guess the benefit which is not a CEQA  
2 issue is that they still have to apply for the new source  
3 review because the federal -- we don't have to pay the offset  
4 fees.

5           Offset fees [missing recording] they're even  
6 available for the compost industry for this program EIR could  
7 be up to \$54 million in just in offset fees. I have those  
8 numbers in my comments I submitted so this is a significant  
9 detriment to the development of industry, especially when  
10 this essential public services is shown to be a net benefit  
11 to the current public services. I believe that analysis  
12 should be put in this program EIR to designate compost  
13 facility as essential public service.

14           MR. DE BIE: And push the scope of what you can do in  
15 the EIR.

16           MR. EDGAR: Look at net benefits. There's net  
17 benefits here across the board that from baseline conditions  
18 over landfills that are evident and prudent with the  
19 numerics, numbers, and emission reduction factors that we  
20 couldn't do years ago under the scoping plans because it  
21 didn't have the data. So for many years a lot of public  
22 agency is we don't have the data.

23           And environmental groups don't have the data so they  
24 don't know. They don't know what they don't know. But we do  
25 know after all these years, we do have the data from CAPCOA

1 and the working lands group from CARB. All that data is  
2 available in different silos. And you combine the silos into  
3 a program EIR, you actually get something out of it. That's  
4 a hope of this program EIR so you that would actually develop  
5 60 CASP compost facilities in California and 26 AD facilities  
6 using your current program EIR you ever develop for anaerobic  
7 digestion facilities in 2011. That should be brought in the  
8 equation because that is shelf ready.

9           Back then they didn't do a numerics on the cobenefits  
10 because there wasn't data we have today. So that information  
11 of program EIR for AD facilities could be upgraded and added  
12 to this for the 26 facilities over baseline conditions we  
13 have in this program.

14           MR. NOBLE: I have a question.

15           UNKNOWN SPEAKER: Yeah.

16           MR. NOBLE: I don't fully understand how this program  
17 EIR may or may get used or modeled or by the local  
18 jurisdiction at least when they're doing specific projects.

19           MR. DE BIE: CEQA allows lead agencies to  
20 [unintelligible] CEQA record and utilize past documents to  
21 support their approvals. It's really a theme in CEQA is not  
22 to redo, not to make another wheel. So if there's analysis  
23 out there, then we can cite that and reference it and use  
24 that analysis, we don't have to do it again.

25           MR. NOBLE: Got it.

1 MR. DE BIE: So -- so program EIR functions in that  
2 way. So there's a level of analysis that gets you down to a  
3 certain level --

4 MR. NOBLE: Right.

5 MR. DE BIE: And suggests a [indiscernible] perhaps  
6 mitigations might be, you know, something that may be useful  
7 and then a local lead agency, city, county that may have  
8 approval can reference that and use that and not have to do  
9 the analysis to support that again.

10 MR. NOBLE: Right. And to address some of those  
11 considerations or concerns, they're very real here in the  
12 California organics industry and we've had a lot of  
13 discussions about the problem of contamination. And  
14 certainly as we move up to -- yeah, Ken is already, is very  
15 familiar with this problem and we're trying to address the  
16 problem. The California industry may need a way that hasn't  
17 been addressed to [indiscernible].

18 How we do that, we have a contamination working  
19 group. But as we go from, you know, less than 50 percent to  
20 organics recycling across the board to 75, as we all know and  
21 it was even mentioned in -- in the SRIA that this material is  
22 more highly contaminated. And as soon as you bring in the  
23 food scraps, it comes with a lot of plastic because we used a  
24 lot of plastic around our foods. You know, from growing to  
25 end use and even throwing it away.

1           So I think as we develop the market at each stage in  
2 the organics value cycle from collection to processing to  
3 use, we're having to deal with the purification and the  
4 separation of the compostable versus the noncompostable  
5 streams. Because as we see in the plastics industry, you  
6 know, food is contaminating plastics. And as we see in the  
7 food and the organics industry, plastics is contaminating  
8 food.

9           So if we're ever going to get down further down the  
10 path on zero waste, we've got to solve this problem. And we  
11 solve it in the materials management network starting with  
12 the generator. So it doesn't include any one method is what  
13 we're finding. We'll have a guidebook for composters that's  
14 on this issue by the end of the year, I hope. But while  
15 we're going through this process. But what that brings up  
16 especially when you bring in the energy considerations is  
17 that the organics is intimately tied into the local economy  
18 both in terms of the energy transition from fossil fuels to  
19 biofuels to the solar energy whether, you know, in getting  
20 all your electricity from solar.

21           What that says is that the markets are all in  
22 transition right now. But we still need to be market based.  
23 We can't -- we're not going to create a total municipal  
24 economy for all of these. Although water is mostly  
25 municipal. Solid waste is municipal and for privatized

1 through franchise is an energy even going through its big  
2 transition especially up here thanks to PG&E and its  
3 bankruptcy and the potential breakup of the utilities into,  
4 you know, more distributed utilities.

5           So I think the markets are in supreme flux and make  
6 me want to make -- I would like to see that the EIR supports  
7 the transition and the development of local markets as based  
8 on local market conditions. And that includes the trash  
9 trucks or the buses whether they're going to renewable  
10 natural gas or -- you can't put all that in the EIR but I  
11 wouldn't want to see the EIR restrict any of those innovation  
12 options will be occurring at the local level and in fact are  
13 incurring. I guess that's just [indiscernible].

14           MR. DE BIE: Just an observation about some benefits  
15 and a lot of good discussion about that. One way that that  
16 can be expressed, if you will, in the EIR is here's a  
17 potential impact. You can reduce that impact to less than  
18 significant by utilizing these strategies or this methodology  
19 developing local markets. This reduces potential impacts on  
20 long haul transportation.

21           MR. NOBLE: Right.

22           MR. DE BIE: So -- so that kind of input will help us  
23 immensely to link up here's a potential impact but here are  
24 things you could do to set up or affect that and eventually  
25 reduce it as a mitigation measure. So it's -- I think I

1 envision that that may be how it'll fall out in the document.

2           So as we progress through this process, maybe you  
3 folks can kind of keep that in mind if you want to advocate  
4 for that kind of thinking, help us make the connections would  
5 make it easier for us to find a way into the document.

6           MR. NOBLE: Great. We'll do that.

7           UNKNOWN FEMALE SPEAKER: We just want -- maybe a  
8 question. I know you're having technical difficulties, but I  
9 was hoping to hear a little bit more from local government,  
10 people that [indiscernible] to the checklist. Is there a  
11 particular outreach in going there? Because obviously that  
12 has major impact. I know Larry's here, but there's a lot of  
13 folks that are in from the areas and I just wondered that.

14           MR. DE BIE: Well there were a hundred plus that  
15 tried to listen so I'm sure some of those represent  
16 jurisdictions, I'm going to guess.

17           We did publish the availability of the NOP through  
18 the -- through the list serve for 1383. And so anybody  
19 that's been following the development of the regs was aware  
20 of this process beginning.

21           SPEAKER: We have gotten comment letters from at  
22 least one or two.

23           MR. DE BIE: Yes, one or two, definitely. Yeah.

24           MR. BRADY: Yeah, I suspect many of our participants  
25 online were local government folks. And that's part of why

1 we'll be doing this again. We did get some of the -- the  
2 comment period was open from December 12th to January 10th.  
3 We did get some local government comments as well as local  
4 air district comments on the NOP. And certainly we want to  
5 have this forum again so that we can get those comments.

6 MR. EDGAR: Evan Edgar, engineer for the California  
7 Compost Coalition.

8 The program EIR is a venture that takes partnerships  
9 as well as working group. I heard that there was a meeting  
10 for going out to RFP to hire a consultant to conduct this  
11 RFP. And the last AD program EIR you have to have a working  
12 group of experts, technical experts in the field.

13 I would suggest that whatever consultant is selected  
14 for this program EIR, that CalRecycle have a working group of  
15 folks that could help participate from industry. Because  
16 sometimes the program EIR selected consultant may not have  
17 expertise in the subject matter when it comes to compost and  
18 AD but they're great firms in regards to transportation and  
19 energy. So whatever consultant is selected, if you can have  
20 a working group that would be a great attribute to have these  
21 comments go forth and provide a method of information that  
22 would be readily available.

23 SPEAKER: I think that's in the RFP.

24 MR. BRADY: Yeah, I was going to say that -- defer to  
25 Mark, I think that we did include that as an element in the

1 RFP.

2 MR. EDGAR: The RFP, I'm not -- I'm not bidding on  
3 it.

4 MR. NOBLE: I just downloaded it last night, so I  
5 hadn't read it either.

6 MR. BRADY: Yes. But we will be selecting a  
7 contractor soon and I believe that's identified as part of  
8 the tasks for the contractor but we have to look at that.

9 MR. EDGAR: There are projects scheduled for this  
10 program EIR, different benchmarks to have it ready?

11 MR. BRADY: Yes, there are timelines. Go ahead.

12 MR. DE BIE: Yeah, just holistically is CEQA EIR  
13 development process would be timed so that as the project  
14 regs are firmed up we'll be able to then use the project to  
15 fine tune the draft EIR.

16 So there'll be some beginning efforts and then we're  
17 predicting maybe around the first 15-day, the reg should be  
18 pretty tight. Yet to be determined, we'll see, but that's  
19 what we're assuming. So we'll start looking at making public  
20 draft documents soon after that, I think. So.

21 MR. BRADY: Okay. Any other comments in the room on  
22 the --

23 ARTHUR BOONE: We have to listen to this  
24 [indiscernible]. I think what is good for the people who  
25 might have questions about whether that would say that I

1 don't know [indiscernible] what you do, but I know what he  
2 says, what [indiscernible] says. But I see everybody,  
3 people like that and then other people might have questions  
4 about its representation, what's going on.

5 I see -- the way I see this plan right now is we're  
6 going make essentially the same mistakes they made five years  
7 ago. Now I know [indiscernible] but I'm not -- I'm not  
8 [indiscernible].

9 MR. NOBLE: I think it would be good to hear from  
10 them. Do you have those references, we could work off  
11 [indiscernible].

12 MR. BOONE: He might be willing to come, you know,  
13 somebody's got [indiscernible]. He's a very nice man, he's  
14 very smart [indiscernible].

15 MR. DE BIE: Yeah, if you can send us some contact  
16 information. And send us contact information and maybe a  
17 resume so --

18 MR. BOONE: Yeah. Okay --

19 MR. DE BIE: -- that we can have a look at it.

20 MR. BOONE: -- I'll send you that.

21 MR. DE BIE: Great.

22 MR. EDGAR: Evan Edgar, engineer for the California  
23 Compost Coalition.

24 I do a lot of technology transfer for anaerobic  
25 digestion facilities from Europe. And there's a whole set of

1 European companies that concentrate their feedstock on source  
2 separation organics. As part of that, they make a value  
3 compost. In the European market, that energy goes to the  
4 grid. They have a whole different set of incentives and need  
5 over there so they don't make the transportation fuel like  
6 we're proposing in California RNG. But there are a whole set  
7 of technology that we do know about in Europe, we've studied  
8 Europe, and we used European technology through South San  
9 Francisco, throughout California, and there's more European  
10 technologies coming.

11 SPEAKER: Right.

12 MR. EDGAR: What I think what Art's talking about is  
13 some of the early cases of mixed waste processing with  
14 contamination. And in London and Europe and throughout  
15 England is that call it M -- biological treatment, MBT,  
16 mechanical biological treatment, MBT. That stuff cannot be  
17 used as compost, nobody wants it, it's landfill.

18 So, yes, throughout Europe if you have some early  
19 technologies or if you use mixed waste without any source  
20 separation and you -- you use the volume or get some energy  
21 out of it, that MBT, mechanical biological treatment, does  
22 make a bad material that is banned from use of the compost.  
23 And we support that.

24 So it makes no sense to use MBT as anything but  
25 landfill. So that's the industry that we are bringing to

1 California, it's not that industry. The European technology  
2 is source set for organics that would get the energy out of  
3 to make a valued compost for the agriculture.

4 MR. BRADY: Thanks, Evan.

5 And just one thing is -- this is really more specific  
6 to the regs than the EIR but we have sought to provide  
7 clarity in the regulatory text itself that regardless of the  
8 processing technology that takes place, any residual material  
9 that's sent to a landfill would be considered to be disposed.  
10 Simply having the material arrive at a compost facility does  
11 not mean that it's been recovered.

12 And so we're trying to make that very clear both in  
13 our ISOR documents explaining the regulatory text and the  
14 regulatory text itself. But I think we are in agreement on  
15 that point in terms of materials going to a landfill, it is  
16 disposed.

17 And so not -- if there are not any other comments in  
18 the room, hopefully folks on the webinar are able to hear.  
19 We did see a number of comments, most of them asking about  
20 some of the technical difficulties we were having earlier,  
21 but to get to those comments, we will be holding another  
22 webinar soon. We have to figure out the timing. It will  
23 be -- we want to be respectful of folks' calendars to give  
24 them enough time to plan to participate online but also we'll  
25 want to schedule that fairly soon. We will send out a notice

1 on the SLCP listserv confirming that and then identifying the  
2 time as well.

3 So apologies for folks that were seeking to  
4 participate online but we will be providing another  
5 opportunity for that.

6 And anyone that's in the room that would like to do  
7 this again, you're more than welcome to join via webinar.

8 Do you have any closing comments, Mark?

9 MR. DE BIE: Maybe to help folks stay engaged, too,  
10 if you want to provide comments, I think we can notice a way  
11 to do that between now and the next webinar. And that may  
12 help us affect the agenda for the meeting. So for -- for  
13 example, we're seeing a lot of comments, maybe we can make  
14 statements relative to that and recognize those so that they  
15 don't have to be repeated again when we have the webinar and  
16 be more efficient that way. So.

17 So I think we can save these questions that did come  
18 in relative to issues. And then we'll -- in the notice,  
19 we'll indicate how people can share additional comments ahead  
20 of the webinar, again, with an expectation that we could  
21 summarize those, respond to those, recognize those so they  
22 don't have to feel pressured to share them again with us.

23 MR. BRADY: Yes, Larry.

24 LARRY SWEETSER: Are these additional comments on the  
25 Notice of Preparation [indiscernible].

1 MR. DE BIE: Yes. Early consultation.

2 MR. BRADY: Yes. And just as a reminder for folks,  
3 comments on the NOP should be distinct from comments on the  
4 draft regulatory texts. The draft regulatory text has a  
5 deadline for written comments of March 4. And that will also  
6 have a hearing on March 12. And those comments should be  
7 focused on the policies and requirements. And the regulatory  
8 text comments on the NOP should really be focused similar to  
9 the discussion today on environmental impacts that should be  
10 considered both positive and negative.

11 So with that, I want to thank folks that participated  
12 and folks that attempted to participate online as well. Your  
13 feedback is very helpful as for scoping this document, making  
14 sure we're considering all the factors that need to be  
15 considered.

16 And again, we will be posting the webinar a second  
17 time and we'll be announcing that date shortly. So thank you  
18 again for everyone that came to participate.

19 UNKNOWN WOMAN SPEAKER: Thank you.

20 (Thereupon, the Hearing was adjourned at 10:24 a.m.]

21 --oOo--

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23

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25

**REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE**

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were reported by me, a certified electronic court reporter and a disinterested person, and was under my supervision thereafter transcribed into typewriting.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 2019.



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Eduwiges Lastra  
CER-915

**TRANSCRIBER'S CERTIFICATE**

I do hereby certify that the testimony in the foregoing hearing was taken at the time and place therein stated; that the testimony of said witnesses were transcribed by me, a certified transcriber.

And I further certify that I am not of counsel or attorney for either or any of the parties to said hearing nor in any way interested in the outcome of the cause named in said caption.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February, 2019.



Jill Jacoby  
Certified Transcriber  
AAERT No. CERT\*\*D-633