

Meeting Summary
Air Management Advisory Group Meeting

Thursday, March 2, 2023

9:00 am

Renee Bashel, DNR	Jeremy Luebke, Geosyntec Consultants
Dan Bell, Alliant Energy	Jason Martin, Foth Infrastructure and Environment
Rob Bermke, Georgia-Pacific	Jim Mertes, WTBA*
David Bittrich, TRC Environmental	Rita Neff, Manitowoc Public Utilities
Phillip Bower, DNR	Todd Palmer, Michael Best & Friedrich LLP*
Noelle Brigham, A.O. Smith Corporation*	Barb Pavliscak, DNR
Megan Corrado, DNR	Nathan Podany, Sokaogon
Natalene Cummings, Forest Co. Potawatomi	Katie Praedel, DNR
Craig Czarnecki, DNR	Maria Redmond, WI Office of Sustainability & Clean Energy
Bryant Esch, Wisconsin Cast Metals Assoc. *	Olivia Salmon, DNR
Don Gallo, Gallo Law LLC	Brenda Sargent, MGE
Ciaran Gallagher, Clean Wisconsin*	Jasmine Sodemann, Gannett Fleming, Inc
Joe Geiger, Essity	Sheri Stack, DNR
Gail Good, DNR	Pat Stevens, Wisconsin Paper Council*
Ashley Gray, DNR	Patti Stickney, Short Elliot Hendrickson Inc.
Erik Gulbranson, Dairyland Power Coop	Troy Stucke, Charter Steel
Bob Greco, WEC Energy Group*	Steve Stretchberry, WEC Energy Group
Rob Harmon, Amcor Flexibles North America	Craig Summerfield, WMC*
Kristin Hart, DNR	John Tadelksi, SCS Engineers
Maria Hill, DNR	Steve Tasch, Trinity Consultants
Joe Hoch, Alliant Energy*	Jamie Thompson, St. Croix Chippewa Indians of WI
Tracey Holloway, UW Madison*	Jason Treutel, DNR
Mark Johnson, EOSS Associates LLC	Ken Yass, Geosyntec
Nathan Kilger, Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa	Jeremiah Yee, DHS
Mike Kolb, WEC Energy Group	
Max Levins, DNR	

*AMSG member

Action Items

Next AMSG Meeting. The next study group meeting will be held on **Thursday, June 1** at 9 a.m.

Meeting Summary

Opening remarks and agenda repair

Program Director Gail Good opened the meeting. Craig Czarnecki ran through meeting procedures. Environmental Management Director Jim Zellmer, and Deputy Director Bart Sponseller were introduced to the group and spoke about their goals for both the division and Air Management.

An Air Management Advisory Group member asked if DNR was building staff to address environmental justice for each program or agency wide. [Julie Majerus \(SP\) is the agency EJ policy coordinator](#). In addition, the division and each program have representatives to provide consistency across the programs.

Follow up – has EPA given detailed guidance to states on what they expect? Response: To date, it has been general information. EPA has committed to share information and collaborate with states. EPA expects greater participation and outreach.

Another member asked if there were any insight on the Wisconsin EJ tool update? Response: Not at this time.

There have been very recent announcements that impact the Air Program including Clean Air Act supplement grants for states and climate pollution reduction planning grants under the Inflation Reduction Act. While the program did not receive Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding, the program was heavily involved in outreach for the Clean School Bus program.

Gail announced several staffing updates at the DNR; they include:

- Secretary Adam Payne
- Jim Zellmer, EM Division Administrator
- Katie Grant, DNR Communications Director
- Max Levins, Air Attorney

Proposed Guidance, rules and legislative update

Proposed/Final DNR Rules

NOx RACT (NR 428) – since the last AMAG meeting, rule drafting and review has been completed and the Economic Impact Assessment (EIA) and Board Order have been prepared. The comment period on EIA is in progress and closes on March 13. The next phase will be public hearings on the rule revisions.

Compliance Demonstration Rule (NR-439) Recordkeeping Rule - Rule drafting is in progress; stakeholder input from listening sessions is being considered. Advisory committee membership has been finalized, and a review of the draft rule is expected in March/April.

Proposed EPA rules/guidance

Since the last AMAG meeting, there were several proposed rules from EPA that the DNR has provided comment on.

- Reconsideration of Fugitive Emissions Rule
- Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Oil and Gas Sector (Methane Rule)
- Regulations on Section 111(d) implementation
- EPA's national enforcement and compliance initiatives for 2024-2027. The primary concern is the de-prioritization of heavy-duty vehicle defeat devices and tampering.

Additional updates to the Lime Manufacturing NESHAP - proposing standards for previously unregulated HAPs including hydrogen chloride, mercury, total hydrocarbons (THCs) as a surrogate for organic hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), and dioxin/furans.

Particulate Matter (PM) NAAQS – DNR is considering comments on this action, this will be discussed later in the meeting.

Start-up Shutdown Malfunction (SSM) SIP Call for Wisconsin and seven other states – this will be discussed later in the meeting.

Finalized EPA rules/guidance

NESHAP – site remediation 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart GGGGG – finalized Dec. 22, 2022

Control of Air Pollution from New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards – finalized Jan. 24, 2023

Air Plan Disapprovals; Interstate Transport of Air Pollution for the 2015 8-Hour ozone NAAQS – finalized Feb. 13, 2023

Wisconsin; Definition of Chemical Process Plants Under State Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Operating Permit Program – finalized Feb. 21, 2023

EPA fugitive emission rule - a member asked what the department thought of the rule and how disruptive it may be to permitted sources? Response: DNR has not implemented the change that occurred in 2008 so the change will not be disruptive. The DNR anticipates rulemaking if this does become a requirement. This should not have an effect on sources and PSD determinations.

PM NAAQS - A member asked about Wisconsin's PM policy, saying it does not model direct emissions of PM2.5. Response: Science behind that is not impacted – for minor source construction permitting, direct emissions from stationary sources is not causing or exacerbating an impact on the NAAQS. Evaluation confirmed the policy is sound.

2023 PM NAAQS Proposed Rule

In 2021, EPA announced it would reconsider the 2020 decision to retain the PM NAAQS without revision. EPA published the proposed revised PM NAAQS rule on January 27. The comment period closes March 28, 2023.

In this action EPA is proposing to update and retain particulate standards.

- EPA is proposing a PM2.5 annual standard range between 9-10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.
- EPA is proposing to retain the PM2.5 24-hour standard as well as the PM10 24-hour standard.

EPA is taking comment on a range of 8-11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the annual PM2.5 standard and a range of 25-35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the 24-hour PM2.5 standard. These comment ranges reflect the full range of the CASAC recommendations.

Initial designations may be based on 2021-2023 design values. Final designations may be timed such that 2022-2024 design values may be considered.

An attendee asked whether the proposed PM NAAQS will result in a change to the PM2.5 strategy memos. DNR responded that the proposed revisions to the NAAQS do not change the science behind PM2.5 formation nor the way direct PM2.5 emissions from stationary sources impact ambient concentrations of PM2.5. DNR reviewed the latest science on PM2.5 as recently as last year and found that the conclusions of the strategy are still sound.

Ethanol SIP

In July 2007, EPA finalized updates to the definition of "chemical processing plant" which had the result of changing the major source threshold for PSD permitting of ethanol production facilities from 100 TPY to 250 TPY. In Aug. 2008, DNR updated state rules to incorporate the exclusion of ethanol production from the definition of chemical processing plants. In Sept. 2008, DNR submitted updated rules to EPA for incorporation into the SIP. Between 2007 and 2009 - NRDC petitioned EPA to reconsider and stay the ethanol rule. Petitions were consolidated and held in abeyance. In 2019 - EPA granted on the NRDC petition in part determining that anti-backsliding provisions had not been adequately addressed in nonattainment areas and denied the remainder of the petition.

In Nov. 2022 EPA proposed to approve Wisconsin's ethanol rule into the SIP. The comment period for this action closed Jan. 3, 2023. No comments were received, and the final approval was published Feb. 21, 2023. The effective date is March 23, 2023.

Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) Dockets

Most of these programs outlined for IRA funding are new and will be informed by comments received on Non-regulatory Dockets that were provided for public comment through Jan 18, 2023. EPA will also be conducting listening sessions where more direction will be provided. This is consistent with its Grant Competition policy.

Eligible applicants vary depending on the earmarked funding but generally include state, local and Tribal Air pollution control agencies, public or nonprofit private agencies, institutions, and organizations, tribes, nonprofit school transportation associations, applicable facilities and eligible contractors.

Climate Pollution Reduction Grants: EPA received \$5 billion to assist states, air pollution control agencies, tribes and local governments in developing and implementing strong, local climate pollution reduction strategies. Eligible entities can apply for planning grants, then for grants to implement plans that have been approved by the EPA.

Funding to Address Air Pollution: EPA received over \$300 million in funding to support the agency's air quality mission by investing in a range of activities that will increase monitoring in and by communities, expand and strengthen national monitoring methods, improve monitoring methods and capacity, make monitoring data more available and useful for communities, and improve air quality in schools.

EPA also received \$50 million to address air pollution at schools with \$12.5 million dedicated to providing technical assistance and the remainder for grants and other activities to monitor and reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) at schools in low-income and disadvantaged communities.

Transportation Programs: EPA received \$4 billion for two new programs to reduce emissions from the transportation sector.

The first program is the Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicle program that will invest \$1 billion to help cover the costs of replacing dirty heavy-duty vehicles with clean alternatives, deploy supporting infrastructure, and/or train and develop the necessary workforce. At least \$400 million must go to nonattainment areas.

The second program will provide \$3 billion in grants to reduce air pollution at ports with at least \$750 million going to nonattainment areas. These funds can be used for a range of activities including the purchase and installation of zero-emission port equipment and technology, support with associated costs for planning and permitting, and developing qualified climate action plans.

Methane Emissions Reductions: Includes \$1.55 billion to reduce methane emissions through financial assistance (grants, rebates, contracts, loans, and other activities) and technical assistance as well as to implement a federally required waste emissions charge. The grant program specifies that IRA allocates

at least \$700 million for methane mitigation or activities at marginal conventional wells.

It also requires EPA to implement a waste emission charge on methane from applicable facilities in the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program petroleum and natural gas systems source category that emit over 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ and that exceed specified waste emissions thresholds beginning in 2024. The waste emissions charge fee starts at \$900 and increases to \$1,500 per metric ton.

DNR commented on the design and implementation of IRA grant programs. High level comments were developed on four dockets:

- EPA should engage with state co-regulators on more specific aspects of programs throughout development process.
- EPA should consider the specific needs of this region (nonattainment)
- EPA should ensure that state agencies receive adequate funding to facilitate IRA programs

Fall Unified Agenda

Ozone and PM_{2.5}

EPA has several rule proposals in the agenda that will directly impact ozone and PM_{2.5} criteria pollutants.

- Last year EPA proposed a federal implementation plan (FIP) for ozone transport. EPA is under court-ordered consent decree to sign a final action by March 15, 2023.
- The proposed PM NAAQS rule came out in January which was later than EPA's original agenda listed; Final is listed in the agenda for August 2023.
- Reconsideration of the ozone NAAQS is on the agenda to be proposed in April of this year. EPA recently released an updated policy assessment that continues to recommend that the current standard of 70 ppb be retained.

Section 111

There are several greenhouse gas related activities that the DNR is expecting to propose and/or finalize in the next year. Implementing regulations that apply to state plan development for all 111(d) rules were proposed in February. Because these regulations apply to other 111 rules, EPA indicated it intends to finalize these general regulations before other 111 (d) proposals on slide 20.

- Oil and Gas NSPS/Emissions Guidelines supplemental action was proposed in December; Program commented on this as well as the original action.
- In April 2023, the department expects proposals for 111(b) and (d) for new and existing fossil fuel power plants. These new rules will take into account the recent Supreme Court decision, meaning that the provisions will likely reflect inside the fence line requirements similar to the ACE rule vs. outside the fence line approaches utilized in the Clean Power Plan.

Mobile Sources

There are several planned actions related to mobile sources in the unified agenda.

- Multiple Midwest Governor's including Wisconsin's requested removal of the E10 ethanol 1 psi waiver to allow for better accessibility for E15 fuels. EPA signed a proposed approval of this request for eight states including Wisconsin on 2/27/23.
- Additional proposals on light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicle categories expected from EPA and DOT.
 - These continue to be of interest to Wisconsin due to the share of ozone attributed to mobile sources in the state's nonattainment areas

Permitting and Compliance

There are several items related to permitting and compliance, including:

- Reconsideration of Fugitive Emissions Rule: PSD and NNSR
- Reclassification of Major Sources to Area Sources – Section 112
- Project Emissions Accounting – PSD and NNSR Revisions to Minor NSR Program Requirements for SIPs
- State Implementation Plans: SSM Revisions

Start-up Shutdown Malfunction

Kristin provided a brief history on start-up shutdown malfunction.

On Feb. 23, 2023, EPA published its latest SIP call which proposes to reinstate previous SIP calls for North Carolina, Texas and Iowa and made a new finding for eight state and local air pollution control agencies including Wisconsin.

Affected Wis. Adm. Codes:

- **S. NR 431.05** - exceptions for opacity limits
 - **Section NR 431.05 (1)**: allows up to 80% opacity for 6 minutes in any one hour. Combustion equipment may not be cleaned nor a fire started more than 3 times per day
 - **Section NR 431.05 (2)**: Emissions may exceed number 1 of the Ringlemann chart or 20% opacity for stated periods of time, as permitted by the department, for such purpose as an operating test, use of emergency equipment, or other good cause, provided no hazard or unsafe condition arises.
- **S. NR 436.03 (2)** - Emissions in excess of the emission limitations set in chs. NR 400 to 499 may be allowed in the following circumstances
 - **Section NR 436.03 (2) (a)**: When an approved program or plan with a time schedule for correction has been undertaken and correction is being pursued with diligence

- **Section NR 436.03 (2) (b):** When emissions in excess of the limits are temporary and due to scheduled maintenance, startup or shutdown of operations carried out in accord with a plan and schedule approved by the department.
- **Section NR 436.03 (2) (c):** The use of emergency or reserve equipment needed for meeting of high peak loads, testing of the equipment or other uses approved by the department. Such equipment must be specified in writing as emergency or reserve equipment by the department. Upon startup of this equipment notification must be given to the department which may or may not give approval for continued equipment use.

While EPA found that emission limitations must be met at all times, EPA does acknowledge that startup, shutdown and malfunctions may result in higher emissions and provides guidance on setting alternative emission limits for periods of startup and shutdown.

Remedies to Wisconsin's rules would need to meet these criteria in order to be federally approvable.

To develop a strategy for remedying the SIP call, the program has been reviewing how other states have remedied SSM provisions in response to the 2015 SOP call.

After a brief question and answer period, DNR noted a plan to hold a series of listening sessions at a later date.

Emissions Inventory (EI) Updates

As of March 1 (deadline for the Emissions inventory season), 1,562 FIDs have been submitted, 638 have certified, and 213 submitted extensions to March 15. Previously, EI certifications were not submitted until after April 1. Now they can be completed within minutes of submitting the EI. EI Submittal Extensions were not consistently tracked statewide previously, and now they are automatically approved and tracked in DNR's system. All appears to be working well with the Air Reporting System (ARS) Improvements and feedback received to date has been positive. Please direct any feedback on ARS to either <mailto:DNRAMEmissionsInventory@wisconsin.gov> or the facility's assigned compliance engineer.

Updates have also been made to the Historical Air Emissions webpage, including:

- The addition of 2021 EI data
- [Wisconsin EPH Tracker](#)
 - DHS has mapped EI data for "Toxic Air Emissions".
 - DHS is working to update its Tracker to include criteria pollutants.

Maria shared an example of the data included in the DHS EPH Tracker. Pollutants are listed in a dropdown under "Choose a Topic". The data can be viewed in pounds or tons by pollutant, by year, by county, and is exportable to Excel from this ["by county" page](#), listing individual facilities. The Category "Toxic Air Emissions" will be re-named "Air Emissions" because this tracker will have criteria pollutants added to it in the near future.

The FAQ on the EI webpage has also been updated to address questions received during the Dec. 8, 2022 ARS Improvements webinar.

Updates from the Emissions Reporting Rule (NR 438) were incorporated into the process and have not received any negative feedback so far.

Expanding E-Services

There is a new E-payment option for the Refrigerant Recovery Program. Registration can be renewed and paid online through the Environmental Licensing and Certification Renewal Portal.

An E-payment option for the Asbestos Notification Program has also been added. Notification and fees for demolition and/or renovation can be submitted and paid online.

Environmental Justice (EJ) Update

On December 22, 2022, EPA released “[Principles for Addressing Environmental Justice in Air Permitting](#)” These 8 principles are described by EPA as an interim operating framework for identifying, analyzing, and addressing EJ concerns in the context of Clean Air Act permitting. The Principles supplement other EJ tools provided by EPA:

- [EPA Legal Tools to Advance Environmental Justice](#)
- [Interim Environmental Justice and Civil Rights in Permitting Frequently Asked Questions](#)

EPA’s 8 Rules for addressing EJ

1. Identify communities with potential environmental justice concerns
2. Engage early in the permitting process to promote meaningful participation and fair treatment
3. Enhance public involvement throughout the permitting process
4. Conduct a “fit for purpose” environmental justice analysis
5. Minimize and mitigate disproportionately high and adverse effects associated with the permit action to promote fair treatment
6. Provide federal support throughout the air permitting process
7. Enhance transparency throughout the air permitting process
8. Build capacity to enhance the consideration of environmental justice in the air permitting process

“Cumulative impacts” refers to the total burden – positive, neutral, or negative – from chemical and non-chemical stressors and their interactions that affect the health, well-being, and quality of life of an individual, community, or population at a given point in time or over a period of time. Cumulative impacts include:

- Contemporary and past exposures

- Direct and indirect health effects

Cumulative Impacts provide a measure of a community's ability to withstand or recover from additional exposures under consideration. EPA is working on additional guidance on cumulative impacts that may be made available later this year.

The Air Management Program is working to address EJ in air permitting. High level efforts include:

- Working with DNR's new Environmental Justice policy advisor
- Assuring consistency within the Environmental Division and Agency
- Collaborating with DNR's Office of Communication for website updates, development of materials in other formats and languages, and translation services for documents and hearings

Technical efforts include:

- Initially focusing on the construction permitting process
- Assuring processes provide for using appropriate tools to identify communities of concern
- Updating processes to provide enhanced public involvement and transparency
- Understanding how to assess cumulative impacts and disproportionate impacts
- Determining legal authority for including requirements to mitigate cumulative impacts

The program will continue to share information with AMAG as it becomes available.

Questions

An AMAG member expressed concern regarding if EPA is truly partnering with state agencies. Guidance does not have the clarity of rule-making. They suggested the department may need to proceed with rule-making to implement new processes. Response: Clarified the Department is not reassigning staff for this topic, but working with staff in their roles. DNR has been meeting with EPA Region 5 to discuss meaningful engagement.

Member Updates

Todd Palmer (Michael Best & Friedrich)

Salt Lake City nonattainment issues, Utah retained the firm to help obtain potential reduction opportunities, mobile reduction systems, MERC program in Salt Lake City area to convert offsets to credits. Todd offered to provide information to Wisconsin. Also, Todd will continue to speak on this topic and has offered to speak in Wisconsin.

Tracy Holloway (UW Madison)

NASA Team (how satellite data can be applied to air quality monitoring) is meeting in St. Louis in April. If interest, there is some travel support on the [website](#) and meeting is free to attend. There was also a meeting in Salt Lake City in October. All panels from the meeting were recorded (including a joint session with NACAA) and online here: <https://haqast.org/haqast-wisconsin/>

Currently, Tracey is working with students on source apportionment on PM2.5 in Madison ([website](#) See figure 1 for the distribution of source). Transportation is the largest contribution in Madison.

Ciaran Gallagher (Clean Wisconsin)

Clean Wisconsin submitted comments on PM2.5 concentrations.

Ozone topics

Ozone monitoring season began March 1 at the Kenosha County monitors. It will begin April 1 statewide. Enhanced ozone monitoring (EOM) efforts will begin May 1. EOM is required in the Sheboygan and the Milwaukee Ozone Non-Attainment areas. EOM is state-directed and approved by EPA in the annual monitoring network plan. Annual decisions made about EOM take policy implications and resources into account. Some EOM data has already been utilized in models that inform policy development.

Preliminary monitoring data for the 2023 ozone season show that three monitors are likely to continue to monitor nonattainment for the 2015 ozone standard including the Chiwaukee, Racine, and Sheboygan Kohler Andre sites.

An update on the [Transport State Implementation Plan \(SIP\) disapproval and Federal Implementation Plan \(FIP\) proposal](#) was provided.

The Clean Air Act requires states that significantly contribute to ozone nonattainment or maintenance in another state address these contributions by reducing emissions (the “good neighbor” provision). On January 31, 2023, EPA took final action on 19 state transport SIPs for the 2015 Ozone NAAQS, including Wisconsin's SIP. EPA finalized a partial approval and partial disapproval of Wisconsin's SIP. This means that Wisconsin will be subject to the FIP.

On February 28, 2022, EPA proposed a FIP to address ozone transport under the good neighbor obligations for the 2015 ozone NAAQS for 26 states, including Wisconsin. EPA is under court ordered consent decree to finalize the Transport FIP by March 15, 2023.

Wisconsin has three 2015 ozone NAAQS nonattainment areas. This includes parts of Kenosha and Sheboygan counties, and much of the 5-county Milwaukee area. Based on EPA’s proposed FIP modeling, other states contribute between 42-48% to the ozone in Wisconsin’s nonattainment areas. Wisconsin cannot meet upcoming 2015 ozone NAAQS attainment dates without additional, significant emissions reductions in upwind states.

The transport SIP disapprovals included some of EPA's updated modeling data that will be used to support the transport SIP. The modeling uses the more recent 2019 industrial point source inventory as a starting point. It also reflects delayed retirement plans for Columbia, Edgewater and the South Oak Creek power plants.

The Non-EGU emissions reduction approach in the proposal sets NOx emissions standards starting in 2026 for certain emissions units in identified industries:

- Reciprocating internal combustion engines (>1,000 hp) in Pipeline Transportation of Natural Gas.
- Kilns (>100 tpy PTE) in Cement and Cement Product Manufacturing
- Boilers, furnaces and preheaters (>100 tpy PTE) in Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing
- Furnaces (>100 tpy PTE) in Glass and Glass Product Manufacturing
- High-emitting, large boilers (>100 mmBtu/hr) in Basic Chemical Manufacturing, Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing, and Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard Mills

When the final rule is made available, Air Management will be interested in understanding how EPA addressed:

- Reductions at Wisconsin monitoring sites anticipated to result from the transport FIP
- EGU allocations
- Applicability of rule to different types of sources
- Flexibilities such as a trading program or how to treat units that are already well controlled or have actual emissions considerably less than potential to emit

Clean Air Month Preview

Every May Air Management celebrates Clean Air Month to highlight successes of the program and raise awareness on the importance of air quality. While it's still about 2 months away, the program already has some great items lined up.

Katie and Samm Posnanski from the program's monitoring section will be taking part in a Milwaukee Air Walk at Pulaski park. The event is being organized by 16th street Community Health Center and Marquette University. The event will engage participants in a dialogue about the surrounding neighbourhood—with an emphasis on the impacts of industrialization, air quality, and public health, and what attendees can do to help create better air quality.

The following week, Craig Czarnecki and a few others from Air Management will have a table at the [OutWiGo Green](#) event at the Kettle Moraine Southern Unit. The program will have a prize wheel and will be handing out pencil cases and coloring books to kids.

Gail Good was interviewed for an air quality article which will be featured in this Springs Natural Resources Magazine. The article touches on the health impacts of PM2.5 and ozone, while also

highlighting some great projects and research going on to better understand these pollutants.

Air Management will send out a news release at the beginning of the month, and will have a series of social media posts going out throughout the month as well.

The annual Air, Air Everywhere poetry contest gets underway March 14. Parents and teachers can lead students through activities from the [Air, Air Everywhere Teacher's Activity Guide](#), which aims to teach third, fourth and fifth grade students about air quality and the importance of clean air. After going through the activity guide, students use what they learned to create and then submit original poems and riddles. Three winning poems will be chosen near the end of the month and their work will be featured on the DNR website and social media.

AMAG Membership

The program has been evaluating AMAG membership and has updated the group charter. The [updated charter](#) is available on the AMAG webpage. To ensure representation and different perspectives, membership was expanded and will continue to do so as needs arise.

As part of the AMAG evaluation, Pat Stevens was named the first member co-chair. With member input, the co-chair role will be developed. Initially, Pat Stevens will be involved with agenda development and representation of the members.

The next AMAG meeting is scheduled for June 1.