

APPENDIX A

Notice of Preparation (NOP) and NOP Comments

From: michael beanan <conxtns@hotmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, May 21, 2011 1:23 PM
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Subject: Comments re: SOCWA Coastal Treatment Plant Export Sludge Force Main Scoping Meeting

Notes and Comments for 6 PM, Wednesday, May 18, 2011 SOCWA Coastal Treatment Plant Export Sludge Force Main Scoping Meeting

Introduction by Brian Peck, SOCWA and Shana Shamlou, Dudek Engineering

History and protocols reviewed. SOCWA has ten owners organized into project committees. Relevant to the Sludge Force Main are Project Committee 17 (Emerald Bay WD, LBCWD, MNWD & SCWD) and Project Committee 21 (same as 17 with ETWD, IRWD). Tom Rosales, Manager, SOCWA and Mike Wilson, Manager, Coastal Treatment Plant (CTP).

SOCWA mission: "Wastewater treatment and disposal". Although most dry weather urban runoff originates as water sold for irrigation, SOCWA does not recognize non-point source pollution as an agency responsibility. Recycled water or potable water is a marketed product with well researched direct impacts to regional water quality in creeks and coastal receiving waters. Omitting over-irrigation of residential developments may be an outcome of education limits among engineers trained in water enriched, flat, Midwest ecologies lacking an understanding of the impacts of directing surplus irrigation "wastewater" into semi-arid creek and fragile coastal ecologies. While familiar with hiking creeks, engineers may lack education and experiences in coastal waters preferring to conclude wastewater discharges into the ocean simply "go away" without any impacts to local water quality, the fish food chain or general public health. SOCWA perception of ocean water quality is vastly at odds with academic research and public concerns for healthy local waters. We import water in much the same manner as the ancient Romans while polluting creeks in the European and eastern American engineering tradition of discharging to creeks, bays and the ocean.

An a priori assumption is Laguna Beach represents a world class tourist destination supporting economies throughout South Orange County. Wastewater engineering from the 1950's and 60's cannot meet modern demands and a growing appreciation for ocean water quality. Lacking an appreciation for this public priority, SOCWA proposes to simply replace the failing Export Sludge System with another ESS. As Einstein remarked: "We cannot solve our problems with the same thinking we used when we created them".

Recently, the retired General of the Army Corps of Engineers spoke at a Floodplain Management Convention Luncheon and said: "Anyone who builds in a floodplain, knowing what we know today, is a fool".

The Coastal Treatment Plant is built at the very confluence of a steep, narrow canyon exposed to inevitable, routine flooding even before intensive inland cities appeared and paved over 50% of the watershed with impervious surfaces to dramatically increase peak stormwater flows in terms of magnitude and duration. Satellite images clearly illustrate the CTP is wedged at a right angle bend in Aliso Creek with routine damage to a poorly placed access bridge. The CTP appears to be within 100 feet of the Aliso Creek centerline. Future flooding of the CTP facility and infrastructure is an inevitable, economically wasteful plan. The CTP may ultimately be in the wrong location and therefore future rehabilitation projects may also prove to be failures. A recommended environmentally superior, sustainable alternative is to send all 3.24 MGD sewage flows via the existing Sotuh Laguna tunnel to the regional Latham Plant in Dana Point with the capability to process sludge to pelletization.

Likewise the Effluent Transmission Main line installed before inland cities were built in 1967 is prone to failure due to increased erosion impacts mentioned above. The 18" ETM is reportedly empty at present suggests it is not absolutely an essential component of daily SOCWA operations and should therefore be permanently abandoned. Emergency flows from MNWD can be directed to the 3A Transmission Line less than one mile away.

Apparently the ETM was repaired in 1979 by Boyle Engineering but continues to fail from erosion impacts. Boyle Engineering should

have factored in the erosion impacts of inland development to assure any project would be functional for at least 20 years since they are also engineers for major regional residential development companies. Future engineering, therefore, should be carefully vetted and firms selected only after proving they have a record of sustainable, green solutions. As an equity issue, firms like Boyle Engineering should be held financially accountable for failed designs and prohibited from participating in SOCWA projects.

The Effluent Sludge System suffers the same deficiencies in design and operation as the ETM. Engineers designed the ESS without considering stormwater erosion impacts to pump sludge 4 miles inland against the natural gradient. Sludge is diluted to over 90% water to reduce blockages. However, electrical pumping expenses are significantly increased by heavy volumes of water mixed with sludge and must be a factor in any proposed project to isolate and evaluate all operational costs against better, greener alternatives. Sludge pelletization offers a less environmentally intrusive alternative but the CTP is the only treatment plant in South County without a pelletization operation due to limitations at the CTP site. Such limitations to add improvements to wastewater management at the CTP is yet another reason to re-locate operations to the much larger, more environmentally efficient Latham Plant. An alternative recommendation is to request the LBCWD build a pelletization facility to process 95,000 gallons of sludge (actually less than 9,500 since 90% is water added to facilitate pumping 4 miles to inland facilities). Rough estimates for pelletization of sewage sludge is about \$350 per ton at other facilities or around \$1000 per day of de-watered sludge at the CTP. Sterilized pellets as soil amendment and biocoal products can offset this cost by half. On site energy production from methane and biocoal can also reduce CTP electrical operating costs to zero (with as much as a \$1 million electrical surplus to the grid) if techniques and technologies developed by Orange County Sanitation District and others are utilized. Sludge evolves from a costly, energy wasteful system of piping through miles of fragile, unstable floodplain terrain and long term, expensive electrical pumping demands to one of renewable energy used locally to meet CTP power demands.

The present pair of 4" sludge lines began to exhibit corrosion both inside and outside the ten year old ESS pipes by 1999. SOCWA decided to replace the pair of pipes with one 6" pipe. Phase I installed a new pipe from the old AWMA road to the Laguna Niguel Regional Treatment Plant. Phase II included a new access road lost to erosion. Project was abandoned as too costly. In 2005, the ACWEP pipe was exposed due to erosion. An Export Sludge Equalization Basin was used to accommodate trucking and avoid sludge build-up with subsequent water quality violations at the Aliso Ocean Outfall. In 2006, the SUPER Project with substantial federal funding requirements was designed to relocate the access road and cement in place the ESS and ETM. Federal funds for the SUPER Project have also been abandoned.

Dudek and SOCWA are singularly focused on repairing the poorly designed Aliso Sewage System with over 15,000 feet of new pipe buried 5' to 10' along the streambank. Emergency spills are already occurring at Alicia Parkway and AWMA Road. A Draft EIR is scheduled to be out in six months followed by Public Workshops in September or October. Recommended additional impacts for consideration are the Southwest Pond Turtle, Arroyo Toad, Tidewater gobi, archeological sites and coastal receiving water plumes (stormwater, dry weather urban runoff, algal plumes, etc.) to better understand the cumulative impacts of erosion on the ESS and ETM as they relate to creek and coastal ecologies in the Aliso Watershed.

The proposed budget for the ESS is \$4 million.

Speakers from the public reminded project proponents the ESS Project, as proposed, is a piecemeal approach to a failing watershed management program. Suggestions for a more integrated, comprehensive design reflecting the concerns of all agencies and the public may reveal a more cost effective alternative. A recommendation to seek condemnation of existing ESS and ETM pipes in Aliso Creek by the SDRWQCB can allow SOCWA and MNWD to seek SWRCB Supplemental Environmental Program funding to relocate the ETM "emergency" line to connect with the 3A Transmission Line for ocean discharge at the San Juan Ocean Outfall 5 miles offshore. Immediate installation of pelletization and an expanded recycled water program to protect against wildfires in Aliso Canyon and Laguna Canyon will produce actual, measurable improvements in both ocean water quality and disaster preparedness in the near term. Revenues from an expanded citywide recycled water system for the Laguna Greenbelt over the next twenty years can offset any new distribution costs. Additionally, the importance in the care and handling of ancient burial sites remains a critical concern of the Juaneno Tribe and competent monitors are necessary to avoid desecration of sacred sites.

Laguna Beach must endure both financially and environmentally the failures of previous SOCWA Projects. On behalf of our community and ratepayers, I encourage a more enlightened approach as we look forward to a green, sustainable alternative design to the proposed project. With this project, SOCWA has the opportunity to incorporate the very best in sludge processing and wastewater management.

Michael Beanan
Vice President
South Laguna Civic Association

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SOCWA Coastal Treatment Plant Export
Sludge Force Main Scoping Meeting
Public Comments

Patricia Martz, Ph.D.
p.martz@cox.net

I represent the California Cultural Resources Preservation Alliance (CCRPA). We are a 501 (c) 3 non-profit organization of archaeologists, historians, Native Americans and concerned citizens. Our mission is to educate the public regarding the heritage values of archaeological, historic, and cultural places and promote preservation.

California Indian villages tend to be situated on high ground along waterways and at the mouth of rivers where they empty into the sea. There are at least 23 archaeological sites within a ¼ mile radius of Aliso Creek. Ten are known to be situated along the creek itself. A number are clustered downstream near the mouth of the Creek. Two sites have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. One site containing human remains and other artifacts is situated within Aliso and Woods Canyons Park. Artifacts have eroded out of the creek and were collected by the park rangers. As a CCRPA service to the park, I and a colleague volunteered to catalog the artifacts stored at the park. These include seed and acorn grinding implements (metates and manos and mortars and pestles), projectile points, flaked stone implements, bone tools, animal bone, shellfish, and fossils.

We are concerned that the project will impact the archaeological sites within Aliso and Woods Canyon Park as well as those down stream. Although CEQA guidelines codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 3, Sections 15000 et seq. state that avoidance and preservation in place are the preferable forms of mitigation for archaeological sites, too often when archaeological sites are impacted by development the automatic response is to mitigate them through data recovery excavations. In recognition that the destruction of an archaeological site (even with data recovery mitigation) is an adverse effect, federal regulation (36 CFR 800 Protection of Historic Properties), no longer allows a no adverse effect determination for this form of mitigation. In CEQA parlance this means that data recovery mitigation may not be used to reduce impacts to an archaeological site to a level of no significance in support of a negative declaration.

Therefore, CCRPA would like to work with SOCWA's engineers and the environmental consultant's archaeologists to explore ways to avoid, protect, and preserve archaeological sites that may be impacted by the proposed project.



June 3, 2011

Mr. Brian Peck, P.E.
Director of Engineering
South Orange County Wastewater Authority
34156 Del Obispo Street
Dana Point, CA 92629

Re: NOP Comments
Coastal Treatment Plant Export Sludge Force Main Replacement

Dear Mr. Peck:

In addition to the many comments, suggestions and alternatives that were presented to SOCWA and Dudek at the Scoping Hearing the evening of May 18, 2011, the Sierra Club Save Hobo Aliso Task Force would like to also submit the following for your consideration.

Environmental Impacts

The NOP clearly states that:

It is anticipated that the proposed project would result in potential impacts to the following resource areas: aesthetics, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, noise, recreation, and transportation. The EIR will evaluate impacts in these areas and all other issues of potential environmental importance.

As discussed in the Scoping Hearing we do not accept that mitigation will resolve any of the issues at hand. This is why it is imperative that alternatives be a major focus. You were provided with several ideas on May 18th and you were challenged to go greener and think beyond the usual solutions.

With environmental impacts in mind, we once again remind you that CEQA requires you to thoroughly address and resolve cumulative impacts. It is very clear that the County of Orange is going to have a project in Aliso Creek in the very near future. South Coast Water District is planning a rate increase to cover the costs of sewer system rehabilitation. Aliso Creek Inn & Golf Course are going to be expanding and requiring additional capacities. The list goes on and on and it will be the responsibility of Dudek to analyze all of these projects and their related cumulative impacts fully. This factor remains a major concern given that Dudek is also the firm that has been awarded the engineering contract. Truly a case of the fox guarding the hen house.

Please once again reconsider your analysis of the SW Pond Turtle. Dudek stated the USFWS has few concerns in this area, but we once again remind you that this will be analyzed by Coastal Commission staff as well and seriously doubt that they will have the same take on this.

Cultural Resources

We believe the archeo/paleo issue has been thoroughly addressed by Patricia Martz and her team, but once again ask that this be given top priority given that Dudek's proposal stated that there are "no historical era resources likely to be found." I have already provided you with the newest information regarding Coastal Commission permits related to cultural resources.

In closing we once again remind you that we are looking to you for a greener solution – a greener alternative. This can be done and must be done to protect and preserve our finite natural resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to share these thoughts and comments.

Sincerely,

Penny Elia

Penny Elia
Task Force Chair
Save Hobo Aliso Task Force
Sierra Club
30632 Marilyn Drive
Laguna Beach, CA 92651
949-499-4499

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COASTAL TREATMENT PLANT EXPORT SLUDGE
FORCE MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT

PUBLIC SCOPING MEETING

TAKEN AT: South Orange County Wastewater Authority
34156 Del Obispo Street
Dana Point, California
DATE AND TIME: Wednesday, May 18, 2011
6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.
REPORTED BY: Penny Sander, C.S.R. No. 4769

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A P P E A R A N C E S

FOR DUDEK:

SHAWN S. SHAMLOU, AICP
MEGAN STONE
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FOR SOCWA:

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Director of Engineering
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MIKE WILSON, Director of Finance, SOCWA
TOM ROSALES, General Manager

ASSORTED SPEAKERS:

MIKE BEANAN
PENNY ELIA
BARBARA METZGER
PATRICIA MARTZ
ALFRED CRUZ
JONATHAN VIVANTI

1 DANA POINT, CALIFORNIA; WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 2011

2

3 MR. SHAMLOU: Welcome everybody to our Scoping
4 Meeting tonight. My name is Shawn Shamlou. I'm with
5 Dudek. We're in charge of preparing the Environmental
6 Impact Report, or the EIR, for this proposed project,
7 the Coastal Treatment Plant project and Export Sludge
8 Force Main Replacement project. So welcome. We're glad
9 you're here.

10 Public input is a key ingredient to the
11 successful CEQA process, California Environmental
12 Quality Act, and we're glad that you're here to provide
13 your comments.

14 Just wanted to kind of run you through about
15 what we're going to be presenting tonight. This meeting
16 is referred to as the Public Scoping Meeting which is
17 intended to get your input, your comments on the scope
18 of the Environmental Impact Report. We're just kicking
19 it off. We're just starting this document. We want to
20 make sure that we cover everything there is to cover.

21 We have a pretty good understanding so far of
22 what we think are the most critical topics, but the
23 purpose tonight is if we're missing anything or you
24 think there is something we need to see in depth, we
25 will consider it for presentation in the EIR.

4

1 To provide that input, we can do it a number of
2 ways. Some of you already filled out speaker slips, so
3 later after the presentation tonight we'll be inviting
4 you to come and speak, present public input.

5 As you might have noticed, we have a
6 professional transcription service here who will record
7 everything. She's also recording everything. So we
8 want to make sure that we get every comment -- comment
9 verbatim from you.

10 You may also provide written comments on the
11 comment forms which are at the table. You can send --
12 you can hand those to us tonight or may also send them
13 in either the mail or via e-mail to Brian Peck whose
14 information is on the form itself.

15 Lastly, you may write a letter to that address
16 there, so use the comment form. So there is a variety
17 of ways to provide comments.

18 MS. PENNY ELIA: I'm sorry, I have a question.
19 Brian is disappointed that there aren't more of us here,
20 so you're going to go through the whole project, and
21 then we each just get a time slot to talk?

22 MR. SHAMLOU: Right.

23 MS. PENNY ELIA: We can't have any dialogue or we
24 can't -- kind of -- I mean there is nobody here. How
25 about if we all kind of work together and talk or is

1 this --

2 MR. SHAMLOU: Tonight's meeting is not intended to
3 satisfy -- that's a totally valid kind of workshop or
4 discussion that Brian and the team is more than wanting
5 to have at the appropriate time, but CEQA requires us to
6 have an open scoping meeting. We have to do that
7 procedurally under CEQA so tonight that's what we intend
8 to do.

9 MS. PENNY ELIA: So you have to follow very, very
10 strict procedures in order to satisfy CEQA is what
11 you're saying?

12 MR. SHAMLOU: That's correct. Tonight's meeting is
13 less of a -- of a Q and A. It's less of a problem
14 solving. It's more of what are your comments on the
15 scope of the EIR.

16 MS. PENNY ELIA: So how long will each of us have
17 to speak?

18 MR. SHAMLOU: We're looking at -- we've set a
19 three-minute time slot. We may allow a longer time
20 because there are so few people that are actually here,
21 so we'll just --

22 MR. PECK: You have 30 minutes a person.

23 MR. SHAMLOU: And then comments are due by
24 June 4th, which is written on the comment sheet as well.

25 So what do we do with this information? We

1 consider it in part of developing the EIR. And
2 ultimately at the -- when we get to the very end of the
3 CEQA process, which is after the EIR is actually
4 completed, gone off public view, many months from now,
5 SOCWA's Board of Directors will consider this part of
6 the decision-making process whether to approve the
7 project or modify the project.

8 First couple comments of how we're going to go
9 with this meeting is we'll provide a brief project
10 description. We want to get your input. Please refrain
11 from trying to conduct debate on the merits of the
12 project. Again, we're just trying to get scope --
13 comments on the scope of the EIR.

14 I want to emphasize the comments need to focus
15 on the environmental impacts and alternatives. So if
16 you have ideas for alternatives or environmental impacts
17 that you believe we may be missing or haven't thoroughly
18 vetted, this is an excellent time to bring those up.

19 Okay. Let me go to our PowerPoint here. Go
20 ahead and go to the next slide, Megan.

21 So I talked to you about -- I've indicated to
22 you what the purpose of tonight's meeting is. Some of
23 the highlights that we're going to talk about, we're
24 going to talk about the background of the project. This
25 project has a 15, 20-year history. So Brian Peck is

1 going to be talking about that.

2 We're going to talk about what the purpose of
3 this project is, why we're doing it, and some -- a few
4 details of what we know so far about what the project
5 is. We're going to talk about various alternatives to
6 the project that we presented. What is the
7 environmental process, how does it work, and when does
8 the public get more opportunity to provide input. And
9 then the last part will be providing that time for you
10 to provide input on public comments.

11 Brian.

12 MR. PECK: Okay. I apologize to you. I had
13 honestly expected 20 to 30 people here, so those of you
14 who are in the audience, you've seen and you've heard
15 lots of bits and parts of this before. For the
16 redundancy I'm sorry. There are three things that I
17 wanted to talk about tonight.

18 First thing I want to talk about is I see a lot
19 of information, a lot of e-mail kind of bouncing out
20 there on the Internet about what SOCWA can and can't do.
21 And SOCWA is a little bit different in terms of agency
22 and format, so I wanted to go through that.

23 The second thing I want to go through is we're
24 going to be together for at least the next 18 months,
25 probably a lot longer than that. So I want to talk

1 about who I am, what I do, and what my connection is in
2 this job.

3 And then the third part on this is I want to
4 talk about the history of this project, the facilities,
5 because the history here is really interesting and has a
6 real bearing on where and how we go ahead in the future
7 and how we may go ahead in the future.

8 So let's start -- oh, one other comment. When
9 I laid this out and was going through this, my comment
10 was, hey, let me get through this without making any
11 comments. I'm not the best public speaker, and I don't
12 want to lose my place, but I'm a little bit more -- a
13 little bit more loosey-goosey about things. So if you
14 see things and you want to comment on things, Shawn will
15 turn off and pretend it's not a formal scoping meeting,
16 and we'll kind of deal with it. For me having these
17 meetings and not having the dialogue to me is --

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Mike Beanan. Just as a point of
19 procedure, most of the things you're going to probably
20 discuss are probably in the scoping checklist anyhow, so
21 it might be a matter of reordering your notes to fulfill
22 your requirement of the checklist, so I would imagine
23 that if we do have a little more -- informal for
24 exchange of information, that you'll likely hit the
25 points. And if we do miss any, at the end of a certain

1 amount of time, maybe bring those out and we'll make
2 sure we hit all the checklist points.

3 MR. PECK: Shawn is kind of more the guy on the
4 checklist and working on the formalities. I'm more
5 working on things I think you need to understand to have
6 the dialogue and to understand the project, at least
7 from our perspective. You may have some things that
8 show a little bit different perspective.

9 So first thing, if you could, Megan, if you hit
10 my first slide there. A little bit about SOCWA.

11 We are a joint power authority. And the best
12 way that I can differentiate us from a municipality or a
13 special district like South Coast Water District or
14 Moulton Niguel Water District is we don't get our money
15 directly from -- there is somebody else in between.

16 We have ten owners, and you can see those ten
17 owners up here. Those ten owners own capacity in our
18 facilities via our treatment plants, our ocean outfalls,
19 and we actually have one -- where is the laser on this
20 thing?

21 TOM ROSALES: It's on the bottom. I'll get one
22 from my office.

23 MR. PECK: Trabuco Canyon Water District, that one
24 way up there at the top, they don't actually own any
25 capacity in anything we have. They are just here as

1 part of the permits. Not only do we own the facilities,
2 but we also own or operate, maintain the reuse and the
3 ocean discharge permits. So we're responsible for the
4 reporting for that, for the outline in the region that
5 you see there.

6 Thank you, Tom, I appreciate it.

7 The remaining nine of the agencies that you see
8 there all own different parts of our facilities. We
9 have four treatment plants: The Regional Treatment
10 Plant, the Coastal Treatment Plant, which is our main
11 topic of conversation today, the Latham Treatment Plant,
12 where you're at today, and Plant Three, which you can
13 see up off the I-5 Freeway.

14 We have two ocean outfalls: One going off
15 Aliso Beach and the one that goes down here off of the
16 harbor at Dana Point.

17 We only have two sets of pipelines on the land
18 that we're responsible for. One is called the effluent
19 transmission main. The effluent transmission main runs
20 all the way down to the ocean. It collects the
21 wastewater, the treated wastewater from four treatment
22 plants: IRWD is Los Aliso's plant, El Toro's plant, our
23 Regional Plant, and our Coastal Treatment Plant. So all
24 of the water that is not recycled and distributed
25 discharges down to that ocean outfall.

1 Okay. If you look behind you on the boards,
2 you're going to see a nomenclature that the more you're
3 involved with SOCWA, you're going to hear this
4 discussion. And we're organized into project
5 committees. And project committees means these are the
6 participants. These are the people who own the
7 capacity.

8 For myself, as the director of the -- director
9 of engineering for the organization, this is critical to
10 what I do because if I wish to do a project at the
11 Regional Treatment Plant, which is Project Committee 17,
12 that means I have to meet with representatives of five
13 owners. I have to have it approved. If I don't have
14 their approval, I don't have a project.

15 So one of the reasons that I came over from the
16 private sector to the public sector was I hated
17 marketing. I thought I was getting out of marketing.
18 Lo and behold, I've got marketing now you wouldn't
19 believe.

20 Megan, go to the next slide, please.

21 The Coastal Treatment Plant, including the
22 sludge pipelines that run up Aliso Canyon, are owned by
23 these four organizations: Emerald Bay Service District,
24 City of Laguna Beach, Moulton Niguel Water District, and
25 South Coast Water District.

1 Those are our four players. When we go on --
2 Megan, next slide.

3 When we talk about Aliso Canyon, we also talk
4 about our effluent transmission main. The owners in the
5 effluent transmission main are the same as the people
6 who own capacity in the Coastal Plant, plus the Irvine
7 Ranch Water District and the El Toro Water District.

8 So depending on which pipeline we're talking
9 about in the canyon, we've either got four players or
10 six players. But again Project Committee 15, the first
11 four agencies, that's the one we're talking about.

12 Now, we have e-mail and we had a couple e-mails
13 go back and forth that asked a question about how we do
14 our meetings and how we do our engineering committee
15 meetings and who participates in that.

16 I have an engineering committee that's made up
17 of ten individuals. Those ten individuals, I'm very
18 fortunate, that I have the director of engineering or
19 the general manager or somebody in water quality or
20 somebody in engineering from each of those ten member
21 agencies. However, when we have a meeting and we have a
22 discussion, for instance, if we have a discussion on our
23 facilities in Aliso Creek and we tell the people that,
24 the people from the city of San Clemente, they may elect
25 not to come. The reason they may elect not to come is

1 they don't own capacity.

2 We tend to have a pretty open forum on our
3 engineering committee meetings. We say you don't have
4 to own capacity, you don't have to be an owner to come
5 out and have a conversation. We welcome your ideas, but
6 the people who vote, the people who make decisions, are
7 the ones who own a share in each one of those treatment
8 facilities or ocean outfalls.

9 Okay. Megan, do you want to go on to the next
10 slide, please.

11 I was rude here. We have two other members of
12 SOCWA here that those of you who have come and gone, you
13 probably know very well Tom Rosales, the distinguished
14 gentleman in the glasses there, is our general manager.
15 And Mike Wilson, somewhat less distinguished-looking
16 gentleman in the tan shirt, is our assistant general
17 manager and director of operations.

18 And Tom, who I actually believe wrote the last
19 agency mission, can probably give you word for word what
20 the mission statement is for our organization.

21 But another thing that should distinguish SOCWA
22 as compared to the water districts, and most
23 particularly the cities, is we're pretty focused. And
24 Tom's predecessor as general manager and some of our
25 board members, they hammered me on this when I first

1 came into the agency. And what they hammered me on was
2 we are in the business of treating wastewater. That's
3 what we do. Okay. And we treat that wastewater to
4 limits that are either appropriate for ocean discharge
5 or that are adequate for recycled water. And that's it.
6 It's very narrow and focused.

7 Over time there have been discussions about
8 changing that mission or enhancing that. And those of
9 you who have been involved in any of the discussions
10 about nonpoint source pollution, that's one of the areas
11 that you see sporadically come back and be discussed.
12 Is that a business that we need to be into?

13 Another area, a lot of discussion now about
14 ocean desalination and groundwater desalination. And
15 more and more agencies are looking to us regarding how
16 you dispose of the brine from those facilities. So we
17 start with that basic mission, and that's what we do.

18 And does anybody here know Richard Gardner, who
19 is, I believe, currently a director of South Coast Water
20 District?

21 Richard is the person, I'll say, who has got a
22 lot of ideas about things. And Richard will often call
23 me out, and Richard calls me up, says -- I can count on
24 it. It's going to be an hour-long conversation.
25 Actually it's going to be about an hour long of me

1 listening and Richard talking.

2 And Richard is -- I'll say this about Richard.
3 He is an extremely smart man and he has a lot of ideas.
4 Richard will call up and he'll say, "Brian, you know, we
5 ought to be doing this. SOCWA ought to be doing this.
6 SOCWA ought to be doing that." Boom. Listen to that.

7 Say, "Richard, that's great, and I think those
8 are really good ideas, but that's outside of our scope
9 of what we do."

10 If you believe that and you think that's
11 something that SOCWA should do, you've got to go talk to
12 our Board of Directors and talk to them about how they
13 interpret the mission of SOCWA. Ultimately that's
14 between them and Tom to change.

15 So again wastewater treatment, the disposal,
16 that's our business. Okay.

17 The other thing I want to point out here, this
18 is a facility that we just finished constructing here
19 back in December before the great rains came. And I
20 wanted to do this on our mission to talk about something
21 that kind of has an impact on what we do. And I believe
22 that's held by our Board of Directors and our general
23 manager and most definitely our director of operations,
24 and that is the premise we shall not spill it. Okay.
25 We shall not discharge wastewater into the environment

1 for any reason. Okay.

2 There is a little bit of altruism there. We
3 don't want to damage the environment. There is a little
4 bit of self-preservation here. We don't want to get
5 fined. We don't want our names in the newspaper. That
6 role is the mission and very important in this project
7 in how it plays.

8 Okay. Next slide, Megan.

9 I'm sorry, I gave you that slide and didn't
10 explain it. Those were two emergency pumps that we just
11 put in as backups. If our main pumps here fail, those
12 pumps will start up so we don't spill out of this
13 treatment plant.

14 Okay. The who's who. Before Mike jumps on my
15 case here, when we show the bodies here, the director of
16 engineering, there is actually several other people who
17 are at my level. And it's not an ego trip. I just
18 couldn't fit them all on the slide. Our director of
19 finance, Mike Wilson, our assistant general manager, are
20 all down at this level.

21 But with regards to this project, I wanted to
22 give you the people that you can talk to. Okay. If you
23 don't have satisfaction in dealing with me, here are the
24 people that you can talk to.

25 You can talk to Tom, okay. Call Tom and say,

17

1 "Tom, Brian, he's really being difficult. He's not
2 listening to us." Tom is a resource for you. If you
3 feel that Tom is not listening to you, you've got the
4 Board of Directors, and you've got our engineering
5 committee. I will give you, and Shawn will give you,
6 the link to our Web site today. Says if you go onto
7 that Web site, you can see all of our directors and all
8 of our engineering committee members.

9 Okay. And I wanted to make one more point with
10 this slide, and the point is that you see that moniker
11 there, director of engineering. It looks so good on a
12 business card. Really, I got a lot of pride with that,
13 but it's also a little bit of a lie.

14 The engineering department for SOCWA is one
15 person, and we have a lot of construction projects going
16 right now and a lot of different things going on beyond
17 this project. So if any of you ever send me an e-mail
18 and you don't get a rapid response, A, I'm on vacation
19 and I forgot to set the reply on that, or B, I'm dealing
20 with one of those other projects. Trust me. I'll get
21 back to you. Sooner or later I get there.

22 Okay. That's SOCWA. The next part, Megan.

23 Just briefly, my story. Yes, sir.

24 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Just one question. Did I miss
25 something that nonpoint source pollution, is that

1 considered part of the wastewater that we're talking
2 about?

3 MR. PECK: It is not.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It is not from your perspective.

5 MR. PECK: True. From my perspective right now, I
6 believe also from the Regional Water Quality Control
7 Board and the Board of Directors; however, the reason
8 that I brought that up is periodically there are
9 discussions that we have facilities here for disposal
10 and maybe we should be in that business.

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Well, I mean from the sake of
12 tracking a water molecule back, if you will, sort of
13 CSI, that water probably originated from a recycled
14 water irrigation pipe or a potable water pipe if it
15 didn't come from the sky. So we can assume that the
16 wastewater, or what we would call urban runoff,
17 nonpoint, really does have a point source which is the
18 user of, in this case in Aliso mostly Moulton Niguel
19 Water District, recycled water or potable water either
20 for irrigation, car wash, et cetera.

21 So that is water that was wasted into the
22 environment, and it would seem, at least with the
23 Regional Water Quality Control Board, they are coming to
24 understand that, and we're hoping that our agency will
25 lead, rather than be dragged, into leadership on this

1 particular issue because we do know the source of that
2 water.

3 We do know that if Moulton Niguel Water
4 District turned their water off tomorrow for a month and
5 a half, the creek would dry up.

6 MR. PECK: Just curiosity, when you say "our
7 agency," our agency is us or it's -- which agency is
8 "our agency"?

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I guess I was referring to SOCWA,
10 right? Your agency -- well, it is our agency because
11 we're members of SOCWA, so we take -- by the way, this
12 is records back to 1966 --

13 MR. PECK: Okay.

14 MR. MIKE BEANAN: -- on the whole issue we're
15 talking about.

16 MR. PECK: Nonpoint?

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: On the effluent line.

18 MR. PECK: Okay.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: This right here is the sludge
20 line records.

21 MR. PECK: You have better records than we do.

22 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I assume we do. And the reason
23 for that is this is very important to our community
24 because we're the impacted community. So just keep that
25 in mind as we proceed that it's very important to us,

1 and we want the best outcome possible, not business as
2 usual.

3 So -- so when we talk about wastewater
4 nomenclature, I think it's very important to be precise
5 with our language. When you say "nonpoint source
6 water," it's not wastewater and we say it is, we have an
7 intellectual bridge to get to -- get to go across here
8 because we're dealing as a community about educating the
9 agencies. By that I mean the San Diego Regional Water
10 Control Board and the administrative element of SOCWA,
11 as our agency, the administrators, like yourself, that
12 from -- from a strictly on-the-ground perspective, the
13 water that's on the ground originates from a recycled
14 water pipe or a potable water pipe. So it's --

15 MR. PECK: Or precipitation.

16 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Pardon me?

17 MR. PECK: Or precipitation.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: From the sky, yes.

19 But likely in late October, early September,
20 it's originating -- it's water being wasted from a
21 designated source, not nonpoint.

22 MR. PECK: Okay.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So it's okay. We can disagree
24 about it, but I just want you to understand that we're
25 trying to get clear in this introduction about how we're

1 going to talk to one another. So right away we've got
2 to do some education with you about what we think is
3 wastewater, and you have to convince us -- you have to
4 talk us down that this is -- that our analysis is
5 incorrect.

6 MR. PECK: Trust me, the older I get, the more
7 education I feel I need.

8 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay.

9 MR. PECK: So I go back to my schooling, which is
10 kind of -- it's been a long time since schooling, where
11 for us a point source is what comes to the treatment
12 plant through the sanitary source. And then if we're
13 talking about the eastern United States, we could have a
14 whole different discussion about combined sewer
15 (unintelligible).

16 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Or San Francisco.

17 MR. PECK: Or San Francisco. But yeah, point well
18 taken.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thank you.

20 MR. PECK: No problem. Okay.

21 Going on that my -- I'm getting old. I'm
22 49 years old, and I have been in this business now since
23 1985. And my family is old time Orange County. I don't
24 know if you could call them fairly "Okies," but my
25 grandparents came to Santa Ana in 1933 from Iowa. I'm

1 not sure if there is an Iowa version of Okies. Through
2 some very circuitous routes, I went to college at the
3 University of Illinois and became a civil engineer and
4 got education in environmental engineering. And when my
5 counterparts were getting degrees in mechanical
6 engineering and electrical engineering, which offered
7 much higher salaries, I opted for the field of civil and
8 environmental engineering because the projects were all
9 so much more interesting and involved different aspects
10 like this.

11 In my working time, I've worked for a private
12 firm. I worked for a private firm up until the year
13 2000. So when we talk about history of what's come and
14 gone, says before 2000 I looked to people like Bill, who
15 sit there and have tremendous history. After 2000 I can
16 talk a little bit more clearly about things.

17 The young man in the picture there -- we lived
18 in Lake Forest. I have three sons. The oldest son, not
19 him, and I, in 2007, summer before the fires, he and I
20 hiked every trail in Whiting Ranch Park.

21 My second son, also not in the picture, says --
22 couple years ago, we hiked every trail in -- oh, my
23 God -- this is terrible -- O'Neill Park.

24 The third son, this one, he and I are currently
25 hiking every trail in Aliso and Wood Canyons Park. So

1 if you're using the park, you'll see us. He'll be
2 memorable because he hates to hike, and he's usually not
3 smiling like that.

4 So the only other thing when I came to work
5 here, and some of you might have a similar section, I
6 volunteered for about a year, year and a half at the
7 Orange County Natural History Museum, okay, which had
8 some really interesting politics, but it was a great
9 place to learn a little more about what's happening in
10 the valley.

11 Okay. So that's -- oh, I'm sorry. One more
12 thing. In terms of personality, and those of who you
13 just know me will pick this up rather rapidly, I'm an
14 extremely irritating person. I am the bane of my boss'
15 existence. Mr. Shamlou, back there, he's already
16 extremely frustrated with me, and that is because I have
17 a tendency to be very candid and to express what I am
18 thinking. So largely when you hear me say something, it
19 may irritate you as well, but nine times out of ten,
20 it's going to be what I believe. So not always the
21 right belief, but it will be so. So let's get into the
22 history of this project.

23 Okay. Coastal Treatment Plant, we'll talk
24 about sludge lines, but let's talk about the treatment
25 plant sitting down there at the bottom of the canyon.

1 And, Bill, you feel free to jump in on any of these
2 points.

3 MS. PENNY ELIA: Are you talking to him? His name
4 is Mike.

5 MR. PECK: Okay. Sorry.

6 MR. MIKE BEANAN: That's all right.

7 MR. PECK: Who's Bill?

8 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Bill Roley.

9 MS. PENNY ELIA: Oh, Bill Roley.

10 MR. PECK: It goes back to the 49 years old thing.

11 MS. PENNY ELIA: No, no, no, no. We're all jealous
12 you're 49 and we're not.

13 MR. PECK: What's the old line in Raiders of the
14 Lost Ark? It's not the years, it's the miles.

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Actually we were 49 at one time
16 during these hearings.

17 MS. PENNY ELIA: Absolutely.

18 MR. PECK: Megan.

19 Coastal Treatment Plant is kind of a -- Coastal
20 Treatment Plant is a favorite plant. Okay. And the
21 reason it is a favorite plant is you go down there, the
22 setting is -- everybody who goes down there says they
23 have never seen a wastewater treatment plant with this
24 beautiful of a setting.

25 But of all the facilities that we operate,

1 Coastal Treatment Plant is basically the oldest. Okay.
2 And this tank right here used to be an Imhoff tank,
3 natural sewage tank. As I understand treated sewage
4 from parts of South Laguna, this was constructed in
5 1950. Now, bear in mind, when I talk to other people in
6 the industry, especially the ones from the East Coast
7 and I tell them that the oldest thing we're operating is
8 from 1950, they just laugh at me.

9 But largely the Coastal Treatment Plant that
10 was in 1950 it's all gone now, and this tank right here
11 is the last remnant of the facility. Megan.

12 Okay. 1960s, and specifically 1967 through
13 1969, the treatment plant as you see today, the main
14 phase, initial construction takes place in 1967. At
15 that point in time, it's operated by something called
16 the South Coast County Water District which has evolved
17 into the South Coast Water District.

18 This treated some portion of flow that came
19 from what was at that time the very beginnings of Laguna
20 Niguel. So the first real infrastructure that we see
21 coming down this canyon is this blue line right here.
22 It's the 18-inch sewer. This sewer belongs to the
23 Moulton Niguel Water District.

24 This pipeline has a very colored history. And
25 if you hear people talking about, well, a pipeline

1 failed and kicked out into Aliso Creek, that's the
2 pipeline that they are talking about because the 18-inch
3 sewer largely, where the creek is now, it hugs very
4 close to the embankment.

5 That pipeline is not -- I'm sorry, hardly ever
6 carries any sewage flow right now. It is largely an
7 empty pipeline and I'll come back and I'll talk about
8 that in a minute.

9 But in the 1960s, that's what's there. Megan.
10 Okay.

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Excuse me, so -- I'm sorry, in
12 1967 then it worked and the creek -- the dynamics of the
13 creek were such that the pipe was safe, embedded
14 correctly?

15 MR. PECK: The one thing that I wanted to get for
16 this meeting that I wasn't able to access is some good
17 pictures of the creek in the Sixties, the Seventies, and
18 I've made this comment before in some meetings that you
19 look at the canyon, 1970s. One, it looks horrible.
20 Whatever ranching activity they had, it was just chewed
21 out vegetation that you see here. It's not there.

22 But the other thing is --

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Is that Kelly Bord's family?

24 MS. PENNY ELIA: I think so.

25 MR. PECK: -- is that Aliso Creek is only five feet

1 below the surrounding surface area. Okay. So the
2 topography has just changed tremendously in that time.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: But I mean isn't that a result of
4 the development around it?

5 MR. PECK: We'll talk about that, but yes, you are
6 right.

7 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I mean in terms of -- I'm trying
8 to get a sense of what everyone was thinking in 1967
9 when they put the pipe there. They were thinking that's
10 a good place to put it, I would assume.

11 MR. PECK: Let me come back to that one in just a
12 second.

13 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. Thank you.

14 MR. PECK: The 1970s -- by the way, the
15 black-and-white picture that you see here, I pulled this
16 out -- it's amazing the things that you do find in
17 storage.

18 This is basically what the plant looked like in
19 the early 1970s. So you can see that before, what we
20 talk about here, which is we get into the Clean Water
21 Act era -- there is a series of Clean Water Act
22 grants -- that work was done to build out the wastewater
23 infrastructure in this part of Orange County.

24 And the Coastal Treatment Plant would go
25 through an expansion in 1982. Basically the Coastal

1 Treatment Plant that you see today -- just for
2 curiosity, how many people have been inside the Coastal
3 Treatment Plant? Okay.

4 We might have to add a public tour of that
5 facility as part of this process because it's germane to
6 what we're talking about. But the Coastal Treatment
7 Plant has expanded. And then we have the second plant
8 constructed on that side, and that is the Regional
9 Treatment Plant.

10 Those of you who are familiar with the Regional
11 Treatment Plant know that the facility that now sits
12 next to Laguna -- Laguna Niguel -- Laguna Regional Park
13 next to the big fishing lake, that's where that plant
14 got built.

15 And, Mike, this might be yours to pick up, but
16 the one thing that I have picked up in going through
17 historical documents, this is really interesting, is
18 that in the mid-1970s, when they were trying to figure
19 this plant out -- and this was the plant that would
20 handle the wastewater flow from Aliso Viejo and Laguna
21 Niguel -- that treatment plant in its original concept
22 was supposed to get constructed about a quarter of a
23 mile north of the existing Coastal Treatment Plant.

24 I have never found the discussion or the
25 rationale of why it's there. Glad it's not there

1 because our problems would probably be larger right now.

2 So this facility ended up parked closer to the
3 residents that actually discharge and use that facility.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Which, by the way, turned out to
5 be very wise when you think about pumping reclaimed
6 water out to those residences because if it had been
7 down at the bottom, they would have had huge energy
8 costs sending the recycled water back up into the
9 development, so maybe that's why they put it there.

10 MR. PECK: That could be. And --

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You know who would know is
12 Colonel --

13 MR. PECK: Colonel (Unintelligible).

14 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Yes.

15 One quick question relative to that. Does that
16 provide recycled water to the lake, fishing lake?

17 MR. PECK: No, it does not.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Is that fishing lake just storm
19 water?

20 MR. PECK: Mike.

21 MR. MIKE WILSON: It's all runoff.

22 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Why doesn't it go down in the
23 summer?

24 MR. MIKE WILSON: It's fed by a sulfur creek that
25 runs right next to the plant --

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So whatever runoff -- got it.

2 MR. PECK: Megan, can you skip ahead.

3 This goes to Mike's point. The Regional
4 Treatment Plant, Moulton Niguel owns the recycled water
5 that's produced there, and there is a very extensive
6 recycling program through Aliso Viejo -- Aliso Viejo and
7 Laguna Niguel.

8 These are filters that were constructed in 1982
9 at the Coastal Treatment Plant. These facilities
10 provide recycled water to the South Coast Water
11 District. One of the things to know when we talk about
12 the Coastal Treatment Plant -- sadly this is not quite
13 the best picture.

14 Now, in the 1970s, our predecessor, Aliso Water
15 Management Agency, would be formed, and there was an
16 interesting operational arrangement between South Coast
17 Water District and that -- that agency, Aliso Water
18 Management Agency, AWMA. So when you hear the name
19 AWMA, that's where that name comes from.

20 When you look at the Coastal Treatment Plant
21 and you can see bits and parts of it under construction
22 here, this building is half owned by SOCWA, half owned
23 by South Coast Water District.

24 This is -- this tank that you don't see
25 constructed here yet that holds recycled water, that's

1 the South Coast Water District tank. So bear in mind
2 that any time we talk about the Coastal Treatment Plant,
3 there is a relationship that still exists. It's not
4 just SOCWA. It's SOCWA and South Coast Water District.
5 Okay. Megan.

6 I'd already talked about pipelines. The
7 pipelines get constructed, and we said we have the
8 effluent transmission main that's constructed in the
9 same time frame, gets built in 1979. And we have the
10 sludge lines from the Coastal Treatment Plant.

11 Mr. Beanan had raised a very good question.
12 What were the people thinking when they designed this?
13 Can't say about the Moulton Niguel sewer line. Not sure
14 about that one. I can talk to you about people who in
15 1978, 1979 -- this is Boyle Engineers who designed the
16 effluent transmission main and the two four-inch force
17 mains that carry export sludge.

18 And these people, people working for Boyle
19 Engineering who did this design, were very, very clever
20 people. As best as possible, they moved those pipelines
21 as far away from Aliso Creek as possible. Okay. And to
22 this day, it's an interesting fact, the effluent
23 transmission main and the sludge force mains have never
24 failed because of erosion from Aliso Creek.

25 Now, obviously that can't stay forever into the

1 future, but the people who did that work were thinking
2 ahead, and they did a nice job.

3 So next slide, Megan. So let's get down --

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Excuse me. Wait, wait. It seems
5 to me though somewhere in 1979, nobody was talking to
6 the people designing the flood control that was going to
7 send two to four to five times the volumes and duration
8 of the water into the creek to speed the erosion, so now
9 when you stand at manhole 14, you're this far from the
10 edge --

11 MR. PECK: Let me get --

12 MR. MIKE BEANAN: -- of the embankment.

13 So I mean at least for us down in South Laguna,
14 we're looking at -- we're kind of like the people in the
15 floodplain of the Mississippi River. We're just
16 watching the pipe going what storm is going to knock
17 that one out, because it's getting -- you know, it's
18 getting more and more exposed.

19 Obviously, the County was aware of that to go
20 through this whole Super project to restabilize the
21 whole area for the pipe, so for us, there is a sense of
22 urgency. You know, I think -- I think we're kind of
23 saying well, you know, they did the best they could and
24 really -- they're just oil (sic) engineers. They didn't
25 really think that the residential development would blow

1 the creek out in 20 years.

2 MR. PECK: Let me get there.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Did somebody think about that?

4 MR. PECK: Let me get there. I'm coming to that
5 one.

6 So the real topic for discussion today is this.
7 Okay. This is export sludge. This was taken -- Mike?

8 MR. MIKE WILSON: This morning.

9 MR. PECK: This morning. This is what it's all
10 about. Okay. This is not sewage.

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So it's about
12 90-something percent water.

13 MR. PECK: It is indeed.

14 I had a note that came up from the chief
15 operator who runs that facility, and she said to make
16 sure that the people understand that we run this
17 thinner, more water, than usually you'd find in
18 something like this because we have concerns about
19 getting it through the pipelines right now.

20 So, Mike, would you please tell us the history
21 that, yes, indeed I did listen to her. Okay.

22 The export sludge, this is what at the other
23 treatment plants would become biosolids. The Coastal
24 Treatment Plant is the only treatment plant of our four
25 treatment plants that does not process its own sludge.

1 Okay. It is pumped up to the Regional Treatment Plant,
2 and you can see right here this is the mixed tank that's
3 received.

4 Now, the Regional Treatment Plant gets sludge
5 not only that's pumped from the Coastal Treatment Plant,
6 it also gets sludge that's trucked down from the El Toro
7 Water District treatment plant. So all of those
8 biosolids facilities are handled right here.

9 MS. PENNY ELIA: Why don't you process it here?

10 MR. PECK: Okay. We do process it at this plant in
11 Laguna Niguel.

12 MS. PENNY ELIA: Well, I mean at the Coastal.

13 MR. PECK: At the Coastal Plant. That's a good
14 question. And I don't know in history why they made
15 that decision to do it that way.

16 My suspicion is -- and just a suspicion is that
17 somebody knew or that there was some early discussion
18 that that area was going to be turned into a park.
19 Because the one thing that you can see from this picture
20 is the construction of digesters. If you do this as a
21 conventional wastewater treatment plant, says these are
22 large facilities. Okay.

23 And I know that -- and, Mike, you can help me
24 out on this one. In the late 1980s, the -- I think it
25 was the late 1980s, somebody did go and do a study of

1 what it would take to do solid handling at the Coastal
2 Plant. And we're not entirely sure why that died. It
3 might have been cost. It might have been --

4 MR. MIKE WILSON: I think it was more efficient to
5 have a solid-handling facility for all three of the
6 treatment plants in one location. You get the digester
7 gas. We have the cogeneration facility there which uses
8 digester gas. You spread it all out, and you couldn't
9 have that, so it was all done in one location.

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Sir, if I could just comment.
11 1980 was 30 years ago. Just as we've seen advances in
12 computer technology that 30 years ago would take a
13 three-story building is now in anybody's palm and far
14 more technology.

15 I would hope that wastewater treatment
16 management has made some incremental advancements in
17 terms of compacting and standardizing and miniaturizing
18 and making it more efficient, because you're right that
19 the Regional Treatment Plant, the large one, is large
20 because it handles a large volume. But if we look at
21 the Coastal Treatment Plant and we start thinking of
22 miniaturizing it, maybe we don't handle 100 percent of
23 the sludge. Maybe we handle 30 percent of the sludge.
24 But they are starting to make advancements.

25 In the community of Laguna Beach, which really

1 prides itself on being green, even though the Coastal
2 Treatment Plant is technically in Laguna Niguel, it
3 is -- people think it's in Laguna Beach. It's Laguna
4 Beach's sewage. It's right at Aliso Beach.

5 So if we are running a system that was designed
6 in 1979 or '82 today, it begs the question, why are
7 we -- why aren't we designing something that's a little
8 more cogeneration?

9 In these documents in 1972, the South Laguna
10 Civic Association actually requested that as an
11 alternative to the outfall to reuse the water. We have
12 gone on hearing after hearing asking for recycled water
13 around the entire Laguna greenbelt, which is 40 miles of
14 unprotected wildland areas. All that would be using
15 this water and diminish the need for, A, the outfall,
16 and B, the sludge line.

17 So -- I mean -- you know, I mean that's -- that
18 seems obvious to us that we could be running the Coastal
19 Treatment Plant much more efficiently than it is now.
20 It could be designed much greener where we could take
21 advantage of the sludge material and cogeneration. It
22 just -- we don't understand why it can't be done at the
23 Coastal Treatment Plant like it's done at every other
24 treatment plant we visit.

25 MR. PECK: Illuminate me.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Why can't it be done --

2 MR. PECK: Wait a minute. Wait a minute.

3 Illuminate me. Why isn't the recycled water used around
4 the greenbelt?

5 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It's in the city guidelines which
6 I have a copy of here. It's required.

7 MS. PENNY ELIA: We don't know why. We've asked.

8 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It's in the code. It's in your
9 mandates to provide recycled water for environment
10 protection.

11 MS. PENNY ELIA: Believe me, when you're
12 disappointed that 25 to 30 people aren't here tonight,
13 we're as disappointed because we talked to the city
14 manager, we talked to the city council, talked to the
15 fire department. And all they want to do is put goats
16 up there to destroy all the habitat. They don't want to
17 work -- I mean, you know the challenges that we have --
18 that I have with David Shissler and our water quality.

19 So when you put up that slide that says, you
20 know, we can talk to the Board of Directors if we're not
21 happy with you or talk to the engineering committee, I
22 don't know if that's true.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: We do -- nonetheless we do
24 anyway.

25 MS. PENNY ELIA: It doesn't mean anything.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: We do it as citizens, as free
2 people. You know, we have -- these are our government
3 representatives.

4 MS. PENNY ELIA: But we'd like to see some
5 progress. I think that's what Mike is saying is that
6 here we are 30 years later, and for the most part -- and
7 I don't mean to -- to, you know, ruin your slideshow,
8 but we're doing the same thing. Shawn is going to do
9 the same thing that we've had problems with before.

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You're going to follow a 1979 oil
11 engineer's design basically.

12 MR. PECK: Boyle, not oil. B-o-y-l-e.

13 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Yeah, I've got Boyle right here.

14 MR. PECK: I thought you were saying "oil."

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I thought you said "oil."

16 MR. PECK: In our line of work, oil just creates --

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I think you said "oil."

18 MS. PENNY ELIA: I thought you said "oil." Oh, it
19 was Boyle. Boyle Engineering.

20 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I'm sorry.

21 MS. PENNY ELIA: I thought it was oil engineering
22 too.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I wrote down here "oil
24 engineering."

25 MS. PENNY ELIA: Yeah, there is Boyle Engineering

1 there too.

2 MR. PECK: I'm an engineer. Don't expect speaking
3 skills.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: That makes it even more curious
5 because Boyle Engineering also probably engineered a lot
6 of the residential surrounding development and
7 anticipated the amount of water that would be directed
8 into the creek which would subsequently erode the
9 bedding material which would bring us to this meeting.

10 MR. PECK: That one goes back to my Richard Gardner
11 comment. Let me do the recycled one. Says from our
12 point of view it's -- it's -- somebody comes to us -- if
13 one of the member agencies comes to us and says, "Tell
14 us what it will take to get three mgd more recycled
15 water," we'll do that.

16 Let me tell you about a project that we talked
17 about here for ten years to build a recycled water
18 facility for San Juan Capistrano. It is harder for an
19 established community, not impossible, it is harder for
20 San Juan Capistrano, Laguna Beach to go back in.

21 So I apologize. I'm not dodging you on that
22 issue. I'm just saying that particular one I can't help
23 you with, but let me go back to your biosolids question.
24 Okay.

25 And the answer to your question is in 30 years

1 of technology advancement and miniaturization, how far
2 have we come, and the answer is not very. Okay.

3 It is extremely interesting. Wastewater
4 treatment industry, which is tied to industrial
5 wastewater treatment as well, that we have cycled
6 through equipment, we have belt filter presses, and we
7 have central fusions, and we're back to belt filter
8 presses, then we're into this innovation, but it's very
9 interesting with the equipment that we use is
10 essentially the same equipment 40 years ago. Okay.

11 Now, then above and beyond that, there is
12 talk -- talk about de-water and concentrate. Let's talk
13 about even cutting those -- those solids down further.
14 Says, where were you folks yesterday, says, when we had
15 our board meeting on participating in the IRWD biosolids
16 project?

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Well, actually we got support
18 from the City of Laguna Beach for that project.

19 MR. PECK: Okay.

20 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So we didn't think it was
21 necessary since we worked through our elected
22 representatives.

23 MS. PENNY ELIA: Was our elected representative
24 there?

25 MR. PECK: Was an elected representative there? I

1 believe that she was espousing your view.

2 MS. PENNY ELIA: We -- we work too.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: We have other jobs.

4 MR. PECK: But the -- it's very interesting in the
5 concentration heap, says we're laughing about this.
6 This is one of our other agencies. I'm not going to say
7 which one is looking at a project and -- and they kept
8 on calling this thermal processing. We're going to do
9 thermal processing to cut down on the sludge. Oh, you
10 mean incineration? Well, we don't call it incineration
11 now. It's thermal processing. Same thing.

12 People talk about green technologies, but as
13 you get down here, it's interesting. The more that you
14 concentrate solids and you talk about heat, you have an
15 emission, an air emissions stream to deal with, which
16 Irvine Ranch is struggling with that issue right now.

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Two things. What about bringing
18 it into bio coal so you have a product that can be then
19 -- it's a dry product that can be shipped to -- by rail
20 even off the rail spurs down at the South Coast Water
21 District?

22 MR. PECK: Well, when you say "bio coals," you mean
23 pellets?

24 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Pellets or bricks. I actually
25 haven't seen it yet, but I understand they use it for

1 firing to make fire lime, to make green concrete,
2 Greencrete.

3 MR. PECK: That -- that marketplace is -- is
4 evolving now, of interest, because we have spent some
5 time on this, not at the Coastal Treatment Plant, but at
6 our other facilities. The problem that we have in
7 looking at that is that the heat-drawn equipment that's
8 used to make those pellets, largely that equipment is
9 built for larger facilities.

10 They have not yet gotten down -- at least in
11 what's commonly used in the municipal wastewater in the
12 United States, they have not miniaturized that equipment
13 to the size --

14 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Generally -- I'm not bragging or
15 anything, but having taken care of old Volkswagens, I
16 can usually look at the design of a piece of equipment
17 like that and probably most of the parts are at Home
18 Depot. Yeah. So wait.

19 I'm just saying that I don't think it's that
20 complicated of a process if we decide to go ahead, go to
21 the University of California's Urban Water Institute and
22 say design us a solar-powered or bio-coal-powered or
23 methane-powered processing system to make a bio coal
24 product.

25 You know, I think that those are the kind of

1 innovations that we're trying to inspire, if you will,
2 with this process and -- and get away from the notion
3 that we're going to keep pushing our material around
4 because, quite frankly, pumping liquidated sludge, as
5 noble as it is to avoid clogging and making sure it gets
6 there, actually would use more electricity because
7 you're pumping it against a severe grade for five miles
8 just to get it to its destination.

9 So the EIR variables I hope will take a look at
10 all the electrical that's being proposed here because it
11 looks to me like a lot of power is being used to move
12 around -- to move poop uphill, which in the usual world
13 poop runs downhill.

14 You know, if you go to Europe or any other
15 country, or Asia today, they usually design their world
16 so that everything runs downhill. Here we are designing
17 programs that are pumping it all -- always back up. And
18 it seems that maybe we could take this opportunity to do
19 a different greener alternative.

20 MR. PECK: I don't even want to bring this up
21 because this starts an environmental process that's too
22 scary to think about, but if you have a location in
23 Laguna Beach or a facility could be constructed, that's
24 the ideal because it's the most energy efficient in how
25 we get the wastewater to where it goes.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: There is area on the existing
2 footprint. You can bring in equipment that's in a --
3 like a Sea Land container that's -- that's as big as
4 this room. You know I would imagine it's that big of a
5 footprint for the equipment we're talking about.

6 MR. PECK: You guys have talked about dealing with
7 the City of Laguna Beach, but I was under the impression
8 that -- and I get very confused about the connection.
9 Laguna -- Mike, help me. Laguna Beach County Water
10 District which is the --

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It ends around Victoria Beach.

12 MR. PECK: Which they would be the ones, seems to
13 me, that would be interested in building that facility.

14 Let me summarize your point because Shawn is
15 getting irritated at me right now, but you would like to
16 see an option review of looking at solid handling at the
17 Coastal Plant.

18 MS. PENNY ELIA: We have a lot of alternatives that
19 we'd like to talk to you about.

20 MR. PECK: Okay.

21 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Like that one. That was a good
22 suggestion. Go back to them and ask them would they be
23 interested in building a bio coal facility.

24 MR. PECK: Call it -- you call it pelletization or
25 heat drawing.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Not thermal processing? I was
2 just kidding.

3 MR. PECK: No, no.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: What did you call it?

5 MR. PECK: Heat prime or pelletization. I think
6 it's the same thing you're talking about, at least from
7 the people on our side.

8 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thank you.

9 MR. PECK: Megan, let's go.

10 Mike, this is almost on your point. Just so
11 that you can see the difference here. Currently there
12 is about 3.2 mgd sewage that goes into the Coastal
13 Treatment Plant and this gives you a measure for how
14 much is pumped up the hill to the Regional Treatment
15 Plant. So there is some concentration. Looks like here
16 you get it down to about three percent of the total
17 flow.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Can we hold that up here just a
19 second? Could we also ask that we put our e-mail -- can
20 this be sent out to everybody, your PowerPoint? Did you
21 say you'd do that?

22 MR. PECK: I keep saying this and I apologize.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You may have said it already and
24 I missed it.

25 MR. PECK: What I'm going to do is I'm getting some

1 assistance on working on the Web site. That's the very
2 last slide I have in the presentation. My desire -- and
3 I've worked with the guy on Tuesday night. We talked
4 about some ideas for what I would like to see, but
5 basically you get the PowerPoint presentation, every
6 technical report that comes out of this, and some of the
7 technical reports that we have that are previous, if you
8 want it, it will be available to you.

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thank you.

10 MR. PECK: I need a little bit of time to get the
11 Web site squared away.

12 Okay. Just so you know this is -- this is a
13 terrible engineering drawing, but it kind of gets the
14 point across to what we're saying.

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I hate to keep interrupting. I
16 understood it was like six million daily.

17 MR. PECK: No. Here's the difference. Okay. The
18 capacity of the Coastal Treatment Plant is 6.7 mgd. The
19 current operating rate is about 3.25. And I think,
20 Mike, the highest average that we've seen, this is -- a
21 million gallons per day?

22 MR. MIKE WILSON: Over four, almost five in the
23 winter months, a lot of rain.

24 MR. PECK: Okay.

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Superbowl phenomenon.

1 MR. PECK: Okay. So the issue that we struggle
2 with right now and part of the discussion in the project
3 is when you are in Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness
4 Park, and you're walking down the east bank and you can
5 walk down the east bank of the creek right now, this is
6 from Alicia Parkway down to the Coastal Treatment Plant.

7 If you were Clark Kent and you had X-ray
8 vision, you'd see something akin to this. You see our
9 36-inch effluent transmission main. This is largely
10 about 10 to 12 feet deep. Our two four-inch force
11 mains, which are either on top of it or close to it, but
12 they're typically on the outboard side, closer to Aliso
13 Creek, those pipelines are typically 5 to 10 feet deep.

14 Moulton Niguel Water District, they are an
15 18-inch-line sewer, which is roughly the same depth as
16 the force mains. Okay. And the Moulton Niguel sewer
17 line sits closest to that (unintelligible). Megan.

18 Okay. Now we're getting closer to my time, and
19 we talk in the valley now and see this map and you can
20 see the orange dashed line, effluent transmission main.
21 That's fairly close to the route of the sludge force
22 mains and the blue line, which is the overflow sewer.
23 We'll get to that green line in a minute.

24 Okay. South Coast Water District 1990s is the
25 operator of this system. They noticed a problem, and

1 they start having some breaks on the line, and this is a
2 great surprise to them. It's a great surprise to them
3 because the pipeline is only ten years old. It ought to
4 be getting 30, 40, maybe more years out of that
5 pipeline.

6 So where they are seeing breaks, they are
7 seeing problems with corrosion on the outside of the
8 pipe, and then when they see the broken pipe, they are
9 also seeing corrosion on the inside of the pipe. So
10 these two four-inch lines are getting attacked from
11 outside and from inside. I've got a fairly dramatic
12 slide to show you in a couple of minutes that will show
13 that happening.

14 So South Coast Water District, working with
15 what was at the time AWMA, designed a project. They're
16 going to replace the two four-inch lines with one
17 six-inch line. Okay.

18 In 1999 there are two projects. There is
19 Phase 1 which goes through and installs the pipeline
20 through the regional park, through the regional park,
21 and that basically goes across Alicia Parkway and gets
22 through the park almost all the way, but stops inside
23 the park. Doesn't get up to our property line. And the
24 pipeline is left there.

25 The second phase, those of you who are familiar

1 with the park know that the Aliso Viejo Community
2 Association builds a new road.

3 Now, getting to the erosion problem that Mike
4 had talked about -- we haven't had problems with pipe,
5 but there are parts of our paved road down to the
6 treatment plant that are sliding into Aliso Creek.

7 So a deal is cut between the County of Orange,
8 Aliso Viejo Community Association and ourselves. Our
9 old road, from here to here, is deeded back to the
10 County. Okay. If you're going on a hike right now from
11 the ranger station and heading down into the park and
12 you're on a paved surface, that's our old road.

13 The new road, which sits up above, which is
14 very difficult for hikers and bikers because there is no
15 extra lanes. There is no sidewalk up there yet. But
16 the second phase of the pipeline when they did that road
17 our pipeline was put in.

18 The last part was Phase 3. Phase 3 was going
19 to follow our paved road all the way up, connect here.
20 A connection was supposed to be built right by the
21 church and down Alicia Parkway, and the final section in
22 to the treatment plant and, voila, in 2000, we were to
23 be done with this. And then lo and behold -- Megan.
24 This gets even worse.

25 And we have Aliso Creek Emergency Sewer. The

1 Aliso Creek Emergency Sewer or ACES.

2 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Can you show me the one last
3 section you said? The Phase 3.

4 MR. PECK: Phase 3 largely, it's going -- it's not
5 the green line, but it's pretty close to it.

6 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. Thanks.

7 MR. PECK: The Aliso Creek Emergency Sewer, and
8 this starts in 2000, and the assistant general manager
9 at Moulton Niguel Water District, who has since retired,
10 comes through and he has an idea for a project, and his
11 project is going to do a couple of things.

12 One, it's going to get rid of this nuisance of
13 this 18-inch line. It's going to allow Moulton Niguel
14 to once again send its flow back to the Coastal
15 Treatment Plant. Again, that 18-inch line for the last
16 ten years largely doesn't carry flow. It's just used as
17 an emergency overflow if they have a problem in their
18 system.

19 So the project is envisioned that they are
20 going to build this sewer line down and -- yes.

21 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Does that mean really that it's
22 not necessary since they are operating now without it?

23 MR. PECK: If you let me finish that slide, I'm
24 going to answer that question for you.

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. Thank you.

1 MR. PECK: This project is -- if you want to talk
2 about the basic project, this sewer line was going to be
3 27 to 28 feet deep in places. It was going to be built
4 on the west side of Aliso Creek. Our new sewer -- I'm
5 sorry -- our new force main for the export sludge was
6 going to be built above that, but again, only about five
7 to ten feet deep. This was a huge, huge project. Okay.

8 We worked on the CEQA for this. Okay. And for
9 reasons that -- again, it's good to go back and look at
10 things in retrospect, I don't know why we did this. I
11 don't know how we did this, but we did it with a
12 mitigated negative deck.

13 Okay. And, again, going to the number of
14 people that are in this room tonight, I, to this day, do
15 not understand how a mitigated negative deck made it
16 through the processing and didn't get one howl of
17 complaint, one issue of concern. It just made it
18 through.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I would imagine that if we looked
20 at the specific date of that window time, half the
21 people in this room were at ten different other meetings
22 defending other issues dealing with wastewater and
23 nonpoint urban runoff pollution into the ocean, so
24 that's probably how it slipped -- use the technical term
25 in our world -- through.

1 I can assure you that there are many people
2 beyond this room who are very concerned about how this
3 entire thing operates, about the health of the creek,
4 and the health of the discharge, so the only thing that
5 I can imagine is that word didn't get out sufficiently,
6 by the way, which other organizations are coming to me
7 now and asking why they didn't get notified in time so
8 they could come.

9 So I mean I only heard about it through Penny,
10 and we're the South Laguna Civic Association. I can
11 assure you on record as being interested in these
12 activities so, you know.

13 MR. PECK: You know, maybe there is a disconnect
14 there and something that we need to learn. Our issue --

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Before we go on, does that help?
16 Does that answer why this previous permit got through so
17 easily?

18 MR. PECK: No. This thing it's just so big.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I can't imagine had we known this
20 we wouldn't have commented.

21 MR. PECK: The thing I remember about that one, in
22 my youth when I was a little bit more spry, I myself
23 took notices on this. I went to libraries. I went to
24 SOCWA. I went to individual cities and got the notices
25 for the -- just never got comments on it.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You know, just as -- I used to do
2 outreach work for the University of California, and
3 sometimes when we're doing outreach is what you're
4 doing, we're not getting the result back, then it really
5 requires picking up the phone and calling people who
6 usually show up on -- the interested parties and say,
7 hey, you missed this. This is coming up. Are you too
8 busy? Do you want to submit written comments?

9 Really for the system to have any efficacy, you
10 should have public -- written public comments and public
11 testimony. If you don't have that, that should be a
12 flag or red flag, if you will, that something is wrong
13 in this process.

14 You know, going into the future -- I don't
15 want -- the past is the past, but I'm saying going into
16 the future, you know, you may want to make sure that
17 chief groups, individuals, cities, et cetera, that are
18 going to be obviously impacted by something like this
19 are duly alerted. And if that means that a courtesy
20 phone call -- maybe that's what it is. But just a
21 suggestion. You know that -- that when we do outreach,
22 we should have something back.

23 MR. PECK: Just so that you know, my list of
24 distribution for this, I believe had 30-odd different
25 government and non-government people.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: No. I'm sure it was an extensive
2 noticing. I don't question that. I'm sure it was
3 extensive. It's just that I'm just saying in the
4 overall process of outreach, when we don't get anything
5 back after we put something out, expecting some
6 response, then maybe it's worth a courtesy phone call to
7 find out if there is a breakdown in communication or
8 there is a huge Coastal Commission thing going on about
9 Trestles and everybody is down there.

10 MR. PECK: I agree.

11 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It does happen. It does happen.

12 MR. PECK: So this project turned out to be a
13 partnership. And the other partner was -- what is now
14 OC Parks, was at the time Harbors, Beaches and Parks,
15 and what they were going to get out of this deal was
16 that there was going to be a bike path and a hiking
17 trail completed all the way down to the Coastal
18 Treatment Plant.

19 And the project died. And why the project died
20 is almost along the lines of the point that Mike just
21 raised, that Moulton Niguel went back at the -- just
22 before the project was going out to bid and looked at
23 the costs and said no. This is -- we don't need these
24 facilities for the cost. Okay.

25 To this day, I'm fairly certain -- because this

1 process went on for three years. I mean this was just
2 agonizing, not from the public, but the permitting
3 agencies and the County of Orange, and this was a
4 difficulty getting the project this far.

5 And then Moulton pulls the plug. To this day
6 I'm fairly certain people at OC Parks are still torqued
7 (sic) at us for all the work they had to do on this
8 thing, and then just -- just died.

9 So going back to Mike's question, it's an
10 interesting one. Does -- does Moulton Niguel need this
11 pipeline, and Moulton Niguel is very cagey about that.
12 And the cagey comes into this. They still like to have
13 that emergency capacity.

14 Moulton Niguel has some interesting challenges
15 in moving wastewater around its system. The Regional
16 Treatment Plant is not far off from its rated capacity.
17 So the thought there is that, yes, Moulton Niguel
18 probably will need that sewer at some point in the
19 future, but Moulton kind of dances on the edge on this
20 one.

21 Well, we'll look at replacing it if somebody,
22 if somebody, goes through and does a project to
23 stabilize the creek. We will come in then, and we will
24 move our pipe.

25 If you can get a better answer out of Moulton

1 Niguel, please let me know what the answer is.

2 Question?

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Well, I think that would have
4 been a good point for maybe me or somebody to have
5 pointed out to Moulton Niguel that there is surplus
6 federal property at the Ziggurat, 50 acres, at least
7 half of which is never used. Probably geologically was
8 a wetlands, you know, for the creek. The creek used to
9 probably spread out there during the storm events. But
10 nonetheless, that could be an area that could either,
11 above or vaulted below ground, some kind of additional
12 treatment capacity to polish the excess water that would
13 constitute the emergency which would be -- require the
14 ETM in the first place.

15 So what would constitute an emergency? I would
16 imagine is they had too much wastewater, and they don't
17 know what to do with it. So if they built a capacity to
18 increase their recycled water to a -- to a product level
19 that was really pretty good -- you know, I'm not talking
20 low grade, but potable quality recycled water, and then
21 make that available to unserviced areas now, like the
22 Benion (phonetic) ridge line is not serviced with
23 recycled water, as it's supposed to be.

24 Once those lines are in, that would provide
25 access to all the entire coast for recycled water in the

1 greenbelt, in the county park, and fire suppression. I
2 mean really it would literally use -- millions of
3 gallons of water a day would flow through that system.

4 So what I'm saying is that's kind of a forward
5 way to look at this. Oh, gee, we've got too much water
6 in the desert basically is what you're saying. And
7 that's why we need to build a pipe to handle the
8 emergency flow of too much wastewater.

9 MR. PECK: Actually --

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Do I have it right?

11 MR. PECK: Actually --

12 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Is it too simple?

13 MR. PECK: No. You asked the question before about
14 advances in treatment. One of the things that's really
15 fascinating in the last 25 years there has been a return
16 to natural treatment systems. See a lot of trace --

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Wetlands at Ziggurat.

18 MR. PECK: I will tell you -- Mike could probably
19 chime in on this one. This is the reason that there has
20 been probably some trepidation is back in the -- Mike --
21 mid-1990s there were briefly a couple of studies --
22 Michael Welch, correct -- who looked at the discharge of
23 effluence --

24 MR. MIKE WILSON: To the creek.

25 MR. PECK: -- to the creek.

1 And the story that I heard is that there was
2 such a howl of protest --

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: No. I said into the parking lot
4 area.

5 MR. PECK: Understand. Understand. But it's
6 still -- it's related in some minds. So I'm not
7 entirely sure that it's related to this project, but if
8 you have some ideas on it --

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Well, I think it is because it
10 raises the question of do we really need -- I mean I'm
11 happy to go to the meetings and we can talk this thing
12 out. I'm beginning to think we don't need the line if
13 we could come up with some other way to handle any
14 excess emergency capacity.

15 MR. PECK: But remember -- and this project is
16 difficult. This is really a difficult project because
17 of this.

18 And glad that we have John here from the Corps
19 because SOCWA -- it goes back to that issue that I was
20 talking about before of who is SOCWA and what do we do.
21 And we're focused on our mission and our projects and
22 sometimes maybe a little bit too focused.

23 But when we talk about this project, what we're
24 talking about is the export sludge system. Okay. When
25 we talk about the other thing, the effluent transmission

1 main, is it worthy of discussion? Certainly, but
2 remember that in the scope of the project as it's
3 currently defined, it's not part of the project.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. So then this project is
5 the export sludge from the Coastal Treatment Plant of
6 3.24 mgd, so whatever sludge that generates daily -- do
7 we know what that is about?

8 MR. PECK: Actually I think I gave that to you,
9 didn't I?

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You probably did. You did.
11 Thank you.

12 MR. PECK: It is the .095 mgd of export sludge.

13 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So that's 95,000 gallons?

14 MR. PECK: Yes.

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: 95,000 gallons. That's
16 liquidated of course.

17 MR. PECK: Right.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So maybe if we back the liquid
19 out, the actual gallons of sludge might be 90 percent
20 water, then you'd have 90 percent -- you only have
21 5,000 gallons of sludge a day concentrate. So we need
22 to find someone to process that.

23 MR. PECK: Okay. So let's go on to the next slide.
24 ACES died. We got back on the horse and we said, okay,
25 looks like we're going to have to do the project on our

1 own.

2 In 2005 we did an alignment study. The
3 alignment looked at putting a new export sludge line in,
4 and we looked at five different locations. The first
5 one -- actually the second one. The first one and the
6 third one we won't talk about because they were silly.

7 The first one went back to that issue, that
8 idea of Phase 3 where we would go beneath the existing
9 asphalt road on the west side of Aliso Creek. Next
10 Megan.

11 Number 4, which is what we thought was the
12 simpler issue, which was go down and put it exactly in
13 the same easement that our pipes already are. Thought
14 might be the cleanest. And Megan.

15 Number 5 says -- if you remember we already put
16 in the pipeline underneath the Afca Road (phonetic) and
17 there are potential geotechnical concerns here, just
18 along this edge of the creek right up here by Alicia
19 Parkway. So the idea is we'll build a pipe bridge
20 across and connect here so those were three of the five
21 alternatives. Megan.

22 Other things are happening about the time that
23 we do this. Okay. This is back to Mike's point. What
24 is the creek doing? We talked about those early years
25 or at least the 1970s when the creek is about five feet

1 below the plain and look in 2005. Okay. And this is
2 why mother nature doesn't like paved roads.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So which pipe is that?

4 MR. PECK: That pipeline is actually not ours.
5 It's nobody's.

6 MR. MIKE BEANAN: They didn't go ten feet.

7 MR. PECK: This is part of the ACWHEP project.

8 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Oh, the wetlands thing.

9 MR. PECK: Correct. I believe that has been out of
10 service since the late 1980s, for a long time. But
11 you'd be amazed in a given couple of months how many
12 phone calls we get from hikers "Your pipe's in the
13 creek." Somebody else's pipe. Okay. So the road was
14 lost. The road was relocated. Okay. Next.

15 On trucking. Okay. We're set up under an
16 emergency basis that if we have a problem with the
17 export sludge lines -- this will happen about three or
18 four times a year where the pressure builds up so much
19 in the system that we have to flush the lines out.

20 If we get into a position where we have to
21 flush out both of those four-inch lines, we can truck
22 sludge out of the treatment plant. Okay.

23 The problem with trucking the sludge is the
24 existing treatment plant, which has a little tank right
25 here to hold that sludge, it won't hold more than half a

1 day's worth of sludge. Otherwise, what happens is you
2 start building up the sludge inside the treatment plant.

3 The first thing that goes is we lose the
4 ability to recycle water for the South Coast Water
5 District because the water quality out at the plant
6 starts falling off. And shortly thereafter we have
7 problems meeting the ocean outfall, permit quality
8 requirements.

9 So a concept was developed, just an idea, that
10 we would go back and we would build a tank right here
11 that would hold the sludge for about four days -- the
12 idea was over Memorial Day weekend or over Labor Day
13 weekend -- so that we could truck out on weekends.

14 This was not a beloved idea by our Board of
15 Directors. They really hated this idea. The reason
16 that they hated this idea is there were enough people
17 using the park who said we don't want to run three to
18 five trucks a day of sludge up the road unless we really
19 have to. So this idea was kind of put on the back
20 burner, so we're back looking at the alignment of the
21 pipe. Megan.

22 Okay. And lo and behold, as Moulton Niguel had
23 done, we have a new potential savior that comes on to
24 the scene. Okay. And that is first the County of
25 Orange, and then the County of Orange in partnership

1 with the United States Army Corps of Engineers. And a
2 project will be constructed to stabilize Aliso Creek.

3 MS. PENNY ELIA: You called them a savior?

4 MR. PECK: A savior from SOCWA's perspective.

5 Okay. From SOCWA's perspective --

6 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Money bags.

7 MR. PECK: Money bags. It's a good point, a fair
8 point which --

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Which by the way raises a
10 question why, in all fairness, taxpayers in poorer
11 communities have to pay to replace a sewer line in a
12 very affluent community that was really kind of damaged
13 because we didn't understand the flood dynamics that we
14 put the pipe in the wrong place. You know what I'm
15 saying?

16 MR. PECK: Environmental --

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: In a -- in a fiscally
18 conservative treatment.

19 MR. PECK: What is the proper term for that now?
20 Environmental --

21 MS. PENNY ELIA: Justice.

22 MR. PECK: Environmental justice. Thank you.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It usually doesn't apply to
24 high-income communities.

25 MR. PECK: That's the politician's job.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I don't think --

2 MR. PECK: I offer my theories on that.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I think there is a definition
4 though.

5 MR. PECK: There is an issue there. But the issue
6 being is that this starts with the county watersheds.
7 And people with county watersheds, they're progressive
8 people. They are trying to get out and deal with the
9 issue. The issue is there is a problem with Aliso
10 Creek. Okay. It's not our problem. It's not just our
11 problem, not just SOCWA. Problem of impact, impact on
12 the park, and impact on everybody who lives down in this
13 area.

14 So the project goes through numerous
15 iterations. We're kind of on the peripheral there. And
16 we see the project taking form and we see this --
17 another great acronym, SUPER. Love that acronym.

18 Somewhere, kind of invisible to us, this
19 project ran afoul. I'm not sure if it ran afoul of you
20 folks or who it ran afoul --

21 MS. PENNY ELIA: I'd -- I'd like to personally take
22 credit for that, but I probably shouldn't.

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: You had a lot of help.

24 MS. PENNY ELIA: I mean if someone --

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: There was a lot of people.

1 MS. PENNY ELIA: We had a lot of people.

2 MR. MIKE BEANAN: A lot of folks were really
3 thinking it was just hardscaping the area and really not
4 taking care of the problem which was the upstream
5 communities. Once again, it's how you look at the
6 problem, which end of the problem you're living and
7 dealing with.

8 Incidentally, everything you're talking about
9 that impacts the creek impacts the community of South
10 Laguna and impacts the ocean in our community, which
11 impacts the quality of our life that we work hard to
12 live there, to enjoy, and all the visitors from the
13 SOCWA member agency cities whose kids come down to enjoy
14 the ocean are being impacted by this as well.

15 So it's a much -- it's a very large plume, if
16 you will, or footprint that each of these projects has
17 on the community, and all those people aren't here right
18 now, but I would venture to guess if we had some
19 creative outreach mechanism or we hired some people that
20 are professionals that do that kind of work and don't
21 pay them until they do make contact, we would find out
22 from the public they would want the absolute best thing
23 we could do for the creek and the ocean, so it's
24 still -- this -- that's why the SUPER project wasn't
25 accepted by the community. And I understand there is no

1 funding for it anyway; is that correct?

2 MR. PECK: Don't know. Not my project.

3 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. So why -- okay. So there
4 is more after this I guess.

5 MR. PECK: Oh, absolutely.

6 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. When Megan has a chance,
7 I'd like to look at the first map again when we have a
8 chance.

9 MR. PECK: I'm not sure which one is the first map.

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It was the regional map.

11 MR. PECK: So a project, good, bad, indifferent, is
12 discussed here that sooner or later we'll be done in the
13 canyon hopefully regardless of SOCWA, Moulton Niguel,
14 any infrastructure, there is a project some day,
15 somewhere out there. We know the Corps -- the Corps is
16 working towards that.

17 My favorite part -- I assume -- I know at least
18 a couple of you were at the meeting, the Corps workshop
19 in August, but the modeling of what would happen in that
20 canyon under consistent or ongoing conditions over the
21 next 25 -- I thought that was fascinating. Just -- it
22 didn't have anything to do with SOCWA, but just how that
23 landscape would change and what the impact was --

24 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I think the word we used was
25 ugly.

1 MR. PECK: Frightened.

2 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Once again, the Army Corps, and
3 with all due respect, like any floodplain engineering
4 group, does not include the plume as it hits the ocean.
5 So they don't include it in their maps. They don't
6 monitor it and they are educated (sic) about it. They
7 don't understand it. They are not paid to be
8 responsible for it which leaves that work to folks like
9 us to come in and report that (unintelligible) backs on
10 the ground. Everything that's happening in that creek
11 is happening in the ocean. And as bad as it's happening
12 in the creek, it's probably happening worse in the ocean
13 because whenever we have high siltation off the creek,
14 it covers the rock substrate, so that in turn wipes out
15 the kelp.

16 We endured -- for instance, when they built
17 Soka University, the ocean was red for months from the
18 runoff from Soka University when they built it. That
19 covered all the rock substrate for a long period of time
20 which didn't allow, among other reasons, the kelp to
21 recover.

22 MR. PECK: What was red?

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: The clay. Once you start
24 excavating you hit clay. The runoff from the clay just
25 went right off the mountain and down the side and no one

1 looks on that side of the mountain really.

2 Isn't that what happened? Remember that?
3 There is probably some photos -- satellite photos of
4 those plumes.

5 But going back to the point that we need
6 integrated maps so -- in order for to us proceed. We're
7 hoping that with this EIR process when you look at the
8 scope of the work and variables that you will advance
9 the science and include a plume map that's associated
10 with everything we've been talking about.

11 MR. PECK: We can talk about that.

12 MR. MIKE BEANAN: This is wastewater treatment and
13 disposal. That's your mission. So I'd like to know the
14 full disposal of your wastewater, which includes the
15 ocean plume.

16 MR. PECK: But remember here the project that we're
17 dealing with is export sludge.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Right. But your export sludge is
19 going to do excavation in the creek, I assume, which is
20 going to generate --

21 MR. PECK: Actually, no.

22 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. I guess we're waiting for
23 that part.

24 MR. TOM ROSALES: Maybe when we get to that point,
25 that's the questions are allowing (unintelligible).

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. I'll have a cookie.

2 MR. PECK: And our goal is to -- our goal is
3 largely staying out of the creek because if we go in the
4 creek, we have to deal with the Corps of Engineers and
5 frankly they scare us -- so next slide -- from a
6 permitting point of view.

7 Actually this was John's picture from John --
8 those of you who participated in the -- Tom, what was it
9 called? Tom John -- the Aliso Creek watershed study.
10 At the end of the 1990s, there was a project that came
11 out, says, this project was a long time in coming, and
12 in the winter of 2008-2009 was completed to stabilize
13 around coal (phonetic) treatment plant bridge so we
14 could achieve one part of the stabilization there. Next
15 slide.

16 Okay. In terms of the realignment to the road,
17 and I have grossly forgotten another player and another
18 participant in this process, and that is OC Parks. And
19 OC Parks put together its -- folks, help me with the
20 name -- the Aliso and Wood Canyons Wilderness Park
21 resource management plan, which laid out a series of
22 things, but amongst the different things that the plan
23 looked at was how the trail system would evolve inside
24 the park.

25 So as we look at the two options -- do we do a

1 pipeline on the west side of the creek? Do we put a new
2 pipeline on the east side of the creek?

3 OC Parks came out and said, "Hey, guys, by the
4 way, is there anything that would lead you to take your
5 paved road on the west side and put it on the east
6 side?"

7 And we said, "We'd like our road on the west
8 side as long as it's not falling into the creek. It's a
9 beautiful road."

10 They said, "Well, it would really help us with
11 formatting our plan. And if you could do this, it would
12 get all of the utilities on the east side of the creek,"
13 which from -- OC Parks would be -- they only got us as a
14 headache and a nuisance in one place.

15 So a study was done between 2008, 2010, a lot
16 of time spent on the geotech, a road was laid out, but
17 the conclusion of the study was, A, given some of the
18 problems on the side of the creek that we can't fit our
19 roadway in unless the creek bed is modified and
20 stabilized through SUPER, through environmental
21 restoration, through something. So this remains a
22 discussion point between ourselves and OC Parks. We
23 understand what they would like. They understand that
24 we'd like to help, but things have to change before we
25 can step in. Next slide.

1 Okay. Existing situation, we're in
2 communications with County and the Corps about the
3 project. Bear in mind now it is 2011, and we started
4 talking about replacing this export sludge line in the
5 early 1990s.

6 My director of operations back there, his
7 Monday morning question for the last ten years has been,
8 "How are we doing on replacing that pipeline?" Because
9 it breaks. It's his to deal with. We'll see that in a
10 second.

11 So five years, we got to go. We have to do
12 something to take care of this problem, and this is an
13 issue. Megan.

14 Okay. What we know about this is, A, we're not
15 digging the whole pipeline up. We can't tell exactly
16 what it is, but we have a history of where there have
17 been problems up and down. We know that the pipeline
18 periodically plugs. We're flushing the line on a
19 quarterly basis or if we have high export pump pressure
20 as we did two days ago.

21 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Sludge lines right there.

22 MR. PECK: This is one of two places that you can
23 actually see the two four-inch force mains right next to
24 Alicia Parkway. We're going to see this in a moment,
25 but that's the only two places you can actually see

1 that. This is actually the Moulton Niguel sewer line.
2 It's not that large. It's in the carrier pipe crossing
3 here. Next.

4 The trucking as we say -- and by the way, this
5 is -- we had said El Toro trucks its sludge down to the
6 Regional Treatment Plant. That's the truck right there.
7 If we went to trucking, we're talking three to five
8 days. Currently if we have to do it on an emergency
9 basis, it's a short-term solution because we have
10 nowhere to store solids in the treatment plant, and it
11 has a potential adverse impact on plant operations.
12 Okay.

13 When things go wrong. This is I believe
14 December the 2nd of last year. This is right off of
15 Alicia Parkway. We were very fortunate that a diligent
16 Moulton Niguel inspector noticed something bubbling out
17 of the ground, and it wasn't -- what's that old phrase
18 from the Beverly Hillbillies. It wasn't Texas tea.

19 So we had a break. And next.

20 And this is what caused the break. Okay. This
21 is the bottom of the pipeline. You can see bits of
22 corrosion around here. This is -- the forensics on this
23 are difficult to prove, but we went through here and
24 looked at the bedding materials and noticed the bedding
25 materials didn't seem to be quite right. It's hard to

1 tell after a spill because the water tends to wash them
2 away.

3 So we're looking at a potential of a couple
4 problems -- and Mike -- I'm sorry, Megan.

5 This is what was done. And again this is
6 December. Clamp was put on. And approximately --

7 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Could you go back one?

8 MR. PECK: Yeah.

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: That's South Laguna Plumbing.
10 Right there. I mean that's how we have to maintain our
11 pipes sometimes in South Laguna. I'm just surprised.

12 MR. PECK: And approximately eight weeks later the
13 pipeline blew again about four or five feet away. This
14 shows you the locations of those two failures. The
15 second one was a little bit closer to the fence line.
16 This is where the existing pipeline crosses Alicia
17 Parkway. The current route goes through here and it
18 goes across. All right.

19 Shawn is going to talk about the project that
20 we are talking about doing that we'll place this much of
21 pipeline immediately, but I'll let him do that.

22 Megan, Mike had a request. This is before I
23 turn this over to Shawn. Shawn, are you still awake?

24 Go back to our first --

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Actually it was the first. It

1 was a map of the region. There it is. Cool.

2 If you could put your pointer on the Regional
3 Treatment Plant. If you move 90 degrees to your right,
4 to there, yeah, how far is that about?

5 MR. PECK: I would estimate that's about a mile and
6 a half.

7 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Okay. The outfall at Aliso is
8 about a mile point two. So I'm just estimating. Okay.
9 We'll call it a mile and a half. If we somehow -- I
10 don't know how -- were able to go that way with the
11 pipe, we could take care of a lot of the issues I'm
12 hearing about. That's why I asked the distance, because
13 if you had an emergency -- a need to emergency pump it
14 out, you could pump it over and into the San Juan
15 outfall without having to go through all the
16 environmental -- and the threats of putting something in
17 the creek that we know is going to continue to erode
18 because no one has come up with a solution to stop the
19 water from coming in there during storms.

20 So I mean I'm just saying that that seems like
21 one kind of simple fix. The other is, I don't see it on
22 your map, the tunnel that goes from the coast down to
23 the -- somewhere in Dana Point, the tunnel, that
24 services South Laguna, because it would seem to me
25 that -- wouldn't it be easier to run the sludge line

1 down to the existing tunnel, put a utility pipe in the
2 tunnel and send it to the Latham Treatment Plant, the
3 sludge now, that is -- you're proposing to send
4 northward if you -- you get what I mean? Do you get
5 what I mean on those two alternatives?

6 MR. PECK: Oh, absolutely.

7 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So those are really just two
8 distinct alternatives that I'm suggesting.

9 MR. PECK: Okay. Shawn tells me I'm supposed to
10 listen and not comment, but I'm going to offer a couple
11 of comments. The first one, the issue you have to know
12 about this pipeline -- this pipeline which, by the way,
13 went into the creek this December, right through here,
14 is kind of an interesting pipeline. This is what was
15 originally called the lake-fill pipeline. And it was
16 constructed from San Juan Capistrano to pump up to Lake
17 Mission Viejo. And as part of the issue to get that
18 lake filled and ultimately --

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: With recycled water?

20 MR. PECK: It was to be well water.

21 MR. MIKE WILSON: Yeah, I believe so.

22 MR. PECK: And, you know, some of the well water
23 down is here not the highest quality.

24 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Mineralized.

25 MR. PECK: To this day, we're on our third study

1 and third discussion with Moulton Niguel Water District
2 about how this lake-filled line, which has failed on
3 numerous occasions and causes all sorts of difficulties
4 for Plant 3-A in terms of getting its effluent down into
5 the Chiquita land outfall -- the pipeline is a train
6 wreck. You can talk about different concepts of
7 bringing it over to the other side, but using that
8 pipeline it will cause some emotional heartburn. Okay.

9 MR. MIKE BEANAN: They call it Chiquita on the
10 lower reach?

11 MR. PECK: From the Chiquita down through here and
12 at some point it stops being the Chiquita land outfall
13 about right here, and it becomes the San Juan Creek land
14 outfall.

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Is it Chiquita also on the left
16 there, going up to El Toro?

17 MR. PECK: Chiquita is this one here.

18 MR. MIKE BEANAN: That one.

19 MR. PECK: This one is called the 3-A Plant
20 Transmission Main.

21 MR. MIKE BEANAN: The 3-A. So if we were able to
22 direct that emergency line to the -- I know it's beyond
23 the export sludge issue here, but just for sake of
24 future discussion, if you move the export line over --
25 the emergency line in that direction, you would have a

1 spillway, if you will, in the event that you had an
2 emergency.

3 Once again, taking into account that we see a
4 future where there will be a need for recycled water to
5 protect all that area to the left of that right -- yeah,
6 up to Irvine and all the way down to the coast, all the
7 greenbelt areas should be surrounded with fire
8 suppression systems just as a matter of public safety,
9 you know, because we're going to have fires and water
10 puts out fires.

11 MR. PECK: The pipeline down here -- and somebody
12 addressed this in one of the earlier meetings, and it
13 really took me off guard. We've never looked at any
14 pipeline down connecting on --

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: There is a utility tunnel there.

16 MR. PECK: Pardon?

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: There is a utility tunnel there.

18 MR. PECK: How far?

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: It goes, I don't know, a couple
20 miles.

21 MS. PENNY ELIA: We're all going to be asked to pay
22 for a lot of the --

23 MR. MIKE BEANAN: They're going to make it even
24 bigger.

25 MR. PECK: Well, the Irvine Ranch Water District

1 right there --

2 MS. PENNY ELIA: I'm not betting. I know we're
3 going to have to pay more to do that.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: So it would seem that if we have
5 a need to move the sludge somewhere, which is what the
6 point of the evening is about, an alternative might be,
7 rather than pumping it or doing the project that takes
8 it through Aliso Creek, the previous design, look at
9 another design that would bring it down to the coast,
10 put it in the utility tunnel, and send it through
11 whatever infrastructure is there and needs to be put in
12 at the Latham Treatment Plant, which has got to be
13 cheaper than going through the creek.

14 MR. PECK: Okay. And we can certainly look at that
15 option, but I can tell you we're just finishing up a
16 project right now that says we're short of salts
17 capacity here at this plant in terms of the digestion
18 capacity. So once you get the pipeline here, it's fine.
19 But there are modifications to the treatment plant that
20 would be needed to process that.

21 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Maybe the rate payers will be
22 able to help fund that. I'm just saying that might be
23 an alternative way to -- as opposed to spending what I
24 think is a lot of money to go up through the creek, not
25 only with this project, but whatever project follows it.

1 MR. PECK: That's good. If you're talking about
2 just export sludge, I like that -- on the list to
3 consider.

4 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Yeah. It wouldn't be very
5 intrusive into the existing utility tunnel.

6 MR. PECK: I didn't break the rules and comment on
7 that too much, did I?

8 MR. SHAMLOU: No.

9 MR. PECK: I hate breaking rules.

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thanks for letting me offer that.

11 MS. PENNY ELIA: So now just to be clear though,
12 this lovely lady, who I can't believe doesn't need a
13 break by now, is taking all these notes, do we have to
14 then, in addition to saying what we're saying at this
15 meeting, put all this in writing to you?

16 MR. PECK: Heck, yes.

17 MS. PENNY ELIA: So this is a scoping hearing and
18 we're making comments, but they are not going into the
19 record?

20 MR. PECK: Shawn, clarify for me. I don't get into
21 the rules, regulations on this.

22 MR. SHAMLOU: They are going into the record. It's
23 just easier if you make them as clear as possible to us
24 in their reading, whatever format you choose on that,
25 whether it be writing or -- verbal comments can come

1 later.

2 MR. PECK: I'm not sure exactly then what we're
3 asking for, but if you do a written comment, it's easier
4 for you to come back and say "I said this." You know,
5 those meeting minutes that you asked for? I spend a lot
6 of time taking the transcript from that and then turning
7 it into meeting minutes, and I have to be honest with
8 you. Sometimes even on stuff I personally say, I go
9 back and read it and try and figure out what was -- what
10 was I actually trying to say there? So the written just
11 makes it easier. There needs to be some exchange of,
12 okay, this is what we heard. Is this what you think you
13 said? Just so, you know, we're following up correctly.

14 MS. PENNY ELIA: Because normally at scoping
15 hearings there is also a scribe that's putting this all
16 on a white board or tablets -- I mean at least some of
17 the scoping sessions that I've been to, so that you have
18 that written document. It's not -- we don't have to go
19 back in again -- that's why we're all sitting here
20 tonight.

21 MR. PECK: But eventually we get this written
22 record and it's available for everybody to read.

23 MS. PENNY ELIA: Right. So I'm just saying that's
24 why I'm trying to understand does this have to be
25 written again and given to you in writing on this little

1 piece of paper --

2 MR. PECK: No.

3 MS. PENNY ELIA: -- that says "put your comments
4 here."

5 MR. PECK: No, it does not have to be that piece of
6 paper.

7 MR. MIKE BEANAN: I was going to start writing.

8 MS. PENNY ELIA: Okay. Great. That's helpful.

9 MR. PECK: I only took two hours. It's your turn.

10 MR. MIKE BEANAN: By the way, we proceeded
11 according to the PowerPoint, and most of the comments
12 were pretty much on point (simultaneous conversation),
13 but I think it all does relate to your EIR process.

14 MR. PECK: I would assume we're pretty close.

15 MR. SHAMLOU: In my part of the presentation, Brian
16 has touched on, so I'm going to go a little quicker
17 because I know we want to provide an opportunity in the
18 meantime for additional comments, so that's what I am
19 going to do.

20 So basically after everything, the background
21 that Brian has touched on, these are to date what our
22 project goals are. That's to move the export sludge
23 from its -- from the Coastal Plant to the Regional Plant
24 in a reliable and cost-effective manner, and obviously a
25 key component of that is minimizing the surrounding

1 environment.

2 That includes the Aliso and Wood Canyons
3 Wilderness Park. That is a very obvious -- as Brian has
4 pointed out briefly. Earlier we've talked about what
5 the project is, the overview on it. We've talked about
6 the recent failures of some of the pipes near Alicia
7 Parkway, and the approximate length of the replacement
8 pipeline is probably 15,000 linear feet.

9 Now, Brian touched on the emergency spill,
10 which happened in this vicinity right here where these
11 three lines meet roughly, so what SOCWA is doing now,
12 it's part of a related, but separate project, is the
13 emergency situation. They are working with the
14 permitting agencies, the Army Corps, the Regional Board,
15 and the Fish and Wildlife Service to fix the alignment.
16 The proposed is the yellow line here.

17 Brian pointed out this red area which is where
18 the existing line is and where it burst in this area.
19 So the new line would follow the existing access road.

20 In terms of alternatives for the EIR, there is
21 a variety of alternatives thus far that we're
22 contemplating, that SOCWA is contemplating, the various
23 piping alternatives that 2005, 2006 alignment study
24 initially brought up. Those are still on the table, and
25 we talked about the various ones on the east side and

1 the west side and the hybrid options thereof. Next,
2 please.

3 And then there is the trucking option which
4 Brian also mentioned about, and the pros and cons of
5 doing that.

6 In terms of the EIR, what can you expect to see
7 when the draft EIR comes out which is intended in
8 approximately six months.

9 You will see a detailed project description
10 of -- of what the project is. You will see it's
11 required that analysis of all the potential impacts and
12 the significance of those impacts and the mitigation
13 measures to reduce those impacts will be presented in
14 the EIR.

15 The mandated issues that are going to be
16 required, the key issues, I'll talk about next, but it's
17 also going to be important to talk about cumulative
18 effects, which is what is the effect of this project
19 combined with other CEQA projects in the vicinity, what
20 are those effects, and of course alternatives.

21 Next slide.

22 The key environmental effects thus far that
23 we're going to look at in detail in the EIR is a pretty
24 big list. Aesthetics, what will happen visually to the
25 area with -- during and after construction of the

1 pipeline. Looking at air quality and greenhouse gas
2 emissions, looking at energy is also part of that.

3 Biological resources is one of the most
4 important obviously given the sensitivity of the park.
5 We are embarking on surveys of the area for various
6 species including a variety of rare plants, including
7 protocol surveys for the California Gnatcatcher, and
8 Least Bell's Vireo and Southwestern Willow Flycatcher.
9 The latter two are riparian-oriented birds and the
10 gnatcatcher is (unintelligible).

11 For cultural recourses --

12 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Just within the parameters, when
13 you think under biological, you'd want to do something
14 about the coastal receding waters given the fact that
15 you're going to be doing excavation which will do soils
16 disturbance and soils migration, so I would think you'd
17 want to have a baseline on that.

18 MR. SHAMLOU: That would be a hydrology and water
19 quality issue mostly.

20 MR. MIKE BEANAN: But you do when you consider the
21 project not only the immediate footprint, but the
22 relative impact area downstream.

23 MR. SHAMLOU: Absolutely. That would be both the
24 construction-oriented impacts and the long-term
25 potential impacts.

1 MS. PENNY ELIA: I don't see anything about the
2 Arroyo toad.

3 MR. SHAMLOU: Right. Arroyo toad -- we've been
4 working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. And
5 they -- based on a number of surveys that have been done
6 in the last, I'd say, 8 to 10 years, various surveys
7 that various groups have done, and I think also the Army
8 Corps, a feasibility study also looked at that. The
9 Fish and Wildlife Services has not -- has indicated that
10 surveys are not necessary.

11 MS. PENNY ELIA: How about the Southwest pond
12 turtle?

13 MR. SHAMLOU: Same for that.

14 MS. PENNY ELIA: Really, so you're not going to do
15 any studies on those two?

16 MR. SHAMLOU: No.

17 Cultural resources, we're looking at two
18 different main record searches. One that the University
19 of the California -- or excuse me, CSU, Cal State
20 Fullerton, record searches, historic resources and
21 archeological resources. The canyon is obviously an
22 area of high archeological sensitivity. We're looking
23 at record searches from those two.

24 And also working with Native Americans on
25 their -- what's called their sacred lands database to

1 determine potential impacts to Native American
2 resources. Also we're doing foot surveys of the area to
3 look at potential for impacts to those resources.

4 Geology and soils, hazardous materials, we
5 talked about hydrology and water quality. Conflicts
6 with land use plans and recreation resources in the
7 parks. Construction noise and operation noise will be
8 addressed.

9 Traffic impacts, especially if the trucking
10 option is -- including analysis of the trucking option.
11 We talked about cumulative impacts, and then any other
12 things that may be brought up tonight that we haven't
13 thought of yet. There is about 16 or 17 in the current
14 CEQA checklist.

15 MR. PECK: Back on the Southwest pond turtles, can
16 you elaborate on that one because I just have a special
17 place in my heart. There are a couple of the projects
18 where we've actually gone into the creek. It has been
19 an issue and we had to do (simultaneous conversation).

20 MS. PENNY ELIA: (Simultaneous conversation) how
21 important that is and that should not be just blown off.

22 MR. SHAMLOU: It's not being blown off by any
23 stretch of the imagination.

24 MS. PENNY ELIA: Well, you said you're not going to
25 do any studies, so you're going to use what?

1 MR. SHAMLOU: We're -- we've been looking at
2 historic surveys that have been done for the turtle, and
3 what Brian referred to, I believe, is a variety of
4 that -- that were known to have occurred down by the
5 Coastal Treatment Plant.

6 MR. PECK: Actually we had done a couple in the
7 early part -- the last decade. We had done a couple of
8 re-wrapping projects of crossings the pipeline that are
9 further north up closer to Moulton Parkway.

10 MR. SHAMLOU: Okay.

11 MR. PECK: And the two times that we have gone into
12 the creek, we had used a biologist with -- actually with
13 Citrus Community College. That's his line of specialty.
14 And there were protocols that were set. And I don't
15 remember a pre-study so much as before you went in the
16 creek to do the project, you had to monitor for five
17 days. You had to go in. You had to trap. You had to
18 relocate. And it was fascinating. There was -- the
19 tracking mechanism was pretty elaborate.

20 MR. SHAMLOU: I guess I just -- the blunt answer is
21 no in that we're not doing protocol surveys. All of the
22 surveys that are required for this project we've been
23 working closely with the United States Fish and Wildlife
24 Service. They have said you need to -- these are the
25 surveys you need to do. These are the surveys we don't

1 feel are necessary. So that is the reason, the
2 mechanism by which we determine whether or not the
3 surveys are necessary.

4 MS. PENNY ELIA: You need to have a coastal
5 development permit for this, don't you?

6 MR. SHAMLOU: I believe so, yes.

7 MS. PENNY ELIA: So what if they say you need
8 studies?

9 MR. SHAMLOU: The Coastal Commission?

10 MS. PENNY ELIA: Uh-huh.

11 MR. SHAMLOU: It's a good point.

12 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Just by way of working together,
13 if you will, sometimes it's a good idea to weigh the
14 public's input with the same gravitas, if you will, of
15 agencies because, one, it's our right to do that, to be
16 evaluated equally with, say, other agencies, and two,
17 what you'll probably find out is if it's not addressed,
18 it's going to come up later anyway. It just costs
19 everybody a lot of -- it costs the public time to bring
20 in experts. It costs consultants' time because then
21 they have to go back out and do surveys again.

22 So I would just suggest as this unfolds, if you
23 hear "pond turtle" from two or three other people, you
24 may want to add that to the other list right there.

25 MR. SHAMLOU: Sure. Absolutely.

1 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Just to avoid -- one more thing
2 to avoid. That's all. It's going to be an issue. And
3 what was the other?

4 MS. PENNY ELIA: Arroyo toad.

5 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Yeah, the Arroyo toad. In terms
6 of the field work, it's not that much extra work for the
7 folks that are in the field. And I think it helps --
8 creates a better working relationship with the public.
9 That's all. Thank you.

10 MR. SHAMLOU: Sure.

11 MR. PECK: If there are areas here like that, we're
12 trying to set up a meeting also on the cultural
13 resources. From our perspective, from the agency's
14 perspective, this is kind of a slam dunk. It's -- you
15 know, if there is a need or a desire for an additional
16 survey, if there is a gray area, says we don't mind
17 erecting or paying for the additional work upfront.
18 Just be safe. Better to deal with it now than to have
19 it come up at a later point.

20 MS. PENNY ELIA: I can't understand that. "From
21 the agency's perspective, this is a slam dunk," what --

22 MR. PECK: From the South Orange County Wastewater
23 Authority. If there is a need for additional survey --
24 now, on the Arroyo toad, for instance, I've been
25 monitoring the e-mails going back and forth, and I've

1 noted Dudek was actually surprised that U.S. Fish and
2 Wildlife wasn't requiring a more rigorous survey
3 methodology.

4 MS. PENNY ELIA: I'm -- I'm never really surprised
5 at what U.S. Fish and Wildlife isn't -- isn't going to
6 require. So I'm -- I'm underwhelmed by what their
7 requirements are, but there are other agencies that --
8 and other specialists -- specialists on the Southwest
9 pond turtle that are out in that canyon a lot that we
10 will, you know, be bringing to these meetings or at
11 least getting comments from them because that's a
12 concern out there.

13 MR. PECK: Okay.

14 MS. PENNY ELIA: If it's near and dear to your
15 heart, then it is to ours.

16 MR. PECK: That's the kind of discussion that we'd
17 like to have here, but in fairness to -- both to us and
18 our consultants, the first point of contact is the
19 resource agency and what the resource agency tells us.
20 If the public comes on and has comments above and beyond
21 that, that's fine. We'll deal with that as is.

22 MS. PENNY ELIA: Okay.

23 MR. PECK: It's not quite us or Dudek in the black
24 hat. We're just -- we're trying to respond --

25 MS. PENNY ELIA: Understood. And I mean we have

1 these same frank conversations with the staff at U.S.
2 Fish and Wildlife too. We don't talk to them just about
3 Aliso Creek.

4 MR. PECK: Okay.

5 MS. PENNY ELIA: They understand where we're coming
6 from.

7 MR. SHAMLOU: Okay.

8 MR. MIKE BEANAN: On that note, just for the
9 record, the other two species of significance -- and I
10 apologize for standing up. It's just my back -- might
11 be considered would be the tidewater goby and how this
12 project affects that downstream species and habitat and
13 may be opportunities to explore as mitigation, and the
14 other would be -- what is it -- the Southern steelhead
15 trout. Is that one of our species, Penny? Would that
16 be another one?

17 MS. PENNY ELIA: Yeah. Roger is not going to
18 bother you guys anymore, so, but that is, yeah.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: But for sure the goby is a
20 species that's of significance to the Fish and Game
21 folks.

22 MR. PECK: Shawn, just for discussion sake, where
23 do we stand on the survey work right now?

24 MR. SHAMLOU: Survey work has not yet begun. The
25 County of Orange requires an access permit to be

1 obtained, and we are in the coordination effort with
2 them trying to rigorously get that done.

3 MR. PECK: Have they given any indication of when
4 they think they might --

5 MR. SHAMLOU: Possibly this week.

6 MR. PECK: Okay. That's good.

7 MR. SHAMLOU: That's as much as we could get out of
8 them.

9 So I want to reiterate that today -- tonight is
10 one of the first opportunities to provide public input.
11 The -- this timeline is a rough timeline of projected
12 dates of when various milestones occur during the CEQA
13 project. We are up here tonight having the scoping
14 meeting. These little symbols say this is the time when
15 we're taking informal public comment on the document as
16 it proceeds.

17 We're looking at alternatives and writing the
18 EIR over the next several months. And we hope to have
19 one out for public review, a draft EIR it's called, in
20 late summertime. At that time SOCWA will be having a
21 public workshop notifying all of you that signed up on
22 the sign-in sheet of such a workshop so you can attend.

23 And later after that, what's called final EIR
24 is published, and the Board of Directors of SOCWA will
25 then make their determination on the project. And the

1 Mitigation Monitoring Reporting Program is adopted as
2 part of that, and when SOCWA determines their course of
3 action, they issue what's called a Notice of
4 Determination.

5 This is a rough outline. Again, the dates are
6 subject to change, but this is the projected kind of
7 soft milestones. Next slide, please.

8 Has Brian mentioned socwa.com, www.socwa.com is
9 where they're in the process of getting the Web site
10 improved to add all the information about this project.
11 This time there is a notice of preparation on there I
12 think I saw. But later other documents will also be on
13 there, including the draft EIR.

14 MR. PECK: The draft, and as I said, please be a
15 little bit patient with us. The site is going to be
16 under construction for the next few weeks. Our goal is
17 any of the surveys that are developed as part of the
18 current work, those will be put up for review. Any of
19 the past documents, because some of the stuff
20 particularly that was done for agencies, there was a lot
21 of good biological studies, a lot of good, very
22 enjoyable, cultural and paleontology -- dinosaur study
23 that was done -- I'm sorry, ancient whales that was done
24 in the early 2000s. We'll put that up because it
25 provides a nice background to this.

1 The other thing that we're going to see on that
2 Web site is -- I'm going to give you a monthly -- hey,
3 this is what's going on with the project. Just so you
4 know, we don't just disappear off the screen between now
5 and the public meeting in September. You know, we'll
6 give you a little bit more input about what's happening
7 in the process.

8 Above and beyond that, this subject will
9 continue to show up on SOCWA board meetings. SOCWA
10 board meetings, standard, are the second -- I'm sorry,
11 the first Thursday of every even numbered month. Did I
12 get that right, Tom? First Thursday of every
13 even-numbered month. So February, April, whatever.

14 You'll see that -- you can largely expect that
15 the export sludge system to one degree or another is
16 probably going to be showing up in some form or another
17 in the board meetings.

18 Similarly on the engineering committee
19 meetings, our standard engineering committee meetings
20 are the second Thursday of every month. We've been
21 having a lot of special engineering committee meetings
22 because I can tell you my engineering committee members
23 are really sick of me right now.

24 And we'll be bouncing back and forth. For
25 instance, the issue that Mike has talked about,

1 questioned about the biosolid link at Coastal, I'm going
2 to go back to this next engineering committee and ask
3 them for a little bit of guidance about how they'd like
4 to handle that. Mike --

5 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Excuse me, what time do you guys
6 meet, about?

7 MR. PECK: 8:30 in the morning, which is the same
8 for the board meetings as well.

9 And similarly on the issue about the tunnel,
10 which I confess I don't know very much about, I'll be
11 going and talking with Mr. Dunbar and asking for his
12 input a little better about the background so I can
13 understand that question better and talking to him about
14 what he thinks the possibilities are. We'll probably go
15 back and ask the engineering committee how they would
16 like to evaluate that one as well.

17 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thank you.

18 MS. PENNY ELIA: As far as the alternatives now, we
19 won't -- will we not see the alternatives in any format
20 until the draft EIR is released in September?

21 MR. SHAMLOU: It's not required to be, the decision
22 by SOCWA.

23 MR. PECK: I will come back. I'll say -- we'll
24 probably have another -- another public meeting on that,
25 and the reason being is for the public's perspective,

1 from Mike Wilson's perspective, SOCWA I don't think is
2 really hung up on which of these alternatives gets
3 implemented in terms of do we do a pipeline here, do we
4 do a pipeline there, do we do trucking?

5 When we look at some of the new alternatives,
6 some of the things that Mike has talked about, of
7 course, the cost will come up and a grander picture will
8 come up that we'll have to talk about, but in terms of
9 these alternatives, you know, mostly what we would like
10 to see is we'd like to see a solution to our problem.

11 And the place that we'll get hung up on is --
12 let's talk about the construction of that pipeline. The
13 construction of new pipeline -- wherever it is -- east,
14 west, wherever, is an invasive project, but it's
15 invasive for a short period of time. Okay.

16 We know that we can mitigate, we can monitor.
17 So our question back to the public is going to be how do
18 you feel about this? How do you feel about the impact
19 of an incursion into the treatment plant versus this
20 trucking operation that could go on for a number of
21 years that has a lasting impact, be it environmental,
22 talking about greenhouse gas. If we're talking about an
23 impact on people who use the park, that's something that
24 we'd really like to get some input on.

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Relative to the trucking, are we

1 figuring out the trips based upon the highly de-watered
2 product or we are talking about trucking the more
3 aqueous -- you know what I mean because of the weight
4 factor involved?

5 MR. PECK: In -- in terms of what you see right
6 there, says -- close to that, we're not talking about
7 very much additional processing. We're not talking
8 about a new treatment process at the treatment plant yet
9 short of what you had mentioned in this meeting.

10 The thing -- why I think Mr. Wilson kind of
11 liked part of that alternative is because if he did
12 truck the sludge, he could use his existing thickeners
13 to a greater degree to concentrate that.

14 MR. MIKE BEANAN: And well, actually there is
15 technology. You could probably run the trucks off of
16 whatever is produced from the sludge in terms of natural
17 gas.

18 MR. PECK: We're seeing more projects going that
19 way.

20 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Right. And the other question is
21 in terms of the public's participation and being
22 realistic, if you will, relative to the parameters, is
23 there a budget that is associated with this project,
24 rough numbers, so that when we go out and look and we
25 say maybe we could do this kind of an upgrade, but the

1 upgrade is just financially ridiculous, we don't want to
2 waste everybody's time, but if the company says, well,
3 you know, actually we'll come in and work with you guys
4 for a low fee, and we understand the rough -- like is
5 this a \$30 million project or is this a \$50 million
6 project?

7 MR. PECK: Okay. I can tell you and I could shoot
8 myself because when I was going through my slides, it
9 was one of the slides I had taken out because I had
10 presented these numbers before, ballpark with money that
11 we have budgeted already and with budgeted money that we
12 expect to be budgeted -- and please don't -- this is
13 going off memory right now -- we're looking at about
14 \$4 million.

15 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Thank you. That's useful.

16 MR. SHAMLOU: Next slide, please.

17 So again just want to reiterate the various
18 ways one may submit comments on the scope of the EIR.
19 You can hand in written comment sheets that are
20 available in the back. You may also provide more public
21 comment tonight. We're going to open it up in a minute
22 and allow people to come up and speak here at the
23 podium.

24 We prefer you fill out a speaker slip so we
25 know who's -- who you are and can keep order of it.

1 This is the address shown on the slide you can
2 submit comments to by June 4th. Next slide.

3 And at this time I'd like to -- who's the first
4 speaker?

5 (Recess.)

6 MS. BARBARA METZGER: I think I have enough time to
7 say, first of all, that I am grateful for the new Web
8 site because I managed to get to it and write a request
9 for a response and get a response. I think that maybe
10 more than 20 or -- the anticipated 20 or 25 people may
11 show up once people can use that resource. Otherwise,
12 it's pretty hard to find out what you people are doing.

13 Okay. We've been told for a number of years
14 that Aliso Creek is moving to the east and that we need
15 to have a major project to stabilize the channel to
16 protect the existing sewer pipelines. And you're
17 proposing to construct new lines in the very same place.

18 To me, this could mean that you consider the
19 risk to the existing pipelines exaggerated. If this is
20 true, I hope that the EIR will say so. Alternatively,
21 it could mean from what we've heard this evening that
22 maybe this is what's -- the case that you're depending
23 on the SUPER project to protect the pipelines.

24 If this project depends on the SUPER project,
25 then the EIR should cover the impacts of the SUPER

1 project which are going to be huge and much more -- much
2 more worthy of consideration than just this one project.
3 This -- it makes it part of a larger project. So I'm
4 hoping that the EIR will tell us which of those things
5 is true and follow up on the implications.

6 With regard to impact on the park, which is my
7 major concern, I hope that serious consideration will be
8 given to trucking. Three to five trips a day during the
9 week, which is when the public isn't allowed on the road
10 anyway, seems to me far preferable to the massive
11 upheaval that -- that stabilizing the creek is going to
12 require. Thank you.

13 MR. SHAMLOU: The next speaker is Patricia Martz
14 followed by Michael Beanan.

15 PATRICIA MARTZ: I'm recovering from bronchitis, so
16 sorry if I'm snarpy up here.

17 Anyways, I'm concerned about the cultural
18 resources. Aliso Creek has a large number of
19 archeological sites all up and down the creek, and there
20 are especially a lot of -- as you go from Aliso and
21 Woods Canyon Park down to the mouth of the river, and
22 there is at least one National Register-eligible site
23 within the park itself.

24 As a part of the service -- I represent the
25 California Cultural Resource Preservation Alliance and

1 this is an alliance of archeologists, Native Americans,
2 historians, concerned public. And we work together to
3 try to preserve archeological sites throughout the area
4 and the -- as part of a volunteer thing that we did with
5 -- cataloged the artifacts that had been collected by
6 the rangers in Aliso and Woods Canyon Park, and they
7 have a considerable collection of mortar and pestles and
8 animal bone and projectile points and all kinds of
9 artifacts and also human remains. They don't have them,
10 but they have eroded out of the creek right in that
11 vicinity. So it's a very sensitive area.

12 And I'm very happy that we've been invited to
13 meet with the cultural resources, the archeologists with
14 the environmental firm so that we can share our
15 information and -- and work with them to make sure that
16 whatever alternative is selected that the archeological
17 site is not going to be destroyed.

18 One of the things that's really a problem is --
19 is under SOCWA in particular is that there is an
20 archeological site. It's mitigated by digging it up,
21 and no one ever goes to -- thinks they're going to
22 preservation even though CEQA says preservation is the
23 preferred alternative and there are ways to do that and
24 still do projects.

25 So I want to hope this project will look at

1 preservation -- feasibility of preservation and not just
2 go right to, well, we can just dig it up and put it in a
3 box somewhere and study it, so that's my concern, and
4 I'm very pleased to be able to work with the
5 environmental firm's archeologists.

6 MR. PECK: What is the registered site?

7 PATRICIA MARTZ: Pardon me?

8 MR. PECK: What is the registered site?

9 PATRICIA MARTZ: SBA -- I'm sorry, ORA -- let's
10 see. It has about three names. 18 slash -- it's on
11 our -- we have a -- one of the things we did, the
12 California Cultural and Resource Preservation Alliance,
13 was put together a list of very highly significant sites
14 in Orange County, and it's on our list. I'll e-mail you
15 the site numbers.

16 MR. PECK: Okay.

17 PATRICIA MARTZ: I think it's got about three or
18 four numbers and also we can look up on the National
19 Registry for places that -- sites that have been
20 determined eligible are usually listed as well, but I'll
21 give you the information. I'm sure the information
22 center will have that too, but I'll give you what I
23 have.

24 MR. PECK: Thank you.

25 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Yes. Mike Beanan, vice president

1 South Laguna Civic Association, which was founded in
2 1946, and appreciate the opportunity to have the
3 dialogue that proceeded through the PowerPoint
4 presentation and to respond to questions and concerns as
5 they came up. I think it's very helpful.

6 I can be reached at mike@southlaguna.org.
7 Southlaguna.org is also our Web site. Relative to Web
8 site assistance, Brian, for you, I have someone,
9 eric@wong.com. He's helped us produce Kelpfest Web site
10 which I suggest you take a look at. He also helped with
11 the Laguna Bluebelt Web site and the OC Green Chamber of
12 Commerce Web site. He's a young man just graduated from
13 U.C. Berkeley who's been interning with us and helping
14 us get our Web sites up and running.

15 MS. PENNY ELIA: Would you repeat the second one?

16 MR. MIKE BEANAN: The second one is Laguna
17 Bluebelt. Actually he didn't do that one. I just --

18 MS. PENNY ELIA: No. His name.

19 MR. MIKE BEANAN: Oh, eric@wong, w-o-n-g, dot com.
20 Eric Wong -- actually he's an artist, but he's very good
21 with computers as well if you'd like some assistance
22 there.

23 It seems to me that one of the topics I'm sure
24 will be expanded on, but just for the record, is the
25 SUPER project, and the status for the funding on the

1 SUPER project so somehow this project is tied to that
2 project. We need to establish that there is actually
3 some funding there before we proceed I think is the
4 first step.

5 And relative to -- I think Barbara mentioned
6 that there is a concern that -- piecemeal since there is
7 going to be some other activities that were associated
8 with the SUPER project and if we do it piecemeal, we
9 wind up doubling impacts to the creek, et cetera. And
10 the costs for that matter, because we're digging twice,
11 so it doesn't make sense to do it twice.

12 In terms of operations, we'd like to get an
13 idea of the electrical requirements for moving the
14 sludge material around on an annual basis.

15 Laguna Beach has a very strong commitment to
16 greening up its energy use and so water use can
17 represent 19 percent, 20 percent of the total power
18 grid, so something of this magnitude that is going to go
19 on every day is going to have an impact on the grid.
20 Just for our recordkeeping, we'd like to know what that
21 is, and see if we can make that more efficient.

22 The ocean water quality impacts would be nice
23 to see that included in the scoping as well, and quite
24 frankly I would like to suggest that either the
25 community or someone request that San Diego Regional

1 Water Quality Control Board condemn all the pipes that
2 are presently in Aliso Creek. This would help us to
3 qualify for state Water Resource Control Board
4 supplemental funding to somehow or another come up with
5 a design that doesn't impact the creek.

6 We'd also like to learn more about the sludge
7 pelletization, processing costs and opportunities, both
8 at the RTP as well as the CTP to see how that might
9 better manage the sludge.

10 And as sludge might not be the most pleasant
11 concept we have in terms of material, it potentially is
12 very valuable economically and I think we need to
13 continue to remind ourselves that this isn't just a
14 waste product. It's a potential revenue source if
15 handled correctly.

16 And also explore locating the new Moulton
17 Niguel Water District emergency ETM at the RTP to
18 connect to the 3-A line and the San Juan outfalls. Is
19 that enough jargon there? We look forward to designing
20 a green and sustainable alternative to the proposed
21 project and thank you very much for this opportunity.
22 We'd like to make our files available in the -- now or
23 in the future if you'd like to copy them.

24 MR. SHAMLOU: The last speaker is Penny Elia.

25 MS. PENNY ELIA: Thank you for all your time this

1 evening. Penny Elia with the Sierra Club.

2 I think Mike and -- between Mike and Barbara,
3 we talked about cumulative impacts and concerns about
4 piecemealing. Jonathan knows how rigorously we oppose
5 the SUPER project, and I have to agree that if -- if
6 that is something that OC watersheds -- I mean I realize
7 it's morphed into something with a different name and
8 maybe an acronym you don't like as much, Brian, but even
9 if it is morphing into something else and it is going to
10 happen in five years -- I mean this isn't scheduled
11 until 2012. So we keep getting closer to that, and I
12 agree with Mike, let's not dig twice if we don't have
13 to.

14 And yeah, mitigation is a real concerning word
15 because, number 1, there is no such thing as mitigation.
16 So I will be very concerned -- Sierra Club will be very
17 concerned if we see all of this get into a situation
18 where that little box is checked that, you know, there
19 is no significant impact, thus no need for mitigation,
20 so I hope we don't see all those checked boxes in the
21 little box that says no significant impact because we
22 know we're going to have them. And if there is going to
23 be mitigation, that mitigation needs to be done on site,
24 not -- not as -- but again, to me, there is no
25 mitigating for the destruction of finite resources.

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1 Also, and maybe you're aware of this, Shawn,
2 but at a hearing in 2010 -- I can give you -- I can send
3 you the direct link to the staff report, but there is a
4 new archeo permit that's required. They established
5 that out at Bolsa Chica through the Coastal Commission.
6 And so there is a new permit that's going to be required
7 for archeo due to the fact that they had all the
8 problems that they had out at Bolsa Chica. So since you
9 are going to need a CDP, we would highly recommend that
10 you pursue that permit as well, and, again, I'd be happy
11 to give you information on that.

12 It's actually going to be included in our 2010
13 conservation vote chart because it was a rather landmark
14 decision and something that we hope will avoid the --
15 the kind of effects that Patricia is talking about,
16 which is, you know, we mitigated it. The problem is
17 gone. And that's just not the way it's going to be
18 anymore through the Coastal Commission.

19 So that concludes my comments, and I just thank
20 you for your patience. I know Shawn and Brian were very
21 giving to us this evening, and I do hope you know that
22 that will pay off just allowing us to talk to you and
23 have a dialogue. Dialogues are -- that's why e-mail is
24 so difficult sometimes is because that's not a dialogue.
25 What we had tonight was a dialogue. That was great, so

1 thank you.

2 MR. SHAMLOU: Are there any other members that
3 would like to speak? Sir.

4 MR. ALFRED CRUZ: My name is Alfred Cruz. I'm from
5 the Juaneno Band of Mission Indians. I'm also -- I go
6 to the site when they do fine burials and stuff like
7 that, so I'm very much involved with our burials, and
8 I'm very -- I just -- just want to say that I'm very
9 adamant, you know, having our burials, you know, being
10 dug up and desecrated. That's -- that's my feeling, the
11 way I feel about it, that they're desecrated every time
12 they find a burial because a lot of times some of the
13 developers don't have permits and stuff like that, and
14 they just break them all up, and, you know, they just
15 fall off, their head falls off, the skull goes off. You
16 know, they cut them with a backhoe and stuff like that.

17 I'm very concerned about, you know, unknown
18 sites, unknown burials. I know there is burials up
19 there. I'm sure you do too, and I want to -- I need a
20 copy of the records when you do your records search for
21 the California College University (sic) of Fullerton.

22 And I'm opposed to any -- any digging, any
23 excavation as far as that goes, but if there is going to
24 be any excavation, I'd like to have enough monitors out
25 there, archeologists out there, monitors out there. And

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1 we have burials all over the place.

2 We had a lot of trouble with Bolsa Chica.
3 Bolsa Chica was one of our sites where they dug up -- in
4 the last 20 years, 30 years they dug up 78 burials
5 there, and they were mostly desecrated also.

6 The reports weren't done right with the
7 archeologists and also with the monitors that were out
8 there. To me they don't do a good job. Some -- I mean
9 there is good archeologists out there. There's good
10 monitors out there also. I appreciate the good ones
11 that do -- try to help us because they do help us a lot.

12 And, you know, the Sierra Club and all these,
13 you know, environmental people that do, you know -- do
14 their studies or, you know, that are against a lot of
15 this -- like the gnatcatcher and all that. You know,
16 everything goes along with what we believe, you know,
17 how we believe and a balanced world. And the thing is
18 that we're so out of balance, the whole world is so out
19 of balance, that's why we're having the problems we're
20 having now because of that, you know.

21 And if we go back, you know, the way it used to
22 be, like the way when the first white people came here,
23 you know, this was like paradise to me, you know. The
24 way I heard there was no sickness out here, no anything
25 like that. Sure, we used to squabble and fight and all

1 that, but we were -- you know, we always fought for a
2 reason. There was always something we had fight about.

3 So that's about all that I have to say. Just
4 make sure that we have monitors out there. We don't
5 want any desecration. If we need more than one monitor,
6 whatever it takes in order to do the job, you know,
7 fine. Because, you know, it's hard to find -- you know,
8 like a lot of developers never get permits. If you
9 don't dig, you're not going to find it. It takes a
10 trained eye to find human bone, whatever. It looks like
11 just any other bone, you know. You really have to know
12 the anatomy of the human, you know, body in order to
13 really know what you're talking about or what you're
14 looking for.

15 A lot of developers, you know, they just --
16 just like this mitigation -- mitigate and stuff like
17 that. That's part of it. They don't look. They just
18 go out there with the backhoe and just dig it up. So
19 I'm very against any excavation and all that, you know,
20 because I seen too much already. But I know progress
21 has to go on, you know, things have to be done. But try
22 to do it in the right way. Thank you.

23 MR. SHAMLOU: Thank you. Any other speakers for
24 tonight?

25 MR. PECK: I would like to say thank you to

1 Jonathan Vivanti for coming down here on behalf of the
2 Corps. Right now I wish the entire Army Corps of
3 Engineers was locked up somewhere in Louisiana dealing
4 with all the troubles there. So thank you, John, for
5 taking the time.

6 MR. VIVANTI: Absolutely. I wasn't -- I don't want
7 to be on -- I wasn't planning to speak as far as being
8 on record for the status of where we are with our study
9 at this point, but we can talk informally afterwards.
10 I'm fine with that.

11 MR. SHAMLOU: That concludes the evening's scoping
12 meeting. Thank you very much for coming.

13 (Meeting adjourned at 8:56 p.m.)

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