FINAL MEETING SUMMARY
Community Environmental Working Group

"Striving for Continuous Environmental Improvements at Intel"

Date: September 19, 2018
Time: 5:15–7:00 p.m.
Location: Corrales Senior Center

Members Attending

John Bartlit, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water
Mike Williams, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water
Hugh Church, American Lung Association in New Mexico
Sarah Chavez, Intel
Dennis O'Mara, Corrales resident, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water

Non-Members Attending

Lynne Kinis, Corrales resident, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water
Loren Keller, Corrales Resident
Marcy Brandenburg, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water
Liz Shipley, Intel
Mindy Koch, Intel

Jessie Lawrence, Facilitator
CJ Ondek, Recorder

HANDOUTS

- CEWG Draft Agenda
- August Draft Meeting Summary
- Action-Item Progress Report
- September EHS Activity Report
- Draft ALS Panel Questions
- Email from Linda Castrone
- Email to NM National Guard

PROPOSED AGENDA

- Welcome, Introductions, and Brief Items
- Standing Agenda Items
- Intel Corporate Social Responsibility Report
- Future Agenda Items Prioritization
- NMDOH ALS Report
- Adjourn

WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, BRIEF ITEMS
John Bartlit opened the meeting by stating the CEWG mission, which was to make environmental improvements at Intel, reduce chemical emissions at Intel, and improve community dialogue. Introductions were made.

Agenda—Revisions and Approval
No comments.

Meeting Summary—Revisions and Approval
Lynne Kinis said she had comments but would share later under different agenda items.

Other Announcements

- Jessie Lawrence said she received an email from Linda Castrone asking if the CEWG might be interested in looking at Sandoval County's oil and gas regulations. She included the email with the meeting handouts in case anyone wanted to contact Ms. Castrone directly. Dennis O'Mara said Sandoval County Commissioners were considering a final version of the Sandoval County oil and gas ordinance. They had requested several iterations and were looking to choose the best possible version. Somebody from that group asked him for details about how the CEWG dealt with air quality monitoring. And he wondered whether it was the same person. Ms. Lawrence said she invited Ms. Castrone to attend a CEWG meeting in the future.

- John Bartlit said he read an article in the *Albuquerque Journal* several weeks ago about the ALS Association, New Mexico Chapter donating $15,000 to the ALS clinic at UNM Hospital. He said he would scan the article and email it to Ms. Lawrence to share with the group.

ACTION ITEM: John Bartlit will send the ALS Association, New Mexico Chapter donation article to Jessie Lawrence to share with the group.

- CJ Ondek said she would be absent for October's meeting and check with Sidni Lamb if she were available to serve as meeting recorder. Jessie Lawrence asked Ms. Ondek to let her know the outcome, as she knew some potential back up recorders as well. All agreed with Ms. Ondek's asking Ms. Lamb to substitute, as she had done so on several occasions over the years.

Public Comment

- Lynne Kinis commented that at the last meeting Dennis O'Mara's mentioned his letter published in the *Corrales Comment*. She suggested looking further into Mr. O'Mara's remarks in that letter because there were questions in the article that came up during the task force that were still not being answered with honesty. She said she wanted straight-

from-the-shoulder answers rather than just a reference to the "permit." For example, Intel's Jim Casiano announced that all three FTIRs were picking up phosgene because Intel had increased their employee numbers and the phosgene was coming from the increased car exhaust as they traveled to work. She said it was never spoken of until it was discussed at CEWG meetings. Most people living downhill from Intel heard about the "results" of the task force and knew phosgene was a killer, even in small amounts.

- Marcy Brandenburg added that it wasn't a small amount but either 83 or 86 times the nationally designated safe level for phosgene, and it was found in three monitors. Ms. Kinis said it was portrayed as being a small amount. Ms. Brandenburg added that Intel called it a false positive.

- Dennis O'Mara remarked that burning chlorinated hydrocarbons together created phosgene and asked why Intel's current permit allowed for 5.9 tons of phosgene to be emitted annually if Intel supposedly wasn't using it. He said that Intel staff had declared in the past that they didn't use phosgene, and yet it was still listed in their permit. He asked why that was the case. Mindy Koch said it was a fair question. She said Intel's process did not use phosgene nor did it show up in their sampling. She said it was in the permit because the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED) listed chemicals by category. Sarah Chavez reminded that the CEWG had a future agenda item to go through the permit and discuss and explain it in detail, and that Intel was happy to talk about it.

- Jessie Lawrence said that a task on today's agenda was to look at how to organize discussion around the permit. Marcy Brandenburg suggested having someone from NMED come to a CEWG meeting to explain their permit protocol, and to hold this meeting as a public meeting. Dennis O'Mara said he could understand the EPA's using categories of chemicals in permits, for example, Intel could emit 96.5 tons of VOCs and 24 tons of HAPs, but he could not understand why then list other chemicals like phosgene individually. Sarah Chavez said that was a fair question about how regulations were set up.

- Lynne Kinis said that Intel's answer to this question about the permit over the years was not acceptable to the community. Marcy Brandenburg added that it was condescending when Intel repeatedly pointed out "we've gone over this before." She said the committee was set up to go over it ad nauseum until the community was satisfied. Sarah Chavez apologized if she came across as condescending, but it was important to recognize that the permit issue was discussed in the past and that this information was posted on the CEWG Web site. Also it was important to recognize that they planned to talk about the permitting process again in the future for people new to the CEWG and community. Ms. Brandenburg said the permit process "sucked," the State of New Mexico was well behind making any progress on everything, and that Intel took advantage of and continues to take advantage of that fact. The community should not have to be repeatedly re-educated and retrained; the

permit process should not be confusing but black and white so that the average layperson in the community could understand it.

- John Bartlit asked whether this was a subject for Intel or NMED. Mindy Koch said part of the issue was how Intel provided information about NMED's process. She referenced that Intel had answered these questions in the past and the answers had not changed and apologized for coming across the way she did. Marcy Brandenburg said that when she asked a question she expected an answer that was not condescending. She wanted anyone who came to a CEWG meeting to feel like they were welcome and they didn't have to be a scientist to figure it out.

- Lynne Kinis said in response to Jim Casiano saying the phosgene levels were due to increased traffic and car exhaust, if that were the case large cities with high traffic volumes such as New York, Los Angeles, Atlanta, etc., would be wiped out due to traffic and car exhaust. Thus, it was not a reason behind the phosgene level but an excuse, and that wasn't good enough for her.

- Marcy Brandenburg said she moved 5.7 miles north to get away from Intel. Since Intel raised the stacks she was now getting weird sweet smells from Intel as recently as last week when her windows were opened. She said she lived near the river and the usual smells in her rural neighborhood were cow and horse manure. Dennis O'Mara said he lived about two miles north of Intel and woke up at 2 am the other night to a faint smell and noticed his lungs and nose were burning, so he turned off the swamp cooler, which sucked in air from the outside. Also, a few weeks ago he had another incident, which smelled sweet, like chocolate chip cookies baking.

- Dennis O'Mara commented on the permit and the amount of emissions listed in the permit. He was reminded about the old trick question in elementary school—which weighed more, a ton of feathers or a ton of bricks. He said that when he thought about "tons" he thought of steel or bricks. A ton of feathers would be a lot of feathers. The same with gas; it would take a huge amount of gas to add up to even one ton.

STANDING AGENDA ITEMS

<u>EHS Report</u>

- Sarah Chavez said Intel had received an odor complaint, where the neighbor charged that Intel was masking emission odors with scents such as Chinese food or sesame oil. Ms. Chavez said that Intel had discussed masking odors at one point in 1994 but nothing was ever implemented. Around that time Intel installed thermal oxidizers to reduce VOC levels. She wanted to clearly state that Intel was NOT masking odors with bubble bath or sesame oil scents. Marcy Brandenburg asked about an Intel whistle blower who specifically stated that he was directed to mask odors. Mindy Koch emphasized that Intel

had never done any odor masking. They had explored it but nothing was ever implemented. Ms. Brandenburg asked if what they smelled was the synergistic effects of whatever came out of the stacks. Ms. Koch said they smelled the total environment—some odors from Intel and some from other sources in the environment. Ms. Brandenburg said that was a push—the total environment smelling like chocolate chip cookies, etc.? The community smelled some wild and crazy things. Dennis O'Mara cited the title of a chapter in *Boiling Frogs: Intel vs. the Village* which reads "Its Not the Odor, Stupid." Rather, it's about what that odor represents in terms of dangerous chemicals.

- Lynne Kinis said Intel should prove that their emissions were not causing pulmonary fibrosis or ALS rather than the communityhaving to prove that it did. Mindy Koch said she didn't know how to prove what Ms. Kinis was asking because of the kind of study it required. It took medical professionals to understand these conditions. Ms. Kinis said that chemists in the past have pointed out that Intel could use chemicals less dangerous to human health but they were too expensive for Intel. Ms. Koch said there were alternative chemicals for certain chemicals out there but it wasn't known whether they'd performed in the same way during production.

Regulatory Engineering

Sarah Chavez reported on the 2019 WERC Environmental Design Contest held at New Mexico State University (NMSU), which was a national/international college design competition to search for improved solutions to environmental challenges. Teams designed, built and presented their projects that revolved around a specific task. Intel contributed an "Internet of Things for Environmental Applications" task that was to look at industrial stack exhaust emission testing using drone technology. At the April 2019 competition teams would be required to test fly a drone around a 50-foot circle at 150 feet to validate their findings and prove it measured particulate matter. To learn more about how the students would be evaluated on this task visit: https://iee.nmsu.edu/university-tasks/. More than one school could work on a designated task. Ms. Chavez said Intel would provide drones to the teams.

UNM Cancer Study

Dennis O'Mara said the study was sent to the Cancer Concerns Committee for approval. The committee recommended changes to the report, and Dr. Chuck Wiggins was working on those changes. The report would then have to go back to the committee for final approval. In terms of timeline, Mr. O'Mara said the beginning of the New Year might be realistic for Dr. Wiggins to attend a CEWG meeting and present on the report.

LEPC Update: No update.

INTEL CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REPORT

- Mindy Koch presented the annual progress made on Intel's Corporate Social Responsibility Goals. To access the full report, go to: http://csrreportbuilder.intel.com/PDFfiles/CSR-2017_Full-Report.pdf. Ms. Koch discussed the background, which was by 2020, Intel would take steps to reduce the environmental impact of operations in these areas:
    - *Greenhouse Gas Emissions*: Reduce direct GHG emissions by 10% on a per unit basis by 2020 from 2010 levels.
    - *Water Use*: Reduce water use on a per unit basis below 2010 level by 2020.
    - *Energy*: Achieve cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2012 to 2020.
    - *Waste Reduction and Recycling*: Achieve zero hazardous waste to landfill by 2020. Achieve a 90% non-hazardous waste recycle rate by 2020.

- Ms. Koch said that Intel also had goals to drive dramatic increases in the energy-efficient performance of Intel products in these areas:
    - *Green Chemistry*: Implement enhanced green chemistry screening and selection process for 100% of new chemicals and gases.
    - *Green Buildings*: Design all new buildings to a minimum LEED Gold certification between 2015 and 2020.
    - *Product Energy Efficiency*: Increase the energy efficiency of notebook computers and data center server products 25x by 2020 from 2010 levels.

- Marcy Brandenburg asked if these goals and results were Intel worldwide and not necessarily specific to Intel New Mexico. For example Intel New Mexico may or may not specifically reduce water goals. She pointed out that in 2010 Intel New Mexico was producing more and using more water, so saying that Intel was going back to 2010 levels was not impressive. Ms. Koch said that was correct, and these 2010 levels were based on corporate-wide numbers. She said that some of these initiatives were not happening in New Mexico but in areas where more production and growth was happening.

- Next Ms. Koch addressed the environmental sustainability goals and progress toward meeting these goals as outlined in the table below.

Intel Corporate Social Responsibility Goal Update		
Environmental Sustainability Goals	**Progress By the End of 2017**	**Status**
Reduce direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 10% on a per unit basis by 2020 from 2010 levels.	20% reduction since 2010	On track

• Ms. Koch said for greenhouse gas emissions, New Mexico was a small percentage (3%) of company totals, so to Ms. Brandenburg's point, there hadn't been any changes in the New Mexico plant in this area. Ms. Brandenburg asked what the company total for the percentage of chemicals was worldwide. Ms. Koch said she didn't know how to answer that right now but would gladly provide this information. **ACTION ITEM**: Mindy Koch will find out the company total for the percentage of chemicals was worldwide and share with the CEWG.		
Grow the installation and use of on-site alternative energy to three times our 2015 levels by 2020.	2x increase in installations	On track
• Ms. Koch said there weren't any new installations in New Mexico in 2017.		
Continue 100% green power in our U.S. operations and increase alternative energy use for our international operations from 2015 to 2020.	100% U.S. and EU, 73% globally	On track
• Ms. Koch said that US-wide Intel had a mechanism in their utility process to enable more green power generation, and this included in New Mexico.		
Achieve cumulative energy savings of 4 billion kWh from 2012 to 2020.	3 billion kWh saved	On track
• Ms. Koch said that this was measured in terms of projects to change consumption. In New Mexico, savings was about .27 billion kWh through energy conservation projects.		
Increase the energy efficiency of notebook computers and data center server products 25x by 2020 from 2010 levels.[1]	8x since 2010 (data center server products)	On track (server products) At risk (notebook computers)
• Ms. Koch said that this goal concerned Intel products.		
Reduce water use on a per unit basis below 2010 level by 2020.	10% reduction since 2010	On track

• Ms. Koch said that this goal was reported company-wide. In New Mexico there were different water conservation projects, but other things influenced water usage.		
Restore 100% of our global water use by 2025.	18% progress	On track
• Ms. Koch said that this goal concerned community water projects and investing in local water conservation initiatives in the community and not in the plant. Projects started in 2018 in New Mexico included the Trout Unlimited project.		
Achieve zero hazardous waste to landfill by 2020.	3% sent to landfill	On track
• Ms. Koch said that New Mexico did not have any hazardous waste sent to landfills.		
Achieve a 90% non-hazardous waste recycle rate by 2020.	85% recycled	On track
• Ms. Koch said this goal ranged from composting to recycling concrete, etc. New Mexico was progressing on this issue, and used a material that was safe for landfills and implemented a 2018 project to increase recycling of this material.		
Design all new buildings to a minimum LEED* Gold certification between 2015 and 2020.	46 buildings certified to date	On track
• Ms. Koch said Intel New Mexico did not have any new buildings.		
Implement an enhanced green chemistry screening and selection process for 100% of new chemicals and gases by 2020.	Initial assessment complete	On track
• Ms. Koch said this goal referred more to the supply chain.		

- Dennis O'Mara said he didn't see hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) anywhere on the list of goals, although some greenhouse gases might also be HAPs.. He didn't see any effort to reduce HAPs, which was a primary concern of community members living close to the New Mexico plant. Ms. Koch said these goals were set corporate-wide. Intel New Mexico had shared the community's interest in HAPs with corporate headquarters based on conversations with the CEWG, but corporate didn't make any changes to these goals.

- Mr. O'Mara said that as a citizen of the world it was hard to argue with the good Intel was pursuing here, but as a citizen of Corrales it did nothing for him. Intel New Mexico's performance was masked by corporate-wide performance. He suggested that Intel New Mexico have its own performance goals that shadow these goals and others that didn't appear here. He said this was the third year he was making this comment and until Intel New Mexico created and pursued its own goals, he was not impressed.

- Marcy Brandenburg said the community cared about what they were breathing. Why couldn't Intel New Mexico stand up and say that they needed to run FTIR monitors constantly to monitor emissions, and that was really Intel's social responsibility to make sure they didn't kill others living around the plants worldwide. Ms. Koch said the goals represented more than air issues, and appropriately so, and Intel New Mexico, and other locations would continue to give feedback on topics of interest to corporate headquarters.

- Ms. Koch then outlined a sample of environmental sustainability projects completed by Intel New Mexico in 2017. These were:
  1. Continued optimization of the softened water system and shut down and drained more lines that were no longer needed, which saved water.
  2. Installed new chemical controller on cooling towers for more efficient operation resulting in saving water.
  3. Changed the community and emergency manager notification process to ensure community emergency response managers are notified of an onsite incident whether or not external support was needed onsite. The CEWG asked for this project.

- Lynne Kinis asked who made the decisions when community emergency responders came onsite at Intel, Intel or community emergency responders. Mindy Koch said if the community emergency response managers were onsite, then they owned the event and made the decisions. Ms. Kinis asked who would notify the community about their safety. Ms. Koch said that was the role of the local emergency responders to make that decision if there was a risk to nearby communities based on information provided to them.

- Ms. Koch next outlined a sample of projects implemented by Intel New Mexico in 2018.
  1. Implemented a paperless café program, which included regular dishware rather than disposable products. Although Intel had to use a bit more water here it was not significant.
  2. Increased recycling of calcium fluoride, a non-hazardous by-product from one of the waste treatment systems.
  3. Modification of factory humidification, which resulted in reduced energy use.
  4. Evaluation underway to optimize the chilled water plant to save energy
  5. Water restoration project with Trout Unlimited & National Forest Service Foundation.

- Ms. Koch showed a clip of an article announcing that Intel Corporation was moving technology development for its 3D XPoint memory technology to the Rio Rancho facility. The move would add over a hundred jobs at Intel's Rio Rancho site.

- Marcy Brandenburg asked if they would be adding anything to the permit to accommodate this new production. Dennis O'Mara asked if this would require the addition of new chemicals. Ms. Koch answered to both questions that they were still early in the project and didn't know what production would entail yet. She understood that this information would be of interest to the CEWG and was working with Sarah Chavez to make sure the group would get this information. She wasn't sure whether a permit revision was required but would make sure to communicate with the CEWG if it were.

- Marcy Brandenburg asked if Intel would be hiring all New Mexicans to fill the 100 positions. Ms. Koch said it was likely that skilled labor from outside the state was needed to fill some of the jobs. Ms. Brandenburg asked if Intel was still paying fines to the State of New Mexico for not employing enough New Mexicans. Ms. Koch said this was part of an industrial investment bond, and that Intel was still paying fines to the state. This bond expires at the end of 2019.

- Dennis O'Mara said last year the CEWG asked that an award be established for an Intel employee to find a solution to reducing emissions that also saved Intel money. That award would be monetary and up to $50,000 depending on the amount saved. Intel management had rejected the CEWG's proposal. He said he saw a copy of an Intel memo from Mindy Koch to staff about Intel's Environmental Excellence Award that encouraged ways to further reduce HAPs emissions. He asked if anyone had submitted proposals and whether any were accepted. Mindy Koch said they did not get any proposals. Mr. O'Mara asked what the award was. Ms. Koch said it came with a monetary recognition comparable to other achievement rewards—about $250—and public recognition incentives, which was company-wide. Mr. O'Mara said he was disappointed with these incentives and asked how Intel could motivate the staff further to pursue some of these ideas. Ms. Koch said she did not know. Mr. O'Mara compared Intel's internal monetary award ($250) versus CEWG's proposal (up to $50,000) and suggested that at $250, it was not surprising that no proposals for reducing emissions. Ms. Koch said she was not the decision maker on this issue.

- Dennis O'Mara asked for clarification about Intel's consideration of masking odors and asked specifically, if Intel had designed or installed a system to mask odors even if it had not used such system. Ms. Koch said that as far as she was aware, Intel had explored the idea but neither designed nor implemented anything to mask odors. Marcy Brandenburg said the community had conflicting information and asked that Ms. Koch and Ms. Chavez definitively confirm whether Intel had actually designed and installed anything. Ms. Koch

said there was nothing in any records nor physically present that indicated an odor masking system had been installed anywhere in the Intel New Mexico plant, so she would not be able to give them any different information.

PRIORITIZATION OF FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

- Jessie Lawrence said she clearly heard the community's request to prioritize the permit process as a future agenda item and to create a plan to move forward that provided information around the permit process, permit content, who defined the process, etc. In the interest of time, she suggested working with a couple of people to develop an outline to create a plan to move forward and circulate it via email. All agreed.

- Dennis O'Mara said he envisioned devoting a portion of the agenda each meeting over a period of time to a permit subtopic rather than having several meetings focused entirely on the permit.

- Jessie Lawrence asked if there were any objections to moving topic #5—Intel's NMED Permit— to the top of the priority list, with the understanding that other projects might come up that take priority. All agreed.

- Jessie Lawrence asked if there were any topics currently on the list that could be deleted. Marcy Brandenburg suggested deleting dying plants. Mike Williams asked to keep this agenda item.

- Sarah Chavez said they wanted to make sure that nothing on this list was forgotten, and to let Ms. Lawrence know if someone felt one of the items was pressing to discuss sooner rather than later. That was the purpose of this list.

ACTION ITEMS: 1. Jessie Lawrence would move #5 agenda item—the permit—to the first spot on the list. **2.** Jessie Lawrence will work with a couple of members to develop a proposed outline for discussion about the permit and circulate it via email

NMDOH ALS REPORT

- John Bartlit said he and Dennis O'Mara had worked together to create a potential list of questions to explore the ALS study with a panel of experts. The idea was to propose questions to the panel so they knew in advance what the CEWG expected from the panel discussion. They came up with five questions that explored the technical issues on the NMDOH ALS Report as well as the difficulty in studying ALS. The purpose of this agenda item was to get agreement on the questions so as to be able to proceed to contact panelists.

- Dennis O'Mara added that one of the things he and Mr. Bartlit discussed was whether to have an academic session versus a specific focus on the actual ALS report and its shortcomings. He said he wanted to see what kind of feedback these experts could provide to NMED's Heidi Krapfl to go back and further work to improve the study. The study was supposed to answer the question as to whether ALS prevalence within the 12 census tracts near Intel was higher in any given year between 2000 and 2015 than the national ALS prevalence. Mr. O'Mara said in his view the study didn't answer this question satisfactorily. He reminded that Ms. Krapfl was aware that Mr. O'Mara had several concerns about the study. He also hoped that she would expand the study to include the other 10 Census tracts originally requested rather than limiting it to just the two that comprise Corrales.

- Jessie Lawrence asked if there were any objections to the list of questions.

- Sarah Chavez said she had suggestions for two questions. She suggested changing question #2 to: *Are there advantages or disadvantages to using the results to calculate the annual prevalence rates to compare with the national estimate, which is also an annual rate*? Ms. Chavez said her change tried to focus on the limitations of the study rather than saying one way was correct or not. Dennis O'Mara said he disagreed with this change. He didn't have a problem with inserting the second part but he wanted the first part to remain as was written. He wanted them to have a sense of his objections. Ms. Chavez said that as it was written it included an assumption that indicated the study was done incorrectly rather than allowing them to come to their own conclusion. Mr. O'Mara said there were advantages/disadvantages in one respect, but it came down to doing the study correctly. Ms. Chavez suggested asking them outright if NMED used the right approach, and if not, what would they use instead and what were the advantages/disadvantages of each. The suggested revision to question #2 that Mr. O'Mara said he was okay with as written was: *Did the NMDOH use the correct approach to calculate prevalence rates in this particular study? Are there advantages or disadvantages to using the results to calculate the annual prevalence rates to compare with the national estimate, which is also an annual rate?*

- Sarah Chavez also recommended changes to question #5 as follows:
  A member of Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water (CRCAW) requested the NM State Health Department to undertake this study and to include 12 census tracts that abut or are near to the Intel plant. Previous anecdotal reports indicated that cases also occurred in Rio Rancho during the study period. And since census tracts in far NW Albuquerque also abut the Intel plant, CRCAW believes that those census tracts should be included. The study only included the two census tracts that comprise Corrales. Do you agree or disagree that adding the 10 additional census tracts is a reasonable request? What do you see as the advantages and/or disadvantages of adding ~~these 10~~ <u>any additional</u> census tracts to the

study? If the prevalence rate is not elevated in Corrales, is there any reason to believe that it would be higher elsewhere? How many census tracts would be too many to study before large population dilutions would occur and mask any potential case cluster?

- Dennis O'Mara said the study report as currently written, simply does not determine if the Corrales rates were elevated and in fact, the study underestimates prevalence in several ways.He said one of the problems is that was that the population base of Corrales was too small. He had asked that the 12 Census tracts be included to increase the population number to about 60,000. No one had looked at Rio Rancho or Northwestern Albuquerque. He wasn't worried about diluting impact by increasing sample size, and that was probably necessary to do to get a statistically significant result.

- Jessie Lawrence said they were running out of time and suggested sending the questions out via email to get agreement on any changes. All agreed.

ACTION ITEM: Jessie Lawrence will circulate the draft of questions with edits to seek agreement via email.

ADJOURN

NEXT MEETING: October 17, 2018, 5:15 to 7 pm, Corrales Senior Center.