



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALLIANCE OF PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS

Monthly Update

www.scap1.org

April 2009

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Upcoming Meetings

Air Quality

Tuesday, April 7, 2009
10:00-12:00 noon, at LACSD.

Biosolids

Thursday, April 16, 2009
9:00-11:00 am, Inland Empire
Regional Composting Facility,
Rancho Cucamonga.

Collection Systems

Wednesday, May 13, 2009
10:00-2:00pm, at City of
Riverside WQCP.

Energy Management

Tuesday, April 14, 2009
9:00-1:00pm, at Hill Canyon
Treatment Plant, Camarillo.

Water Issues

Tuesday, May 26, 2009
10:00-1:00pm, at City of San
Diego EMTS Lab Bldg.

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A Message from the Executive Director...

Okay, I admit it. I have always been a sucker for get rich quick schemes. When I was kid I couldn't wait until I turned 21 so I could go to Vegas and win a million dollars on the slot machines. Obviously, that didn't happen. So next came panning for gold in the American River up in northern CA. That didn't work out either. Do you know hard it is to find even a few flakes of gold,

much less a gold nugget? Then one of my brothers convinced me that by saving up as many silver coins as we could, we would be able to sell them later for ten times their value. To this day, I'm still not sure why the price of silver never skyrocketed like the price of gold did. I even tried one of those pyramid scheme games, where you give some stranger a bunch of your money and then you try and get 10 of your friends to give you their money. I never realized how much smarter my friends were than I was at the time. So here I am still working for a living. But all is not lost, my hopes were temporarily bolstered when I saw how the AIG executives were getting nearly \$165 million in bonuses from money given to their company by Uncle Sam. Then reality struck, I realized I don't have a rich uncle. I guess it's just as well, I could never afford to pay the 90% tax that goes along with the money anyway.

Fortunately, for the public sector, economic relief is now underway in the form of stimulus funds, credits, tax breaks and low interest loans from the state and federal government. But be aware of the hype, much of those funds are not gifts and will ultimately have to be repaid. Just like those unfortunate motorists, who recently found thousands of dollars of cash dropped by fleeing drug dealers floating along side of the interstate and stopped to help themselves to some free economic stimulus cash, the word is out. The DEA now wants the money back! Which leads to the question, who ends up with all of the economic stimulus money given to the state of California after it is distributed and ultimately paid back (at least 50% of it)? Will it belong to the SRF Program and be used for future funding or will the federal government put the word out, that it now wants the money back?

Nevertheless, many of our public agencies will be taking advantage of this unprecedented funding opportunity to repair aging infrastructure, upgrade facilities or construct that long-desired recycled water or renewable energy project. While it's obvious that the total amount of federal stimulus money allocated to California is woefully short of the what is needed to meet all of our needs, there are other funding programs available as low interest loans that many agencies may want to consider at this time. One such opportunity that SCAP is collaborating on with the CA Energy Commission (CEC) is Implementation of the Waste Heat and Carbon Emissions Reduction Act,

as required by AB 1613 (Blakeslee) and amended by AB 2791 (Blakeslee). The Act, among other things, directs the CA Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), publicly owned electric utilities, and the CEC to establish policies and procedures for the purchase of electricity from eligible combined heat and power (CHP) systems. More importantly, the CPUC is directed to establish (1) a standard tariff for the sale of electricity to electricity corporations for delivery to the electrical grid and (2) a “pay as you save” pilot program requiring electricity corporations to finance the installation of qualifying CHP systems by nonprofit and government entities. Or more simply, AB 1613 requires California utilities to provide a feed-in tariff for any CHP system under 20 MW that meets an eligibility criterion. The bill also makes financing available for municipally owned wastewater treatment plants. So for those of you operating wastewater treatment facilities that may want to construct co-generation facilities but lacked funding, now would be a good time to consider such a project. Not only would the CPUC make the funds available through a loan program, after January 1, 2010 policies and procedures should be in-place that require the local utility provider to purchase any excess electricity you may generate from your facilities. Realized savings could then be used to help offset the incurred loan payment cost.

I would be remiss if I were not to use this opportunity to say “arrivederci” to a couple of SCAP members and really all-around good guys. SCAP’s Board Secretary/Treasurer, Mike Hogan, is retiring after a long and distinguished career. Mike will be retiring from his position as General Manager of the Encina Wastewater Authority, where he started as a wastewater treatment operator in 1983. I have known Mike since the 1970’s, when we worked together for the County of San Diego, and have always admired his passion for this industry. Due to Mike’s foresight and business sense, the Encina WA has become a leader in new technology and environmental awareness, as evidenced by the recent completion of a \$40 million plant expansion that includes co-generation improvements and construction of a state-of-the-art biosolids dryer that produces pellets that Encina will sell either as a bio-fuel or fertilizer. The San Diego Union Tribune recently published a great article on Mike’s career and accomplishments, which can be found at this link: <http://www3.signonsandiego.com/stories/2009/mar/29/lz1mc29pellet234937-pellets-profits/?uniontrib>.

Sadly, another SCAP compadre, Dan McGivney, is relinquishing his position as chair of the Air Issues Committee for a new career opportunity. Dan will be leaving the Eastern Municipal Water District after 20 years of public service. Having worked closely with Dan over the years, I have come to appreciate his knowledge and common sense approach to the complex technical issues that our air committee faces, especially in dealing with South Coast AQMD rules and regulations. His work on the committee has benefitted so many of the SCAP members and he will surely be missed. So, from all of us, thank you both for all of your contributions and support of our SCAP organization over the years and best of luck with your new endeavors.

Opportunistically Yours,

John Pastore, Executive Director

Committee Reports



Air Quality

By Chair Daniel McGivney
dmcgivney@emwd.org

A Big Thank You by Dan McGivney

As some of you may already be aware, I am retiring from Eastern Municipal Water District and have accepted a new position with the Southern California Gas Company. Hence, I will (sadly) be relinquishing

my role as the SCAP air committee chair and, at least for now, will be leaving the SCAP organization. I don’t remember the date that I became chair, only that it was when a very talented Brian Whittaker similarly left to begin a new career with CH2M Hill. However, my best memories at SCAP have to do with what a great opportunity it has been to work with, and learn from, some of the most knowledgeable, motivated and caring professionals anywhere. I can’t think of an industry that works so hard on behalf of its customers and the public. I will miss you all. I also have fond memories of all the projects that the air committee has completed over the years. We not only advanced the knowledge in a number of areas, but had a lot of fun doing it. That

effort continues today in projects underway to support climate change impacts, emissions from wastewater processes and the combustion of digester gas. I believe that effort will continue well out into the future. I would like to thank everyone who I have had the pleasure to work with both at SCAP, its member agencies/organizations and all others (Tri-TAC, CASA, CWCCG, WRCOG, etc.). To each of you and as a group, it has been a pleasure and I will miss you all. I do hope to see many of you in the future (as I will still be around haunting the halls of AQMD's everywhere) and even work with you where the opportunity arises. I wish to thank my fellow committee members and Mr. John Pastore and all the SCAP staff (past and present). God bless and thank you!

Imperial County APCD

www.co.imperial.ca.us

Imperial County APCD is currently in the process of developing two State Implementation Plans (SIPs) dealing with the formation of ozone and particulate matter of 10 microns (PM10). Both plans have been submitted to USEPA and were required due to Imperial County's non-attainment status for these constituents. ICAPCD has posted timeline schedules for both Ozone and PM10 implementation on its website.

Also required is the submittal of a Monitoring Network Plan, which is currently in the draft stage and will be available for public review shortly. Anyone interested in obtaining an advance copy can contact the ICAPCD office at (760) 482-4606.

The ICAPCD Board of Directors voted unanimously on November 6, 2007 to adopt the Imperial County CEQA Air Quality Handbook, which is available on the County of Imperial's website.

The most recent meeting of the SIP Working Group was held on March 25, 2009.

There are currently no public workshops or hearings posted on the District's website for April.

Mohave Desert AQMD

www.mdaqmd.ca.gov

For those interested in solar power, the MDAQMD website includes a real time display of daily and yearly solar power information from within the district, as well as the amount of carbon dioxide saved.

MDAQMD is advising that an Enhanced Phase II vapor recovery (EVR Phase II) system must be installed by April 1, 2009 for **all** Gasoline Dispensing Facilities with underground tanks, as required by State Law.

Individual presentations from the recently held 2008 CDAWG conference are available for viewing on the MDAQMD website.

There are currently no public workshops or hearings posted on the District's website for April. The next meeting of the MDAQMD is scheduled for April 26, 2009.

San Diego APCD

www.sdapcd.org

San Diego APCD reports it has completed and submitted its Ambient Air Monitoring Network Plan (AMNP) for 2007 and a copy can be obtained from their website. SDAPCD will be required to submit an Air Quality Plan to EPA in 2013 outlining the emission control regulations necessary to bring the entire region into attainment.

SDAPCD has added a custom Google search engine exclusively for their website and also offers an interactive air pollution simulator program called **Smog City 2**. This program will allow the user to make decisions that affect the air quality and can then view the resulting changes that occur.

The SDAPCD website now includes an inventory of toxic and criteria air pollutant emissions in Adobe PDF format for those agencies in San Diego County that are required to report annually.

SDAPCD has recently revised the vapor recovery notification and test results forms which are used by Gasoline Dispensing Facility (GDF) operators and their contractors to record test results for engineering startup/annual compliance testing. Forms are available on the SDAPCD website.

Santa Barbara APCD

www.sbapcd.org

The Santa Barbara APCD reports that they have a new fee schedule in effect as of 7/01/08, which can be viewed on their website. SBAPCD also reports that they are working with CAPCOA planning managers to develop GHG emission thresholds for CEQA reviews of new projects.

The SBAPCD has announced it will be conducting meetings in the future to discuss the following Rules:

- Rule 321 (Solvent Cleaning Machines and Solvent Cleaning)
- Rule 345 (Reserved)
- Rule 334 (Control of Hexavalent Chromium Emissions from Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing)

The last meeting of the SBAPCD Board was held on March 19, 2009. No new meetings or rule advisories have been posted at this time.

Ventura County APCD

www.vcapcd.org

VCAPCD currently has application forms available for the Carl Moyer Program. The program will provide approximately \$2 million of grant funds for projects within Ventura County. The grant funds are available to qualifying owners of heavy-duty diesel powered equipment that want to reduce air pollution by upgrading or replacing their present equipment.

The VCAPCD has a link on their website to a large screen format film entitled, “**AIR-The Search for One Clean Breath**”, which was funded by the USEPA and produced by the VCAPCD. Information about the film can be obtained at www.AirTheFilm.org.

VCAPCD will be attending the Oxnard Earth Day celebration at Plaza Park in Oxnard on April 4, 2009.

South Coast AQMD

www.aqmd.gov

Update on Climate Issues at CARB by Frank Caponi

On December 11, 2008, CARB’s Governing Board approved the AB32 Scoping Plan outlining the State’s road map to achieving 1990 greenhouse gas levels (GHG) by the year 2020. A key component of the Scoping Plan is regulating industries under a declining cap (cap-and-trade). CARB staff is currently developing the design elements of the cap-and-trade program, including what sectors will be regulated under the cap. The wastewater industry represents less than one percent of the GHG inventory, yet still is being considered by CARB staff to be regulated under a

declining cap program. The wastewater industry, as represented by the Climate Wastewater Climate Change Group (CWCCG), of which SCAP members are a part, strongly object to being regulated under a declining cap program. CWCCG has prepared a comment letter detailing its concerns. Key concerns expressed in the letter are:

1. Wastewater management is an essential public service
2. The variability in wastewater processes, generation and loading are not predictable, coupled with difficulty in measuring constituents such as N₂O, create too much uncertainty in a cap-and-trade program.
3. Combustion of biogas (e.g. digester gas) and waste-derived biomass (e.g., biosolids) results in biogenic CO₂, which should not be regulated.
4. Anthropogenic GHG emissions in wastewater management is unavoidable due to fossil fuel use that is needed to supply the sector’s essential public service, and/or the use of processes dictated under federal, state and regional water regulations.
5. The wastewater sector can not practically reduce CO₂ emissions, so the industry’s only choice would be to purchase allowances/credits on the open market. As public entities, our vital essential public services could be constrained because of marketplace variability, and our inability to move as fast as private industry in spending public funds.

Key members of CWCCG met with CARB staff on March 18 to discuss our concerns with being included as a regulated entity under a declining cap program. In addition to expressing our concerns, we also made it clear that we are open to being part of a regulatory structure to reduce emissions, such as Water Sector measures established in the Scoping Plan (e.g., GHG emission reductions from greater efficiencies in moving water and wastewater recycling). The meeting was very positive with both sides clearly laying out their issues and concerns. CARB understood our concerns and will consider our request to be excluded from regulation under the cap. CARB is holding a workshop on April 10 to address biomass issues in a cap-and-trade program, and may reveal some of their thinking on this subject at that meeting.

Priority Reserve Lawsuits by Greg Adams

Permitting at the SCAQMD remains frozen as a result of the CEQA lawsuit outcomes in 2008. The mediation that we commented on in our last report is on hold.

District staff is seeking to appeal the original writ of mandate to free up the permitting and has been seeking declarations from impacted parties in support of a petition for modification of the injunction. The appeal is scheduled for hearing shortly.

In the meanwhile, the District has also drafted proposed legislation that would, in essence, declare that very specific versions of SCAQMD Rules 1304, 1309.1 and 1315 would be exempt from CEQA and therefore would allow permits to be issued. Underlying projects would still have to do associated CEQA which is required now as part of the SCAQMD permitting process in any event. The draft legislation also provides that electric generating facilities (EGFs) could debit the Priority Reserve for necessary credits provided the CEC makes a "needs" determination and that the EGFs service only native loads. There would be a large access fee. Senator Rod Wright has agreed to carry the legislation. The SCAQMD Legislative Committee forwarded the draft legislation to the entire SCAQMD for their concurrence at the April 3, 2009 Board meeting. SCAP members will probably be called upon to talk to legislators in Sacramento assuming the SCAQMD Board gives the go ahead.

On February 24, 2009, the permitting staff issued some guidance on emergency standby Diesel engine generator set maintenance and testing hours that should be helpful to the membership in permitting smaller generators.

A CEQA scoping meeting is scheduled for April 8, 2009 at the SCAQMD to seek public input on the components of CEQA that will be re-addressed in SCAQMD Rule 1315 and Rule 1309.2 (Offset Budget). The Air Committee believes the scoping meeting is a prophylactic measure to reduce later challenges in court.

Proposed Rule 317 Clean Air Act Non-Attainment Fees by Greg Adams

This proposed rule would cause facilities to pay \$9500 per ton of VOC or NOx emissions for each ton of actual emissions above a year 2010 baseline, starting in 2012. Despite the formation of a federal Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC) Section 185 subcommittee, SCAQMD insists on bringing forward an inflexible rule that would cost major source emitters of NOx and VOC (greater than 10 tons per year, each) up to \$35MM a year, probably forever. Business entities within the South Coast Air Basin and a SCAP member sit on the subcommittee and are hoping to polish alternatives and present them to the full CAAAC by May 14. The SCAQMD also participates on the subcommittee as well. Staff has developed a

complicated option to show that a facility is a "cyclical source" using a student "t" distribution but this is greatly complicated by a five-year look back to see if regulations or other restrictions caused the reduced emissions. If a facility can demonstrate they are cyclical by using the test, they would be allowed to average their emissions over that period to raise the 2010 starting point, which something to their advantage. Many SCAQMD Board members are simply confused and do not know what to do. Many in the business community are strongly opposed, hard economic times notwithstanding.

The Climate Registry (TCR) by Patrick Griffith

The Climate Registry (TCR) is a publicly accessible national database for entities like local governments, industries, etc., to voluntarily report their greenhouse gas emissions. Despite their voluntary nature, both TCR and its California precursor, the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) can influence the development of mandatory reporting regulations like California's mandatory greenhouse gas reporting rule - a rule that requires large POTWs to submit their first greenhouse gas reports this June.

Like the CCAR last year, TCR has largely ignored the input of wastewater professionals in its development of a POTW-specific protocol for local governments. Work performed by the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) has shown the methane and nitrous oxide calculation methodologies adopted by CCAR and proposed by TCR overstate actual POTW emissions. Although TCR has assembled a "wastewater technical expert panel," TCR has ignored the panel's suggestions to include this NACWA information along with other methodologies, essentially "Xeroxing" last year's effort from CCAR that also ignored industry input.

LACSD has submitted its comments objecting to TCR's proposal, and will be tracking the progress of TCR's Local Government Operations Protocol which includes the wastewater emissions estimation component. The next conference call for the wastewater group is April 8th. Please contact Patrick Griffith at 562-908-4288, ext. 2117 for more information.

California Wastewater Climate Change Group (CWCCG) Forum by John Pastore

On February 12, 2009 the CWCCG held a meeting in San Leandro concurrent with the monthly Tri-TAC meeting to discuss the future role of the group, as ARB now begins to implement rule changes consistent with the Scoping Plan. More than 35 individuals participated in the meeting, including representatives

from SCAP, CASA, BACWA, CVCWA and Tri-TAC. Discussions included the need for wastewater climate change advocacy, prioritization of climate change issues, and development of a strategic plan for the wastewater industry to address climate change issues. It was agreed that the group needs to meet monthly rather than quarterly in order to stay on top of the upcoming climate change regulations and issues. The consensus was that the meetings could be held immediately following the monthly Tri-TAC meetings to minimize travel and maximize efficiency for agency staff. Since then, a letter has been developed by the CWCCG that will be sent by each of the regional wastewater organizations to their membership informing them of the need for additional funding to hire an advocate for the wastewater industry. The ideal candidate for this position would be very experienced in lobbying, and articulate and knowledgeable in wastewater and climate change policies and local government. Concurrently, we will be inviting CASA to support the CWCCG and the advocacy effort.

Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases for Wastewater Treatment Plants by John Pastore

It has been widely reported that mandatory reporting of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) for certain sectors, primarily industrial GHG emitters, is currently required by State law (AB 32). POTWs because of the nature of their operations may be subject to mandatory reporting requirements under the following three categories: general stationary combustion, electricity generation, and co-generation. POTWs that generate stationary combustion emissions of at least 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year are subject to the mandatory reporting requirement. Stationary combustion is defined as the combustion of fossil fuels, which for POTWs generally includes; natural gas, gasoline, diesel, digester gas, biodiesel, and biosolids. Under Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations, general stationary combustion sources include; stationary turbines, internal combustion engines, flares, boilers, and other equipment. The Code does however, exempt the reporting of GHG emissions from emergency generators, portable equipment and mobile combustion sources. Biogenic CO₂ emissions from bio-mass derived fuels are still required to be included in the mandatory reporting inventory but are reported separately.

Likewise, mandatory reporting is required for any POTW utilizing co-generation that has a total nameplate generating capacity greater than 1 megawatt and emits 2,500 metric tons of CO₂ or more per year from electricity.

To assist facility operators with GHG reporting, the Air Resources Board (ARB) has developed a GHG Reporting Tool that can be accessed from the State Air Resources Board's website at:

<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/reporting/ghg-rep/ghg-rep.htm>.

Furthermore, to ensure adequate time for facility operators, subject to the regulation's April 1, 2009 reporting deadline, to become familiar with and effectively use the Reporting Tool, the ARB has provided a one-time grace period of two months for submittal of the emissions report until June 1, 2009. A copy of the Regulatory Advisory documenting this extension can be viewed at the following website: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/reporting/ghg-rep/ghgschedadvisory.pdf>.

As expected, the USEPA came out on March 10, 2009 with its own draft rule for mandatory greenhouse gas emissions reporting from large sources in the United States. This rule was developed in response to the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110-161). "In general, EPA proposes that suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial greenhouse gases, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHG emissions submit annual reports to EPA. The gases covered by this rule are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulfur hexafluoride, and other fluorinated gases including nitrogen trifluoride and hydrofluorinated ethers". According to the Preamble (page 581, Section II. Wastewater Treatment) **"The only wastewater treatment process emissions to be reported in this rule are those from onsite wastewater treatment located at industrial facilities, such as at pulp and paper, food processing, ethanol production, petrochemical, and petroleum refining facilities. POTWs are not included in this proposal because, as described in the Wastewater Treatment TSD (EPA-HQ-OAR-2008-0508-035), emissions from POTWs do not exceed the thresholds considered in this rule"**. For more information, a copy of the Rule's Preamble can be found at this webpage: www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgreportingrule.html There are two public hearings scheduled for this proposed Rule, the second hearing scheduled for April 16, 2009 will be held in Sacramento and more information can be found at the following webpage: www.epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgreportingrule.html



Biosolids

By Chair Mike Sullivan
msullivan@lacsdsd.org

Kern County Measure E – 9th Circuit Court of Appeals by Matt Bao

On March 2nd, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit heard oral arguments on the appeal of the U.S. District Court decision that overturned Kern County's ban on land application of biosolids. Measure E was originally passed in 2006, then overturned by a District Court decision in 2007, based on violation of the interstate commerce clause and preemption by the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) recycling requirements (AB 939). Kern County appealed the decision shortly thereafter.

The Ninth Circuit's three-justice panel extensively questioned attorneys for both parties. The justices appeared not to be as receptive of the commerce clause argument but more inclined to accept the CIWMA conflict. Perhaps sensing this, Kern County counsel argued that the CIWMA claim should be certified to the California Supreme Court, rather than decided by the federal Court of Appeals. At the end of the hearing, the Court of Appeals took the matter under submission, and it is anticipated that a decision will be made in the next few months.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) Draft Rule 4566 by Matt Bao

An Organic Waste Composting Technical Workgroup Meeting was held in March at the SJVAPCD offices to discuss proposals for the technical and economic feasibility analyses of Rule 4566, which would regulate greenwaste composting facilities and chip-and-grind operations. SJVAPCD received a number of proposals but ultimately selected San Diego State University. Work has begun in selecting the appropriate test site and field tests should commence in mid-May 2009.

Update on Local Biosolids Projects by Matt Bao

Nursery Products LLC (San Bernardino County) – The proposed composting facility project at Hawes Field was put on hold in 2008 due to a Barstow Superior Court ruling requiring that the EIR must address the facility's water source and examine the possibility of enclosing the facility. San Bernardino County

announced in early March that it would begin preparing a supplemental Environmental Impact Report after a 30-day public comment period. In addition to the water and enclosure issues, the new report will also address impacts on global warming.

MAYOR VILLARAIGOSA ANNOUNCES GREEN ENERGY PROJECT AMONG TOP 50 INNOVATIONS IN GOVERNMENT

Harvard Kennedy School's Ash Institute honors Terminal Island Renewable Energy site, recognizing City's efforts to go green and its state-of-the-art clean energy facility

LOS ANGELES -- Highlighting the effort to green Los Angeles, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa and Department of Public Works Bureau of Sanitation Director Enrique C. Zaldivar today announced that the Terminal Island Renewable Energy (TIRE) project has been named as a finalist for the 2009 Harvard Kennedy School's Ash Institute Award for Innovations in American Government.

"Terminal Island is setting the green standard for innovation, clean energy and renewable power nationwide," Mayor Villaraigosa said. "The Innovations in American Government recognition is a testament to this City's unyielding commitment to sustainability, unparalleled investment in alternative energy sources, and unmatched strategy to make LA the cleanest and greenest big city in America."

The Ash Institute's announcement recognizes the TIRE project as one of the top 50 programs representing the best practices in government innovation on City, county, tribal, state and federal levels.

The TIRE facility – a five-year demonstration project – is the nation's first project aimed at producing green energy from a renewable bio-resource. The TIRE project will produce approximately 3,500 kilowatts of renewable power by converting bio-solids into clean energy. This technology has the potential to provide a cleaner environment and economic benefits to millions of citizens of major cities throughout the world.

Working with Terralog Technologies, and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the TIRE project provides the following benefits:

Biosolids Management: TIRE adds to the options available to the City for the beneficial reuse of biosolids. Currently, Los Angeles relies almost exclusively on land application at distant locations.

(continued)

Renewable Energy: The green energy produced would equal the amount of energy required to power nearly 3,000 homes annually.

Economic: TIRE will save money and make money. The City will save more than \$1.6 million annually over the cost of trucking a similar amount of biosolids to Kern County, and the energy produced will be worth \$2.4 million per year.

Water Quality: Brine produced by the Terminal Island Water Reclamation Plant (TIWRP) was previously dumped into San Pedro Bay. That brine will now be used by TIRE, resulting in zero brine discharges and enabling the expansion of the TIWRP to produce more recycled water.

Greenhouse Gases: TIRE will permanently sequester 82,000 tons of carbon dioxide over the five-year demonstration period. Those emissions would otherwise be released to the atmosphere from the land application of a similar amount of bio-solids. The permanent sequestration of 82,000 tons of CO2 is equivalent to taking 3,200 automobiles off the streets of LA for five years.

ABOUT THE "INNOVATIONS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT" AWARD - The Ash Institute for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard Kennedy School (HKS) annually awards selected programs for its Innovations in American Government Awards competition. Nearly 1,000 programs apply.

Established in 1985 at HKS by the Ford Foundation, the Innovations in American Government Awards Program is designed to improve government practice by honoring effective government initiatives and encouraging the dissemination of such best practices across the country.

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - The Department of Public Works is the second largest municipal agency in the City, focused on essential needs for a better quality of life and environmental protection. With 5,700 employees and a \$1 billion annual budget, the department is responsible for construction, renovation and operation of public facilities and infrastructure including: municipal buildings and treatment facilities; streets, street lights, and the urban forest; bridges and sidewalks; sewers, catch basins and storm drains; recycling and integrated solid waste management.

For more information about the Department of Public Works, call the Public Affairs Office at (213) 978-0333 or visit www.lacity.org/bpw.



Collection Systems

By Chair Ralph Palomares
rpalomares@etwd.com

SCAP Collection Systems Committee Report by Ralph Palomares

Well it's already April and that means the tax deadline will soon be upon us and that the most recent SSMP deadline has already passed. It's also becoming obvious that with the new Obama administration there's going to be many new water and air quality rules and regulations administered later on this year. We already know that with each new president's administration comes changes, whether for the better or worst, in our industry. I am sure many of you remember the old CMOM program, which is still around, but now it's called the WDR or SSMP or some other acronym that someone chooses to use at this moment. It appears that the State is now working on a new and improved version that will be the subject of many more meetings to come.

The disposable wipes issue is picking up steam again not just here in California, but also in the State of Nevada. It appears this problem is more wide spread than we first thought. I have been discussing this with a lot of different agencies and they all agree it's a major problem in the wastewater industry. I have been seriously thinking of calling one of our local TV stations to do a feature story on the disposable wipes problem just to see what type of response we get back from the manufacturers of these "so-called" disposable wipes products.

The National Clay Pipe Institute (NCPI) has performed a study on the calcium build up in our VCP sewer pipes and has been making presentations recently to many of the local waste water committees, including the SCAP collections committee at its meeting last February. You can be sure that I will be following this issue each month to see how we can safely remove the calcium build up in our pipes.

I have some good news to report regarding our collections committee. A regular participant at our committee meetings, Nicole Greene, Environmental Manager, for the City of Montclair has volunteered to serve as the committee's vice-chair and will be assisting Sam Espinoza and me with committee duties. Nicole has a bachelor's degree in Environmental

Science and has worked for the Inland Empire Utilities Agency, the City of Riverside and a private consulting firm in similar capacities associated with regulatory compliance issues and industrial pre-treatment programs. I am sure that Nicole will be offering some fresh new ideas for our meeting agendas and newsletters.

At our next meeting on May 13th, I would like to ask you to bring any literature you or your agency might have on enzymes or other products used for the elimination of grease and/or odors in manholes, trunk lines, wet wells, etc.,. It's apparent that we all have the same odor issues, so if we can share this information it would benefit all of us in this industry.

Also, if your agency has a sewer fee ordinance, schedule, or other document that explains how your agency determined its grease interceptor permit fees, or source control permit fees, please bring it to the next meeting as well. If by chance your presentation is on Power Point, that's even better. I'm asking for this information because many of you are looking at generating some new revenue in your agencies to keep current programs funded and it would be beneficial to share this information with other SCAP members.

Someone asked me the other day, "why there are so many collections committees in and around Orange County, Los Angeles and San Diego"? After giving it some thought, I said it's all about education, and yes, some of us need the contact hours for our certifications. But it's also about wanting to learn and stay on top of all the new rules and regulations currently affecting this industry. You have SCAP, CWEA, SARBS, LABS, SSCSC, WDR, CASA, and League of Cities, Tri-TAC, regional water boards, health departments, fire departments, local air quality boards, bio-solids regulations, municipal storm water regulations and all of the local districts and cities, who have rules and regulations and training that must be complied with. This is no easy task and sometimes it takes more than one organization to be able to tackle all of the issues confronting our municipal agencies.

The way I look at it is, we have the very best trained collections professionals in the country right here in our own backyard and it's primarily because of you who attend these meetings regularly and keep current with the required training. I have worked in this industry now for 29 years and I have seen it go from being just good, in the early eighties, to very professional, as we now are in 2009.

So it's my opinion that all of this training has been good for us, even though it's sometimes hard to take time off

from our daily work schedule. With that said, I want to invite all of you to attend our next collection systems meeting that will be held at the City of Riverside's Water Quality Control Plant on May 13th.

Have a wonderful spring time...

SSO User Group Meeting Update by Robert Kreg

On Tuesday, March 24, 2009 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) held its bi-monthly SSO User Group Meeting at Orange County Sanitary District's facilities. The meeting was attended by city and district stakeholders from Southern California with stakeholders from outside the area attending via teleconference and was facilitated by Russell Norman from the SWRCB. One of the prime focuses of the SSO User Group is to improve the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) SSO reporting process. To do this a prioritized list has been developed based upon input from stakeholders. Currently, there are 37 open issues on the list. The list does change as issues are resolved or new issues added.

There were recommendations for changing the priority of several items. A request that all three forms of Latitude/Longitude (degrees, minutes & seconds; degrees & decimal degrees; decimal degrees) be allowed in the spill location field went from a priority of 33 to 3. Another shift in priority was requested for comment fields. Currently if too many characters are added to the comment field the data can be lost. Enlarging the comment field or adding a count down counter to make the user aware of the number characters remaining has been requested. This issue has been upgraded from 29 to 2 on the list. Exporting to Excel to make printing reports easier has also been moved from 22 to 4. Priorities are established based upon several parameters including how critical the issue is and how much resource is needed to create a solution. Changing the SSO reporting from location based to event based (allow multiple spill locations for one SSO report) will have to wait until the Order is opened later this year as it requires a major change in the database.

There was also a request from some attendees for assistance from the SWRCB to clear up some confusion with some health care agencies and Regional Boards who are requiring lengthy written spill reports in addition to what is being reported to CIWQS. Russell said he would invite health care and Regional Board staff to participate with the order review later this year in an effort to resolve this issue.

Russell stated that there have been 12 thousand spill reports accounting for 40 million gallons spilled sewage

over the last two years. He also asked that agencies periodically check their CIWQS spill reports for duplicates. Contact Jim Fischer or Russell Norman at the SWRCB if duplicates are found to have them removed. Reporting compliance is down to about 180 users who are not submitting their monthly spill/no spill reports. Automatic notification for out of compliance users is to begin in May 2009.

The SWRCB has completed approximately 10 SSMP audits in Northern California. Selection is currently random but will be based upon number of spills, reporting history, etc. Audits only include those elements of the SSMP that the agency must have completed. Whenever possible, the SWRCB includes the Regional Board staff in conducting the audits.

Russell reported that the SWRCB will be ready to roll out its GIS mapping tool in May. Test sites are still up at: http://gistest.waterboards.ca.gov/webmap/sso_pub.html for public spills and at:

http://gistest.waterboards.ca.gov/webmap/sso_priv.html for private property spills. Also in May the SWRCB intends to have kick-off meetings of the Order Review and Data Analysis committees. A meeting schedule should be available prior to the CWEA conference at the end of April.

The next SSO User Group is scheduled for May in Northern California with the location to be announced.



Energy Management

By Chair Andre Schmidt
aschmidt@lacs.org

Update on Federal Stimulus Money For Energy Projects by Andre Schmidt

Details continue to emerge regarding the approximately \$64 billion in energy related spending and tax incentives funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. On March 2, the US EPA issued final guidance on the stimulus funding for SRF programs, of which the California Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) will receive at least \$280 million. In relation to energy funding, this document provided details regarding the 20% of this funding that is required to go for "Green Project Reserve" projects. Qualifying projects for Green

Project Reserve include energy efficiency improvements, solar power systems, biogas combined heat and power systems, and water reuse projects that reduce energy consumption. The EPA guidance document can be found on the CWSRF web site at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/econ_recovery_info.shtml.

The \$3.2 billion in funding for the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program will primarily provide direct formula grants to states, counties, cities and Indian tribes. However, consortia of cities, counties, and Indian tribes that are not eligible for direct formula grants from DOE are eligible to apply for competitive grants from DOE and may be eligible for sub-grants from states. The award criteria for the \$400 million that will be available for competitive grants are to be determined by DOE. More details can be found at: http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/wip/block_grants.cfm.

The California Energy Commission is expected to receive about \$295 million for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. The Energy Commission's two main areas of responsibility will be the State Energy Program and the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program. The CEC estimates that it will receive \$226 million of the \$3.1 billion allocated for the State Energy Programs for energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. The Energy Commission will use these funds to implement various energy programs including establishing and expanding financial incentives or loans for energy efficiency, expanding renewable distributed generation programs, expanding renewable energy programs and increasing coordination with utilities including promulgation of measurement and verification methodologies. The Energy Commission is also expected to receive \$56 million from the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program and will make 60 percent of these funds available to small cities and counties through a competitive grant program. The remaining 40 percent will be expended at the Energy Commission's discretion. More details on CEC funding can be found at: www.energy.ca.gov/recovery.

Another source of energy project funding is the \$1.6 billion that is being allocated for additional Clean Renewable Energy Bonds (CREBs). CREBs are a tax credit bond in which interest on the bonds is paid in the form of federal tax credits by the United States government in lieu of interest paid by the issuer. In this way, CREBs deliver an incentive comparable to the Production Tax Credit that is available to private developers and investor-owned utilities. CREBs, therefore, provide POTWs the equivalent of an interest-free loan for financing qualified energy

projects. Renewable energy projects that qualify for CREBs financing include, among others, wind, geothermal, hydropower, landfill gas, waste-to-energy, and bio-energy. Of the \$1.6 billion for CREBs, 1/3 is to be allocated to state, local, and tribal governments, 1/3 to public power providers, and 1/3 to electric cooperatives. In the past, CREBs financing has been limited to approximately \$2 million per application, as a priority has been placed on small requests first before considering larger requests.

Kick Start Your Energy Management Plan by Chuck Rogers

Greetings, a moment of introduction. My name is Chuck Rogers, and I am the Wastewater Superintendent at the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (HCTP) for the City of Thousand Oaks. I'm Vice Chair on the SCAP Energy Committee. Andre Schmidt of the L.A. County Sanitation District is our very competent Chair. I've been on the SCAP Board for a number of years. After watching so many Board Members and staff contribute to resolving our many mutual issues over this time, I'm glad I found something at SCAP that allows me to contribute.

I'm part of a great team of professionals here at HCTP that treat 10.3 million gallons of wastewater every day to an advanced tertiary level.

To the big guys in SCAP at LACSD., City of Los Angeles, OCSD, IEUA and City of San Diego, we're considered a package plant.

To the rest of SCAP, we're middle sized. That having been said, we do lots of cool things on the energy front. Cogeneration and solar through power purchase agreements, ongoing conservation and optimization projects, innovative lighting strategies, restaurant grease acceptance, and an openness to new technology.

A few years back, we at HCTP started obsessing on energy conservation, renewable energy generation, and started looking at everything we do with a close eye on energy.

And this probably is no surprise to any one, this journey has also made us better wastewater treatment plant operators. For example, as we struggled with running one aeration blower instead of two during the summer, we also found out we could achieve our permit objectives with much lower mixed liquor solids.

Our Mayor, Jacqui Irwin, started her State of the City address in 2007, after thanking her family for their support, with these words. "I want the Hill Canyon

Wastewater treatment plant to be 100% energy self sufficient." Wow, that remark caught us all in Public Works off guard. Aren't mayors supposed to talk about public safety, education, etc? Our City Council is very supportive of our wastewater efforts and is pushing us to be better at what we do. Talk about setting the bar at a high level. We couldn't be happier, we accept that challenge, and are committed to meeting this goal.

HCTP is at 60% energy self sufficiency right now and we're on the cusp of doing some things that will get us closer to 100%. The first 60% was fun and challenging, but the next 40% is going to take a lot of creativity and innovation. And I wouldn't be surprised that many of the answers to this challenge are going to come from other SCAP members.

I look forward to working with SCAP and Andre and providing you with the kind of helpful information that SCAP is known for. In the meantime, please feel free to call me at 805-449-2480 Ext. 224.

Implementation of the Waste Heat and Carbon Emissions Reduction Act by John Pastore

Two critical pieces of California legislation have been enacted that will greatly benefit our POTWs by allowing public agencies to apply for and receive incentives for customer-owned combined heat and power (CHP) systems that meet stringent efficiency and emissions standards. AB 1613 (Blakeslee) was signed into law by Governor Schwarzenegger in October 2007 and provides for incentives that include a mandated investor-owned utility (IOU) tariff for the purchase of excess electricity from eligible CHP systems, and a pilot program, originally limited to non-profit customers, for upfront on-bill financing of eligible CHP systems.

Also signed into law by the Governor is AB 2791 (Blakeslee) that furthers the stated objectives of AB 1613, which was "to reduce wasteful consumption of energy through improved residential, commercial, institutional, industrial, and manufacturer utilization of waste heat whenever it is cost effective, technologically feasible, and environmentally beneficial, ...". AB 2791 also enlarges the scope of customers eligible for the AB 1613 pilot on-bill financing program, by including government agencies.

Upcoming Innovative Energy Management Workshop by John Pastore

Is your agency doing everything it can to save energy and increase electrical efficiency at your wastewater treatment plant? If not, then SCAP's upcoming Innovative Energy Management Workshop is for you. SCAP's Energy Management Committee is jointly sponsoring an upcoming one-day, energy

management workshop this summer in Los Angeles for the benefit of our POTW agencies. The workshop will be conducted by the USEPA and supported by the utility companies, particularly Southern CA Edison, Sempra Utilities, San Diego Gas and Electric, and the CA Energy Commission. The workshop is tentatively scheduled for June 23rd in Irwindale, CA and will be limited to a maximum of 2 people from each agency, up to a total attendance of 50 participants. The workshop will afford the participants the opportunity to benchmark their POTW facility and obtain an Energy Star rating using EPA's model software. Computer workstations will be available to the participants, who will be guided through the benchmarking process by on-site EPA staff. The workshop will also include presentations by, and consultations with, the Utilities concerning energy auditing and energy savings recommendations. Pre-registration will be required due to the limited class room size and a prerequisite phone interview session with EPA staff will be required to collect the agency's electrical usage data ahead of time. The idea being to have each agency's information pre-loaded into the model prior to the workshop for better efficiency. SCAP will be sending out a formal notice of this workshop very shortly. For further information, please contact the SCAP office.

- Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Federal National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- General conformity rule for the Clean Air Act (CAA)

There are complexities and timelines associated with each of CEQA-Plus' requirements. For example, federal conformity must be addressed for air quality. Also, the endangered species act requires that the applying agency provide species lists, biological assessments and other documentations, as well as confer with the appropriate federal regulatory agencies, such as Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Services. For further information, I may be contacted at sshamlou@dudek.com.

Statewide General Permit for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Municipal Recycled Water by Gus Dembegiotes

On March 27, 2009, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) released a "Notice of Opportunity for Public Comment" regarding its proposed adoption of a resolution approving a Mitigated Negative Declaration covering General Waste Discharge Requirements for landscape irrigation uses of municipal recycled water and proposed adoption of the General Permit. California Water Code section 13552.5 requires the State Board to adopt a Statewide General Permit for Landscape Irrigation Uses of Recycled Water by July 31, 2009. The State Board is asking for written comments on the draft mitigated negative declaration, initial study, and the proposed General Permit by noon on April 27th. More information on the General Permit can be at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/docs/notice_landscape042708.pdf

Draft Annual Enforcement Report by Gus Dembegiotes

The State Board also released a "Notice of Opportunity to Comment" on its Draft Annual Enforcement Report for fiscal year 2007-2008. The State Board is asking for written comments on the Draft Report by noon on April 15, 2009. The Draft Report covers the fiscal year 2007-2008 and highlights the resources available for its core regulatory enforcement program and makes recommendations regarding improvements to the Water Boards' enforcement tools and authorities. More information can be found at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/enforcement/docs/notice_annual%20enf%20rpt.pdf



Water Issues

By Chair Gus Dembegiotes
Gus.dembegiotes@lacity.org

Economic Stimulus Funding -- CEQA Conditions by Shawn Shamlou

California public agencies applying for federal stimulus money available through California's State Revolving Fund (SRF) loan program must complete extensive environmental documentation to meet the September 2009 application deadline. Known as CEQA-Plus, the requirements are intended to upgrade California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents into documentation satisfying federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations. California's SRF program is partially funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is subject to federal environmental regulations.

CEQA-Plus documentation includes:

- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

California Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) by Gus Dembegiotes


The State Board provided notification of a proposed amendment to the CWSRF Intended Use Plan (IUP). The State Board is amending the CWSRF IUP to apply for 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds. The State Board's Executive Director will approve a revised SFY 2008/2009 IUP to reflect projects the CWSRF intends to fund with ARRA funds and all other funds available to the CWSRF in SFY 2008/2009 and 2009/2010. Comments on the IUP were due to the State Board by March 20, 2009. The CWSRF Program provides financing for the construction of wastewater treatment and water recycling facilities, implementation of nonpoint source projects and programs, and development and execution of estuary comprehensive conservation and management plans. The CWSRF IUP identifies the projects to fund during SFY 2008/2009 and SFY 2009/2010. More information can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/docs/cwsrf/amended_sfy_2008_2009_iup.pdf

Cross Media Issues Update by John Pastore

On March 24, 2009, SCAP and CASA representatives met with Rosalie Mule, Board member, and Mark Leary, Executive Director, of the CA Integrated Waste Management Board (IWMB) along with key staff from the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the Air Resources Board (ARB) to discuss ways of implementing the cross media questionnaire and checklist developed by Greg Kester, CASA's Biosolids Manager, and other Tri-TAC members. This meeting was a follow up to last year's successful cross media workshop held in Sacramento for the purpose of engaging the Cal-EPA agencies into a meaningful discussion of how important communication between regulatory agencies is when rulemaking.

During the recently held meeting, it was noted that communications between the various regulatory agencies has greatly improved, particularly since the adoption of AB 32. All present agreed that cross agency communication is an important goal and there needs to be a renewed effort to promote it as part of each agency's culture. The newly developed cross media questionnaire was submitted with the intention of raising awareness of cross media impacts early on in the rulemaking process. The outcome of the meeting was that the ARB and SWRCB will incorporate the questionnaire into their upcoming Regulatory Development Guidance training and Water Training Academy training, respectively. The SWRCB will also consider incorporating it into its Sustainability

Principles document, which will be updated in the near future. The IWMB's Mark Leary reported that he feels these concepts have already been adequately incorporated into the IWMB culture, but will continue to make sure cross media issues are addressed in future staff training.



Inland Empire Utilities Agency Achieves Perfection with 100% Environmental Compliance in 2008

Inland Empire – The Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) recently achieved the monumental goal of 100% compliance for the 2008 calendar year with the Regional Board's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements for its four water recycling plants.

"This is a remarkable feat at any time, but is particularly impressive considering the amount of construction taking place at our treatment plants in 2008," commented IEUA's Board President Terry Catlin. "Additionally, this achievement was attained with the Agency's lowest staffing levels of certified wastewater treatment operators in the past 15 years, with the highest amount of flows being treated each day (60 million gallons of wastewater per day), and under the most stringent permit requirements than ever before," continued Catlin.

IEUA Board Vice-President Angel Santiago agreed. "I applaud the Operations team for their efforts and outstanding performance. The Agency's wastewater treatment operators are charged with the Agency's core mission which is to treat wastewater, and in turn produce high quality recycled water for beneficial reuse while at the same time protecting the environment."

"IEUA Operations staff is to be commended for producing high quality recycled water while protecting public health and keeping our rates at some of the lowest in Southern California," remarked Catlin.

IEUA's Regional Plant No. 5 (Chino) was recently recognized for its outstanding environmental stewardship and was awarded Plant of the Year for 2008 from the local section of the California Water Environment Association.

For more information visit IEUA's website at www.ieua.org.



Regulatory Affairs

By Mary Jane Foley
mfoley@scap1.org

Regulatory Affairs Update by Mary Jane Foley

In the past month there has been lots of activity surrounding the federal economic stimulus package. The State Waterboard has held workshops around the state. They have been gathering input on what shovel-ready projects could be ready by early spring through summer. They are asking the following questions:

- What type of compliance projects need funding?
- What other types of projects need funding?
- What is the amount needed to fund a wastewater-related project, from less than \$10 million to over \$90 Million?
- What kind of financing mechanism is an applicant anticipating using?
- What would make the SRF attractive for your agency if offered through the economic recovery package?
- What can the State Waterboard do to help speed project to shovel-ready status?

In concert with this effort, in late February the Governor did a "Proclamation on California's Water Crisis." In the proclamation the Governor directed that: "To the extent allowed by applicable law, state agencies within my administration shall prioritize and streamline permitting and regulatory compliance actions for desalination, water conservation and recycling projects that provide drought relief." In addition to this action, on March 26, 2009 the Governor created the Federal Economic Stimulus Task Force to put a team in place to navigate federal funding and ensure efficiency, accountability and transparency. It is estimated that California will receive \$85 billion in federal economic stimulus dollars. It looks like every leader in his administration is on the Task Force. So what does this mean to the SCAP members? Hopefully it means you have been aware of this money and that you are seeking money for needed projects. SCAP will be very interested in what members are successful in getting -- the loans or grants -- and I offer our assistance in ensuring that our members understand the streamlined permitting and regulatory compliance action that the agencies were directed to implement by the Governor's Drought Relief Proclamation.

On March 27, 2009, the State Waterboard released the draft Annual Enforcement Report for Fiscal Year 2007-2008. It is now available at the Water Board's website under Enforcement, Enforcement Reports. I advise SCAP members to review the report and comment on any errors related to your agency. The comment deadline is April 15, 2009 by 12 noon.

Marine Life Protection Act Update by Mary Jane Foley

For the past several months, I have been serving as a stakeholder on the South Coast Regional Stakeholder Group for MLPA. In February many of our SCAP members commented on the need for avoiding the placement of a marine reserve or special marine protection area over or near their wastewater outfall. Some members appeared at the February meeting in Los Angeles and gave testimony on the need to avoid the areas where the outfalls exist. Many members have completed written comments to the Stakeholder Group, the Science Advisory Team, the Blue Ribbon Task Force and the Fish and Game Commission. I raised the issue of avoiding an outfall for every "array" that is presented. We are being heard and understood. On April 1, 2009, I will be attending the Science Advisory Team meeting to present the same information and concerns that I have been raising in the stakeholder group. Several SCAP members who are ocean dischargers will be joining me. I have also strongly encouraged all the affected SCAP member ocean dischargers to attend the Blue Ribbon Task Force on April 15 and 16 at the Laguna Marriott in Dana Point. SCAP has an Ad Hoc Group to whom I send critical information several times a week. The draft marine protection area maps are available for review. If you are an ocean discharger and are not on the SCAP group email list, please send me a note to mjfconsulting@cox.net. I am pretty sure everyone is covered and has been doing their part in analyzing the maps and opposing the placement over, or too close to, their outfall. The message is that these pipelines are permanent and cannot be removed or altered. There are requirements for monitoring and maintenance, and a reserve could prohibit any activity. As a stakeholder, I am assigned to notify my constituency about the document and query feedback on the Round 1 marine protection designs and their preferences. That is exactly what I have been doing. All meeting information with times, agenda, and materials are available on the MLPA website, www.dfg.ca.gov/mlpa. The meetings are webcast.

Regulatory Help Desk

Having a regulatory problem and want to talk to someone confidentially about what your options are? Helping individual members is one of my charges and a rewarding part of this job. Please feel free to call me at (949) 493-8466, or email at mjfconsulting@cox.net .

Non Sequitur

“Change is not merely necessary to life. It is life.”

- *Alvin Toffler*

Some of our Supporting SCAP Associate Members

BROWN AND
CALDWELL

Environmental Engineers & Consultants



NWRI

FILANC



Air Quality Specialists



RMC
Water and Environment

DUDEK