

# GMVUAC September 10, 2018

## Meeting Minutes

**Meeting Called to Order – 7:01 pm**

**Members Present:**

Steve Hiester	Hank Haynes
Peter Rimbo	Rhys Sterling
Adam Sterling	Susan Harvey
Celia Parker	Warren Iverson
LarKen Buchanan	Mike Thompson
Luke Hansen	Lorraine Blacklock
Sue Neuner	Stephen Deutschman (Dutch)

**Members Absent:**

Paul Schultz (proxy to Rhys)

**Agenda:**

Warren moved to approve the agenda, Lorraine seconded.

**Motion passed**

**Public Comment Period:**

Cindy Alia: I'm with the Citizens Alliance for Property Rights (CAPR), I left flyers in the foyer, there will be a property rights event on October 7.

**Guest Speakers:**

**Hirst Decision:**

Stacy Vynne McKinstry, Streamflow Restoration Program Regional Manager,  
Washington State (WS) Department of Ecology (DOE)  
Randy Sandin, Interim Director, King County (KC) Department of Permitting and  
Environmental Review (DPER)  
Josh Baldi, Water and Land Resources Division Director, KC Department of Natural  
Resources and Parks (DNRP)  
Rhys: All handouts and presentations will be posted on our website, under the  
Environment Committee's Hirst Decision section.  
Randy Sandin: Everything is also on DPER's webpage under Forms, links provide  
more info.

(Speaker self-introductions)

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: My presentation will be posted on the DOE website, there are links at the end of the presentation. I'm the lead for implementing our streamflow restoration project, our regional office is in Bellevue, and it includes the greater Maple Valley (MV) area. I want to give some background on what led to the legislation, its local impact, and what will happen to the watershed. Randy and Josh will dive deeper into KC implications. DOE water resources program balances needs of fish, farms, and people. DOE oversees water right permitting for surface and groundwater, some uses were exempt, DOE also adopts instream flow rules and regulates water rights permitting. There are 62 basins in Washington, 29 have instream flow rules, colors on the map indicate when the rules were passed. Those before 2001 did not regulate permit-exempt (PE) wells, were thought not to be big enough to have an impact. Several court cases changed this, the 2000 Postema decision said that PE wells must not impair the instream flow no matter how small, but many would. The 2011 Kittitas County decision held that counties must assess the physical and legal availability of water under Washington's Growth Management Act (GMA). Finally the 2016 Hirst decision also involved the 1991 GMA, which called for counties to protect the quantity and quality of water supply, in an appeal of Whatcom County's comprehensive plan and a lack of resources, the Supreme Court ruled that PE wells must demonstrate they have no impact. This decision affected basins, could not build on PE wells, lots of uncertainty outside Whatcom County, even building moratoriums in certain parts of the state. The state legislature spent this session developing new legislation to clarify and provide certainty, but could not agree by the end of 2017. It did pass an operations budget, but no capital budget. Negotiations reached agreement in January 2018, and the legislature passed ESSB 6091, now codified as RCW 90.94. The new law provides certainty for rural land owners, allows PE well development, authorizes impact, adds county requirements, imposes stricter withdrawal limits, and establishes \$300 million over 15 years for projects to help instream flows. It also sets up a watershed planning process in this basin. DOE's interactive website shows all the basins affected, green/red/pink colors show which basins are going through the new planning process to develop offsets for PE well uses. KC is part of several Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs), including WRIA 7, 8,9, and a little of 10. The greater MV area is in WRIA 8. How it affects watershed rights, Randy will detail KC implementation, there will be a \$500 fee for each PE well, \$350 of that goes into a state fund, daily withdrawal is reduced to 950 gallons/day, further restricted in draught conditions, and committees are to develop plans by June 2021, must project PE wells over the next 20 years, determine offsets for consumptive use, put water back in stream or restore habitat. Plans must meet "net ecological benefit," DOE is working to interpret what that means because it was not defined in the legislation.

Randy Sandin: PE wells are now defined as individual wells that produce less than 500,000 gallons of water per year. This legislation only applies to wells installed after January 2018.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: As for the planning process, committees will be developing plans, looking at projected growth, consensus among members is the goal, but there is a process if no consensus is reached, have less than 3 years to complete. DOE will then engage in rulemaking after the plans are reviewed, work with counties, non-profits, and cities to identify projects for offsets. The public can participate in the planning process, there will be public meetings, a calendar will be on the streamflow restoration webpage, first is October 24 for WRIA 8, then meet monthly over the next few years. Public meetings on funding programs, defining "net ecological benefit," etc. will all be published on the DOE website. Rulemaking is also a public process, we will have workshops, publish draft rules, and those will be open for public comment. Now we're doing outreach and education, trying to find staff for this statewide program, and advance the grant program. This was a quick overview, other pieces of the law are not as applicable to this watershed, it's a brand new program, it relieves some uncertainty after Hirst, planning process should help identify and fund offsets, DOE is keeping its webpage updated, public engagement opportunities will be posted on the calendar.

Randy Sandin: The new statute clarifies what we must do, it only applies to permits connecting to PE wells installed after January 2018, if a well was installed before then and a permit application comes in later, it does not apply. We collect \$500 per permit, KC keeps \$150, then we prepare a report of all the permits. All must be conditioned to restrict daily consumption to 950 gallons per day, others not monitored, annual average up to 500,000 gallons per well, 950 gallon-per-day restriction is for each connection. During declared drought conditions, wells are further restricted to 350 gallons per day for interior use only, also must manage storm water, but those are not new regulations. Finally, we get a recorded covenant that the property must hook up to public water if it ever becomes available. After the Hirst decision in 2016, KC took the position to wait and see, we would have conducted a study, but in the interim we continued to issue permits, conditioned that they did not guarantee water rights, but new statute clarifies all of this.

Josh Baldi: The law passed affects new development, mostly the role of DPER, but as for DNRP, our focus is on the salmon recovery program, passed in 1998. KC pursued salmon recovery rather than water resources, other counties chose different, we have older instream flow rules, not planned under the 1982 statute, it's a more complex area. Planning committees under the new law have designated stakeholders including cities within the watershed. KC includes most of the Cedar and Sammamish River watersheds, so 27 cities must reach consensus along with 4 tribes, as well as the county itself, realtors, and environmental and agricultural groups. Some cities have developed coalitions, although this mostly affects rural unincorporated areas (UAs), we hope to get agreement on the planning process, but it's a tight timeframe to decide what the plan would look like. Other places have older

water rights that could be bought for offsets, but not here. We do have reclaimed water in certain watersheds, only jurisdiction in the state that has been restoring hydrology for salmon, those efforts might count toward instream flow restoration. Habitat restoration sometimes involves buying homes in floodways, retiring their water use and creating credits elsewhere. One project on Cedar River, we relocated the Riverbend mobile home park, significant water rights, hoping to get water credit for that. KC is technically part of 5 watersheds, Snohomish basin, might also have to agree with everything we decide because it empties into ours, we'll be meeting with DOE to figure everything out. If you're interested in participating, it will be open to the public once we decide what planning will look like.

Peter: I want to understand how much control each county has, if committees can only decide via consensus, who's in charge?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: DOE has the ultimate approval of plans, we're hoping for consensus from committees, certain pieces will trigger rulemaking, for example, if the committee reduces fees, changes allocation for water, etc., that would all trigger rulemaking.

Peter: Who decides whether credit for restoration projects is received?

Josh Baldi: It depends on the plan the committee adopts and DOE approves, some early funding was released to invest in flow restoration, but it's up to DOE. Once committee requirements are approved, the plan determines, but DOE ultimately decides.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Each plan must meet and exceed "net ecological benefit," projected consumptive use, DOE technical staff is working on what the definition is. For projects, they are reviewed by the committees along with staff from DOE.

Peter: Josh mentioned some past projects, would those count?

Josh Baldi: It would be nice to get credit, it partly requires negotiation with DOE, I'm not aware of other counties doing river or floodplain restoration, it creates benefits, so we believe it should qualify, KC doesn't have a lot of old water rights to buy up.

Peter: \$300 million on properties goes fast, what will that buy in 20 years? KC has already been doing its job, so would KC be disfavored for funding?

Josh Baldi: We've been doing acquisitions now with other grants, this would supplement existing fund sources, already doing program work.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: The \$300 million is statewide, so it's very little, there's an opportunity to do some good projects, but we will have a list of projects after planning, then budget for what needs to be done. DOE will evaluate projects based on merit, but we must come back to the legislature with a better estimate of costs.

Hank: When will wells need meters? Are PE wells only based on estimates?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Douglas and Kittitas County committees could recommend metering programs, but it's a county decision.

Dutch: Hypothetically, if I lived in a water service area but use a well, and the well is near a water line, must I hook up? If someone like that does hook up to public water, does that well removal add to water recharge?

Randy Sandin: Connecting to available public water is actually already required by code, it's an existing regulation. Would keep record of that.

Susan: How have you made developers adhere to the Hirst decision? Several new developments in MV, but the same rules do not seem to apply to major developers. Even developments in cities take water from rural aquifers.

Randy Sandin: If it's within an urban area, it should be hooking up to urban water. These regulations only apply to unincorporated KC (UKC), incorporated areas under the GMA are already required to hook up to urban services.

Steve: Kent also has wells in UAs.

Randy Sandin: Wells that were installed before ESSB 6091 are not subject, this is only looking forward, only looking at PE wells, other systems are class A approved systems presumably have water rights for a number of hookups.

Susan: Can you verify? There needs to be a holistic look, all water is taken from the same aquifers, even if it takes a lot of time. Where did Hirst come from?

Randy Sandin: That should be part of the committees decisions. Hirst was a challenge to Whatcom County's comprehensive plan, not based on individual impact, but a the overall plan did not have a water plan. Other counties must look at their own processes, under the current legislative action the state has taken on the role of identifying available water. Now counties are issuing permits, KC continued to issue after Hirst but with disclaimers, statute eliminated uncertainty because it only applies to wells installed after 2018.

Josh Baldi: All PE wells before January 2018 have the same water rights, but from this point forward it's reduced to 950 gallons/day, that was the only major change, the uncertainty was what the legislature would do, and kicking the can down the road made it worse. It depends on when the well is drilled, land use permitting is separate, water rights are pinned to when a well goes in.

Warren: Wells from January 18 and before are exempt, regardless of number of users, but if it goes dry, will they be allowed to re-drill?

Randy Sandin: It's based on when the well is installed, but the law is unclear, DOE might have to decide.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Might be able to re-drill, but I don't know yet.

Warren: 5,000 gallon/day total restriction, used to be able to build 6-pack wells, now can only build 5-packs? The \$500 fee, is that separate from what the state collects?

Randy Sandin: 950 gallons/day is the max average per well, and the whole well is up to 5,000 gallons. We collect the fee, \$350 of it goes to the state fund.

Warren: For an existing class B system, if fewer than 6 people, could you expand to 3 more parcels? Can individual wells be expanded? I guess not.

LarKen: If public utilities become available, people must hook up to them, but I've seen people getting priced out of their homes from taxes, older generation might not be able to afford, prices based on road frontage.

Randy Sandin: There is a process to appeal the hookup requirement if it's not timely or reasonable, under the DPER program, but that code requirement has been in place for years.

LarKen: I have neighbors still on wells, if they need to re-drill, they might not be able to afford a hookup.

Randy Sandin: The appeals process should take that into account.

Rhys: Randy is leaving in January after 34 years, want to thank him for his service.  
The 950 gallon/day is contingent on the restoration plan, might increase, but the law says it's for domestic use, also refers to agricultural use, can we still irrigate and have gardens? What is domestic use?

Randy Sandin: Should be same as current understanding, but drought condition restrictions are limited to interior uses, so .

???: Average homes use less than 500 gallons for a 5-person household.

Randy Sandin: 350 gallons is the average we assume.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Our interpretation is that it allows the same uses as classified earlier.

Rhys: Cities withdraw groundwater from UAs, if more than de minimis impact on surface water, can single families still drill wells? Will other rivers or seasonal creeks be considered in the process?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Will be looking at the whole watershed in the planning process, so committees will have conversations about those.

Steve: Seattle draws from Cedar River, it's complicated.

Rhys: Looking at section 203(2)(b)(9) of ESSB 1691, we have licensed hydrologists here who would like to participate as voting members of the committee, our strength is representing UA citizens, if GMVUAC can be a formal part of this process we would appreciate it.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: The legislature had a clear roster of who participates, including cities, tribes, etc., and a couple seats not designated, which are for agricultural, environmental, or development groups. There is a nomination process, we will be asking for nominees. The process will be open to all, can decide to have ex officio non-voting members in committees, but we already have 40+ people for WRIA 8 at the table, probably will not open up more voting opportunities. That's what the nomination process is for.

Rhys: Does each WRIA have its own committee? Subpart 9 specifically is designated for environmental groups.

Josh Baldi: Let us know the names, we can weigh in, I don't know if any other environ groups will be approaching us.

Susan: Will there be lot size restrictions for digging wells?

Randy Sandin: KC Health Department already has requirements, 100-foot radius around well, but we're not looking at other lot size restrictions.

Rhys: Doesn't KC Health also set the 5-acre minimum for new wells?

Randy Sandin: KC Health is the agency that approves well sites, verifies water flow and quality.

Warren: In 2012 KC adopted that limit without the rural area's input.

???: The rule is actually from 1972, but if subdivided, then not applicable.

Rhys: KC is wanting to avoid regulatory takings, there are a lot of issues, can be addressed with waivers, but that depends on how many total wells can be put in. Will it be first come, first served? If so, then it could be considered a takings, all must go into the overall plan.

Peter: The structure of committees is troubling, there are 27 cities in WRIA 8, they have little skin in the game, but can veto everything. No holistic approach, this is the state legislature's fault, not a real solution.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: DOE is discussing that, we don't believe the legislature intended cities to be in control of everything, we will look into voting structure, bring questions to the Attorney General, some cities might sit out.

Josh Baldi: KC weighed in on the number of cities, but people were lobbying on the other side, it seems unintended.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: You can anticipate seeing proposed revisions in the next legislative session.

Peter: Please take our questions to whoever needs them.

Hank: In other jurisdictions you need to dig down 600 feet for wells, but can wells be grandfathered in? It's a race for depth, more expensive pumps.

Bonnie Curran: What is an "instream flow rule"?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Those are rules passed on streams to manage water use, limitation on the amount of water that can be taken from streams.

Josh Baldi: We used to hand out more water than was available, all water that reached the ocean was thought to be wasted, so it was over appropriated, but fish need water too, so instream flow rules protect those ecosystems. Green storm water infrastructure also helps water return to basins.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: We're looking for creative ideas.

???: Want more info on when to re-drill, well casing rusts out in 30-50 years, low-impact development costs a lot, is the legislature trying to force people out of the rural area? How can we find more information on re-drilling? No building permit is needed when re-drilling a well.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: I can put you in touch with Ria Berns, we will look more into re-drilling.

???: What is a public water system? Mirrormont Water, now called Washington Water, provides water connections. Where does that fit in? Are we not required to hook up?

Josh Baldi: That's a private system, there's a hierarchy in the code with class A public systems at the top. If not available, then can get water from class B systems, starting with group A as second preference, third group B, then private wells. I can send you the regulation. The new legislation applies only when you come in for a building permit or subdivision, and only when connecting to a well installed after January 2018, and it does not apply if you do not come in for a permit. There are separate county regulations, however.

Warren: Mirrormont is an older subdivision, probably okay, should not apply.

???: Groups A and B are private well systems, different from municipal systems which are class A public. Just because it's a group does not make it public.

???: Can you re-drill a well deeper? Will you need to pay fees? Does DOE issue drilling permits? What about new aquifers or re-drilling within the 100-foot radius?

Rhys: If it's an existing well and you need to re-drill, there's no building permit involved, so there should not be an extra fee.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: The legislature's intent was to limit this to new wells, we have not yet asked the Attorney General to clarify.

???: If a property is subdivided, can we not build a 6 pack without a hydrogeological study?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: That is not called out in the legislation, we're trying to interpret, but it should still be allowed. It's very complicated legislation.

Randy Sandin: We're not involved in approving wells, that's between DOE and KC Health.

???: This legislation is tied to building permits, but what about agricultural usage? Non-domestic wells?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: This only involves domestic PE wells. Still need to consult with DOE before drilling, but regulation depends on usage.

???: In KC cities are drawing a lot of water, I have a well and septic system, should be minimal impact, it seems that the elephants are taking water and we're paying the price. If a well goes bad, what then? I hope that this process will consider such circumstances.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: City impact will be a subject of the conversation, this legislation was meant to protect rural communities by clarifying PE wells, the intent was not to charge for re-drilling, we will try to get clarification. Will keep GMVUAC informed.

???: Well drilling is expensive, it would be best to have an exemption for re-drilling without the 100-foot radius. Connections to public water can cost \$35,000, double the cost of drilling well. Soos Creek Water may require an availability permit and other costs for building connections, up to \$100,000 total, but can drill a well for under \$20,000, need relief if burdensome.

Randy Sandin: Can appeal that requirement based on cost or timeliness.

???: For instream flow rules, what are the numbers based on? Just major rivers or tributaries as well?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: It's a watershed-wide planning process, we'll be looking at restoring flows, breaking the map down into smaller units, projecting impacts, then proposing projects to support flow restoration, not just bigger systems.

???: How much water goes back into the ground due to septic systems?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: We have estimates, it depends on where it is, committees must look at it, but DOE has some guidance.

Josh Baldi: DNRP is crediting back return flows from septic systems, but not looking at what trees take out.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: DOE also has a summary document for the new law, and contact info.

???: Wanted to say that KC's process during the Hirst uncertainty was amazing, pleased with KC not imposing a moratorium like other counties.

???: Will the committees be ongoing? Is there a mandated timeframe? What is the makeup?

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: The legislation requires plans to be done by June 2021, so the timeframe is under 3 years, nothing in the law about sunseting or whether committees will be ongoing, a committee may choose to revisit its



plan every few years, or it can disband, that's not specified in the legislation, just that there will be one committee per water district.

Susan: I think this is a social justice issue, when imposing costs for studies, should be paid for by counties not individuals, need a holistic approach.

Stacy Vynne McKinstry: Hydrogeological studies will not be required, that was speculated during the limbo period, the only fee is \$500 for establishing a PE well, it's up to committees to identify offset projects, that's why its called a "Hirst fix," since it attempts to dispel the prior uncertainty.

**Council Business:** - 8:54

**KC Comprehensive Plan Proposed Amendments:** Peter Rimbos

Peter: I have the latest information on what we did for our Special Meeting, I submitted our combined comments to KC Council's Planning, Rural Service, and Environment (PRE) Committee, they will vote this Wednesday on what to pass on to the full council, this is in the e-mail I sent to everyone. The amendment from Councilperson Joe McDermott agreed with the Executive's proposal and most of our comments and disagreed with the Striker, I talked to Melissa Bailey on his staff, and she confirmed that. I also spoke to Ivan Miller in the Executive's Office, he confirmed that the amendment agreed 90% with the Executive's proposal. Melissa mentioned that the Executive and Councilperson Kathy Lambert were negotiating, Ivan said they agree to disagree, so the Committee will either submit the Striker or the Executive's proposal, I don't know how they will vote. What we did appears to have been useful, 6 Unincorporated Area Councils (UACs) were able to provide detailed comments. Gwen High from Citizens' Alliance to Reach Out and Engage (CARE) might do something because neither proposal includes further definition of the subarea planning schedule, the comments we made said to prioritize potential acquisition areas (PAAs), but that was not in McDermott's proposal.

Susan: You can watch live on channel 22 this week, can tell a lot about members by looking at the questions they ask.

Peter: The PRE Committee is busy, they might not get to it, but who knows. The adult beverage ordinance was pushed to December. No insight on why others didn't submit amendments. One other issue, blending into Growth Management Committee report, the comprehensive plan annual docket items must be submitted by June 30, then KC Council decides by the end of the year what will be done, but usually only minor changes. We're following the Fletcher property along SR 169 next to one of the industrial zoned properties identified in the Cedar River Sites Industrial Moratorium Study study, Hank is the focal point, it's currently not industrial but seeking to rezone. I want to get something to the KC Council, the business is grandfathered, but they're just looking to rezone to increase the property value, look at Sunset Materials' property that sold for \$9.3 million. We might want to consider submitting a docket item ourselves next year. While Ivan Miller responds to

our KC comprehensive plan comments, KC Council does not, so we can add a docket item to require KC Council to respond to those comments, since we have no idea if they actually read anything. Also under the Growth Management report, the Hollywood Hills Association is still following the adult beverage ordinance, might want to consider another combined UAC response, it affects everyone because it puts businesses in rural areas, must look at it carefully. Mike is the focal point.

Ruckelshaus Center Workshops: Peter Rimbo

Peter: I received an e-mail from the Ruckelshaus Center, they're doing a study called for by the state legislature, holding workshops to look at the GMA, 3 are taking place this month, in Seattle on September 15, Tukwila on September 20, and North Bend on September 26. Susan and Hank have signed up, you can look at questions, past reports, etc. and other information online. The timeline is through the end of the year for information gathering, this is very important to us, since the GMA is what feeds the comprehensive plan. Contact me with any questions, feel free to sign up for workshops, etc.

Train Show Staffing: Steve Hiester

Steve: The Train Show Committee had a meeting, and we decided that Dutch would address staffing this year.

Dutch: I created a roster, will be sending it out to everyone, we need volunteers, they're easy-to-work times, everyone should sign up for one.

Steve: Everyone should try to put some time in over those 3 days.

LarKen: I've been talking to people in Renton Technical College, high school business classes might be interested in project management.

Steve: What we really need are volunteers.

Val Paganelli: What about the Rock Creek baseball team? They use the batting cages, but the center is shut down that weekend, they might want to volunteer since they use that facility year-round, I can send them an e-mail.

Steve: We had high school volunteers before, let us know what you hear, there's one more council meeting before then.

Dutch: The Train Show is on October 20 and 21, I will e-mail out the roster.  
(Other discussion)

Susan: Also need to call people about putting up the Train Show banner on the bulletin board and then for the fence near Stockton's.

**Committee Reports:**

Executive: Steve Hiester

Peter: We have an issue before the Executive Committee dealing with reimbursement for individual expenses, but I'd rather do it by e-mail.

Rhys: It's a work in progress, we're getting comments.

(Other discussion)

Susan: Also please discuss thanking the Voice of the Valley, maybe buying some advertising space.

Steve: We talked about it, but did not decide anything. We can discuss.

PR/Environment: Rhys Sterling

Rhys: I sent out our report, no permit applications yet for MV Market or the proposed asphalt plant. Paul will be looking at the solid waste management plan update, will get back to me with comments, I also have flash drive full of public disclosure request documents that I made. I did not receive any reply from KC Council members, so I sought records reflecting their analysis on the asphalt plant, R-515 was brushed aside, only the Council's chief policy maker mentioned it once, saying that it does not apply, said it only refers to new areas, and no mention of R-513, I think that's the dispositive policy. I'm waiting for the second installment, Lakeside has put together a slick video presentation, they're represented by a downtown law firm, they met with Councilperson Lambert, and they're spending lots of money.

Peter: No records showing any discussion with KC attorneys?

Rhys: Those might be exempt from disclosure, but they will need to cite and prove that an exemption applies.

Transportation: Susan Harvey

Susan: Just a correction to the report we sent out, it said 5 signals are up, but 4 are under study, and 1 was installed on 216th Avenue, so 4 are pending. The traffic study should be done in September.

Peter: I've also been contacting WS Department of Transportation (DOT), KC DOT, and Issaquah for our November meeting.

Steve: The October meeting will be on the KC budget with Dwight Dively.

(Other discussion)

Dutch: Also wanted to comment on the traffic issues with the 196th Street intersection, KC has started a study on those bus stops, they're metering the road now, doing observations. Tahoma School District is now aware since I've told Val, and I will forward those e-mails to Val.

Val Paganelli: Is the new superintendent coming to speak?

Rhys: Yes, for our December 3 meeting.

Approve Minutes:

Rhys moved to approve the August regular and special meeting minutes, Peter seconded.

**Motion passed**

**Open Discussion:**

None

Chair adjourned.

**Meeting Adjourned - 9:25 pm**