1 BEFORE THE STATE OF INDIANA ENVIRONMENTAL RULES BOARD 2 3 4 5 PUBLIC MEETING OF OCTOBER 16, 2025 6 7 8 9 PROCEEDINGS 10 before the Indiana Environmental Rules Board, 11 Dr. John Graham, Chairman, taken before me, 12 Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., a Notary Public in and for 13 the State of Indiana, County of Shelby, at the 14 Indiana Government Center South, Conference 15 Center, Room A, 402 West Washington Street, 16 Indianapolis, Indiana, on Thursday, October 16, 17 2025 at 2:29 o'clock p.m. 18 19 20 21 ACCURATE REPORTING OF INDIANA, LLC 543 Ponds Pointe Drive 22 Carmel, Indiana 46032 TELEPHONE: (317) 848-0088 23 EMAIL: accuratereportingofindiana@gmail.com

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     APPEARANCES:
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        Dr. John Graham, Chairman
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        William Etzler
        Carrie Kozyrski
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        Ric Zehr
        Dr. Ted Niemiec
 5
        Dr. Joanne Alexandrovich
        Brianna Schroeder
 6
        Chris Horn
        John Ketzenberger
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        Calvin Davidson
        R. T. Green
 8
        Ryan Mueller, Proxy, Indiana Department of
          Natural Resources
 9
        Eli Eckhart, Proxy, Indiana Economic
          Development Corporation
10
        Clint Woods, IDEM Commissioner
          (Nonvoting)
11
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     IDEM STAFF MEMBERS:
        Billie Franklin
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        Briony Towler
        Bill Anthony
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        Hilary Alderete
        Andrew Pappas
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        Thomas Kreke
        Martha Clark Mettler
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        Matt Prather
        Lori Freeman
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        Gabby French
        Krystal Hackney
18
        Seth Engdahl
        Scott Deloney
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        Kevin Bump
        Karla Kindrick
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     PUBLIC SPEAKERS:
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        Connie Wachala
                                     117
                                     121
        Monica Dumas
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        Mike Oles
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1 2:29 o'clock p.m. October 16, 2025 2 3 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Good afternoon, 4 everyone. I think we're about ready. 5 October 16th, 2025 meeting of the Indiana 6 Environmental Rules Board will come to order. 7 will now call on Board members to indicate their attendance at this meeting. 8 9 Mr. Zehr. 10 MR. ZEHR: I'm present. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Davidson. 12 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes, sir. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Niemiec. 14 (No response.) 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Horn. 16 MR. HORN: Present. 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Eckhart. 18 MR. ECKHART: Present. 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Mueller. 20 MR. MUELLER: Here. 21 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Green. 22 MR. GREEN: Here. 23 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Alexandrovich.

1 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Here. 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Kozyrski. 3 MS. KOZYRSKI: Here. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Ketzenberger. 5 MR. KETZENBERGER: Here. 6 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Schroeder. 7 MS. SCHROEDER: Here. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Etzler? 8 9 MR. ETZLER: Here. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And I am here, so 11 we have a quorum. Now I would like to ask Kevin 12 Bump to give us some guidance. 13 Kevin. 14 MR. BUMP: Thank you, Chair Graham. 15 Good afternoon to those attending the meeting 16 on-line. 17 All participants will be muted when they 18 join the meeting, but participants will be able 19 to address the Board during the Open Forum 20 portion of this meeting towards the end. 21 ask that you identify yourselves when speaking. 22 Participants must only send messages to the host.

For those joining us via Teams, if you

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have a question or a technical issue during the meeting, please use the raised hand or chat feature. To access the raised hand or chat feature, at the top of your screen, depending on your device, you will see a menu bar. You may have to touch your screen for the menu bar to pop up on a mobile device.

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At the beginning of that menu, there is a chat icon which you can click on to show the chat dialogue box. You should also see a raised hand option. Please utilize the raised hand option or chat features if you have any questions or comments, and you will be called upon at the appropriate time.

If any members of the press have joined us via Teams, please utilize the chat feature or e-mail media@idem.in.gov if you have any questions.

If you wish to speak during the rulemaking hearing portion of today's meeting, please fill out a speaker card using the forms link provided in the chat. You will be called upon at the appropriate time to give a brief testimony.

Please specify in the comments box on this form which rule you wish to speak to: The NO_{x} RACT Rule or the Copper Lead Rule. Only meeting attendees who have filled out the form will be called upon to speak.

For those in the room today, I would remind Board members to please speak up so that everyone attending the meeting on-line are able to hear. For those who may be answering questions in today's meeting, please repeat questions prior to providing a response.

I will now turn the meeting back over to our Board Chair.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you very much, Kevin.

MR. BUMP: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You keep us on track. We appreciate it.

Okay. Our first order of business today is approval of the summary of the June 11th, 2025 Board meeting. Are there any additions or corrections to the summary as presented?

DR. NIEMIEC: This is Ted Niemiec. I

have a correction suggested for members present.

Instead of saying "Eli Elliot," it should say

"Eli Eckhart."

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Very good. So noted.

Are there any other edits or changes?

DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Yes. This is

Joanne Alexandrovich. There's still an issue

with how the dates are entered into the meeting

summary. So, for instance, this one that we're

approving shows that we approved the meeting

summary of June 11th on June 11th, so -- which we

actually approved the meeting minutes for

March 12th.

So, I think part -- and this has happened for three meetings in a row. I think perhaps the problem might be, as we look at the top of the page, it shows that it's the summary of the Rules Board blah-blah-blah-blah for Thursday

October 16th, 2025. Well, that summary that we're reading was actually for June 11th, 2025.

So, the dates every month are not correct, and confused.

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                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So, do you
 2
    have a correction proposal?
 3
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Well, yeah.
 4
    Approval of the meeting summary is March 12th,
 5
    2025, not June 11th.
 6
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.
 7
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: And -- and you
    might specify at the top somewhere that this is
8
9
    the meeting summary of the June 11th meeting.
10
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.
11
            Any other corrections or changes?
12
                       (No response.)
13
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Do I have a
14
    motion to approve?
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                 MR. DAVIDSON: So moved.
16
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Do I have a second?
17
                 MR. HORN: So moved.
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All those in favor?
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19
            (Board members responded, "Aye.")
20
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Approved as
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    amended.
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            IDEM Reports. Sir Woods, you are on the
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     floor.
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COMM. WOODS: Well, thanks so much, Chairman Graham. I appreciate it.

And thanks, everybody, for being here. I just wanted to thank you all and not -- I know we've got a full agenda, and it looks like there may be a preview of a couple of things that we're going to do that are a little bit different.

I also wanted to thank you for the time and expertise in reviewing the two rules that we have today, and welcome Brianna Schroeder, I think our new Environmental Rules Board member. We're very excited to have Gov. Braun's appointment to serve, representing agriculture, to add a whole lot of value to the Board.

And thanks for your flexibility. I know we've changed the timing of this meeting, and I really appreciate you all's taking a close look at some of the actions that we're presenting to you.

I wanted to give you a few quick updates from IDEM. We've got some really exciting things happening with our team, including we've got lots of exciting roles and responsibilities we're

trying to fill right now. And so, if you know of anybody who wants to take the challenge of public service and take a pay cut and get yelled at a lot and have a .gov e-mail address, we've got some really exciting roles on our Web site where we're looking to hire key positions throughout our agency. I'm really excited about that.

Also, we've just -- lest you think that we take your service on this Board for granted, I'm really excited to share with you -- I think I shared earlier this year that we were looking at some opportunities here -- but we actually have seven IDEM experts who have thrown their hat in the ring to serve on various EPA federal advisory committees, one that I think Dr. Graham's familiar with, the Science Advisory Board, as well as the Clean Air Science Advisory Committee. So, we're hopeful that our colleagues at U.S. EPA will recognize the value of having state -- state experts on those boards, and waiting to hear back on those nominations.

We've had, I think we've shared previously, from -- between transitions happening

at the federal level, which continue to be a little bit bumpy between government shutdowns and a little bit of uncertainty, but also transitions here in the state, executive orders, a very busy legislative session, a pretty full plate.

And that's including not only some high-priority projects in terms of rules and major permits and thinking through things like that, but also items like getting our staff back to the office as of July 1st. And so, I think we really appreciate their patience as we work through that process. Fortunately they're returning to, you know, largely effective office space that, in many cases, have been fully renovated, so there five days a week.

We've also implemented a flexible alternate work schedule that a lot of folks have taken advantage of, to try to get the benefits of a hybrid schedule while also recognizing the value of collaboration and energy we have from the in-office work. But that's been a challenge for the 800 or so employees we have at IDEM, but I'm really proud of them making sure that we're

meeting the mark, continuing to serve the public in a very positive way.

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I'm also saying we have several folks throughout our agency who have taken on the challenge of serving in leadership roles with various intergovernmental associations, where we get together with other state environmental agencies on air, water and land issues, and I'm really excited that folks have been willing to help be thought leaders and share our talents and experience with other states. And so, that's something that's really exiting for me from my perspective.

And then just a couple of things I wanted to mention, one being we've, I think, seen some really good opportunities to -- under Gov. Braun's leadership, with our vertical structure, we're doing even more collaboration with other agencies, working on energy and natural resource issues. So, good opportunities within IDEM to also get people together.

So, we've started with some -- a work group around enforcement and compliance issues to

try to compare notes, where we have some opportunities to learn from each other to be a little bit more consistent in how we do inspections or notices of violations or civil penalty development, things that we are doing every day to make sure that we are, you know, clearly following the law and being consistent and communicating, sometimes overcommunicating, about how we carry out those activities, and I think we've seen some early benefits from that sort of collaboration.

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And then finally, I'll just mention that we -- we've put together this group, and I may have talked about it before, but our Extended Leadership Team, many of whom are here today. We've got a good crowd from IDEM, but about a hundred key leaders at our agency, from our Assistant Commissioners to Branch Chiefs and Section Chiefs to Senior Technical Leads that tend to be mentors for folks in their subject-matter expertise.

And brought them together to really pull back a little bit and do some long-term planning,

things like how we plan for succession and, you know, the chance that one of our many, many capable but retirement eligible employees were to depart, and how do we plan for the future and how do we develop skills in effective management, effective meetings, how to communicate better, how to think about customer service. I'm really excited.

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So, all hundred of those folks are going to come together in this building early next month to do a two-day symposium, to really talk about various leadership trainings, things that we want to learn and share successes on. So, I'm really excited about that as an excellent tool that I think will be very helpful, because we're integrating a lot of new people at IDEM. I think we've had about 20 or so start in the last month at the agency, so a lot of new fresh set of eyes and folks that we need to get on board quickly and help with on-the-job training, but I think that will allow us to be an agency that we're proud of in the future.

I just had maybe three other things I was

going to mention real briefly, one being, you may have seen if you're signed up for our press releases or our social media accounts, we've been really undertaking a pretty concerted effort in the last month or so that we'll continue in the future to help communicate with the public, and I think that our goal not only as regulators and permitters and enforcers of our environmental laws, but really as folks who could help provide messages about the multi-detailed progress and environmental success in the State of Indiana.

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And so, we've focused initially on some water quality successes, so three -- three important announcements we've made in the last month, one being we have a really cool story map that uses a GIS and looks at really significant developments and improvement in the Grand Calumet River up in Northwest Indiana, concerted efforts in the area of concern.

Secondly, we did a press release and kind of announced to the world that in fact we have more Clean Water Act bottom-up nonpoint source impairment success stories than any other state

in the country. So, we work closely with EPA's Office of Water and we work with local communities around the state, and have, I think, seven published success stories in the last year or so, which is about five more than any other state. So, we're really excited about helping to share those successes that we've been involved in, but also it's been -- you know, taken a village in terms of that collaboration.

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And then most recently, last week, with the completion of the DigIndy project, where Citizens Energy Group has completed a really important infrastructure investment of about two billion dollars to address nearly all combined sewer overflows in Central Indiana. So, a really long-term project under the Clean Water Act and their long-term control plan.

We use it as an opportunity to also highlight the successes that we've had in CSO's, or combined sewer overflow reduction in the State of Indiana, where we have more CSO communities than any other state in the country. We also have more successful approved long-term control

plans, and statewide I've seen about a 70-percent reduction over the last 20 years in these events that have a really significant impact on the water quality that Hoosiers experience.

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So, we're going to keep trying, and we've been really excited to see that other folks have kind of picked up that -- that mantle and helped to share those stories, local news stories, and we'd really appreciate it if you see those opportunities to help share, in light of your role on the Board, that success that we've seen over time, and that we're going to keep -- keep trying to pound the table, because sometimes it takes probably 10 or 20 times the effort to get the good news out as opposed to the bad, but really proud of the partnerships that we've had to lead to that success.

And then the last item, other than maybe a quick preview, is we want to give you an update.

We have been carrying out what we told you earlier this year, which is a really concerted effort to engage our federal counterparts. I mentioned the Federal Advisory Committee as an

opportunity to shape EPA regulations on the front end. We've also been filing a lot of comments on various EPA proposals, and several are in the works now, and some issues that we haven't always weighed in on in the past.

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So, right now I think we're working on comments to U.S. EPA, for example, on the Toxic Substances Control Act Risk Evaluation Framework Rule, which, depending upon how EPA interprets it, could, in many ways, supersede some of our rules as a state environmental agency, and to weigh in on how -- how you should consider unreasonable risk of chemicals and pollutants.

But also things like effluent limitation guidelines for the steam, electric, or power sector, where EPA has proposed changes in deadlines, and then several others that we're expecting to see a number of other EPA rules, like Waters of the United States that provides a definition in light of Supreme Court decisions, and several other topics here in the coming weeks, and so, we've been very active there.

I had an opportunity a few weeks back to

go to D.C. and testify to the House Energy and Commerce Committee on some opportunities for updating the Clean Air Act and helping to oversee continued environmental progress in air quality success while also looking at opportunities to reduce unnecessary permit burdens.

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And so, I had a perceptive audience as some other state and industry and other stakeholders engaged, and I think there was a fair amount of bipartisan consensus, which isn't always the case, but it was a good opportunity to also brag on the success that we have in terms of permitting efficiency and air quality successes over the last couple of decades.

And then the last thing I was just going to mention is we, I think, one, are looking ahead to the 2026 legislative session. We'll provide some more details in an upcoming meeting about what that looks like, but we have been very steadfastly implementing some of the recent laws passed in the 2025 session, one being the Senate Enrolled Act 459, so this was our agency bill related to water cyber security, so we're working

a lot with localities and water systems to help make sure they have baseline cyber security protections.

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That bill also authorized this Board to potentially look at rulemaking around industrial water reuse in the future, and so, we -- we'll look forward to working with you all there. Also Senate Enrolled Act 103, which tasked us with developing a plan to try to address the long-term nonattainment issues for ozone in Northwest Indiana, which I know is the subject of one of the rules today. So, doing a lot of work in that space.

The last thing I'll mention -- sorry for being longwinded -- is today -- I know we have a lengthy meeting agenda, but you'll see under "Non-Rule Actions" we're trying to do a couple of news things that I think will be helpful. One is to give you a little bit of a preview of coming attractions, so we'll have key team members giving you some updates on some upcoming rules that will be coming your way, some federal changes that may result in us needing to do some

things at IDEM, and then kind of a couple of big, gnarly questions that are more on the essay form where we can use your advice.

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So, one's going to be we're going to have a group of different folks, from our Chief Financial Officer and Chief of Staff, our General Counsel, and then a number of subject-matter experts providing some opportunities where we have various fees that IDEM charges for permits and cleanup and disposal fees that haven't been updated in a long time, and under Title 13 of the Indiana Code, this Board is tasked with periodically reviewing those things.

And so, we want to give you -- tee up some of those issues and then ask you to maybe think about providing us some advice or recommendations on if any of those need to be modernized, and that may not just be higher or lower, it may be the structure of permits, how long those permits last, and maybe what is an application fee versus an operating fee, it may be, you know, looking at other states, and there's some pretty good criteria in the law for that task, but we want to

kind of give you a glimpse into some of those fees, and we've had some successes to build on, and so, Hilary Alderete, our Chief of Staff, will be talking about it.

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And then secondly is kind of implementation of various executive orders, but in particular, I wanted to tee up one other kind of essay question for you, which is -- we'll talk a little bit more about it. I think that one they'll kick to me, but to talk a little bit about Executive Order 25-38 that the Governor signed, where we decided to take -- solicit public comments on IDEM regulations that were in need of potentially being revisited because they are unnecessary or overly burdensome or don't improve the environment.

We got a lot of public feedback, and we've got a few ideas of things that we think make sense that we'll likely be bringing to the Board in the not-too-distant future, but also wanted to ask you for what you think, and not necessarily at this meeting, but thought it may be a really good topic, as you all have obviously a lot of

experience working with IDEM and from your viewpoint from the Board.

So, I wanted to tee up those as kind of outside-the-box essay questions, less about approving a final rule and more about trying to get some feedback and really benefit from the great representative viewpoints that we have on this Board.

So, with that, I'll close, but also happy to answer any questions that folks may have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Sure.

Questions from the Board for the Commissioner?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I'll start. I do have one. At our last meeting, there was some concern about whether there would be funding issues at U.S. EPA that could ripple and affect IDEM, and can you give us any update on what has happened in Congress? Have they passed appropriations for EPA, or what's happening in that area?

COMM. WOODS: They are not. So, part

of the shutdown is -- you know, so they -- we have an annual dance that -- it can become a little bit more pronounced to where the President presents a budget that is usually dead on arrival, the House and Senate will sometimes go through an appropriations process, and then what has usually happened for the past decade-plus is that Congress agrees they're not going to agree on anything, they'll just pass a continuing resolution to fund the executive branch of government for a couple of months or a year.

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So, the inability to pass a continuing resolution is what has led to the government shutdown right now. Now, if that was to pass, the continuing resolution, for EPA it would leave those state categorical grants for Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, the Drinking Water Act, RCRA, the key responsibilities at IDEM to carry out, at the same level, which may not be the right number, but at least at the same number as last year, which provides a bit of certainty.

So, I think that is where folks have settled. It is not looking at some of the

President's budget requests that have pretty significant reductions in those funds, but also state revolving funds, for example. And so, the latest update is everything keeps going as it did before. Most of EPA is still figuring out exactly who is furloughed.

Most of our counterparts in Region V, for example, in Chicago are still working, so we do have counterparts. The day-to-day work of our work is happening in real time, but there still is a new element of uncertainty with the government shutdown, but I think a little bit more certainty on the likelihood that those key state grants will likely continue if Congress can get their act together and pass that continuing resolution.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you for that clarification.

Are there other questions from Board Members?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So, now we'll proceed to Billie to give us our rulemaking

1 report. 2 MS. FRANKLIN: Good afternoon. Му 3 name is Billie Franklin. I am the Chief over the 4 Rules Development Section within the Office of 5 Legal Counsel. 6 Currently, we have our next Board meeting 7 scheduled for December 18th, 2025. At this time, we plan on presenting CCR, also known as the Coal 8 9 Combustion Residuals Rule, for final action. 10 also plan to discuss any legislative updates and 11 ERB policies, and the Office of Air Quality will 12 also be providing a report. 13 That is all I have for now. Is there any 14 questions? 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Questions for 16 Billie? 17 (No response.) 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you so 19 much. 20 Non-Rule Actions, Modernizations, Updates, 21 and Right-Sizing of IDEM Permits, Clean-Up and 22 Disposal Fees.

Briony, are you here? You may take the

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floor, and I will count on you to introduce your colleagues as necessary.

MS. TOWLER: So, my name is Briony
Towler, and I am the Chief Financial Officer for
the Indiana Department of Environmental
Management. Today we'll have multiple
colleagues. I'll let them introduce themselves
as they join as well at the podium.

So, just an overview today for IDEM's funding and just kind of our financials in general. So, IDEM's funding is made up of three categories, which are general funds, dedicated funds, and federal funding. Of those categories, we are 26 percent general fund, roughly 59 percent general fund -- or dedicated funds, and 15 percent of federal funding.

General funds are the funds that many know as the appropriations from our state general fund from the legislature.

Dedicated funding is comprised of our revenue that is received from our agency's revenue-generating activities, like fees, cost recovery fines, penalties, permits, all of the --

all of those -- everything under that umbrella there. And the amount that is allowed to be spent is displayed in the budget bill of the state through the appropriations. So, it is capped technically, as far as the expenses.

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Federal funding, of course, is received from the Federal Government, in which we receive most of our funding through grants and cooperative agreements.

For our state funding, during the 2025 legislative session the majority of state agencies saw a decrease in general funding by five percent for the current biennium '26-'27 budget bill. In addition to that change, they also mandated that the State Budget Agency hold a five-percent reserve on general funds. This change was originally prompted by the April 2025 revenue forecast, in which they -- which included a decrease of roughly 400 million for that current fiscal year of 2025 in projected or remaining flack for 2026 and 2027.

The year-to-date general fund revenue for September was reported by the State Budget Agency -- and this is the state overall general fund revenue, to be clear -- was reported by the State Budget Agency as 4.9 percent higher than the monthly estimate that was based on that April 2025 forecast.

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I do want to note, as it has been in the news, that there has been higher than expected sales, income tax and insurance revenue than was included in that original April 2025 forecast; however, it is still in the fiscal year and tax deadlines are coming -- are a factor to that.

In regards to our federal funding, federal funding uncertainty has been the hot topic of the year. Nearly all of our federal funding as an agency is derived from categorical or State and Tribal Assistance Grants, also known as STAG.

These funding levels are directly tied to the lines appropriated to EPA in the federal budget bill, and many of these funding levels for these grants have not changed in many years, though the cost to run the program has increased and often does not cover the cost to execute the requirements anymore. Due to this, any further

decreases in these funds would deeply affect the execution of these programs, and we have been watching it closely.

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As demonstrated on the PowerPoint, there is a comparison that leads to the base committee markups that came out of the House and the Senate. The thought process is that the categorical and the STAG, which is where we mostly are affected -- or would be affected nationally, all of our fellow agencies is projected to stay the same or roughly the same.

There are some aspects that between 2024 and 2025 saw decreases in which we have already realized basically at that point. However, we expect to at least stay steady from the 2025 numbers.

In regards to our dedicated funding, so our dedicating funding being a revenue -- and as notated by it being nearly 60 percent of our funding as a whole, it's really important to the maintenance of the agency to us being able to carry out activities regardless of what is happening around us, whether it's state funding

or federal funding.

And so, we have been evaluating practical methods for increasing our dedicated revenue as an agency to further mitigate any funding risk to our agency operations and ensure responsible stewardship of our agency's revenue. Some of that is, as I mentioned, the federal funding.

Most of those -- most of the actual dollar amounts that we receive for much of that has not changed for many, many years. Some has always basically been the same formula.

And so, because of that, as costs go up naturally, just from either economical changes or things like that, we have absorbed those costs of the agency to ensure that we are meeting all of the activities that we are supposed to in carrying out of our programs and ensuring that we are being mindful of what needs to be done and what we provide out to our citizens.

As an agency, for the last year and a half, we have also had an ongoing internal project for revision and review of our agency's collection policy and procedures. Due to the

1 majority of our revenue sources being from the 2 agency-generated revenue, it is important that we 3 collect our invoiced funds, and we will continue 4 to monitor and innovate in that area while being 5 mindful of the citizens and the industries that 6 we serve. 7 It is likely that in the future, some of 8 the results of that may be seen as a presentation 9 also to the ERB in the future. However, most of 10 this is not necessarily a new process; however, 11 it is streamlining our internal process to ensure 12 that there's transparency to those that we 13 invoice, as well as transparency internally to 14 what is going on from finance down to the 15 programs and back. 16 So, that concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you so much.

Now, are we going to hear from Hilary?

MS. ALDERETE: No, from Bill.

MR. ANTHONY: Actually from me.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.

MR. ANTHONY: Thank you, Chairman

Graham, members of the Board. My name is Bill

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Anthony. I am the General Counsel for IDEM.

The presentations that are going to follow me will focus primarily on permitting and fee structures within the different programs of IDEM, so my part of the presentation is to essentially set kind of the framework under which we're operating by statute.

So, Kevin?

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So, first is Indiana Code

Section 13-16-1-4. I won't recite the whole

thing, but basically what it does is requires the

Board to regularly review and adjust

environmental fees to ensure the fee is necessary

and appropriate.

As you can see in subsection (b) there,

I -- it places a responsibility on IDEM to sort

of piece together the information and present it

to the Board, relying on different sources, and

then the Board -- once IDEM presents that to the

Board, the Board can then direct IDEM to initiate

a rulemaking. So, IDEM views this as an

important review that's long overdue here at the

ERB, and it will help inform important next steps

of the agency.

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So, if you want to hit the next slide.

So, bearing in mind Section 4, we'll turn our attention to Indiana Code Section 13-16-1-6, which essentially sets forth limitations on fee adjustments by the Board. The Board cannot set or charge a fee more than once in five years, and the change in fees, should one be changed, they cannot be increased by more than ten percent at a time, so -- based on the amount the fee is that's currently charged.

That's all I've got for you. Those are really the parameters under which the Board will be working under as they are asked to look at fees and the permitting structures of IDEM.

So, with that, I will turn it to the Chief of Staff, Hilary Alderete.

MS. ALDERETE: Good afternoon. My name is Hilary Alderete. I'm the Chief of Staff. I'll be presenting our Title V Fee Increase Case Study. For those of you who weren't around in 2023, this is just to illustrate a success story that we had in regards to our Title V

Permit Program.

Pursuant to the Title V of the Clean -Federal Clean Air Act, states were required to
develop and implement a major source permitting
program. This permitting program was required to
be in place by December of 1996. As part of this
permit program, states were required to establish
fees that would fund all activities related to
this program.

This Title V Permit Program must be funded exclusively by this fees and cannot rely on general funds or federal grants. In addition, federal -- these federal provisions require that fees be assessed based on emissions reported each year.

Title V fees were established as a part of the initial program in 1996. These included a dollar-per-ton portion and base fee for each source permitted under this program. The original base fee was \$1500.

Next slide, please.

So, here's some good news. Since 1986 we've had the statewide emissions reduced in all

of the different -- we've got fine particulate matter by 70 percent; carbon monoxide, again by 70 percent; nitrogen oxides dropped by 81 percent; and overall, we've seen emissions decline by 82 percent since 1986.

2.0

The bad news, though, is revenues that run the air program have decreased suddenly as a result of the decline in emissions, and there's been an increase in the workload for the permit program over the same period. This program saw a growing fund deficit in the early 2000's due to declining emissions.

In response, the fees were increased in 2006 by 25 percent. Fees were increased again in 2019 by 27 percent, but by then emissions had decreased so much that the increase in fees had little impact on the funding deficit, which had reached nearly two million dollars by 2021. And just for comparison, in 2020 -- in 2014, total billable emissions were over 550,000 tons; in 2018, they were just over 250,000 tons; and in 2020, they had dropped less -- to less than 200,000 tons.

From 2018 to 2020, the EPA Office of
Inspector General conducted an evaluation of
Title V funding programs across the country.
They identified Title V fee issues in 31 states
and local Title V programs, including Indiana.
EPA is required to apply sanctions specified in
Section 179B of the Clean Air Act if they
determine that IDEM or any agency is not
adequately administering or enforcing its Title V
program.

Consequences of this finding include loss of highway funding, removal of the Title V program authority, which includes EPA taking over the Title V permit program, including permitting, inspections, and enforcement actions.

In October of 2022, the EPA issued IDEM a letter expressing concerns related to Indiana's Title V funding deficiency and suggested that if it was not remedied, EPA would have to take formal action.

Next slide, please.

So, what did IDEM do to address the issue?

In response to the budget shortfall and concerns

related to the EPA sanctions, IDEM determined that it would be more effective to raise the base fee for Title V and FESOP sources rather than increasing fees by a fixed percentage. The base fee in 2022 was \$2,381.

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IDEM contracted with Crowe to conduct a cost of services study to support the proposal to increase fees for the Title V program. Given the relative consistency in the number of sources, which is approximately 1100, increasing the base fee provided revenue stability and has less impact on sources overall.

The Indiana General Assembly revised the Code in 2019 to limit the frequency, as Bill had mentioned, in which the agency could increase fees, so we're still -- as a reminder, we're currently limited to fee increases to once every five years and only up to ten percent.

The Crowe study was completed in January of 2023, and their independent analysis showed an increasing deficit for permit fees in the Office of Air Quality. During the 2023 legislative session, IDEM worked with legislators to initiate

Senate Bill 155, which allowed IDEM to move forward with an increase as an exception to the statute due to the urgency of the situation.

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In addition, what helped to make this bill very successful, we worked with industry groups to make sure we garnered support for the bill, and helped everyone understand what was going to happen with the impact, from the per tonnage to the base fee structure, as changing the entire fee structure was something we had to work through with everybody.

In April of 2023, Senate Bill 155 was signed into law to allow IDEM to propose an increase to the annual base fee for Part 70 and FESOP permits for Title V. Following the enactment of the bill, a proposal was brought before the ERB in 2023 to raise the base fee for Title V and FESOP sources from the amount of 2,381 to 6100.

This proposal included the required rule amendments to implement the change. The ERB approved the revision, and the new fee structure took place in late 2023. This fee adjustment

1 marks a significant step towards ensuring 2 sustainable funding for air quality programs, and 3 it serves as a model we aim to replicate across 4 other programs that will allow the agency to 5 better insulate its operations from economic 6 uncertainty, and ensure that resources are 7 incentivized to continue our mission. 8 Thank you. 9 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you so much. 10 Comments or questions from the Board 11 there? 12 (No response.) 13 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you. 14 COMM. WOODS: Thomas, I think we've 15 got you up next. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: So, do we have Bill 17 or Mallory to say anything? 18 COMM. WOODS: Oh. 19 MR. PAPPAS: Go on to the next slide, 20 please. Hello. I'm Andrew Pappas, Deputy Assistant Commissioner with the Office of Land 21 22 Quality. I'm talking about some of the fees we 23 have in our office, and then I'll hand it off to

one of our staff for the next one. And I'll be specifically talking about the project management billing rates.

So, the Office of Land Quality is a remedial services branch and provides services, project management services, to facilities and companies that have had releases. We currently have a bill rate of \$75 dollars, and we'll be working that bill rate up to a hundred dollars in January. This is to keep up with market rates.

On the right-hand side, you can see a graph that shows back in 2011 we had a rate that was very close to that. It was billed or reimbursed through the ELTF fund as part of the petroleum programs. And so, we have kept flat over greater than a decade.

As that fund -- that rate has been able to ratchet up over time. As they do have a market rate adjustment, they are able to do so in an effort to bring ourselves in line with the current market rates that we see from consultants as they bill to the ELTF, and as their -- those claims are paid out, we do need to come back up a

little bit to be able to be sustainable.

So, I'm going to hand it over next to

Thomas Kreke, who will talk about some of our

permit programs and the fees and rates related to
those programs. Before I do, is there any
questions?

(No response.)

MR. PAPPAS: All right.

Thomas, please.

MS. KOZYRSKI: Well, I did have a question. How did you arrive on a hundred dollars per hour? I'm seeing on the graph that you're still well below the market rate.

MR. PAPPAS: Yeah, thank you for the question. A hundred dollars an hour is coming up to be an increase in market rate that seems to be reasonable with what we're seeing in the market. While it is considerably lower, in my opinion, than what we do have in place for petroleum programs, our folks that we work with on the commercial side, those responsible parties that will be paying it, we do not foresee a dramatic increase to the cost of doing business with the

agency.

We do want to make sure, though, that we are doing -- getting, to some extent, equitable with what we are seeing for other reimbursement rates from the third-party markets that are doing work -- similar work on the same behalf and on similar lines.

MS. KOZYRSKI: Thank you. So, a follow-up question: Are you trying to cover a deficit or a delta, or is this just an extra fee?

MR. PAPPAS: No. One of the things that we are looking to do to -- kind of how the sausage is made, we've been holding back some positions to forward and make sure we have revenues as they come in. We have seen some issues with some collections in folks that have nonpayment, and we are working through those, and then we are also just generally seeing the cost of doing business come up.

So, a couple of years ago, the State

Personnel Department did do a competition and

equity survey that basically increased the cost

of our personnel to us without giving us the

opportunity to right size beforehand. So, we do see that delta over time collapsing and us turning into the red if we don't take action.

And like I said, we are seeing growth in the quality of people that are coming into the agency, and so, this money will afford us to continue to hire the best and the brightest to the agency.

MS. KOZYRSKI: Thank you.

MR. PAPPAS: I see another question.

MR. KETZENBERGER: You answered it.

MR. PAPPAS: Thank you, sir.

MR. KREKE: Okay. Thank you, Andrew.

My name is Thomas Kreke. I'm the Office of Land Quality Permits Branch Chief, and I'm going to continue the discussion for the Office of Land Quality on our program fees.

So, the Office of Land quality administers a wide range of permit programs. I've listed some of the ones we administer there. It's not a complete list, but just some of the highlights. Each one of those permit programs can have multiple types of applications that we process.

They can be new permits, renewals, various types of modifications, depending on the program area. We process roughly a hundred of those applications a year, and those fees associated with those applications are roughly \$600,000 a year. It's important to note, 85 percent of our applications do not have an application fee.

We also assess annual fees, and we have 2,600 active permits at any one time, roughly that, and depending on the year, it's about 4.8 million dollars from the annual fees assessed every year on those active permits. Also in that case, there's 30 percent of those permits that do not have an annual fee.

You can go to the next one.

Another type of fee for the Office of Land Quality is our disposal and management fees.

Those are very similar fees. They're both fees assessed when a waste handler disposes of solid waste at a final disposal location, either a landfill or an incinerator, and the first one is a disposal fee. That's ten cents per ton at landfills and five cents per ton at incinerators.

The management fee is very similar.

It's -- but it's fifty cents per ton at both landfills and incinerators, so combined, that's a fifty-cents-per-ton fee at landfills. So, that generates about 6.5 million dollars from 12.5 million tons of solid waste disposed of annually. So, as the amount of solid waste disposal goes up and down, that changes the amount collected.

As you can see from that map there, I've listed our fee compared to neighboring states.

And can you go to the next slide?

The Office of Land Quality is also exploring increasing our permit length from five years to ten years. That can potentially reduce the amount of personnel costs and paperwork costs for our permittees, to only have to do -- go through the renewal process once every ten years instead of twice every ten years for the five-year renewal cycle.

And then it can also potentially reduce the burden on our permit staff, as they process a large amount of permit applications. Though with a ten-year permit, it increases the likelihood

that we may see more modifications, so that can add back into that permit load.

And then also that would decrease our renewal fees that we assess by half. I think the statute currently allows for ten-year permits. This would just be a little change to allow us to do that.

Any questions? Yeah.

MR. KETZENBERGER: Under Section 5, it indicates the various costs per state, and Indiana handles 12 and a half million tons, I believe. How does that compare with other states in terms of the amount of tonnage annually?

MR. KREKE: I'll have to get you that number. I don't know the number for each surrounding state. It may be that some of the solid waste is coming from out of state into our state, so it may be a higher per capita. I'm not sure.

MR. KETZENBERGER: That's what I was curious about.

MR. KREKE: Yeah, uh-huh.

MR. KETZENBERGER: And then in your

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1
     first slide, you talked about the applications
    that don't have a fee. Why are some of them
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 3
    without fees?
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                 MR. KREKE: Some of them could
 5
    potentially be smaller programs that have a high
 6
    volume of permits, or they just historically have
 7
    not had a fee, or -- yeah.
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: Will those --
8
9
                 MR. KREKE: So, different reasons.
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    There's multiple different permit programs that
11
    don't have fees, so there's different reasons for
12
    each one.
13
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: Okay. I just
14
    wondered if that would be part of the calculation
15
    or consideration in the entire fee package,
16
     implementing a fee where there hasn't been one
17
    historically.
18
                 MR. KREKE: I think it's possible.
19
    That may be a good question.
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                 MR. KETZENBERGER:
                                    Thank you.
21
                 MR. KREKE: Uh-huh.
22
            Further questions?
23
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Joanne, and I do
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have one question about the tipping fees. I noticed our solid waste districts get money, and so do the surrounding states. Have you considered all of that to see if our numbers are comparable or not? Because our numbers seem kind of low.

MR. KREKE: Is it a question about how much the solid waste districts themselves assess?

DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Right. Because I don't -- like, for instance, I know how Minnesota has solid waste districts that get money from disposal.

MR. KREKE: Yeah, it's a good question. I don't know that -- that answer.

We'll have to get that as part of the analysis.

I know when we worked -- went out further, some other states, like Louisiana and some other examples, they assess per county at like state levels. So, there's -- probably each state has its own unique way of doing things, so it's not really apples to apples, but it's a pretty good, close estimation.

1 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Okay. So, you 2 think that this chart is more apples to apples? 3 MR. KREKE: Yeah, pretty close. 4 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: I -- okay. I was 5 just wondering if the differences in county solid 6 waste district fees might make a difference. So, 7 that's my question. MS. KOZYRSKI: Yeah, I had one 8 9 additional question, and it's along the lines of 10 my previous question about whether the agency is 11 looking to fund a projected gap with a change in 12 fee structure, or if there is an imminent gap, 13 and what kind of considerations will you employ 14 to -- but this -- this looks like a beginning of 15 a benchmark exercise, so how will you land on the 16 correct revised fee if you decide to raise the 17 rates? 18 MR. KREKE: I think that's where 19 we'll seek your input on that question, how we 20 need to get there. Maybe can you, Clint? 21 22 COMM. WOODS: Yeah, I was just going 23 to add I think that's a very good question, and

one resource that I know Hilary mentioned, the Crowe analysis that we had, they had done a similar analysis for the -- and some of this is actually in Title 13, some of the criteria by which the Board can evaluate independent analysis, so things like how much does it cost to administer a program, how competitive or how consistent are those fees with other states in the region or around the country. So, we've got a lot of information there, and I think there are some important pieces where we could really use your help.

2.0

I think some of this -- and I think

Brianna did a really good job, you know,

buttressing this against, you know, one, there's

separate questions about some of those dedicated

funds are really limited in the ability to spend

the funds in certain ways. There may be

legislative changes in the future, but also all

of this happens against the backdrop of, you

know, relative on certain people for federal and

state appropriations.

So, while the biggest piece, that orange

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piece of the pie is the largest one that we have
 2
    the most control over, I think there is a ton of
 3
    value that we get from the Board in looking at
 4
    things like the cost of administering the
 5
    program, what we are spending per program, and
 6
    then the ability for those funds to be used to
 7
    make sure that we're right sized, and in many
    cases maybe a reduced fee or a change in
8
9
    structure in fees. We saw the Title V, where the
10
    base fee is much more important than emissions,
11
    because we reduced all of the emissions. So, I
12
    think some of those questions --
13
                 MS. KOZYRSKI: Reduced emissions,
14
    uh-huh.
15
                 COMM. WOODS: -- are -- could be very
16
    helpful.
17
                 MS. KOZYRSKI: All right. Very good.
18
    Thank you.
19
                 MR. KREKE: No more questions?
20
                       (No response.)
21
                 MR. KREKE: I think I'll hand it off
22
     to Martha, or I --
23
                 MS. METTLER:
                               Yeah.
                                      Thank you.
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Good afternoon. It's good to see some of you I haven't seen for a while. So, I'm Martha Clark Mettler. I'm the Assistant Commissioner in the Office of Water Quality. My presentation is much simpler.

So, just a few significant points. I did go back to the Crowe study, which said, "Oh, OWQ, your money coming in is not covering the cost of the work you need to get done." And so, that is still true, so the gap question is yes, we're trying to fill the gap.

And we've got about 70 programs or so that we implement in the Office of Water Quality, but I grabbed for an example the one that I think is probably the most familiar with people, which is our wastewater discharge permitting program, which is split between municipal dischargers and industrial. So, our NPDES, that's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, permit application fee is nominal; it's only a hundred dollars. And just the cost of processing that is more than a hundred dollars.

Our fees are split into two parts.

There's an annual fee, a kind of base fee, and then operational fees based on the flow of the discharge. So, looking at that and comparing to other states, they kind of -- it's hard to get that apples and apples, because they kind of lump and split how they group and where they cut off flow, change -- differences in the fees.

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So, the next slide shows some comparison that I did kind of with nearby states that can kind of show the difference in what they charge versus what we charge, broken down between those municipal and industrial permittees. I also did some math on what it costs for us to pay the salaries of the permit writers in each of those programs.

That does not include all of the other support staff that we need to have to make sure there are -- the permits are being complied with. We've got inspectors, we've got data reviewers and all kinds of other people that we need to ensure this program is operating correctly. It's a delegated program, so we are obligated to do that instead of EPA. We could, I guess, back out

1 and have EPA come do it, but I don't think you 2 want that. 3 So, it's pretty basic information. 4 might need some time to process the numbers, but 5 if there's any questions, I can try to answer. 6 (No response.) 7 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you so much. MS. METTLER: Okay. If not, I'm 8 9 going to take an opportunity here to commend my 10 colleague, Gabby French, who will be presenting 11 here in a little bit. She's waded through some 12 technical information and going to try and help 13 you understand before we ask you to pass a rule. 14 So, upcoming preview. 15 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. 16 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Thank you. 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: You're up next? 18 Comm. Woods on the opportunity to revisit. Okay. COMM. WOODS: Yes. 19 So, I would maybe 20 just make a couple of quick comments just on 21 those presentations. Thank you for letting us 22 try to tee up a few of these things. I think 23 we've got some additional more detailed

information, including that analysis we mentioned, some comparison of other states, some other resources that I think are probably helpful.

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As you heard from several folks, our fees are in some cases created by statute and the General Assembly specifies those things, and many which haven't been updated in decades. Some are specified by rule, and in which case, if there are any changes, they would be coming to the Board anyway. And then some are like labor rates, where it's more of a policy that we've adopted that is designed to be a little bit more flexible.

And so, we have -- we want to put everything on the table for you to have that periodic review to help inform us and, you know, let you look under the hood. So, I really appreciate that, you know, not all of those decisions will necessarily be in the Board's hands, but I think the advice that you would give us about how to make sure we've got a modern system of revenue that provides certainty

amongst -- I have to say other states, as they face the uncertainty we've talked about, have been thinking about de-delegating programs and sending their air and water programs, their key permitting programs, back to EPA and saying, "Good luck."

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I will just say from my perspective, I don't think that would serve Indiana well, so we want to make sure that we, you know, one, provide great customer service, and two, that any of our fee programs are serving their purpose, which allows us to hopefully administer great programs to help continue air, land and water progress.

So, we really appreciate you all being willing to take a closer look at some of those issues.

And then the second essay question that we wanted to tee up for you all, and we've talked about it a little before, Kevin, I think on the next slide we've got -- I want to -- I apologize for the small font, and we'll get these slides out to everybody, but wanted to cover a few different executive orders that we've been looking at implementing, some of which we've been

on some public actions, but one in particular being Executive Order 25-38, which Gov. Braun signed in March.

It directed environmental agencies or agencies with environmental regulations, including IDEM, to "identify state -- let's see "-- state environmental regulations that are unduly burdensome, significantly raise the cost of living for Hoosiers, are not supported by current law and the best available science, or do not benefit Indiana's environment." And we are to report back to the Governor's Office by July 1st.

And then you'll see similarly some additional language that's -- if there are rules that are more stringent or burdensome than federal requirements, we have an additional reporting requirement to report back what we can do, if there's any changes that need to be made in any of those rules.

We do have some programs that are almost exactly identical, as you all know, to the federal program. We have a few others that are

unique, like our confined feeding operation program, our isolated wetlands statute, that are not identical to -- equivalent to the federal requirement.

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So, we took on this task and said, "We've got a few months," and while we think most of our rules generally follow the trends of being good, common sense, we don't have too many words, they generally match up with the federally incorporated rules, that we have delegated authority from EPA. We don't know everything, so we're going to do some thinking and we're going to take suggestions from our staff. We're also going to seek feedback from the public, and so, we'll talk a little bit about what we heard back.

But on the next slide I want to mention this happens against the backdrop of several other executive orders, and sorry for the small font on this, but suffice it to say executive orders are in vogue here in Indiana, but also in D.C. There's been a lot signed by Pres. Trump and Gov. Braun.

But simple in that they ask us to do

things: To collaborate with other agencies, as with the creation of the Office of Energy and Natural Resources and our Secretary of Energy and Natural Resources, Sue Jaworowski, who calls on agencies to collaborate, to look for common-sense opportunities to reduce regulation or to address longstanding issues.

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Executive orders about specific issues
like climate and energy policies and the social
cost of carbon that asks us to look at potential
federal regulations that don't serve Indiana
well. Specific sectors looking, for example, at
the future for coal and natural gas, as well as
opportunities for things like rare earth recovery
in certain sites, or next generation nuclear
development.

And then a handful of executive orders that dealt with the opportunities to eliminate unnecessary regulation or develop more common sense in modern regulations kind of across the board, wherever agencies face a similar directive. For us some of those don't exactly apply, because many of our existing IDEM rules

have recently been readopted by this Board, in the last couple of years, but we still are complying with the spirit of those executive orders.

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So, I'll just mention, you know, for that one where every agency has been asked to look at the competitiveness of the regulations, opportunities to eliminate unnecessary requirements, we're really taking a -- I'll say a three-step process. One, I'll talk a little bit about some specific rules that we either got feedback on from the public or that we've identified as, we think, good opportunities for common-sense elimination of red tape that will continue environmental progress.

Second is we're taking a close look at

Title 13, so the General Assembly's Code related
to environmental matters. So, we've been working
closely with the chairs of the Environmental

Affairs Committee in the House and Senate,
looking at potential introduction of a bill to
really clean up that statute.

So, there's a lot of stuff in there that

hasn't been updated in years. There's some, you know, outdated requirements, some reporting requirements that we don't think add a whole lot of value, maybe some opportunities to make sure our boards and commissions like this one are operating and cooperating in a transparent way and that match with the opportunities to administer.

So, that's another effort where we'll be looking at potential legislative changes that, I think, will really help people so they don't have to slog through the thousand pages that currently make up Title 13, and maybe 700 or so can get the job done, while also maintaining important protections for air, land and water in the programs that we operate.

And then a third is really a crosscutting one, which is Executive Order -- I believe this is 25-17, around reducing regulatory costs and really directing agencies like ours to commit to a target of reduced burden, which is kind of broadly defined.

But I'll say in that space what we haven't

2.0

really talked about a whole lot publicly, but what we've committed to doing is really, over the next three years, to taking really big chunks of our Administrative Code, and we're starting with water, and then soon after, land and air, where we have our implementation of the General Assembly's direction on our various environmental matters.

And we're doing the same thing there, and saying, "Hey, are there unnecessary requirements for us or for the regulated industry or for folks who want to appear at public hearings? Are there opportunities for us to be more consistent, either with, you know, Title 13 or with federal law? Is there something that's just outdated?" And I think that if we started to look under the hood, we think there's some tremendous opportunities.

So, with that comes probably some pretty complex potential rulemakings that we're going to be bringing to you in the next three years, so I wanted to warn you of that, but I think it's also an exciting one, because we're really saying --

starting from a basis of "Let's get back to basics. Let's look at what the General Assembly, what Congress, under our federal environmental laws, asked us to do, and leaving no stone unturned." And so, we welcome the public and the Board as we kind of oversee that. So, I wanted to give you kind of a sense of what that looks like.

On the next slide, I did want to give you a few examples. So, I mentioned July 1st we had a deadline to report to the Governor's Office on the environmental regulation executive order, so we decided, as I mentioned previously, to ask the public for comments. We got a lot. We got about 1444 pages of public comments to an e-mail account that we'd set up.

Most of them were very productive and people had really good ideas. Some of them we made a debate whether or not we wanted to keep the curse words in there or not, but a lot of feedback, including some passionate feedback about the underlying executive orders, about the state of various things that aren't necessarily

within IDEM's control, but a lot of suggestions of things that we can do well or programs that people like, including some that are different from federal.

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So, we got a lot of feedback, and I think our folks have been kind of poring over that for our respective programs, but then a day later we had to report to the Governor's Office, so we quickly put our report together that we'll get out to you all that really provided some background on some of these issues.

Talked a little bit about why a lot of our programs generally match up with federal requirements, identified some opportunities that we've discussed for weighing in with the Federal Government, where we think there's a lot of bang for the buck if we're looking for reduced burden.

Oftentimes when people get mad at us, we usually say, "Well, that's an EPA thing. You know, we have to do that. That's in -- either in the Clean Air Act, or maybe in a grant agreement, or maybe it's, you know, a rule that they have that we have to implement though our NPDES or

Title V permits."

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But if we agree that that's an unnecessary requirement that doesn't improve the environment, what are we doing about it? So, that is a piece of that report.

And then we did two other things. One, we highlighted some excerpts of some of the really impactful comments we got from the public, from a variety of sectors and throughout the state, none of the ones with curse words, but the ones that had specific suggestions that we wanted to just say, "Hey, there's some really good ideas here," and we're going to be looking at those.

And then we included an appendix that had ten items that our folks had come up with as they thought about this challenge, and on the next couple of slides I've just got some examples of those. And I won't belabor the point because we'll get you a copy of this report, but it's things like notification forms for underground storage tanks, where we realized we receive these forms and we put them in a stack, and no one ever looks at them.

And someone could submit an annual report instead of every modification of an underground storage tank that is -- that only creates red tape and paperwork and doesn't necessarily do anything to improve the environment.

Things like prior approval for our first responders to do fire training, open burning, where we have a pretty good process that we think covers all of those situations. They shouldn't need to ask us every time there's a specific fire training.

Things like opportunities to make sure that we're enabling a next-generation business like biomass digesters, where there's some -- a little bit of confusion in the underlying statute about what is an appropriate feedstock to use in a biodigester in parts of the state, where we were excited to take on that challenge to try to develop some rules that ultimately will come to you all.

And then I think on the next page, Kevin, we have a few other examples that kind of match with some of the things that folks talked about

previously, some certifications we've had to do in the past for tax deductions, where, as far as we know, we're not adding any value to people getting some renewable energy and other tax credits, and we'd much rather have somebody else who has some expertise in that area.

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I mentioned before some flexibility in certain funds. For example, our electronic waste fund, where we receive fees from manufacturers of electronics that then ultimately come to us for extended user responsibility take-back programs. But we found that we don't have enough authority to spend the money on an annual basis, so we usually have a six-figure balance there, and we think if we collaborated more with localities and solid waste management districts, we could do a lot more good. And so, there may be some legislative changes in spaces like that.

And you'll see a couple of others there, including the last one, which is some nonrule policy documents that are a little bit outdated that we think could be rescinded that would help provide clarity. We, in some cases, have adopted

those things in rule, going through the ERB, but that those, you know, are outdated and may not need to exist, and then we can clean up some of our work through some of those actions.

So, we identified ten things, and not all of them are huge, big-ticket items, but I think for some of the affected folks, where they don't have to submit an unnecessary report, or where, you know, we're not getting a lot of value, I think we're excited, but each of these are a little bit different in how we will need to tackle them, but there's probably several more.

And so, we would love to get you all's feedback on this, you know, using the public feedback we got, the underlying executive order, what we've put together in terms of ideas is to get maybe -- there may be some other areas that we should be tackling in the coming years.

So, just wanted to kind of give you an update on what we've been doing there. I think we've been trying to be as open as possible with folks about this, and I really, really appreciate, one, you all taking this challenge,

and two, the public really weighing in for this really open-ended question and to tell us how we can do better in terms of the IDEM regulations that have a big impact on Hoosiers.

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So, I wanted to kind give you an update on that end, but also issue a little bit of a challenge, to see if you all could help and guide us moving forward, because a lot of that work will end up coming to the Board.

And the last thing I'll just say is I've been involved in environmental regulation at the federal and state level for way too many years, and I think one thing that I think folks in this room totally understand but isn't always apparent is rescission of a regulation you think could happen really quickly, but usually it takes the state more time than promulgating a regulation.

In Indiana, that means multiple opportunities for public hearings, coming and talking to you all multiple times, and you learned with the last one, there's a ton of value in that, but the executive process will need to take place for the vast majority of these

1 actions, but in some cases it may require 2 legislative action. 3 So, we do recognize it's a long-term 4 effort and -- you know, but I really appreciate 5 you all being able to help guide us as we move 6 forward in implementing the Governor's vision for 7 that executive order. And so, I wanted to kind of give you a glimpse of how that works on the 8 9 federal level. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Questions for the 11 Commissioner on that? There's a lot there. 12 (No response.) 13 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I thought -- you go 14 ahead. 15 MR. DAVIDSON: Commissioner, you offered copies to the Board. Could we get copies 16 17 of all of those slides? It's a lot to eat and 18 digest and sleep on, or put you to sleep. No, it 19 wouldn't. 20 (Laughter.) 21 COMM. WOODS: Definitely. 22 MR. DAVIDSON: Thank you all for --23 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And I just want to

clar -- get clarification. Is most of this
statutory, or is most of it that we can do this?

2.0

COMM. WOODS: It's a little bit of each, and in some cases it's a double suspenders, where a statutory change would help provide without a -- without any doubt that we have the authority to do certain things. So, there may be value in having the legislature weigh in, but that's also, you know, not always a sure bet, and, you know, we help to provide technical assistance to the General Assembly.

A lot of these are going to be on rule changes or things that are changes in policy, and as you may recall, in addition to us needing to come to you with rules or the rescission of rules, we also have a requirement under Title 13 to notify you and sort of present for nonrule policies, some of which we look to change.

So, it's probably almost evenly in those three buckets of: This definitely is a statutory change; this definitely is a regulatory change that the Board will have to approve; and then some of those nonrule policy changes that might

1 be able to be done a little bit more swiftly. 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okav. 3 Other comments or questions? 4 (No response.) 5 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: All right. We'll 6 move to Coal Combustion Residuals. 7 (Discussion off the record.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Oh, the motion. 8 9 The motion is considering IDEM's request for the 10 ERB to conduct a review of various fees, as well 11 as the opportunity to provide feedback on 12 potential IDEM regulations through review of the 13 executive orders that the Commissioner mentioned. 14 I'd like to make a motion that we break 15 into a couple of work groups in order to take a closer look at these ahead of the ERB meetings 16 17 later this year and in early 2026. And there's a 18 suggested list of work group participants from 19 the public members of the ERB. One will be the 2.0 Fees Work Group and one will be the Executive 21 Order 25-38 Work Group. So, I have a motion on 22 the table then.

MR. ETZLER:

Second.

23

1 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you. Voice, 2 all those in favor? 3 (Board members responded, "Aye.") 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Opposed? 5 MR. ETZLER: Aye. 6 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We are done 7 We're moving to Coal Combustion with that. Residuals Rule Update, Lori Freeman, please. 8 9 MR. PRATHER: Lead & Copper is up 10 next, Chair, with Matt. Sorry. 11 (Discussion off the record.) 12 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Oh, they switched 13 Okay. We can live with that. 14 MR. PRATHER: Thank you. Good 15 afternoon, everyone. My name is Matt Prather. 16 I'm IDEM's Drinking Water Branch Chief. 17 to the Commissioner and Board members for 18 allowing us to present here today and provide 19 these updates. I think it's really important for 20 all of you to hear about these recent updates 21 that EPA has been doing with the Lead & Copper Rule especially, and all of our rulemaking 22 23 efforts around it.

Copper Rule since it went into effect back in 1991. The Lead & Copper Rule is one of the most complex Drinking Water Rules we have to implement. There are a number of challenges with implementing the rule, but our Compliance Section Chief, led by Stacy Jones, does an excellent job helping water systems understand the current rule requirements and what systems need to do to prepare for the upcoming rule changes.

For example, when EPA published the Rule -- Lead & Copper Rule revisions back in 2021, there was a requirement for water systems to complete service line inventories and submit those to IDEM by October 16th of last year. And as of today, 98 percent of the water systems have submitted a complete service line inventory to IDEM.

So, after publishing the Lead & Copper Rule revisions in 2021, EPA made even more changes to that rule and published the Lead & Copper Rule Improvements in 2024, also known as the LCRI.

We do want to point out two significant changes in the LCRI. There's an aggressive approach to replace lead lines by requiring most public water systems to do that, to replace their lead lines, within ten years. And there's also a change to the lead action level from 15 parts per billion to 10 parts per billion. So, these proposed rule changes make it critical for water utilities to have a robust lead service line replacement plan.

As a result of these aggressive changes to the Lead & Copper Rule, the American Water Works Association, also known as AWWA, which represents water operators throughout the nation, they filed a lawsuit against EPA. In August of this year, EPA announced it will defend the Biden Administration's LCRI against the AWWA's lawsuit.

We expect the EPA's administration to make changes to the rule that will allow for more flexibility and regulatory clarity for water systems, and we should be hearing more updates about the rule here soon.

I just want to note: Later in today's

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1 meeting, Krystal Hackney will be presenting 2 testimony to incorporate the applicable federal 3 rule language by reference, and by incorporating 4 the federal rule language by reference, we'll be 5 prepared to adopt new federal rules such as PFAS, 6 the Consumer Confidence Report Rule, also known 7 as CCR, and any changes EPA decides to make to the Lead & Copper Rule Improvements. 8 9 And that's it. I'll take questions if 10 there are any. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Questions or 12 comments? 13 (No response.) 14 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. 15 MR. PRATHER: I think Lori Freeman's 16 up. 17 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Lori's up now? 18 Okay. 19 MS. FREEMAN: Hello. My name's Lori 20 I'm the Compliance Branch Chief for the Freeman. 21 Office of Land Quality, here to talk to you about 22 Coal Combustion Residuals. 23 We drafted a -- our draft rule language is intended to comply with IC 13-19-3-3, which wa -which states that we cannot be different than -or more stringent than the Federal Government as
it pertains to Coal Combustion Residuals. Those
rules were preliminarily adopted in the
December 11th, 2024 meeting. We have made
revisions since then to accommodate comments made
during the preliminary adoption process, as well
as comments by OMB.

We anticipate bringing the draft -- or the rule to the Board for final adoption in the December 2025 meeting, and after that, we will begin working on our application to seek authorization from the EPA to implement this rule. The application cannot go in until our rule is adopted and they can review the regulations to make sure that they are compliant with the federal rule.

That's the update on the CCR Rule. If you have any questions, I'd be happy to answer them.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Questions?

(No response.)

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Thank you.

2.2

MS. FREEMAN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And now we'll go to Gabby.

MS. FRENCH: Good afternoon. My name is Gabby French, and I'm here to give an overview of our Aquatic Life Methodology and why we like to do updates to the Aquatic Life Methodology that we currently have in our rules.

You should be able to see the slide in a moment, but some of you already know in Indiana our waters quality standards -- we have two sets of water quality standards right now, and one that pertains to the watershed that lies outside of the Great Lakes Region -- go to the next slide. Thank you -- outside of the Great Lakes Region, and we call that Downstate for shorthand, so you'll hear me say "Downstate" quite a bit during this overview.

And we also have a set of standards that apply to the Great Lakes Region, and we have differences right now between those two sets of rules, and one of our kind of overarching goals for the water quality standards program is to

have consistent standards for the whole state when it makes sense to do so.

And one of the items that is quite different right now between the two basins is this the methodologies that are placed right now to derive criteria for substances where we have not adopted a number through this board, and we use these methodologies to look at dischargers with NPDES discharges to see if we have to limit a plume that might cause harm to aquatic life.

Next slide.

So, at a high level, Office of Water

Quality plans to propose a rulemaking to update
our Downstate Aquatic Life Methodology. Those
procedures that we use to calculate Aquatic Life
Criteria for substances for which U.S. EPA has
not published a Nationally Recommended Criteria
and we don't have a number in our rules, so this
update, we are planning to apply the Great Lakes
Aquatic Life Methodology statewide.

And so, by doing this, this would update our methodology and to conform with U.S. EPA's current guidance on this, and conform to the

latest science available on calculating criteria when you have a limited toxicity data set, and this will also allow us to proceed with permitting and use a more appropriate method to come up with water quality criteria, you know, when we're dealing with a substance or a chemical where we don't know a lot of information, but could adversely impact aquatic life.

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And so, with our water quality standards, you know, we often think of our numeric standards for things like ammonia and copper, but our narrative standards are quite important as well, so our Downstate and our Great Lakes water quality standards both have almost identical narrative statements that protect Indiana's water bodies from substances in amounts that could be acutely or chronically toxic to aquatic life.

And so, in order to protect our designated uses and implement these narrative standards, we have to have a way to translate that or come up with a numerical expression that's actually implementable.

And so, our Aquatic Life Methodologies

really serve that purpose. They serve layout and procedure and rules so we can come up with a number for a pollutant of concern and use that to kind of screen and evaluate discharges and see if we need to limit that pollutant or not.

Next slide.

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And so, one of the reasons we wanted to come in front of the Board to talk about this, our need to update this before we have language in front of you, is it's a little confusing when you go into the two parts of the rule, because they're structured quite differently and there's different terminology involved. So, we tried to outline this on this graphic.

So, if you look first on the left for the Downstate Aquatic Life Methodology, it's split up between doing an acute calculation, how you come up with an acute criteria, and how you come up with a chronic criteria.

And then underneath each of those brackets, there is a Method 1 that deals with what do you do if you have a full or complete toxicity data set, and then Method 2 and 3 that

you see on the screen handle how to deal with a limited toxicity data set.

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But if we turn to the Great Lakes Rule,
we -- there's different terms used here, so it's
actually split up first between whether you have
a complete toxicity data set and whether you have
a limited toxicity data set, and the key takeaway
here is we use the term "Tier I," or you can
think like premier or top tier for when you have
a complete toxicity data set.

And then we use the term "Tier II," you may have heard before, Tier II or secondary, for cases where we have -- don't have a lot of information on the toxicity. And so, each of those, Tier I and Tier II, has instructions on how to come up with an acute and chronic number. So, I know that was a lot, and this will be a reference hopefully for later, but different terms between those two rules.

But you might be wondering why we even have different methodologies right now for aquatic life, and so, to understand a little bit, we have to bring up U.S. EPA's 1985 Guidelines

for Deriving Aquatic Life Criteria. This is

U.S. EPA's main guidance document still for

deriving their Nationally Recommended Criteria,

so it's stood the test of time so far, and the

procedures are designed to protect 95 percent of

aquatic life organisms in the stream.

And they're based on short-term, acute, and long-term toxicity tests typically done in the lab setting. But the important thing to note, though, is even though this is sort of been considered the Bible of Aquatic Life Criteria, if you will, they do not -- the guidelines do not really address what to do if you don't have a lot of toxicity information.

Next slide, please.

And one -- so, one important component of the 1985 Guidelines is the definition of what we mean of a complete toxicity data set. And so, you know, we can't test every aquatic life organism in the stream, that's just not possible. So, EPA sort of defined these eight minimum data requirements. You see those pictures are kind of representations of the eight main groups.

So, you can see there's some sensitive species up there, like our cold water fish, there's salmonids, planktonic crustaceans, those definitely are acute that you've definitely probably seen before, and other aquatic insects. So, overall, if you have toxicity data from these eight groups, we consider that a complete toxicity data set, and you can come up with a sort of Tier I, you know, aquatic number.

And this is just an image of what we mean by like basic acute toxicity tests. You can see the series of beakers here with their varied concentrations of a chemical, and if you look at where that blue arrow is pointing, the 50 micrograms per litre, about half of the fish die in that beaker, so we call that the LC₅₀ or lethal concentration. It's like the very standard acute test, and there's -- it's only 48 or 96 hours long. And so, that number, that 50, is an acquired number in overall calculation to come up with an aquatic criterion, and that's the level we don't want to exceed in the stream to protect, you know, aquatic life from lethal effects.

And chronic toxicity tests are also done in the lab setting typically, but they're much longer than the acute tests, because we're looking for things like survival end points, reproductive effects, growth end points. And so, they are actually more expensive than acute tests because there are certain fluids that's very hard to get chronic toxicity information.

So, a common thing that is done for -with some labs is to run an acute and chronic
test at the same time with the same species and
the same dilution water, and you can come up with
a very simple acute-to-chronic ratio, and we
always say ACR is the shorthand for that, and
that number can be used to help us come up with a
chronic criterion.

And so, another piece of the story of why we have such a different methodology right now in our two basins is the Great Lakes Initiative. As some of you may know, in 1995 U.S. EPA came out with the Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance, so that had a set of requirements that the Great Lakes states and Canadian provinces had to adopt

at that time, and one of the items of that was the Great Lakes Aquatic Life Methodology.

Next slide, please.

2.0

And so, the Great Lakes Aquatic Life
Methodology retained the core procedure of
the 1985 Guidelines that we just mentioned, so
the Tier I procedure of the Great Lakes
Methodology is almost identical to the 1985
Guidelines, so they're virtually the same.

Methodology is they added that Tier II procedure to help handle situations where we have a limited data set, you know, how we're going to, you know, figure out what might be, you know, harmful to aquatic life, and this was based on some statistical analysis EPA did at the time, and it did go through the Scientific Advisory Board Committee at the time and the Federal Register rulemaking process.

And so, that Tier II procedure has a very specific, you know, procedure for coming up with the derived acute and chronic value. We call those Tier II -- Tier II values. And there --

the Tier II procedure is essentially based on applying like the protective adjustment factor that kind of -- that accounts for the uncertainty in terms of how acutely and commonly toxic a chemical is to certain species.

Next slide.

And so, to look -- now we can sort of compare the Downstate and Great Lakes

Methodology. So, this is not an exhaustive list, but I wanted to just share the main differences and why we want to apply the Great Lakes

Methodology statewide.

So, first, I mean if we're thinking about top tier, sort of Tier I, you know, we have a lot of information about the pollutant. The U.S.

EPA's, you know, guide -- national guidelines and the Great Lakes Methodology require data from those eight minimum data requirements, the eight aquatic life families, and three acute-to-chronic ratios for the chronic derivation.

But our Downstate Methodology right now only requires data from five aquatic life families and we only require one acute-to-chronic

ratio, so we're not in line right now even with the 1985 EPA Guidelines, and so, those numbers are there on the chart for just comparison. So, we're missing, you know, information from families of aquatic organisms that are typically considered sensitive to toxic pollutants, like those aquatic insects.

If we look then at Tier II, so now we're in a situation where, you know, it's a chemical where we don't have a lot of -- there's not a lot of research out there. The Great Lakes

Methodology uses an adjustment factor based on how many of those eight families you have represented.

Our Downstate Methodology does use adjustment factors, but it's only based on the presence of whether you have rainbow trout in the data set, and in a minute you'll see -- I'll show -- well, there's a table that shows you the different -- you know, how the numbers shake out between the two.

But if we have no chronic data available at all, the Downstate Methodology uses a dividing

factor of 45, which is quite high, so it adds quite a bit of conservatism into the calculation. The Great Lakes Method uses a factor of 18, so that difference alone sometimes actually allows for a less stringent chronic number under the Great Lakes Methodology.

And if you go to the next slide, just very quickly, this is a table that just shows you the differences and the adjustment factors when you're doing this Tier II, sort of secondary, calculation. So, you can see in blue the Great Lakes, it really matches those eight minimum data requirements. They're almost -- you've got a lower number the more data you have, which sort of makes sense, we know a lot more about the chemical and how it's impacting aquatic life.

But our Downstate number, we only have five and ten as the two options right now, so it's a little bit different, where, you know, the Great Lakes is really tied to the guidelines on those eight big groups of aquatic fam -- life families.

And so, in addition -- so, right now,

because of all of those differences, we have certain pollutants that have different numbers based on which basin we're in, and we said, "That doesn't make a whole lot of sense to do that."

And so, we want to adopt the Great Lakes

Methodology statewide.

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But another benefit that we see is the Great Lakes Methodology has very detailed instructions on what kind of laboratory tests are acceptable, what kind of dilution water, how long the test should run, other kind of testing conditions, and we feel like this would be beneficial to have not just for IDEM, but for our permit holders so they know exactly what kind of criteria we're using when we're judging the laboratory test reports and how we come up with these numbers for permitting purposes.

So, just to bring all of this sort of full scale after all of that history, so in 1985 EPA came out with those guidelines that are still used today for the national program. You know, in 1990 is when IDEM underwent the major rulemaking for Downstate, outside the Great

Lakes, but we chose to adopt a downsized version of the '85 guidelines at that time, and we actually borrowed from some other states at the time for that Tier -- secondary, sort of Tier II procedure. So, we're not in line with the '85 guidelines currently.

And then 1995, the Great Lakes Water

Quality Guidance came out, and that's where that

Tier I and Tier II terminology sort of came -
you know, was born.

And then in 1997 IDEM underwent the Great Lakes rulemaking, so major water quality standards rulemaking, and we did have -- we had to adopt that for the Great Lakes Region at the time, but you can see it's been about 35 years since we've updated the Downstate Aquatic Life Methodology, and we feel like it's time to do that and have a consistent approach statewide.

And so, with our derived criteria we have right now, you might be wondering kind of what would happen if we recalculate them under this —the Great Lakes Methodology, and it really depends on each situation. So, some of the

derived criteria would become less stringent actually, and then some of them would become a little more stringent. So, it really depends on how toxic is the pollutant, how many aquatic life families do we have in the data set, and do we even have -- do we have chronic data available?

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And I do want to note that this procedure is designed to revisit the calculation if you have more information available. So, if we get more toxicity information, you know, we can sort of revisit that and try to come up with another -- you know, a new number.

And we're reviewing right now the permitting impact of, you know, adopting the Great Lakes Methodology, and we do have a few permit limits that are based on a derived aquatic life criterion, but the number of those permits is relatively small right now.

And so, to summarize before closing, so this update by applying the Great Lakes Method statewide will help us fulfill our kind of charge to prevent toxics in toxic amounts in Indiana's water bodies and protect our aquatic life use, as

I mentioned.

And I just want to stress that we are not proposing a brand new framework. We're really trying to just update what we already have in our Downstate part of the rule, but to more appropriately address situations where we don't have a lot of toxicity data for our chemical or pollutant.

And we feel like this is in line with the Executive order 25-38 that talks about how rules should be grounded in best available science and benefit the environment. And so, we think that applying the Great Lakes Methodology statewide will not only allow us to have consistency across the state, but help us make sound permitting decisions for our NPDES and permit holders.

So, that's all I have. I really appreciate you guys listening to this even ahead of rule language in front of you. It's a little bit complicated, with the history behind the Aquatic Life Methodology. My contact information is there, but I'm happy to take any questions now or any time after.

Thank you.

Yes.

MS. SCHROEDER: I do have a quick question. What would happen to a permit holder who would be in compliance with the derived criteria now, but if the criteria changed and they no longer met the Great Lakes Criteria if they were in the Downstate Region? How would we handle that?

MS. FRENCH: Yeah. So, if it were to change, and that's sort of what we're looking at, that small -- and so, basically it's a small list we've made of how many were -- might become more stringent, but if that were to happen, you know, this would only come up at permit renewal, at like the next renewal. They'll be able to look at like a scheduled compliance, and we're actually looking at some rule language to give additional time if the permittee would like to get more toxicity tests as well.

So, there would be some time to comply with that, and there's also the option to get more information. We've had that happen before

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    where a person will say, "Well, we'll get some
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    additional tests to see kind of what it looks
    like," and recalculate the number. So, I hope
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    that helps a little bit, but it would be at the
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    permit renewal, like with any -- for other
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    criteria we have in the rule.
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                 MS. SCHROEDER: Right.
                 MS. FRENCH: Yes.
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                 MR. KETZENBERGER: Yeah, I
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    understand.
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                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: This is Joanna
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    Alexand -- oh, sorry. I have a couple of
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    questions.
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                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go ahead.
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                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Should I go --
     should I go ahead?
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                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yeah, go ahead, and
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    then we'll pick up John.
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                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Okay.
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            I guess the first one, I don't know that
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     I def -- necessarily need an answer to, but
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     in 1990, when we -- when IDEM adopted just only a
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    partial of the '85 recommendations, I'm wondering
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what the motivation was there. I kind of think it was to make it easier for our permit holders, but feel free to answer that.

more straightforward. You say some of the standards are stringent and that some are more stringent. Can we get a list of that somehow? know that the rules are kind of -- the methodology is rather complicated, but that also -- while I understand that updating this methodology would be efficient, it still -- if it's more stringent, that is not in line of what we're supposed to be doing is keeping things in line with federal requirements.

And then when you say relatively small number of permits, how many is that?

MS. FRENCH: Yeah, that's a good ques -- I'll start with the last one. So, it's looking right now -- we're sort of review -- trying to review a kind of a final time before getting, you know, the package together, but it's looking like probably five or six, under ten permits, that really have a limit based on one of

these derived numbers.

You know, we have other permits that are monitoring for some of these pollutants, you know, but we're looking at, you know, how that looks, but they're looking okay, you know, with the discharge, the levels in the effluent.

And then the other thing I didn't really mention in the presentation is: Technology limits apply also, and that's almost a separate, you know, way you could have a limit. And so, after looking at all of that sort of together, it's looking fairly small, basically, about -- I would say probably six or seven are ones where I think would probably be an impact, you know, on a facility where it might be a little bit less stringent at the next renewal.

And then I'm not really sure about the rationale of why we chose the Downstate. It was before my time. I think maybe a decision was just made once that rulemaking was going to just not conform to that, if someone might know the history. So, I think we may have stayed in line with other states as well at the time, and we

1 just -- we moved forward. And I don't know if 2 you asked me another question. I'm forgetting. 3 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Oh, that --4 that's about right. It was how many are less 5 stringent and more stringent. 6 MS. FRENCH: Oh, more. 7 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Back to the 8 perm -- back to the permits. You said this would 9 affect five or six permits, but then I think you 10 also mentioned industries that were monitoring. 11 So, would that increase the number of permits --12 MS. FRENCH: Not necess --13 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: -- if they're 14 monitoring, you know, complying and monitoring? 15 You know, so I'm a little confused by that. 16 MS. FRENCH: Yeah, we have some that 17 are -- you know, might be monitoring for a couple 18 of the derived criteria we have on the list, but 19 we're trying to look at that ahead of time, and 2.0 they look like they run so low that even with the 21 derived criteria that will become more stringent, 22 it's not going to be an issue. So, I -- we're 23 not including that in sort of the list of where

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     we think there would be like a more major, you
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    know, impact, and we think that's --
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                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH:
                                     Okay.
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     like not bad, so those ones that are monitoring
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    are included in the five or six, or additional --
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                 MS. FRENCH:
                              That's --
 7
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: -- to the five or
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    six?
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                 MS. FRENCH:
                              So, the five or six, I'm
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    really focusing on the ones that have a limit
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     right now, that are based on one, and that might
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     face a more stringent limit, if that helps.
    that's the five or six where it should, I think,
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    be an impact to the facility and would have to
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    think about what to do or how to comply with the
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    more stringent number. So, the monitoring is not
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     in that -- that number.
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                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Thanks.
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    you add in monitoring, because that would be in
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    the -- I assume that's in their permits, too.
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    That would increase the number of permits that
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    might be affected; right?
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                 MS. FRENCH:
                              That's true, and that --
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we are -- we're going to try and get an estimate on how many. So, we can definitely provide that, you know, down the road with this kind of rule of rulemaking. And then we're working on a chart, and it's almost finished, on which derived criteria are more stringent, which ones are less stringent.

And sometimes the acute number actually becomes, you know, less stringent and the chronic is more stringent, so it really depends on each like chemical in front of you and how much data you have. So, it's really, you know, specific on each parameter, because this is, you know, methodology based on kind of how much toxicity information you have on the pollutant.

DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Thank you very much. That was a good presentation as well.

MS. FRENCH: Thank you for the question.

Any other questions?

MR. KETZENBERGER: My question is -I understand the 1985 benchmark and the 1990, and
then the later Great Lakes adoption, so I'm just

wondering if there are any -- are you aware of any changes to the Great Lakes standards, or is that well set and it will be the standard that we can continue to have, or is that likely to change?

MS. FRENCH: I'm not aware of any changes. It seems like it's fairly set, and, you know, there are some states who have gone beyond on their own, you know, done some other things, like Minnesota is the one that comes to mind. But that hasn't changed, and I don't believe there are any kind of future updates on that to the actual just, you know, guidelines the way it was like published in 1995.

The '85 guidance from EPA, there had been some discussion in the past year that they were thinking about "Should we look at -- you know, update this?" But that has been several years now, so it really has kind of remained. It's possible that might -- they might add some things to that, maybe even those -- Tier II or some things that, you know, was not in the '85 EPA guidelines, yeah.

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                 MR. KETZENBERGER: So, we're looking
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    at a fairly settle standard?
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                 MS. FRENCH: Fairly settled kind of
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    procedure. And I will note: Wisconsin and Ohio
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    are kind of similar to us, that they have parts
 6
    of their state that adjoin to the Great Lakes but
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    some that do not, and they use the Great Lakes
    Methodology for the whole state. So, it's pretty
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    commonly used in our region.
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                 MR. KETZENBERGER: Okay. It makes
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            Thank you.
    sense.
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                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you very
13
    much.
                 MS. FRENCH: Thank you very much.
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                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: I recommend we take
16
    a -- take a break.
                       Ten minutes.
17
                       (Recess taken.)
18
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. I think we
19
    will start again. We're moving to rulemaking
20
    actions.
               Today we have a hearing for the
21
     following Board actions: Lead & Copper Rule and
22
    NO, RACT.
23
            The rules being considered at today's
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meeting were included in the Board packets and are available for public inspection at the Office of Legal Counsel, 13th Floor, Indiana Government Center North. The entire Board packet's also available on IDEM's Web site at least one week prior to each Board meeting.

A written transcript of today's meeting will be made. The transcript and any written submissions will be open for public inspection at the Office of Legal Counsel. A copy of the transcript will be posted on the rules page of the agency Web site when it becomes available.

If you wish to testify today at today's hearings, you will need to submit your request to comment. Please fill out a comment card and give it to Karla Kindrick at the sign-in table. And for those of you on-line, there's a form that you can fill out. We will respectfully limit comments to four minutes, and time will be enforced.

So, I'm going to move to the swearing in of the court reporter. Will the official reporter for the cause please stand, raise your

right hand, and state your name?

2 (Reporter sworn.)

2.0

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you, sir.

Okay. We'll move to the public hearing and final adoption of the Lead & Copper Rule.

I will now introduce Exhibit A, the proposed rule, into the record of the hearing, and Krystal Hackney will present the rule.

MS. HACKNEY: All right. Good afternoon, members of the Board. My name is Krystal Hackney, and I'm a rule writer in the Office of Legal Counsel. I will be presenting the Drinking Water Reference Updates; Lead and Copper rulemaking, LSA No. 24-428, for final adoption.

As a quick recap from our last meeting, this rulemaking replaces the current full text language in 327 IAC 8 with equivalent incorporation by reference to the federal drinking water regulations to ensure consistency and to allow for faster updates when the federal rules change.

We are also updating references to the

Recommended Standards for Water Works and the American Water Works Association (AWWA) standards that are cited in 327 IAC 8 to the versions in place as of December 31st, 2023. By updating these standards to the more current editions, this rulemaking will ensure that 327 IAC 8 is consistent with the design, engineering, and testing standards that public water systems are already implementing.

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U.S. EPA published a final rule on

January 15th of 2021, cited at 86 FR 4198, to

revise the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR)

at 40 CFR 141. These revisions require all

community water systems to conduct

lead-in-drinking-water testing and public

education in schools and childcare facilities as

well as provide accelerated lead service line

replacements.

On June 16th of 2021, U.S. EPA published an update to the lead and copper rule to delay the rule's effective date from January 16th of 2024 to October 16th of 2024. While IDEM was working on this rulemaking to incorporate the

LCRR, U.S. EPA published a new final rule called the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements Rule, (LCRI). The compliance date for the LCRI is November 1st of 2027.

Originally, IDEM's intent for this rulemaking was to only update IDEM's rules to include the 2021 LCRR, and not the LCRI.

However, after discussions with regulated entities and U.S. EPA, IDEM is revising the proposed rule to be consistent with a provision in the LCRI that addresses what requirements apply to community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems between October 30th, 2024 and November 1st, 2027.

During this period, systems will largely be complying with the Lead and Copper Rule and only a select few provisions under the 2021 LCRR. This is the most substantive change in the revised rule -- revised proposed rule; excuse me. Under the revised proposed rule, systems will now only be complying with certain portions of the LCRR.

Additional changes include those made in

2.0

response to comments by U.S. EPA that largely address federal citation corrections, definition clarifications, and corrections to the list of exclusions to ensure consistency with the federal drinking water regulations.

Lastly, IDEM has added additional flexibility to the design criteria under $327\ \text{IAC }8-3-4$.

IDEM requests that the Board final adopt this rule as presented, and program staff experts and myself are available to answer any questions that you may have.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you so much.

We don't have any commenters on this one; is that right?

MS. KINDRICK: No.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So, the hearing part is concluded. Now we'll move to Board consideration of final adoption, and the question is: Do we have any Board discussion of the Lead & Copper Final Rule?

(No response.)

2.0

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1
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Do I have a
 2
    motion to go to final?
 3
                 MR. HORN: So moved.
 4
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay.
 5
                 MR. DAVIDSON: Second.
 6
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Second; okay.
 7
    going to go through each Board member and get the
8
    votes.
9
           Mr. Zehr?
10
                 MR. ZEHR: Aye.
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Davidson?
11
12
                 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.
13
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Niemiec?
14
                 DR. NIEMIEC: Yes.
15
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Horn?
16
                 MR. HORN: Yes.
17
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Eckhart?
18
                 MR. ECKHART: Yes.
19
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Mueller?
20
                 MR. MUELLER: Yes.
21
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Green?
22
                 MR. GREEN: Yes.
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Alexandrovich?
23
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DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Yes. 1 2 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Kozyrski? 3 MS. KOZYRSKI: Yes. 4 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Ketzenberger? 5 MR. KETZENBERGER: Yes. 6 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Schroeder? 7 MS. SCHROEDER: Yes. CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Etzler? 8 9 MR. ETZLER: Yes. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And I'm a yes. 11 that is all. I won't count them up, but it's 12 all. 13 (Laughter.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. This final 14 15 rule is approved. Now we will now move to the public hearing on the final adoption of the NO_{x} 16 17 RACT Rule. This is a public hearing before the 18 Environmental Rules Board of the State of Indiana 19 concerning the final adoption of the ${\rm NO}_{\rm x}$ RACT 20 Rule. 21 I'll now introduce Exhibit B, the proposed 22 rule, into the record of the hearing, and Seth is 23 going to present this rule.

MR. ENGDAHL: Members of the Board, good afternoon. My name is Seth Engdahl, and I am a rule writer in the Rules Development Section within IDEM's Office of Legal Counsel.

The rulemaking currently under consideration is federally required under the Clean Air Act. In October of 2022, the U.S. EPA changed the nonattainment status for the Chicago area, which includes the northern townships [sic] of Lake and Porter County from marginal to moderate nonattainment for the 2015 eight-hour ozone NAAQS.

The Clean Air Act requires states with moderate nonattainment areas to implement reasonably available control technologies, or RACT, for nitrogen oxides, or NO_x . The Clean Air Act requires NO_x RACT to be applied to sources that have a potential to emit more than a hundred tons of any pollutant per year. NO_x gases are most often produced during the combustion of fossil fuels and are precursor emissions to ozone.

In October of 2023, U.S. EPA determined

that Indiana failed to submit NO_x RACT for the northern townships the Lake and Porter Counties.

U.S. EPA required that IDEM make this SIP submission by November 17th, 2025. If IDEM fails to amend the SIP by this deadline, U.S. EPA will impose highway sanctions which, according to INDOT, will withhold an average of 183.7 million dollars annually in federal transportation funding from Lake and Porter Counties.

In response to this situation, IDEM began consulting with every major stationary source in the affected region. In general, IDEM relied on affected sources to conduct their own analysis of RACT using a cost-effectiveness threshold of \$5,000 per ton to \$14,000 per ton of NO_x reduced. This is the most conservative threshold approved by U.S. EPA. Those studies were provided to IDEM in mid-2024, and the agency relied on them to determine the RACT limits for the units assessed.

Ultimately, only two affected units would be required to apply new controls under this rule: W. R. Grace and Cleveland Cliffs at

Indiana Harbor. W. R. Grace already planned to replace burners for its sodium silicate furnace, and this draft rule would simply accelerate that timeline by less than one year.

Cleveland Cliffs at Indiana Harbor would be required to install low NO_{x} burners for one of its boilers, but it should be noted that Cleveland Cliffs does not oppose this requirement because the affected boiler, while it is still functioning, is part of an iron production plant that has been idled and Cleveland Cliffs is unsure of the plant's future.

Overall, this rulemaking puts in place an enforceable mechanism that would satisfy U.S. EPA's requirements and prevent the imposition of highway sanctions. The rule would impose RACT requirements for NO_{x} emissions from major stationary sources in the northern townships [sic] of Lake and Porter Counties.

The RACT requirements on all of those sources fall within that \$5,000 to \$14,000 per ton of NO_x reduced threshold, and therefore, only two sources are required to implement new control

technologies. It should also be noted that the rule establishes NO_{x} limits for existing units without requiring the implementation of new technologies.

The Board preliminarily adopted this rule on June 10th of this year. IDEM published the preliminarily adopted rule on July 30th as part of the second comment period, and the agency received one public comment that was signed by several commenters.

It was brought to the agency's attention that the July public comment notice lacked the response to written comments from the first comment period, and so, IDEM issued a continuation of the second comment period to remedy this omission. No comments were received during the continuation.

IDEM requests that the Board approve this rule as presented, and I'm happy to answer any questions that you may have.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yeah.

MR. KETZENBERGER: I have a quick clarifying question. On the Cleveland Cliffs

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1
     installation, will they make a decision for
 2
    certain at some point? I just don't understand.
 3
     It seems like it's rather up in the air, and if
 4
    they decide to idle the boiler, then it's no
 5
    problem.
 6
                 MR. ENGDAHL: Uh-huh.
 7
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: But if they decide
    to keep using it, then they will have to make
8
9
    improvements to comply; is that correct?
10
                 MR. ENGDAHL: That's -- that would be
11
    my understanding, but I'm not entirely sure
12
    how -- what Cleveland Cliffs' thoughts would be
13
    on that. But it is required under this rule to
14
     install the --
15
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: All right.
16
                 MR. ENGDAHL:
                              -- RACT.
17
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: So, if the rule is
18
    adopted, then they decide to keep that boiler,
19
     they will have to make --
20
                 MR. ENGDAHL: Yes.
21
                 MR. KETZENBERGER: -- improvements?
22
                 MR. ENGDAHL: Yes.
23
                 MR. KETZENBERGER:
                                    Okay. Thank you.
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CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Do we have --1 2 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: This is Joanna 3 Alexandrovich. I do have one question. If we --4 should we finalize this rule today, will the 5 offset requirement be off the table as well as 6 the transportation sanctions? 7 MR. ENGDAHL: That's my understanding. Once this is approved by the A.G. 8 9 and the Governor, it will be submitted into the 10 SIP. I've been working with OAQ to make sure 11 that they're on track, getting all of that stuff 12 ready to go, and then as soon as it's submitted 13 from -- into the SIP, that will stop the 14 sanctions clock. 15 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Okay. Well, my -- yes. Okay. But the offset sanctions 16 17 remain? 18 MR. ENGDAHL: No; right? They'll be 19 taken off as well. 20 MR. DAVIDSON: Okay. Just one quick 21 follow-up on the offset sanction. At one point 22 in the past, IDEM was putting together a database 23 of available offsets. Are those still around?

```
1
                 MR. ENGDAHL: I'm not sure on that.
2
                 MR. DELONEY: We never had anybody
3
    actually file their offsets into catalog that we
 4
    were maintaining --
 5
                 MR. ENGDAHL: Okay.
 6
                 MR. DELONEY: -- so, after 15 years
 7
    of final inactivity, it was discontinued.
8
                 MR. ENGDAHL: Did you hear that?
9
                 MR. DAVIDSON: Yes. Thank you --
10
                MR. ENGDAHL: Okay.
11
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: -- Scott.
                                                Thank
12
    you.
13
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. Do we have
14
    public commenters?
15
                 MR. BUMP: We do have one on-line.
16
           Ms. Connie Wachala, you may unmute
17
    yourself.
18
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go ahead, Connie.
19
                 MS. WACHALA: Yes. Can you hear me?
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Yes.
20
21
                 MS. WACHALA: All right. Thank you.
22
    And I believe Monica Dumas also is on-line and
23
    has a comment.
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Hello. My name is Connie Wachala. I live in Highland, Indiana, and am a third-generation resident of the Calumet region. I'm here to speak because Lake and Porter Counties are out of compliance with the air pollution standards, and one point: The state has addressed this problem in the past of requiring individual car owners to have their car emissions tested. Trucks are exempted, so trucks driving past my house spewing black smoke aren't affected.

But improving the air quality in our area, like getting my Prius emissions tested, like I have to every other year, but will help air quality is for IDEM to submit a strong $\mathrm{NO_x}$ RACT plan to the EPA, a stronger plan, that includes requiring the steel companies to invest in cleaner technology, like the direct reduction iron, and especially if the manufacturing process uses hydrogen, and especially if the hydrogen is manufactured using green technology.

Many of us -- so, I have talked publicly before to IDEM about our health effects here, and I've heard comments that maybe have disparaged

that kind of commentary, but I do need to say again that many of us who live here suffer from the pollution by the mills, much more so than the industry does by burdensome regulations.

My extended family in the Calumet region has been decimated by cancers. Six cousins have died of cancers. My son was diagnosed when he was 21. He survives, but not without the cruel disfigurements that cancers and their cures perpetrate on the body.

If the mills switch to greener, cleaner technology, it would be safer for our communities, better for our environment, and it would protect Northwest Indiana steel mills from becoming obsolete from the old technologies still in use.

I ask IDEM to submit a strong $\mathrm{NO_x}$ plan to the EPA which includes the newer, cleaner technologies, and I might finish -- I might close by saying I heard earlier concern about the permit regulations that are overburdensome, but I'm not hearing concerns about your Northwest Indiana residents being overburdened by

1 industrial pollution. Maybe an imbalance of 2 concern here. 3 And imagine -- I might be silly -- imagine 4 what an executive order could do implementing 5 changes to unduly burdensome pollution impairing Indiana's ability to provide a clean, healthy, 6 7 and fair environment for Indiana residents, who also contribute to the prosperity of our state. 8 9 Thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you. We also have Mike, who is going to be a 11 12 commenter. 13 MS. DUMAS: Well, I have a comment. 14 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Oh, okay. 15 MS. DUMAS: I'm sorry. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go right ahead. 17 MS. DUMAS: Are you speaking to me, 18 or somebody there? 19 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go right ahead. 20 MS. DUMAS: Are you speaking to me, 21 Monica, or is someone in person there? I'm 22 sorry; I can't hear you. 23 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Monica, go ahead.

MS. DUMAS: Okay. Okay. My name is Monica Dumas. I currently live in Porter County, but I grew up in Lake County here in Indiana. My friends and family, we are all dependent on the steel mill financially; however, we are seeking to have a healthier environment with cleaner air.

2.0

I'm asking this Board to do more to protect our health, our communities, and our jobs; however, our communities are currently paying too high of a price for outdated technology. Half of the biggest nitrogen oxide polluters covered in the IDEM's plan are steel related, including Gary Works, Indiana Harbor, and Burns Harbor.

These plants are still using old coke-based blast furnaces, which we now know are among the dirtiest methods for producing steel. Here in Northwest Indiana, we are falling behind. Our steel mills are producing way more nitrogen pollution per ton than similar plants in the other states.

That pollution contributes to our high asthma rates, heart disease, and hundreds of

early deaths every year right in our neighborhoods. It's no wonder Gary ranks in the top ten percent nationwide for asthma risk and shortened life expectancy.

Last week we had a community meeting, and one of our speakers is a survivor of tongue cancer. She has never smoked a day in her life, and it comes from the smoke from the steel mills. She is in remission right now, thankful, and doctors were able to reconstruct her tongue, but it came from the smoke and smog from the steel mills.

I personally have a mom who worked 32 years at U.S. Steel. The conditions were not the best, and right now her health is not the best.

I'm asking that you will reject the adoption of the 326 IAC 10-7. Thank you so much for your time, and have a good day.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you for your comment.

And then we have one -- is it Mike? Is that -- I'm having trouble reading your handwriting, sir.

MR. OLES: Sorry. Yeah.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go ahead, Mike.

MR. OLES: My mom says the same

thing. Sorry about that.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Go ahead.

MR. OLES: Hello. My name is Mike

Oles.

2.0

I ask you to reject the final adoption of 326 IAC 10-7. I am the Indiana Director of Mighty Earth. They've been working on decarbonization for our state. We believe that our -- we believe that for Indiana to preserve the long-term well-being of our steel industry, that the steel industry must move quickly towards sustainable steel production, and by doing so, we can create new jobs, clean up our air, and keep Indiana at the top of American steel production.

But as Hoosiers, we can either embrace this view or watch our steel industry disappear over the next two decades. Hyundai is already committed to building a new, more sustainable steel mill in Louisiana that will -- as things stand, will outcompete what we have here in

Indiana.

2.0

It seems that U.S. Steel has much bigger plans for its Arkansas mill than Indiana.

Without an -- without additional investment in clean new technology, the Big River facility will outcompete and outmodernize our Lake Michigan steel. But yet, there are no true plans to invest in Indiana steel beyond short-term coal-based production.

Indiana primary steel production is an 18-billion-dollar-a-year industry for our state. It's a lot of money, especially coming from three mills; right? Three facilities. We produce more steel than any other state in the country. We should be proud of that.

But this gigantic sector of our economy is at risk because our state leaders, our state regulators, our state rulemakers, won't hold Cleveland Cliffs accountable and U.S. Steel accountable to the Hoosiers who built up this industry and have sacrificed to build this industry.

Not only is our economy at risk, our

health is at risk if we don't move towards sustainable steelmaking. Coal-based steelmaking in Indiana contributes up to 514 premature deaths each year, over 145,000 cases of asthma -- asthma symptoms; sorry -- and if you add up the healthcare costs per year, it's between four and seven and a half billion dollars, four and seven and a half billion dollars of healthcare costs that we've accrued because of our steelmaking and the way we make steel.

2.0

So, we ask this Rules -- this Rule Board making authority to stand up for Hoosiers and good jobs, and not let these corporations off the hook, because that's what it feels like, you're letting them off the hook. Let's protect public health, let's create real investment and real accountability in our Indiana steel.

This Board has some -- has power to do something, has power to be a voice for change. You can help grow our steel industry, you could help make sure Cleveland Cliffs and Indiana -- U.S. Steel come to the table and negotiate and invest in Indiana and the future. That's what

we're trying to -- this is the movement we're trying to build across the state.

So, I know time is late. I know this is -- you know, this probably will be adopted, probably by everybody, but we ask that IDEM revise the Nitrous Oxide RACT Rules to include modern steelmaking technologies, to stand up for the people in Northwest Indiana, and to go back to the drawing board as quickly as possible, and reject the final -- the final version of 326 IAC 10-7.

Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Thank you for your comment.

Okay. No more public comments; right?

MS. KINDRICK: No.

CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. We'll move to Board consideration of final adoption of the ${\rm NO_x}$ RACT Rule, and the Board did have some comments earlier, but I'll open it up one more time to make sure. Are there any other comments or questions on this final rule?

DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Yes, this is

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1
     Joanne Alexandrovich again. I always have
 2
    comments. I just want to make sure that IDEM has
 3
    run this by fully with EPA, that this meets the
 4
    NO_{x} RACT requirements.
 5
                 MR. DELONEY: Indeed we have, yes.
 6
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And the assurance
 7
    is that they have.
8
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Thank you.
9
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Other comments from
10
    Board members?
11
                       (No response.)
12
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. So, I need a
13
    motion to adopt the final adoption of the rule.
14
    Do I have a motion?
15
                 MR. HORN: So moved.
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Do I have a second?
16
17
                 MR. ECKHART: Second.
18
                 DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Second.
19
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. And I will
20
    go through the list.
21
            Mr. Zehr?
22
                 MR. ZEHR: Aye.
23
                 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Davidson?
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_	
1	MR. DAVIDSON: Yes.
2	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Niemiec?
3	DR. NIEMIEC: Yes.
4	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: That was Doctor;
5	excuse me.
6	Mr. Horn?
7	MR. HORN: Yes.
8	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Eckhart?
9	MR. ECKHART: Yes.
10	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Mueller?
11	MR. MUELLER: Yes.
12	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Green?
13	MR. GREEN: Yes.
14	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Dr. Alexandrovich?
15	DR. ALEXANDROVICH: Yes.
16	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Kozyrski?
17	MS. KOZYRSKI: Yes.
18	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Ketzenberger?
19	MR. KETZENBERGER: No.
20	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Ms. Schroeder?
21	MS. SCHROEDER: Yes.
22	CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Mr. Etzler?
23	MR. ETZLER: Yes.

1 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: And I'm a yes. So, 2 that's 12 yeses and one no, so the Board decision 3 is approval. 4 I will move to Other Matters. Is there 5 anyone who wishes to address the Board today in 6 the Open Forum? 7 (No response.) CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: The next meeting of 8 9 the Environmental Rules Board is tentatively set 10 for December 18th, 2025 at 1:30 p.m. in this 11 conference room, Indiana Government Center South. 12 The meeting date is tentative, subject to change, 13 and we will keep everyone updated when that is 14 confirmed or another date is chosen. 15 Do I have a motion to adjourn? 16 MR. DAVIDSON: So moved. 17 MR. ZEHR: Second. 18 CHAIRMAN GRAHAM: Okay. And so, we 19 are adjourned. 20 Thereupon, the proceedings of October 16, 2025 were concluded 21 at 4:38 o'clock p.m. 22

23

CERTIFICATE

I, Lindy L. Meyer, Jr., the undersigned Court Reporter and Notary Public residing in the City of Shelbyville, Shelby County, Indiana, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings taken by me on Thursday, October 16, 2025 in this matter and transcribed by me.

Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.

for the State of Indiana.

Lindy L. Meyer, Jr.,
Notary Public in and

My Commission expires August 26, 2032.

Commission No. NP0690003

LINDY L MEYER, JR.
Notary Public
Hiby County - State of Indian

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