



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ALLIANCE OF
PUBLICLY OWNED TREATMENT WORKS

MONTHLY UPDATE

A Message from the Executive Director...

September 2007

Sometimes it seems that we are so wrapped up in our jobs and daily lives that we never get the time to find out what's going on with our industry throughout the rest of the world. In thinking about how fortunate we are here in the USA to have unlimited access to water and sewer service, I found myself wondering how agencies in other parts of the world deal with their sewer problems. Do they have the same type of regulatory structure that we have? What's their technology like? Maybe they have invented better, cheaper systems out of necessity. Do they collaborate with other wastewater agencies or organizations? The answers to these questions may surprise you.

Now, I could easily report on current trends in wastewater technology in Europe, but that would be way too easy. Instead, I wanted to see what kind of challenges other less fortunate countries face on a daily basis. Particularly, countries in the continents of Asia, Africa and South America. Interestingly enough, I learned that 90% of the urban water and sanitation services in Latin America are now provided by public utility agencies. Water supplies and sewage service in Brazil, Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Peru were once the responsibilities of municipalities, as well as regional or national companies. However, most of the national water and sewer companies that were formed in the 1960s and 1970s have been taken over by the governments due to failed contracts. Nevertheless, much of Latin America is faced with the same overriding problems that plague other third world countries; namely, lack of adequate funding and a reliable water supply. Think about this for a moment. How can you have a viable sewage system when there is barely enough water to drink much less flush with?

In Emmaus, a small town in South Africa, the Ethekwini Water Service, in conjunction with the Water Research Commission and Sanitation Services Association, evaluated the feasibility of

Upcoming Meetings

Air Quality Committee Mtg –
Thursday, September 20th, 10 a.m. – 12 noon at LACSD.

Biosolids Committee Mtg – Thursday, October 11th, 9 a.m. Joint meeting with Tri-TAC at Ontario Convention Center.

Water Issues Committee Mtg –
Thursday, October 11th, 9 a.m. Joint meeting with Tri-TAC at Ontario Convention Center.

Collection Systems Committee Mtg*
– Monday, October 22nd, 10 am-2 pm at the IRWD Duck Club. * ***Please note that the location and date for this meeting have changed.***

SCAP 2007 Fall Board Management Workshop on AB32 Issues – Monday, November 5th, 9 a.m. -12 noon at IEUA.

New SCAP Website

By this time you receive this newsletter, the new SCAP website should be up and running. Look for an e-mail that will be sent to you with your new user name and password.

Please change your password as soon as possible to help maintain security.

constructing a shallow sewer pilot project to serve the township. The methodology was modeled after a successful project completed in La Paz, Bolivia in 1997. The project was to consist of a series of small diameter sewer pipes buried inches below the surface. The study predicted a cost-effective, viable project that was whole-heartedly embraced by the town's Council. One Councilman even went so far as to promise "free water" for flushing purposes to all of the residents. Unfortunately, the project ultimately failed because the supposedly free water did not include the cost of government connection fees or the costs associated with installing the house laterals or internal plumbing. Sound familiar?

A similar project in Alexandra, Africa was proposed to replace a failed community septic system with a network of shallow sewers that would connect over 20,000 shacks, of which over 7,000 are located in residential backyards. The shacks were erected to house the abundance of new residents seeking employment in the city after the recent repeal of anti-apartheid laws. Again, the project failed but this time it was because the city was unable to obtain property rights (easements) through the backyards in order to construct and maintain the sewer system. I guess they don't have the power of eminent domain in Africa.

Moving on to Asia, I was interested to see what problems China is now facing given the tremendous state of industrialization that it is currently taking place in that country. I suspected that China is not facing the extent of funding shortages as other countries are, but instead probably struggle with the sheer volume of sewage produced by a population of more than 1.25 billion people. According to the IOL news service, nearly 8 out of 10 Chinese coastal city sewers discharged excessive amounts of pollutants into the Yellow Sea during the first six months of 2007. I'm betting that the government will have that problem corrected before the start of the 2008 Olympics in Beijing.

Russia on the other hand has an entirely different set of problems to contend with. It seems that the Russian mafia is expanding its influence into the smuggling of exotic pets and animals, including snakes, birds and lizards. As one news article relates, many of these animals have escaped and taken up residence in the local sewers, turning routine sewer cleaning into a real safari adventure for some. Recently, a Russian sewer maintenance worker discovered the remains of a 20-foot snake skin while cleaning a sewer line. For those of you who may not know this little snippet of information, the largest snake native to Russia only grows to a maximum of six feet in length.

Lastly, I was surprised to see that the water and wastewater specialists within the Arab countries have decided to form a utilities association. Ten member countries of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UN-ESCWA) have established the Arab Countries Water Utility Association (ACWUA). As a first step in legitimizing their association, they invited the European Water Association (EWA) and the German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA) to advise them on management issues. I wonder why they didn't consult WEF or AWWA for advice? If anyone is interested in attending, the next meeting is scheduled to be held in Beirut.

Internationally yours,

John Pastore

Air Quality by Chair Daniel McGivney**Climate Change**

On August 15, the California Air Resources Board (ARB) held a workshop to take comment on its draft mandatory reporting regulation (http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ccei/reporting/GHGReportingReg8_10_07.pdf). Water and wastewater agencies were not specifically identified in the regulation; however, you may be required to report your GHG emissions if you do any of the following at a single facility: generate 1 MW of electricity for on-site use or to send to the grid, generate 1 MW of electricity via co-generation, or have one or more combustion sources that together emit 25,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year. Currently, you must sum up all the sources of power generation to see if you trigger any of the above thresholds. This includes emergency electrical generators, micro-turbines and fuel cells. SCAP member agencies testified at the hearing and requested that the 1 MW thresholds be raised to at least be equivalent with the 25,000 metric ton emissions threshold (this would equate to 10 MW per ARB) as well as to exempt emergency generators. The ARB was not very amenable to raising the 1 MW threshold (citing AB 32 requirements), but indicated that it would evaluate the inclusion of emergency generators. SCAP member agencies will be following up with comments.

During the same week, the California Wastewater Climate Change Group (CWCCG) met and reviewed the draft white paper discussing options for the development of GHG emissions reporting protocols for methane and nitrous oxide emissions from wastewater processes. Based upon comments, the paper will be revised, with a final document available by August 31. Currently, the CWCCG has scheduled a meeting with the ARB and the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) to discuss the white paper recommendations and obtain ARB/CCAR recommendations regarding the next steps for protocol development. Other topics discussed at the meeting included the ARB's draft mandatory reporting regulatory concepts and the development of a revised draft emissions inventory for the 1990 calendar year. When finalized, this emissions inventory number will become the mandated emissions cap (target) for 2020 as required by AB 32. Also discussed was the recent request from a group of Oregon sanitation agencies to join the CWCCG. This request was discussed and approved by the CWCCG steering committee with the following conditions: the agencies would have to join as one group, designate one person as the contact, pay at the Tier 1 level to join, and would not have voting rights.

SCAQMD Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1110.2

On August 14, 2007, the SCAQMD released its latest proposal for amending SCAQMD Rule 1110.2 affecting the operation of internal combustion engines. This latest draft of the proposed rule includes a lot of changes that SCAP and our member agencies have been advocating on for some time. These include raising the proposed aggregated CEMS threshold, raising the CO limit, flexibility regarding emission testing load conditions and more reasonable compliance timelines. The SCAP Air Quality Committee and individual member agencies are reviewing this draft now. Pending the review, appropriate comments will be forwarded to the SCAQMD.

SCAQMD Amended Rule 1309.1

On August 3, 2007, after lengthy testimony spread over two Board meetings, by a vote of 8 to 3, the SCAQMD Board approved Option 2 of the proposed amendments to allow electric generating facilities (EGFs) access to Rule 1309.1, the Priority Reserve. The Priority Reserve is the only practical source of emission reduction credits (ERCs) available within the air basin for offsetting essential public service infrastructure projects. Every credit given out or sold is one less available to essential public services. Option 2 provides for uniform pricing of ERCs across all the zones and environmental justice areas within the District. Ten micron and smaller particulate matter, PM10, for example, will sell for \$92,000 per pound per day (~ \$504,000 per ton per year), initially, to be adjusted annually by the change in the CPI. The extremely contentious rulemaking makes it unlikely that the Priority Reserve rule will be opened anytime soon to address offsite biosolids management projects although the SCAQMD news release did mention that such action was contemplated in the future.

SCAQMD PAR 1146

A Task Force Meeting was held at the SCAQMD on August 16, 2007 to discuss proposed changes to Rule 1146 (for non-RECLAIM boilers rated at or above 5 MMBtu/hr heat input). This is a continuation of the amendment effort started in January 2006 to bring BARCT emission limits down to BACT levels, which was on-hold pending development of the 2007 AQMP. During the meeting, SCAQMD staff presented some preliminary concepts and solicited public suggestions. Currently, the rule requires gaseous fuel boilers to meet 30 ppm NOx unless usage is under 90,000 therms (units operated by an electric utility also exempted). Cited as reasons for the amendments was SB 656, which requires all feasible measures to be taken by local air districts for reducing PM emissions, including matching another district's rule if it is more stringent. The 2007 AQMP Control Measure MCS-01 also requires "facility modernization," or equipment upgrades/replacements upon reaching the end of its "useful life." Emission-wise, the SCAQMD is looking for an additional 203 tpd (or 31%) of NOx reductions by 2014, and 383 tpd (76% drop) by 2023. They are looking at the facility modernization concept as a way to achieve turnovers and thus NOx and VOC reductions instead of the traditional "command and control" approach.

Although no amended rule language was released and Joe Cassmassi stated that no revised NOx limit has been set, the Staff suggested that existing natural gas boilers will likely face future NOx limits of 9 ppm for units >20 MMBtu/hr and 12 ppm for units rated 20 MMBtu/hr or less, based on precedence found in San Joaquin and Sacramento BARCT rules and a recent SCAQMD BARCT determination. Compliance timelines will be based on the concept of "useful life." Again, no initial proposal of useful life was presented, but initial estimates of in-use burner age ranged from 1-20 years. An informal poll taken of attendees showed boilers have reached ages in excess of 30 years. Special treatment for biogas units, if any, is not yet spelled out. Additional meetings will be held in September and October 2007 with May 2008 being targeted for the Board adoption hearing. Comments may be directed to Gary Quinn at the SCAQMD.

Biosolids by Chair Karen Soares

Kern County Litigation

On August 13th, U.S. District Court Judge Gary Feess issued his 55 page ruling that overturned Kern County's Measure E. The written ruling was issued following the Summary Judgment hearing that took place on July 9th in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles. The judge ruled that Measure E violates the "commerce clause" of the federal Constitution, because it did not apply to in-county biosolids generators and discriminates against out of county biosolids, specifically targeting Los Angeles area generators. The judge also found that the measure conflicts with the California Integrated Waste Management Act that is meant to promote recycling.

The Kern County Board of Supervisors voted unanimously on August 21st, in closed session, to appeal the decision to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco.

Nursery Products Composting Project Update

At its August 14th meeting, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) unanimously approved Nursery Products' permit for a proposed biosolids composting site in San Bernardino County. The proposed site would compost up to 2,000 tons per day of biosolids and green materials at a 160 acre site located eight miles west of the town of Hinkley, about 25 miles from Barstow. The CIWMB has now posted a transcript of the August 14th Board meeting on its website. The composting proposed site is located within the Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District, and at their regularly scheduled meeting on August 27, the AQMD discussed possible new rules for "Composting and Related Operations." Minutes of this meeting should be posted shortly on the AQMD's website (www.mdaqmd.ca.gov).

Upcoming Biosolids Committee Meeting

The Biosolids Committee will hold its quarterly meeting on October 11th in conjunction with Tri-TAC at the Ontario Convention Center. More details and an agenda will be sent out prior to the meeting. A special afternoon session is planned to discuss suggestions from all of the Summit Group members and Tri-TAC regarding examples of cross-media conflicts that can be presented to the Cal-EPA agencies at the upcoming spring roundtable discussion in Sacramento. For those of you planning on attending, please be sure and provide your written suggestions to John Pastore at the SCAP office prior to the October 1st deadline.

<p><u>Committee Chair Contact Info</u></p> <p>Air Quality Chair: Dan McGivney – dmcgivney@emwd.org</p> <p>Biosolids Chair: Karen Soares – ksoares@lacsdsd.org</p> <p>Collection Systems Chair: Ralph Palomares – RPalomares@etwd.com</p> <p>Water Issues Chair: Gus Dembegiotes – Gus.Dembegiotes@lacity.org</p>

Other Meetings (PORS and Caltrans)

The EPA, SWRCB, CIWMB and others are sponsoring the second annual Pacific Southwest Organic Residuals Symposium at U.C. Davis on September 25th through 27th. This symposium focuses on innovative treatment of organic residuals, including biosolids, manure, and green waste, and will cover topics such as new technologies, markets, energy production, site selection, life cycle analysis, emerging pollutants and pathogens. More details on the symposium are posted on EPA's web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/organics/pdfs/organic-res-sym-flyer-0816.pdf>

The CIWMB and Caltrans sponsored workshops around the state in August to promote Caltrans's growing use of compost to enhance roadside landscaping projects, prevent erosion, and reduce runoff along highways. Approximately 110 people, including several SCAP members, attended the southern California workshop held on August 23rd at the Inland Empire Utilities Agency. Caltrans has now written detailed specifications for several categories of compost, and local compost producers utilized by SCAP member agencies are expected to benefit greatly from this expanding market.

Collection Systems by Chair Ralph Palomares

Well, the dog days of summer are upon us and some, if not most of you, have taken a vacation that was maybe too long or too short. Before you know it, the kids will be in school and things back to normal, whatever that might be. I have a habit of taking pictures of manhole covers or fog containers or anything else related to the wastewater industry and, believe me, I have seen some real eye openers from all around the country. I bet most of you take regular pictures like those of family and friends. I have those too but photography is my hobby.

Collection Systems Committee Meeting – October 22, 2007 at IRWD Duck Club

Our next SCAP Collection Systems Committee meeting will be on Monday, October 22, 2007 at the Irvine Ranch Water District's Duck Club. We will address a new subject regarding copper sulfate that is allowed in Southern California but banned in Northern California because of groundwater contamination. We will talk more about the lateral issue that's affecting us all as well as the SSMP rules and regulations and the current training going on by various groups around the state. I would also like to look at the current uniform plumbing code IAPMO/ANSI 1-2006 section about grease interceptors for sizing criteria and misc. There will be additional information discussed on other issues as a follow up to the last committee meeting plus an update on the new SCAP website. Again, please bring any issues that you would like to discuss, such as pipe bursting, slip lining, sewer video inspecting, vector control in sewers, manhole rehab, odor control, pump station maintenance, proper line cleaning or if you just want to talk dirty about sewers. So make sure to mark your calendars for the date of October 22nd and just come on by to our next SCAP Collection Systems meeting.

CWEA WDR Training

SCAP Collection Systems Committee members have been busy this summer working with CWEA in the latest efforts to assist collection system agencies in complying with the statewide waste discharge requirements (WDR) to develop a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). After having completed all the scheduled training for the new electronic reporting of sewer system overflows (SSOs), the new workshops focus on the actual development of an SSMP. These are all day workshops where each element of the SSMP is discussed. CWEA's goal is to initially provide one workshop in each of CWEA's sections. To date, three workshops have been conducted in Southern California with SCAP members assisting in each one. Workshops were held in Los Angeles, San Marcos and Anaheim. SCAP members Nicole Baker, P.E. from RMC Water and Environment/North California office, Dindo Carrillo from Orange County Sanitation District, Manual Romero from the City of Santa Barbara and Bob Kreg from Dudek participated as co-facilitators at one or more of the workshops. The next scheduled workshop for Southern California will be in Santa Barbara on August 30th. This will be followed by a workshop in Hesperia on September 18th with SCAP members again assisting as co-facilitators. These workshops have been very well received with excellent handout materials to assist in the development of the SSMP. This also continues the cooperative effort started several years ago between SCAP and CWEA to provide our membership with quality resources to meet their regulatory challenges.

Petition of CASA/SCAP Appealing WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005 for Sewage Collection Agencies in San Diego Region

SCAP was recently notified by Dorothy Rice, Executive Director SWRCB, that its appeal of Region 9's WDR Order No. R9-2007-0005, requiring mandatory reporting of private lateral spills among other changes beyond the State Board Order No. 2006-003 regulatory requirements, has been administratively dismissed. The notification states that the Appeal fails to raise substantial issues that would require review by the State Board and that the Regional Water Boards have the right to impose more prescriptive requirements. While we are extremely displeased with this outcome and lack of specific explanation, both SCAP and CASA have determined not to pursue legal action at this time.

Water Issues Committee by Chair Gus Dembegiotes**Climate Change and Water Resources**

On August 23, 2007, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Department of Water Resources held a joint meeting to consider the effects of climate change on water resources. With the passage of AB 32, all state agencies are required to consider and implement strategies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The State Water Board and the Department of Water Resources held this meeting to solicit input on: (1) how both agencies can help meet the goals of AB 32 and integrate climate change considerations into their existing

policies, regulatory responsibilities, and grant programs; and (2) how climate change directly impacts various programs and what can currently be done to address those impacts. The workshop consisted of five panels, each dealing with a specific topic. The first panel discussed, "Opportunities for California water agencies to be part of the solution." John Pastore of SCAP and Rich Atwater of the Inland Empire Utilities Agency were part of the panel. The second panel discussed, "Opportunities for collaboration between government agencies and non-governmental organizations." The third panel discussed, "Opportunities for businesses to be part of the solution." The fourth panel discussed, "Opportunities for collaboration amongst state agencies in advancing climate protection goals." And finally, the fifth panel of governmental representatives discussed, "Opportunities for leadership." One of the points made during the workshop was how the use of recycled water could help in reducing green houses gases. It was also announced that the State Water Board's much anticipated Water Recycling Policy will be released in early September with a workshop set tentatively for October 2, 2007.

The State Water Board will be accepting written comments on "climate change and water resources" through 5:00 p.m. on September 14, 2007.

13385 Report – NPDES Violation and Enforcement Report

On August 20, 2007, the State Water Board published its 13385 Report. Pursuant to CWC 13385(o), the State Water Board is required to report information on violations, enforcement actions, and the effectiveness of current enforcement policies, including mandatory minimum penalties. The published report pertains to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) wastewater and stormwater facilities within California. In its 2006 report, the State Water Board committed to improve the quality and availability of its reports, including: increasing the quality and consistency of the data; increasing electronic submittal of data to decrease the burden of manual entry; and making the data available for live, public use on the Internet. Most of the tables previously presented in its annual 13385 Reports are now available in electronic format via the State Water Board's Internet site. These electronic reports allow the public access to violation and enforcement data from dischargers regulated by the Water Boards and allows the user to sort and filter data to meet specific information needs. The Water Board's public reports can be found on the Water Board's public website at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/publicreports.html>

Next Water Issues Committee Meeting – October 11, 2007

The next Water Issues Committee meeting will be held in conjunction with Tri-TAC on October 11th at the Ontario Convention Center. As mentioned under the Biosolids section, a special afternoon session is planned to discuss suggestions from all of the Summit Group members and Tri-TAC regarding examples of cross-media conflicts that can be presented to the Cal-EPA agencies at the upcoming spring roundtable discussion in Sacramento. For those of you planning on attending, please be sure and provide your written suggestions to John Pastore at the SCAP office prior to the October 1st deadline.

Agency Profile

Western Municipal Water District

www.wmwd.com

At A Glance

Headquarters: Riverside
 Founded: 1954
 Employees: 121
 Service Area: 527 square mile area of western Riverside County serving more than 800,000 customers



WMWD March WWTP

Sewer System

Miles of Sewer Lines: More than 50
 Treatment Plants: 2
 Treatment Capacity: March Air Reserve Base plant is 1 mgd; Western Riverside County Regional Wastewater Authority (JPA) plant is 8 mgd
 Treated Per Day: March treats 600,000 gallons per day; Western Riverside treats 5.8 mgd

Water System

Customer Connections: 24,000 retail connections; 8 wholesale agencies
 Storage Tanks: 18
 Pump Stations: 13
 Water Sources: Imported water via Metropolitan Water District; Arlington Desalter; Murrieta groundwater wells

Board of Directors Western Municipal Water District is governed by a five member Board of Directors elected to four year terms.

Faced with tremendous growth, Western Municipal Water District is focusing its efforts on increasing the reliability and variability of its water supply to meet its current and future needs.

“Given cutbacks with the Colorado River and Delta projects, we’re investing our time and resources in projects and partnerships that will help vary our water sources,” said John Rossi, general manager of Western Municipal Water District.

To accomplish this, the District’s plans are three-fold:

- First, the District is working in cooperation with area agencies – the City of Ontario and the Jurupa Community Services District – to expand desalters in the Chino Basin to a

capacity of 10 mgd. This is in conjunction with Department of Public Health grant applications to potentially secure \$55 million in grants to fund the expansion and its associated conveyance systems.

- Second, the District plans to take advantage of Metropolitan Water District's recent Chino Basin capacity increase to store another 25,000 acre-feet of water.
- Third, the District is working on a 28-mile, 78-inch diameter Riverside-Corona Feeder pipeline that will transport imported water stored in the San Bernardino Basin to the District's service area for use as needed in dry times.

Western is perfecting water rights for approximately 200,000 acre-feet of storm water from the Santa Ana River. This water will be recharged or transported to a treatment plant in an effort to increase stored water and make the water supplies more reliable.

The District is upgrading an existing nonpotable system that originally provided imported Colorado River water for irrigation throughout its retail service area. The upgraded system will replace imported supplies with local recycled and nonpotable water. The largest current customer is the Riverside National Cemetery, which uses nearly the entire supply. As the treatment plant expands and recycled water supplies increase, the veterans' cemetery and other users, including schools and parks, will benefit from the increased capacity.

Water conservation is also a top focus for this progressive District. "We installed the first water conserving demonstration garden over 18 years ago. The garden features water conserving plants, irrigation methods, and smart controllers," explained Rossi. "Our goal is to convince users to invest in landscaping that uses less water as well as water saving interior devices."

"Water supply is our greatest challenge," concluded Rossi. "We're putting the pieces in place now to bank water for our future and to make the existing water supplies more reliable."



Western Municipal Water District
Garden Path

Regulatory Affairs by Regulatory Affairs Consultant Mary Jane Foley

Climate change is a very hot topic this summer. The Air Resources Board website is full of topics, meetings, new items, etc. On August 23, 2007, the State Waterboard and the Department of Water Resources hosted a workshop on climate change and water resources entitled, "Water Policy through a Carbon Lens." The purpose was to solicit input on 1) how both state agencies can help meet the goals of AB32 and integrate climate change consideration into their existing policies, regulatory responsibilities, and grant programs; and 2) how climate change directly impacts SWRCB and DWR's various programs and what can currently be done to address them. There were five panels on topics related to exploring opportunities for water/wastewater agencies, non-profits, business and state agencies to advance climate protection goals. Our SCAP Executive Director, John Pastore, was on a panel with a variety of stakeholders. I gave technical support to John on one of the key items related to inserting climate change consideration into Prop 84 IRWMPs. I also have contacted the Air Resources Board to ensure that their climate change key staffs are attending the meeting. SCAP is part of a hard working group entitled the California Wastewater Climate Change Group. The group's goal is to respond to climate change and forthcoming regulations as the common voice for the California wastewater industry. The group already has a draft report/discussion paper for the development of wastewater treatment plant protocols for methane and nitrous oxide emissions. The objective of the group is to work cooperatively with both the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR) and the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to develop acceptable wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) green house gas emissions protocols that will be recognized as the preferred method for estimating WWTP process emissions.

Great news this month on the federal judge overturning the Kern County year-old ballot measure meant to stop imports of Southern California biosolids to Kern farmland. The Biosolids Committee has shared this news in other parts of the newsletter. As a member of the Waterboard when the EIR on biosolids land application was adopted, I am heartened that everyone's hard work lead to a common sense opinion.

On the water front, the water reclamation policy will be out in draft by September 10, 2007. The Waterboard hopes to have a workshop on the draft on October 2, 2007. The timing works well because some of the Regional Waterboards are adding requirements that create barriers to new reuse opportunities and the State Waterboard workshop will be an opportunity to comment on what is happening at the regional level. At a time when we have 3 droughts going on, one on the Colorado River, one in Northern California and one in Southern California, conservation and reuse are vital to sustaining us through these severely dry periods. The news for the near future is bleak. My oceanographer friends at Scripps tell me that the warm temperature of the Pacific Ocean and the rainfalls records indicate that we are in a multi-decadal drought that usually lasts for years. SCAP is working to have successful reuse, without a myriad of regs that prevent its success.

Help Desk

Remember, the HELP DESK is open 24/7 for members who need to discuss permitting issues and strategies to assist agencies in resolving problems with regulatory agencies. Please contact Mary Jane Foley at mfoley@scap1.org.

Non Sequitur

My sources are unreliable, but their information is fascinating.

Ashleigh Ellwood Brilliant