

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council  
Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting  
July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time  
Virtual Via Zoom**

**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind  
Energy Project Subcommittee  
Members:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Interest Represented/Affiliation</b>
<b>Present:</b>		
Leon Smith		Federal Grazing
Scott Nichols		Dispersed Recreation
Dan Sakura		Japanese-American Community
Roy Prescott		BLM livestock grazing permittee
Ted MacNeil		Magic Valley ATV Riders
George Lynch		Idaho Governor’s Office of Energy and Mineral Resources
Garret Visser		Idaho Wildlife Federation
Ben Crouch		Jerome County Commissioners
Wayne Schenk		Minidoka County Commissioners
Rebecca Wood		Lincoln County Commissioners
Shauna Robinson		Historic Preservation
Brenda Pace		Archaeological and Historic Interests
<b>Absent:</b>		
Chad Colter		Tribal Interests
Jack Johnson		Twin Falls County Commissioners

**BLM Staff:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Office</b>
Mike Courtney	District Manager	Twin Falls District Office
Codie Martin	Field Manager	Shoshone Field Office
Kasey Prestwich	Project Manager	Shoshone Field Office
Jennifer Jones	Deputy State Director, Communications	Idaho State Office
Hannah Cain	Public Affairs Specialist	Idaho State Office
Julie Clark	Public Affairs Specialist (Detailed)	Idaho State Office

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council  
Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting  
July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time  
Virtual Via Zoom**

2

**Meeting Minutes**

**Agenda Item:** Welcome

**Presenters:** Mike Courtney, District Manager, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Twin Falls District and Designated Federal Official (DFO) for the BLM Idaho Resource Advisory Council Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee (Subcommittee); Leon Smith, Member, BLM Idaho Resource Advisory Council/Chair, Subcommittee; Scott Nichols, Chair, BLM Idaho Resource Advisory Council/Vice-Chair, Subcommittee.

Mike Courtney welcomed Subcommittee members, members of the public, and other participants to the second meeting of the Subcommittee and provided a recap of the June 15 field tour. Leon Smith was not able to provide opening remarks due to technical difficulties with the virtual meeting. Scott Nichols thanked those who participated in the June 15 field tour and those who are participating in the July 7 meeting and highlighted the importance of the Subcommittee's work to help inform a Resource Advisory Council recommendation to the BLM on the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project.

**Agenda Item:** Agenda Review and Housekeeping

**Presenter:** Jennifer Jones, Deputy State Director, Communications, BLM Idaho State Office  
Jones reminded participants that the opportunity to ask questions and make comments to presenters is reserved for Subcommittee members and that the opportunity for members of the public to speak is during the public comment period. She asked Subcommittee members to introduce themselves, providing their names, place where they reside, and the interests/communities that they are representing on the Subcommittee. Jones reviewed the agenda and indicated that some timeframes may need to be adjusted but that the timeframe for the public comment period would need to remain from 4:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. as published in the Federal Register and publicized through the news media and other avenues.

**Agenda Item:** BLM National Environmental Policy Act Process To-Date

**Presenter:** Kasey Prestwich, Project Manager, BLM Shoshone Field Office

Prestwich provided an overview of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process that the BLM has been conducting to analyze the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy project. This included information about what NEPA is, the role of NEPA in the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy project, and the purpose of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Prestwich discussed the steps that BLM has taken through the NEPA process so far, including preliminary steps (conducted internal scoping, established cooperating agencies, began gathering data, provided initial review and feedback on the proposed action); publishing a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS in August 2021; conducting public scoping; developing issues to be analyzed; and developing alternatives. He outlined the coordination and internal review work that BLM is currently conducting in preparation to release the Draft EIS this fall. Prestwich also discussed the steps that BLM will take after the Draft EIS is released, including a public comment period and publication of a Final EIS and Record of Decision.

Subcommittee members expressed concerns regarding the timing of release of the Draft EIS and conflicts with the holidays. Prestwich responded to questions from Subcommittee members regarding the availability of studies on the impact of wind energy projects on the health nearby residents; and how the

2

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council**  
**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting**  
**July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time**  
**Virtual Via Zoom**

proposed project conforms with the Monument Resource Management Plan (as amended).

**Agenda Item: National Renewable Energy Lab Role in Environmental Impact Statement Development Process**

**Presenter:** Owen Roberts, Field Engineer and Researcher, National Renewable Energy Lab

Roberts explained that the National Renewable Energy Lab is funded by the Department of Energy and has been providing technical expertise to the Shoshone Field Office on the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy project. He outlined the requirements for wind energy projects, from the developer's perspective, i.e., land, permitting, wind resource, power purchaser, etc. and how these determine the layout, technology, cost, and profit of viable projects. Roberts discussed how the wind resource, specifically the average annual wind speed, varies over terrain in the Lava Ridge area and how that can impact energy production and the viability of the proposed project. He also talked about the trend that is occurring in the wind energy industry to higher capacity, taller turbines. Roberts highlighted factors driving demand for wind energy, such as the low cost of generation, renewable electricity goals, and coal power plant retirements. Capacity expansion modeling that the National Renewable Energy Lab has done indicates that there is a significant amount of wind generation capacity in the western U.S. that could be developed to help cost-effectively meet the nation's energy needs by 2050.

Roberts responded to questions from Subcommittee members about the impact of production tax credits as drivers of wind energy projects, wind resources in Idaho compared to other western states, wind power purchase agreement prices in different states, and turbine height.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Native American Tribes**

**Presenter:** Carolyn Smith, Cultural Resources Coordinator and Member, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes

Carolyn provided an overview of the history of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes and how different bands historically moved throughout southeast Idaho and neighboring states seeking resources, trading, and participating in tribal and inter-tribal gatherings. She discussed how bands used the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project area as a corridor to move from north to south and for hunting wildlife, gathering of plants, and storage of food and caches where caves were found. Stories are important that were passed down to families, such as one regarding hunting of large rabbits in this area. Tribal families still go hunt in the area for large groundhogs. The Tribes recently took a group of elders on a field trip to the area, including Wilson Butte cave. This cave is very meaningful to the elders due to the stories that have been passed down to them. They were very adamant that wind turbines should not be placed near and disturb this sacred location. However, this is not the only location within the proposed project area that is inappropriate for wind turbines, from the Tribes' perspective as it is considered a traditional cultural property and a sacred resource. Tribal members continue to use different areas on a seasonal basis today. Since people don't see Tribes there today, they think they were never there. Projects such as the one that is currently being proposed threaten to remove the Tribes' presence from the landscape. The Section 106 surveys and process for determining a site's eligibility can be problematic due to lack of evidence or artifacts, which in many cases have been removed, and the fact that the process doesn't give enough weight to Tribal stories or knowledge. The landscape, and the animals and wildlife it supports, is important to the Tribes, which are spiritually connected to it. Construction within landscapes present a barrier to that. The Tribes are particularly concerned about the potential impacts of wind turbines on bird injuries and mortality, particularly eagles, which are spiritually very significant.

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council**  
**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting**  
**July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time**  
**Virtual Via Zoom**

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Japanese-American Community**

**Presenters:** Robyn Achilles, Executive Director, Friends of Minidoka; Teiko Saito, Minidoka Survivor; Wendy Tokuda, Minidoka Descendant; Lisa Shiosaki Olsen, Idaho Falls Japanese American Citizens League

Robyn Achilles informed Subcommittee members that Friends of Minidoka is the philanthropic, non-profit partner for the Minidoka National Historic site. Their mission is to preserve, protect, and educate about the lessons and legacy of the mass incarceration of 120,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II, including 13,000 men, women, and children from Alaska, Oregon, and Washington who were incarcerated at Minidoka from 1942-1945. She explained how the pain, trauma, and shame of not being seen as American lives on in survivors and their descendants and how Asian-Americans continue to be targeted as not being part of the fabric of America. The Friends of Minidoka request that the Lava Ridge Subcommittee recommend that the BLM pause all actions related to the project and commence a holistic public process to revise the Monument Resource Management Plan before advancing further with the Environmental Impact Statement. The organization believes that the BLM should not use a 37-year old Resource Management Plan to permit a project of this scale and scope. By pausing, the BLM can explore responsible development of low conflict renewable energy while protecting and preserving the visual, cultural, and viewshed resources of the Minidoka Relocation Center, Minidoka National Historic Site, and other important public use values. If the BLM is unwilling to do this, the Friends of Minidoka believe that the agency should add another alternative to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that would adopt administrative protections on lands not permitted for the wind project. The Friends of Minidoka is submitting a letter with these requests signed by 60 organizations to the BLM.

Teiko Saito, in remarks titled “My Birthplace: An American Concentration Camp,” explained that she is one of the few remaining survivors of the Minidoka Internment Camp. She was born in the camp in 1943 and her mother died in the camp when Teiko was only one year old. Since that is the place where her mother spent the last two years of her life, Teiko considers all of the historic footprint and viewshed of Minidoka to be a sacred and hallowed ground. She has made two pilgrimages there and considers the isolation and desolation of the Minidoka landscape as very important to foster a spiritual and emotional connection to the site. The proposed Lava Ridge wind energy project would change that forever for survivors and descendants as some of the turbines would be built within the historic footprint of Minidoka and more than 300 of them would be permanently visible within the viewshed from the Minidoka Visitors Center. Teiko urges the Subcommittee to make three recommendations: 1) The Monument Resource Management Plan is out of date and does not recognize Minidoka’s National Park status as a historic site, the Subcommittee should recommend that it be updated expeditiously; 2) The Subcommittee should recommend to BLM to develop another more protective alternative that would minimize Lava Ridge’s adverse impacts on Minidoka to the maximum extent possible; and 3) Since Lava Ridge is the second proposed energy project to threaten Minidoka in 13 years, the time has come for BLM to adopt some kind of cultural and historic resource land use designation that will protect the viewshed of Minidoka for decades to come. Teiko stated that she strongly supports low conflict, “smart from the start” renewable energy projects, but does not consider Lava Ridge to be such a project.

Wendy Tokuda, delivered remarks titled “Minidoka in My Bones.” Her parents met in the Minidoka camp and she considers it a sacred place. Wendy’s father operated a drugstore in Seattle, which he lost when he

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council**  
**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting**  
**July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time**  
**Virtual Via Zoom**

was relocated to Minidoka. Her mother was a college student when she was relocated and was never able to finish college. Wendy's mother elected to return to Minidoka to have her first child due to discrimination that Japanese Americans were experiencing in Chicago where she was living after she was released. She referred to Minidoka as being located "in the middle of nowhere." The anxiety, humiliation, shame, that survivors experienced created intergenerational trauma experienced by descendants as well. It is important that Minidoka be preserved and that visitors there can feel the desolation and understand the reason why Japanese Americans were moved to that remote spot, which was so they could not commit espionage. She does not want it to become a postage stamp memorial dwarfed by the sight of giant turbines.

Lisa Shiosaki Olsen delivered remarks titled "My Uncle Hero." Lisa explained how her affiliation with Minidoka began when her father and uncle became involved with efforts to recognize Minidoka on the National Registry. Her father and uncles served in the U.S. military in a combat unit even though the family lost everything after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. Her uncle, Hero Shiosaki, became a driving force behind recognizing Minidoka and preserving the sanctity and sacredness of it while her father worked behind the scenes to help. It is important to preserve the past and protect the future because many Idahoans and Americans don't know the story of Japanese American incarceration. If the Lava Ridge project is built, future generations will not have the opportunity to experience the bleakness and desolation or find healing in the quiet surrounding Minidoka as it was during World War II.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Livestock Grazing Permittees**

**Presenter:** John Arkoosh, BLM Livestock Grazing Permittee

John Arkoosh informed the Subcommittee that his family has been grazing livestock on the Star Lake Allotment within the proposed project area since the 1930s. He stated that he represents a group of ranchers that graze livestock in the Star Lake allotment that includes James Richie, Hazelton; Hubert Shaw, Dietrich; Kevin Gergen, Hazelton; David Oneida, Jerome; Brian McKay, Jerome; Justin Posey, Jerome; and John and Bill Arkoosh (John's father), Gooding. Arkoosh noted that Roy Prescott, a Subcommittee member who also grazes livestock in the Star Lake allotment, is not part of this group. He discussed concerns the group of livestock permittees that he represents have about potential impacts of the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy project. These include construction of 380 new miles of road and 89 new miles of fencing. This would split 8 existing livestock grazing pastures into 18 new pastures, isolate water systems, and create barriers for livestock and make them difficult to manage. Arkoosh stated that the group is also concerned about the potential impacts of dust generated by traffic, which is projected at 2,200 vehicles per day, on livestock health as well as collisions between livestock and vehicles. He said that the group is also concerned about the potential during construction for damage to water systems, loss of forage, and unreliable water. Arkoosh stated that Magic Valley Energy has stated they will provide livestock grazing permittees with alternate forage but has not identified specific locations. He said that even if alternate forage is available, the group is concerned about potential impacts on moving livestock to new areas. Arkoosh stated that the group is also concerned about the potential impacts of livestock grazing in the project area once construction is complete and operations begin as well as the potential impacts on wildfire suppression, including an increase in human caused wildfires and loss of aerial firefighting capability.

Arkoosh responded to Subcommittee member questions regarding the proposal to fence roads, replacement forage, and impacts of taking land out of production on inflation.

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council  
Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting  
July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time  
Virtual Via Zoom**

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Wildlife**

**Presenter:** Frank Edelmann, Chief, Technical Services Bureau, Idaho Department of Fish and Game  
Edelmann informed the Subcommittee that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game has been providing technical assistance to the BLM and Magic Valley Energy, is a cooperating agency on the Environmental Impact Statement, and also works closely with the Idaho Governor's Offices of Species Conservation and Energy and Mineral Resources. He provided an overview of the issues that Idaho Department of Fish and Game is focusing on while providing technical assistance. These include potential disturbance, displacement, and habitat loss for sage-grouse, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and birds and bats. Edelmann stated that Idaho Department of Fish and Game is also concerned about potential impacts of the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy project on public access and hunting for mule deer, pronghorn antelope, elk, upland game birds, and small game. He discussed that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game has participated in identifying potential options to avoid, minimize, or mitigate potential wildlife impacts in close coordination with the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, such as Best Management Practices, compensatory mitigation, and operational measures. Edelmann stated that the Idaho Department of Fish and Game is attempting to gather more site specific data and information about potential project effects on mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and sage-grouse, through studies using GPS radiotelemetry.

Edelmann responded to questions from Subcommittee members regarding bird mortality, aerial surveys of the project area, availability of long term population estimates, hibernating bat populations, availability of food and water for wildlife, availability of studies on the impacts of wildlife from energy projects in other states, and potential depredation claims.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Outdoor Recreation**

**Presenter:** Carol MacNeil, Magic Valley ATV Riders

Carol MacNeil stated that the Magic Valley ATV Riders has over 185 members in the Magic Valley and that the focus of the organization is to promote, enjoy and protect off highway vehicle use on rangelands. The group completes projects that help protect the natural beauty of the area and has an interest in protecting natural outdoor recreation areas. The Magic Valley ATV Riders are opposed to the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project due to the potential impacts on wildlife, vegetation, and water, and the lack of benefits to Idaho. The Magic Valley ATV Riders supported the 2010 China Mountain wind energy project because they were told their use of the area would not change and it is now restricted. They believe that the proposed Lava Ridge wind energy project would change the project area from multiple use to single use. The Magic Valley ATV Riders also believe that the potential loss of revenue from tourism should be taken into consideration as well as the revenue that the proposed project would generate.

MacNeil responded to questions from Subcommittee members regarding the specific concerns of the Magic Valley ATV Riders.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: County Commissioners**

**Presenters:** Wayne Schenk, County Commissioner, Minidoka County; Ben Crouch, County Commissioner, Jerome County; Rebecca Wood, County Commissioner, Lincoln County.

The County Commissioners stated that their comments reflected their perspectives as individual County

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council**  
**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting**  
**July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time**  
**Virtual Via Zoom**

Commissioners and should not be considered to be the positions of their County Boards of Commissioners. Commissioner Schenk stated that most of the comments that he has received regarding the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project have been from people who live, hunt, graze, or recreate in the area. Virtually all are opposed to the proposed project, their concerns regard virtually all aspects of it, and they don't believe they can be addressed through mitigation. Specific concerns have been expressed regarding Magic Valley Energy's Memorandums of Understanding with Highway Districts and livestock grazing permittees being general and lacking specifics. Commissioner Schenk stated that Minidoka County would receive a significant amount of revenue if the proposed project is constructed.

Commissioner Crouch stated that he has received many comments and so far all of them have been in opposition to the proposed project. Concerns that have been expressed include potential impacts to aviation operations and safety, water, roads and traffic, wildlife, livestock grazing, hunting and other types of outdoor recreation, and the viewshed. There doesn't appear to be any community buy-in and local residents believe they will bear the costs and impacts of the proposed project without receiving any benefits from it.

Commissioner Wood stated that the Lincoln County Commissioners have done their due diligence and provided a significant amount of input to the BLM for use in developing the Environmental Impact Statement. She said that most of the comments that she has received about the proposed project have been negative but that she has also heard from a significant number of individuals who support the proposed project due to the revenue it would generate for the County taxing districts and the county as a whole and the renewable energy it would generate.

BLM leadership and staff responded to questions from Subcommittee members regarding Magic Valley Energy's decommissioning plan and the impact of any forthcoming County Commission resolutions on the proposed project.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Roads**

**Presenter:** Justin Warr, Superintendent, Minidoka County Highway District

Justin Warr stated that the Minidoka County Highway District has several concerns regarding the potential impacts of the proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project. These include the potential for the cost of maintaining roads that may be impacted to far exceed the revenue the Highway District would receive; language in the agreement that Magic Valley Energy has proposed to sign with the Highway District that would make it difficult to hold the company responsible for road damages and repairs. These issues could cause Highway District taxpayers to bear the costs of maintaining roads impacted by the proposed project. Subcommittee member and Lincoln County Commissioner Rebecca Wood stated that some of the Lincoln County Highway Districts have expressed similar concerns. Warr and BLM staff responded to questions from Subcommittee members regarding snow removal within the proposed project area, potential types of road damage, and availability of aggregate resource materials.

**Agenda Item: Stakeholder Perspectives: Water**

Jennifer Jones informed the Subcommittee that Idaho Department of Water Resources staff were not available to present during this meeting and that they will be requested to present during the next Subcommittee meeting. Scott Nichols stated that his understanding was that Magic Valley Energy would have to find a water right that was available to be sold, transferred, or used for construction of the proposed

**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council  
Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting  
July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time  
Virtual Via Zoom**

project and that the 150 acre feet of water that would be required equated to an 80-acre parcel of irrigated farmland.

**Agenda Item: Approve Minutes of June 15 Field Tour**

Jennifer Jones stated that the minutes of the June 15 Field Tour will need to be approved by both the BLM Idaho Resource Advisory Council and the Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee since it was a joint meeting. Wayne Schenk made a motion to approve the minutes of the June 15 Field Tour, Garret Visser seconded it. The motion passed unanimously.

**Agenda Item: Identify Topics for Future Subcommittee Meetings**

Jennifer Jones requested Subcommittee members to identify potential topics for future meetings. Subcommittee members expressed a desire to hear about how regional energy markets work; potential impacts of the proposed project on water, migratory birds, bats and their hibernacula, aviation, and emergency communication channels; programmatic approaches to renewable energy; nuclear power; tax credits that Magic Valley Energy will receive for the proposed project; Magic Valley Energy's decommissioning plan; status of the Monument Resource Management Plan; views of Idaho power or local electricity coops on the proposed project and/or renewable energy in general; overview of and update on National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 Consultation Process; and Tribal consultation and involvement in the Environmental Impact Statement process. Leon Smith expressed a desire for each Subcommittee member to prepare a written document of no more than one page and to deliver a 5 to 7 minute presentation summarizing their thoughts, questions, comments, concerns, and positions on the proposed project. Jones thanked Subcommittee members for their input and stated that BLM leadership and staff would work with Leon Smith and Scott Nichols to determine topics and develop agendas for future Subcommittee meetings.

**Agenda Item: Public Comment Period**

Eight members of the public provided comments to the Subcommittee: John Robison, Public Lands Director, Idaho Conservation League; Joan Hurlock; Diana Nielson; Seth Blick; Ray Hoem; Mary Abo; Addie Faust, Idaho State Department of Agriculture; and Lyle Johnstone. Robison stated that the Idaho Conservation League is reserving judgment on the proposed project until the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is released, but recommends that the BLM take a programmatic approach to renewable energy development in southern Idaho. Hoem stated that Idaho receives electricity from elsewhere in the U.S. so the fact that the power that would be generated by the proposed project would be going out of state shouldn't be an issue and emphasized the need for the BLM to review the proposed project closely and in relation to other proposed renewable energy projects. All others who provided comments expressed a variety of concerns about the proposed project. These included potential impacts of construction of the proposed project on local labor and housing markets and the availability of building materials; lack of data about potential impacts of the proposed project on wildlife; reclamation of the proposed project; potential impacts of any future sale of the company proposing the project; disposal of oil that would be used during construction and operation of the proposed project; potential impacts on water rights, supply, and recharge; consistency of the proposed project with the BLM's mission; the age of the Monument Resource Management Plan; potential impacts of construction of the proposed project on livestock grazing permittees, including lack of details on alternate forage, resource damage on alternate allotments that may not be ready for additional use, and fuel load increase in vacated or reduced allotments; and reliability of



**Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Idaho Resource Advisory Council**  
**Proposed Lava Ridge Wind Energy Project Subcommittee Meeting**  
**July 7, 2022, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time**  
**Virtual Via Zoom**

the wind resource in southern Idaho. Detailed notes of individual comments were captured and provided to the BLM Project Manager.

**Agenda Item: Next Steps**

**Presenters:** Leon Smith, Scott Nichols, Jennifer Jones

Mike Courtney thanked the presenters for delivering powerful and compelling presentations, Subcommittee members for their high level of engagement and questions, and members of the public for observing the meeting and making thoughtful remarks during the public comment period. Jones reminded participants that the next Subcommittee meetings are scheduled to be held virtually on Thursday, August 25 and Thursday, September 22 and that agendas and Zoom registration information will be available 30 days in advance of each meeting on the Subcommittee website. She also explained that BLM staff will be working on a revised timeline for Subcommittee meetings given that the Draft Environmental Impact Statement is now expected to be released in the fall.

**Agenda Item: Adjourn**

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 p.m. Mountain Daylight Time.