

Sign-In Sheet for the May 13, 2004 HSERC Meeting

Name	Organization (If we don't already have this information.)	Phone	Fax	E-mail
Michael Ardito	U.S. EPA	(415) 972-3081		ardito.michael@epa.gov
Curis Martin	DOH/HEER	(808) 586-4249		
Leland Noka	Honolulu-CEPC OLWA	523-4004		
Sean Kevuewa	HEER			
KEN LESPERANCE	SCD	733-4301		KLESPERANCE@SCD.HAWAII.GOV
Keith Kawooki	HEER	586-4249		
Paul Chouin	HEER	586-4249		
Lawrence Lau	DOH	586-4424		
Cynthia Pang	CNR HI	473-4689		Cynthia.pang@navy.mil
Liz Galvez	HEER			
TEODOR CORPUS	HEER			
Mike Cripps	HEER			
Sharon Leonida	HEER			
Beryl Blum				

**Sign-In Sheet for HSERC Members
Or their Voting Representatives**

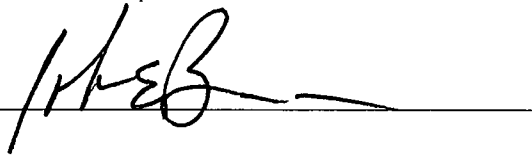
May 13, 2004

Environmental Coordinator
UH Environmental Center
University of Hawaii Environmental Center

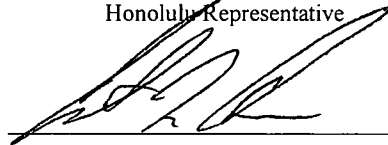
Robert A. Boesch
Pesticides Program Manager
Pesticides Branch, Department of Agriculture
Board of Agriculture



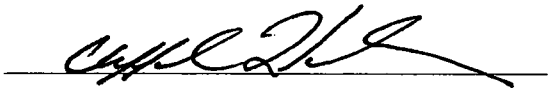
John Bowen
Hawaii Representative/LEPC Chair
Consultant & Instructor in Hazardous Materials
Hawaii Representative



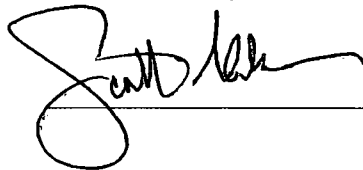
Captain Carter Davis
Honolulu Representative/LEPC Chair
Honolulu Fire Department
Honolulu Representative



Clifford Ikeda
Kauai Representative/LEPC Chair
Kauai Civil Defense
Kauai Representative



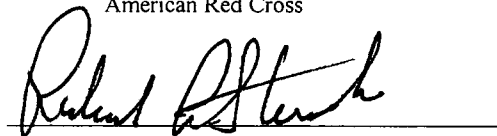
Scott Kekuewa
Maui Representative/LEPC Chair
Maui Fire Department
Maui Representative



Laurence K. Lau
Deputy Director, Environmental Health
Department of Health
Department of Health



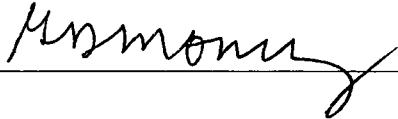
Glenn Lockwood
Manager, Emergency Services
American Red Cross
American Red Cross



**Sign-In Sheet for HSERC Members
Or their Voting Representatives**

May 13, 2004

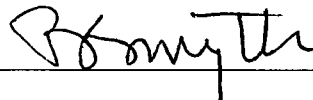
Gary Moniz
Chief of Enforcement
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Department of Land and Natural Resources



James Decker
Division Manager
Occupational Safety and Health Division
Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Geneieve Salmonson
Director
Environmental Quality Control Office
Environmental Quality Control Office

Thomas J. Smyth
Business Services Division
Dept. of Business, Economic Dev. & Tourism
Business, Economic Development & Tourism



Chris Takeno
Hazardous Materials Officer
Department of Transportation
Department of Transportation

Edward Teixeira
Vice Director
Civil Defense Division
Department of Defense


KEN LESPERANCE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT G. F. LEE
DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE

EDWARD T. TEIXEIRA
VICE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE



PHONE (808) 733-4300
FAX (808) 733-4287

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENSE
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

May 13, 2004

TO: Mr. Laurence K. Lau, Chair
Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission

FROM: Edward T. Teixeira 
Vice Director of Civil Defense

SUBJECT: MAY 13, 2004 HSERC MEETING

I am unable to attend the January 29, 2004, HSERC meeting due to a conflicting schedule.

I hereby appoint Kenneth Lesperance from State Civil Defense to represent me at the above meeting with all the rights as a voting member.



**American
Red Cross**

Hawaii State Chapter

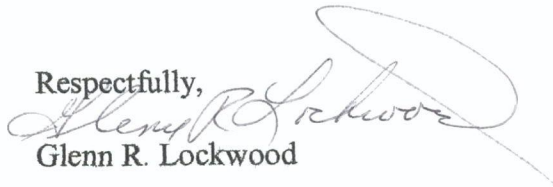
May 13, 2004

Hawaii State Emergency Response Commission
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Mr. Chairman:

This is to notify you that for today's meeting, Mr. Richard Stercho will serve as my delegate to the commission representing the Hawaii State Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Respectfully,



Glenn R. Lockwood



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



CHIYOME L. FUKINO, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING #55

Thursday, May 13, 2004 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

AGENDA

- 1) 9:00 Call to Order Laurence K. Lau, Deputy Director for Environmental Health
Opening Remarks
Approval of Minutes from Mtg #54
- 2) 9:15 LEPC Updates John Bowen, Hawaii LEPC Representative ✓
Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative ✓
Scott Kekuewa, Maui LEPC Representative ✓
Carter Davis, Oahu LEPC Representative ✓
- 3) 9:45 Distribution of Unexpended Funds for FY 04
Curtis Martin, HEER Office
- 4) 10:30 HSERC/LEPC Budget for FY 05
Curtis Martin, HEER Office
- 10:45 Break
- 5) 11:00 HMEP Planning Grant Projects
Curtis Martin, HEER Office
- 6) 11:15 EPA Update
Mike Ardito, EPA Region IX
- 7) 11:30 HMEP Training Classes and Exercises
Ken Lesperance, SCD
- 8) 11:45 Other Business
- 9) 12:00 Schedule next HSERC meeting

04 MAY -4 A9:34

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S
OFFICE



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

U.S. EPA Update for Hawai'i SERC Meeting on May 13, 2004 in Honolulu

Risk Management Program Resubmittals Due to EPA in June 2004

The five-year resubmittal due date for Risk Management Program facilities is June 21, 2004. On March 31, 2004, the amendment to the Chemical Accident Prevention Rule (Risk Management Program) under the Clean Air Act Section 112 (r) (7) was signed by U.S. EPA Administrator Mike Leavitt. This amendment was effective upon publication in the Federal Register on April 9, 2004 and can be found on the EPA Federal Register Web site: <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-AIR/2004/April/Day-09/a7777.htm>

For more information about the amendment, please see the reverse side of this update.

Risk Management Program Courses Offered

EPA Region 9 is sponsoring a Risk Management Program Basics one-day class on Tuesday, August 3, 2004 at the Hawai'i Department of Health, 919 Ala Moana Blvd., fifth floor conference room. It will be followed by the three-day Risk Management Program Techniques class to be held Wednesday, August 4 through Friday, August 6 at the same location. These courses are open to all federal, state and local agencies, tribes and industry. For government agency representatives, there is no cost for enrolling in these courses. Industry representatives and contractors will be charged \$150 per person for the one-day "Basics" class and \$500 per person for the three-day "Techniques" training. For more information and registration, please contact ChereAmie Bischoff, EPA Region 9 Training Coordinator at (415) 972-3234 or by email at bischoff.chereamie@epa.gov

Open House for EPA's Regional Response Center

U.S. EPA Region 9 held a grand opening ceremony and open house for its new Regional Response Center in San Francisco on Tuesday morning, April 13. Last year, a new U.S. EPA regional spill hotline number for the new Regional Response Center was announced.

U.S. EPA Regional Spill Hotline Number: (1-800-300-2193)

If you dial 1-800-300-2193, you will have three choices:

Press 1 for the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802)

Press 2 for the EPA Region 9 environmental information hotline

Press 3 for the Regional Response Center duty officer

EPA Pacific Southwest Annual Progress Report Available

The U.S. EPA Pacific Southwest Region's Progress Report 2004 was issued for Earth Day (the week of April 20) and is now available on the Web site at: www.epa.gov/region09/annualreport.

The January 2004 edition of the U.S. EPA (Region 9) Pacific Southwest's "Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Update" is posted to the following Web site:

<http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/sfund/cepp/index.html>

EPP Program Contact for EPA Region 9 (Pacific Southwest Region)

For more information about U.S. EPA's Emergency Preparedness and Prevention program for Nevada, please contact Mike Ardito at (415) 972-3081 or by email at ardito.michael@epa.gov

Presidential Directive Requires More Coordination of Preparedness Exercises

In addition to requiring a "national domestic all-hazards preparedness" goal in Homeland Security Presidential Directive #8 (issued on Dec. 17, 2003), "Federal departments and agencies in consultation with State and local governments shall establish and maintain a comprehensive training program to meet the national preparedness goal."

The training program includes specific or all-hazards emergency response exercises.

Region IX EPA and FEMA/DHS are working to have an information session about requirements of the Homeland Security Presidential Directives during the HazMat Expo 8 conference in Las Vegas this November.

HazMat Expo 8 in Las Vegas this November

The annual HazMat Expo will be held at the Orleans Hotel in Las Vegas the week of November 15. The mid-year National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials (NASTTPO) conference is scheduled for Tuesday, November 16 and Wednesday, November 17 during HazMat Expo. EPA is scheduled to hold its regional conference as part of HazMat Expo on Thursday, November 18. The Web site address is www.hazmatexpo.org.

Chemical Educational Foundation 2004 Community Awards for Chemical Safety

Each year the Chemical Educational Foundation (CEF) recognizes the active and important work of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) through the Community Awards for Chemical Safety. CEF is requesting help in recognizing outstanding LEPCs. The LEPCs that best display a commitment to public safety, industry partnerships, and outreach for chemical safety awareness will receive the Community Awards for Chemical Safety. The submission deadline for nominations is July 19, 2004. For more information or to receive a submission form, please contact CEF. Contact information is: telephone (703) 527-6223; email: lbrent@chemed.org; Web site: <http://www.chemed.org>

New Risk Management Program Requirements: (referenced on previous page)

1. Requires a correction to reportable information on chemical accidents be added to the RMP within six months of the date of the accident;
2. Requires that changes to emergency contact information be corrected within one month;
3. Removes the requirement to include a brief description of the off-site consequence analysis (OCA) in the RMP executive summary; and
4. Adds three RMP data elements.

EPA also amended the RMP*Submit format to expand the list of possible accident causes to include uncontrolled chemical reactions.

As part of this rulemaking, EPA also clarified that the five-year deadline for updating RMPs that were originally filed early (submitted before June 21, 1999), is June 21, 2004.

The signed rule can be viewed on our Web site:

[http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/vwResourcesByFilename/RMP_RevisionsFR.pdf/\\$File/RMP-RevisionsFR.pdf](http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/vwResourcesByFilename/RMP_RevisionsFR.pdf/$File/RMP-RevisionsFR.pdf)

EPA anticipates having revised tools and guidance documents available through this Web site on or about the date of Federal Register publication.



National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials

BOARD MEETING
April 12, 2004
Portland, ME

The meeting was called to order by President, Monty Elder. The following were present: Art Paul, Mark Ligman, Charles Rogoff, Bob Albers, Lance Oram, Rayna Leibowitz, Bev Kaiser, Dave Crose, Monty Elder, Pete Weaver, Dan Roe, Marge Nutman, Ron Kasperski, Bob Johns, Bobbi Tenborg, Gerry Goudreau, Bob Hays, Frank Moussa, DeeEll Fifield.

Conference Report: Rayna Leibowitz

There were 85 people registered along with an additional 14 at the hotel. Todd Smith will be unable to attend and an alternate speaker was chosen.

Treasurer's Report: Frank Moussa

Frank has received \$14,735 for conference registration. Additional registration funds are expected. The following expenses have been paid: \$1975 deposit to the Holiday Inn, \$500 for the Explo, \$766 for publications, \$700 for refund, \$111.99 to desk plus. This leaves a balance of \$17,316.61. The final bill for the Holiday Inn has not been received. There should be sufficient funding to pay a deposit for the conference site in Seattle.

Discussion was held regarding providing funding to Ruth Ellen for the LEPC Infoexchange. So far, no funds have been sent. Funding support will be discussed at the member meeting.

2005 Annual Meeting in Seattle: Mark Ligman

The Westin has been reserved for the week of April 4, 2005. Eighty rooms have been reserved and more rooms will be available if needed. The room rate of \$136, which is the government per diem rate, has been locked in for the conference. A \$1,000 deposit will be needed when the contract is signed. Possible activities include a tour of the Boeing 747 plant and a coastal waterfront hazmat tour. Each region will be responsible to provide a topic and speaker. We will consider having a trade show for support.

HMEP Update: Charlie Rogoff

The reauthorization for HMEP has been successful. Senator Inhofe sponsored the bill which doubles the authorization level. Now the bill goes before the conference committee and then will go to the President for signature. LEPC's and SERC's are saving the grant because of what they do that is special – hazmat response. Statistics from US DOT indicate that there are 17,000 hazmat incidents per year, 400 of them serious.

Monty Elder, President
Risk Communication Manager
Oklahoma Dept. Of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
Telephone: (405) 702-1017
Fax: (405) 702-1001
EMail: monty.elder@deq.state.ok.us

Mark Ligman, Vice President
SERC-LEPC HazMat Program Mgr.
Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5122
Telephone: (235) 512-7069
Fax: (235) 512-7207
EMail: M.ligman@emd.wa.gov

Frank Moussa, Treasurer
Technological Hazards Administrator
Kansas Div. of Emergency Management
2800 S.W. Topeka Blvd., Room 15
Topeka, KS 66611-1287
Telephone: (785) 274-1408
Fax: (785) 274-1426
EMail: fhmoussa@agtop.state.ks.us

Bobbi Tenborg, Secretary
SARA Title III Program Manager
WY Office of Homeland Security
122 W 25th, Herschler Bldg 1st Floor East
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Telephone: (307) 777-4910
Fax: (307) 635-6017
EMail: btenbo@state.wy.us

There was a question regarding the Planning Course that FEMA was working on. It was suggested that this question be discussed with Bill Lewis during the conference. The Operations Course has been suspended due to a lack of funding to complete it.

DeeEll Fifield completed the Hazmat Contingency Course and student manuals are available from FEMA. DeeEll has the instructor guide and will provide it to those interested.

The 2004 ERG's will be sent out in July. There has been a printing problem that has delayed their release.

Discussion was held regarding the annual conference in 2006. The following sites were suggested: Arkansas, Kansas City, MO, and Wisconsin. The Board recommends 2006 in Arkansas and 2007 in Kansas City. Bob Albers moved to hold the 2006 annual conference in Arkansas and Dave Crose seconded. Motion carried.

The mid-year meeting will be held November 16-17 at the Orleans Hotel in Las Vegas.

Bobbi Tenborg made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Mark Ligman seconded. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned.



National Association of SARA Title III Program Officials

ANNUAL CONFERENCE
April 12-16, 2004
Portland, ME

Monty Elder began the session with a few announcements. She introduced Brig. Gen. John "Bill" Libby, SERC Co-Chair, LEPC Member, and former Emergency Management Coordinator. He described his agency and discussed the recent history and activities of his agency.

HMEP CURRICULUM GUIDANCE/PROGRAM UPDATES – CHARLES ROGOFF, US DOT

Mr. Rogoff introduced the new grantees who were in attendance. He then gave the background of the HMEP (Hazardous Materials Emergency Planning) Grant. Mr. Rogoff suggested that he be notified when grantee's email changes occur. Deadlines are as follows: grant applications are due July 1, 2004, final reports are due December 31. When completing grant requests for 2004-2005, grantees should request the same amount as last year. Charlie introduced Ron DeGregorie and he gave a program assessment of the grants program. He is in the process of completing a "marginal Cost of Performance" assessment.

The 2004 ERG's will be available in either June or July of 2004. There has been a problem with the printing.

EPA UPDATE – SHERRY FIELDING

Tier 2 Submit is a system that was developed to fill a need for states to manage Tier II information. There have been over 50,000 downloads of the program and 25 states accept electronic submissions using Tier2 Submit. CAMEO FM 2004 has just been posted on the internet. The update for 2005 does not contain major changes and there is consideration for 2006 to be web-based.

July 1999 is the most current List of Lists and is available on the internet.

A general guidance letter is going out to the SERCs and a copy will be included with the minutes. FEMA grants available after October 1, will require compliance with NIMS.

If you would like RMP data for your state, make sure that you submit your request to EPA on your agency letterhead.

CURRICULUM REPORT – BILL LEWIS

Bill Lewis distributed copies of the 2003 Guidelines for HM/WMD training. Primary distribution will be to HMEP grantees. Additional copies are available from FEMA. The computer based HM/WMD Operations curriculum has been put on hold due to a lack of funding to complete the project.

Monty Elder, President
Risk Communication Manager
Oklahoma Dept. Of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 1677
Oklahoma City, OK 73101-1677
Telephone: (405) 702-1017
Fax: (405) 702-1001
EMail: monty.elder@deq.state.ok.us

Mark Ligman, Vice President
SERC-LEPC HazMat Program Mgr.
Washington Military Department
Emergency Management Division
Camp Murray, WA 98430-5122
Telephone: (235) 512-7069
Fax: (235) 512-7207
EMail: M.ligman@emd.wa.gov

Frank Moussa, Treasurer
Technological Hazards Administrator
Kansas Div. of Emergency Management
2800 S.W. Topeka Blvd., Room 15
Topeka, KS 66611-1287
Telephone: (785) 274-1408
Fax: (785) 274-1426
EMail: fhmoussa@agtop.state.ks.us

Bobbi Tenborg, Secretary
SARA Title III Program Manager
WY Office of Homeland Security
122 W 25th, Herschler Bldg 1st Floor East
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Telephone: (307) 777-4910
Fax: (307) 635-6017
EMail: btenbo@state.wy.us

INHERITING EPCRA – BACK TO BASICS - DR. DWIGHT PEAVEY, EPA NEW ENGLAND

Dr. Peavey described how EPA functions in New England. He gave the definition of EPCRA and described the sections. He also discussed how to comply with reporting. There are six states and six SERCS in New England, 2 are fee states and 4 are not. There are 800+ LEPC's. All states use Tier2 Submit. Dr. Peavey discussed how chemicals are selected for the CERCLA and EHS lists and reviewed notification requirements.

MENTAL HEALTH & DISASTERS – BILL TENBORG

This presentation included the definition of a crisis along with the unwelcome effects of trauma and factors that increase trauma. Bill also discussed psychological problems that occur from a disaster and symptoms of severe stress. Also included were ways to reduce stress and the different types of crisis intervention.

SECRETS OF GRANT WRITING – FRED COWIE

Dr. Cowie discussed the difference between contracts and grants. He suggested that grants be spent within the first 6 months and that you should never return money. When possible, you should ask for any left over funds. He described how programs are like trees and projects are like ornaments. The grant is the ornament and must fit within the goals and objectives of the program. Dr. Cowie suggested that grant applications be recycled, if it was worth doing once it is worth doing again. If your grant application is rejected you should learn why so that you can make corrections next time. The grant application should include charts and graphs – the PERT is preferred. Keep the narrative short.

MAKING LEPC'S EFFECTIVE – PANEL DISCUSSION

The panel members discussed their LEPC's and the various projects that they are working on including CERT and the "Masters of Disaster" curriculum in the schools. Project Impact is supported and a CHERCAP exercise is planned.

CAMEO / DATA MANAGEMENT – LEN WALLACE, EPA NEW ENGLAND

Currently, 40 countries have received CAMEO training. It is the only free GIS program in the world. Len gave a review of the new CAMEO, Aloha and Landview.

NASTTPO MEMBERSHIP MEETING – MONTY ELDER, PRESIDENT

Monty called to order the shortest meeting in the history of NASTTPO. Gerry Goudreau made a motion to accept the minutes from the mid year meeting, Mark Ligman 2nd the motion, motion carried.

Frank Moussa gave a Treasurer's Report. Frank has received \$14,735 for conference registration. Additional registration funds are expected. A final report will be sent out at a later date.

The 2005 Annual Conference will be held in Seattle at the Weston during the first or second week of April. The specifics will be presented at the November meeting. A vote was taken for the location for the 2006 conference location. Arkansas was selected.

The 2004 Mid year meeting will be held at the Orleans Hotel in Las Vegas November 16 & 17. This is an HMEP grant eligible expense.

The board consists of the Executive Board and 10 regional representatives. A suggestion was made to increase the board to include a Tribal representative. Elaine Dennison made a motion to form a committee to review the by laws and change them to include a Tribal member, Gerry Goudreau 2nd the motion, motion carried. Dave Crose will chair the committee and will need four additional members. Please let Monty know if you wish to be a member of this committee.

Registration for this conference is 99. A special recognition was given to Rayna Liebowitz for the excellent job she has done hosting this conference.

Due to a job change, Rayna has resigned as the Region 1 representative. The members voted to accept Randy Bronson, Vermont, as the representative from Region 1.

Bob Dopp made a motion to adjourn the meeting, Carter Davis 2nd, motion carried. Meeting adjourned.

CERT IN THE COMMUNITY – RICHARD QUINLAN, DHS/FEMA REGION 1

Mr. Quinlan gave a history of the development of CERT. In most communities, the LEPC / Citizen Corp / and CERT are the same group of people. FEMA allows funding for meetings. CERT started in 1993 in LA as a response to earthquakes. CERT teaches how to care for one's self and home for 72 hours until help can arrive. Once CERT training is complete, funds can be used for additional training needs of the team.

NIMS AND NRP – JIM HALL, DHS/FEMA REGION 1

Mr. Hall discussed NIMS and NRP and presented a handout explaining the two programs. An office for determining certification under NIMS has not yet been established; however, a state can certify to the federal government that their responders are certified.

NEMA BRIEFING – ART CLEAVES, NEMA'S LEGISLATIVE CHAIR

Mr. Cleaves discussed homeland security and how it is related to the changes taking place. He also discussed building WMD on current hazmat ability on a capacity that already exists. The association is working on projects including the preservation of EMPG and homeland security baseline funding. Other projects include restoring the 15% post disaster mitigation funds. Departments are being rolled in to homeland security to create a one-stop shop. NEMA is concerned about what will happen to FEMA. HS 3266 will put all grants under FEMA and will be totally risk based for states with no baseline funding; HS 1245 maintains a baseline funding for states and supports one-stop shopping. If these two bills are passed there will need to be a compromise.

The EPA SARA grant now flows into FEMA. It was 80/20 from EPA then 50/50 from FEMA. This is not EPA money – congress gives it to FEMA. SARA grants are still available to Tribes.

TRIBAL HIGHLIGHTS

Several tribal members gave comments regarding their activities. Many have received equipment from the homeland security grants. New Mexico will be hosting a workshop in September and it will be placed on the website. Other tribes are working on their chemical response plans. Not all receive funding from casinos. Most of this funding goes to housing and health. They complemented emergency management in Arizona for the assistance they have received. They discussed problems due to the cultural and geographical isolation in Arizona. Montana has conducted CERT training and receives funding from HMEP and SARA. They also participate in the EMPG program. They will be hosting their Annual Indian Nation Conference. The 2005 agenda will include a 1½ hour session for tribal reports.

HOSPITALS AND WMD – PANEL DISCUSSION

David Wacker discussed OSHA's work at the World Trade Center. OSHA has regional response teams who provide assistance – not enforcement. He reviewed how OSHA can help during disaster and the importance of keeping hospital administration involved in planning and exercises. Discussion included 1910.134 which covers the respiratory protection standard. OSHA will allow 6 months to allow for planning and fit testing before enforcement. Kathy Knight discussed steps in risk assessment in planning including hazard vulnerability assessments and resource assessments. She also discussed the key elements of planning for hospitals. Marc Fournier discussed the Southern Maine Medical Center plans for handling disaster. Mary Taschner discussed how hospitals conduct emergency planning with the fire department including mobile decon units and an Incident Command system for health care. Charlie Rogoff discussed how LEPC's, OSHA and hospitals can work together and also included how the curriculum has been expanded to include hospitals.

FBI – HAZMAT RESPONSE UNIT

The FBI lab is located at Quantico, VA and provides technical and scientific training for personnel. Staff membership was reviewed. There are 27 HMRT teams and every bomb tech has to be hazmat certified at the technician level.

DEVELOPING AN AWARD WINNING SHELTER IN PLACE VIDEO – RON WILSON, WASHINGTON STATE EMA

Ron discussed TTT on all hazards presentations and gave examples of outreach programs including conferences, legislative committees, presentations and agency interactions.

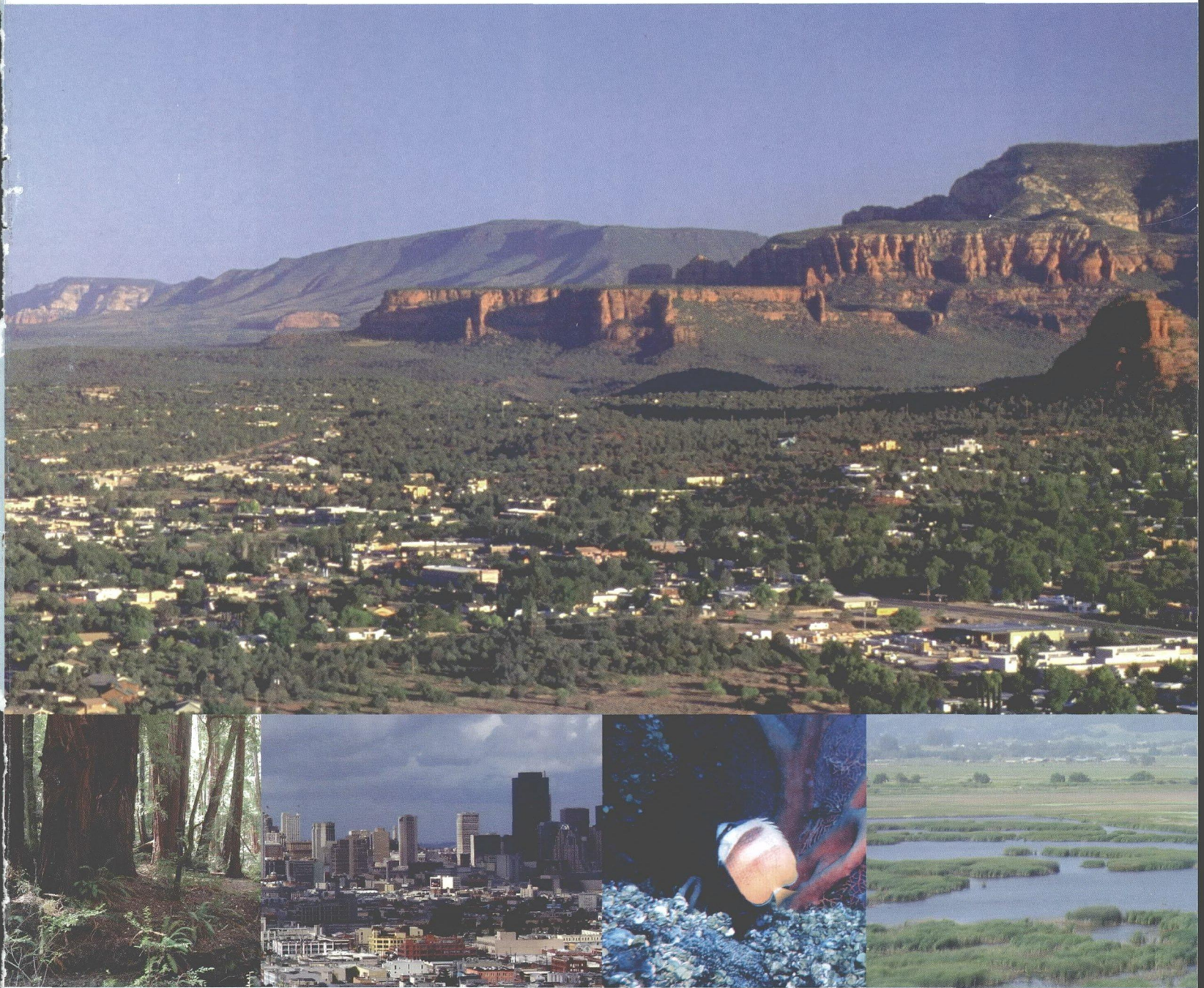
WRAP-UP

Upcoming events:

- HazMat Expo 9 will be held November 15-19, 2004 in Las Vegas; NASTTPO midyear meeting will be held on November 16 & 17, 2004
- 2005 NASTTPO Annual Conference will be held the first week in April 2005 in Seattle, WA. HMEP funds can be used to attend this conference
- 2006 NASTTPO Annual Conference will be held in Little Rock, AR.

EPA PROGRESS REPORT 2004

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST REGION



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Pacific Southwest/Region 9
EPA-909-R-04-001



Dear Readers,

When it comes to the environment, one thing is certain: We are all in this together. No single person, or agency, can do the job of protecting public health and the environment alone.

EPA is firmly committed to building and enhancing our partnerships with states, tribes, local governments, industry, and the agricultural and environmental communities. Collaboration is essential in securing real environmental results.

Here in the Pacific Southwest, the results of these joint efforts are everywhere.

In California last year, state and local agencies carried out over 91,000 hazardous waste, emergency readiness, and fuel tank facility inspections to prevent oil spills and toxic leaks.

In Indian Country, tribal governments in 2003 made significant improvements to drinking water and wastewater infrastructure serving some 20,000 homes, bringing better health protection to their tribal communities. Of the 146 tribes in the Pacific Southwest, 131 are developing their own environmental programs.

In Arizona, the Phoenix area has met health standards for carbon monoxide and ozone for six years in a row, thanks to state and local air quality measures. California's San Joaquin Valley, where air quality has become an urgent health issue, is in the early stages of a similar effort that calls upon everyone to contribute.

In Nevada, the state's four largest gold mining companies have taken voluntary measures to reduce their air emissions of mercury by 40%. In Hawaii, representatives from across the Pacific gathered to plan new strategies for protecting coral reefs and other endangered resources.

EPA supports efforts like these with funding, coordination and collaboration. For example, last year EPA's Pacific Southwest Regional Office issued over \$341 million to states and tribes in grants and loans for water programs, from drinking water infrastructure to enforcement of clean water laws. These funds leverage even greater amounts from state and local governments.

In those areas where EPA has the leading role, we are proud of our accomplishments in the Pacific Southwest. In 2003, through compliance assistance and a strong enforcement presence, we significantly reduced pollution and helped ensure a level economic playing field for industry. Cleanup work continues to reduce health threats related to the 123 Superfund sites in our region. In this report you will find countless other efforts to make our air cleaner, our water purer, and our land better protected.

As our population and economy grow, so do the environmental and public health challenges. Together, we can create innovative solutions that protect our health and provide for future generations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wayne Natri'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Wayne Natri
Regional Administrator
EPA Pacific Southwest Region

CONTENTS



Clean Air	2
Clean Water	8
Clean Land	14
Communities & Ecosystems	20
Compliance & Stewardship	26
Map of EPA's Pacific Southwest Region	32
Contacts/Organization Chart	Back Cover

This report is also available on the Internet at www.epa.gov/region09/annualreport

Photo credits: Cover photo of Sedona, Ariz., courtesy of Dominic Oldershaw; photo of coral reef courtesy of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/U.S. Dept. of Commerce. Page 2 photo courtesy of National Resources Conservation Service/U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (USDA).



The Central Valley's air pollution problems stem from a variety of sources, including diesel engines, dust, cars and trucks, smoke, and the valley's topography and weather, which traps pollutants close to the ground in winter. Solutions will need to address all these factors.

Coming Together to Improve Air Quality in California's San Joaquin Valley

The San Joaquin Valley has some of the worst air pollution in the nation. Airborne particulates (dust and soot) and smog pose a significant health threat to everyone who lives there, especially children, seniors, and people with respiratory problems. The valley is classified as a "serious" non-attainment area for particulates and a "severe" non-attainment area for ozone (smog) because it fails to meet national health standards set by EPA under the Clean Air Act. The valley's air agency, the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, has requested reclassification to "extreme" for smog, which would allow more time to achieve the health standard.

While this reclassification calls for tighter emission controls, there's no question that reaching the goal of clean air will also require innovative, collaborative action to identify voluntary measures and other strategies to reduce air pollution.

Last year SB700 was passed, ending California's agricultural exemption to the Clean Air Act requirement that major air pollution sources go through the permitting process to limit their emissions. EPA held six workshops to help farmers determine whether they need to apply for such permits, and received 26 permit applications for stationary diesel irrigation pump engines. After SB700 took effect, on January 1, 2004, the state's air districts became the permitting authority.

Also in 2003, the air district adopted, and the state submitted to EPA, a plan for meeting the PM10 particulate health standard. EPA proposed to approve it in January 2004. "This plan ensures everyone will contribute to the solution," commented EPA Regional Administrator Wayne Nastri. "In particular, the agricultural community stepped up to develop ways to cut on-field emissions." EPA is also involved in a number of related efforts to clean up the valley's air.

Operation Clean Air

EPA is providing funding and technical support to public agencies and nonprofits in the context of a clean air strategy that strengthens partnerships among federal, state, and local agencies and community groups, which are working together as the Central Valley Task Force.

As part of the task force, EPA cosponsored the April 2003 kickoff conference for Operation Clean Air, a new collaborative effort to promote voluntary anti-pollution measures. EPA's Nastri gave the keynote address at the conference. To ensure that the effort included diversity among its participants, EPA funded scholarships for 30 nonprofit groups in the valley to attend the conference.

Cutting Pollution from Diesel Engines

One effort that already benefits valley residents is USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which provided nearly \$2.7 million last year to replace 250 diesel irrigation engines on valley farms. Replacing these engines with newer, cleaner-burning ones eliminates approximately one ton of smog-forming nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions per year, per engine. Thus far, the program is estimated to have already reduced NOx emissions by 470 tons per year. EPA worked with USDA to make the funding available. Building on the California Air Resources Board's similar, highly successful Carl Moyer Program, EQIP helps farmers and ranchers do their part to clean up the valley's air. Over the next several years, USDA plans to provide \$12 million for EQIP, which could potentially eliminate 1,000 tons per year of NOx from the valley's air.

Another voluntary but highly effective anti-pollution measure is the Locomotive Anti-Idling Project. EPA, in partnership with the San Joaquin Valley air district and the two major West Coast railroads, Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific, plans to retrofit several switching locomotives used only in the San Joaquin Valley. The railroads are providing \$75,000 in matching funds to install anti-idling devices on at least 10 of these locomotives to reduce NOx, sulfur dioxide, and diesel particulate emissions from these relatively dirty engines during extensive periods of idling. The microprocessor technology automatically shuts down and restarts the engine as needed, while reducing idling time by as much as 50 percent. The project is expected to reduce annual NOx emissions by 1.53 tons, while saving over 10,000 gallons of fuel, per locomotive.

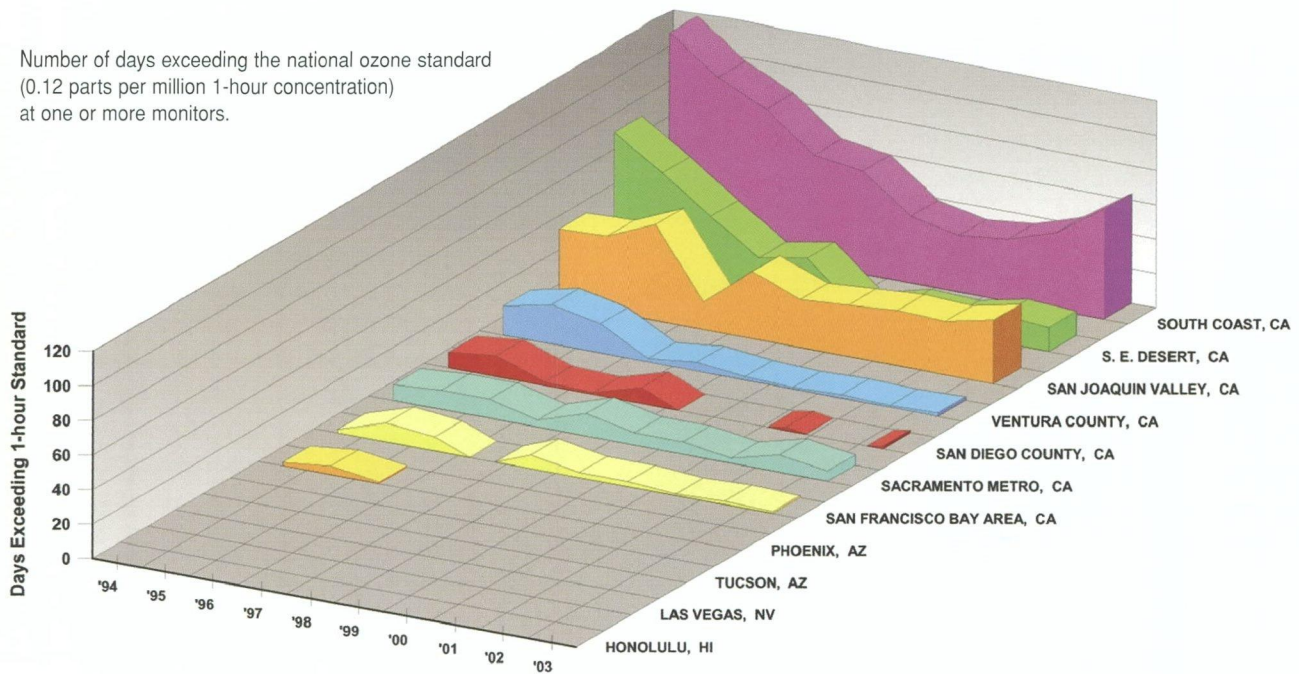
One more example is EPA's Clean School Bus USA program, which reduces children's exposure to diesel exhaust and the amount of air pollution created by school buses. Last year, EPA awarded Clovis Unified School District in Fresno County \$286,700 to retrofit 53 buses with diesel oxidation catalysts and test their performance on emulsified diesel fuel. In addition, the district will retrofit nine buses with particulate filters and fuel them with ultra-low-sulfur diesel. The school district operates a bus fleet with 54 routes serving 33,418 children. The fleet is



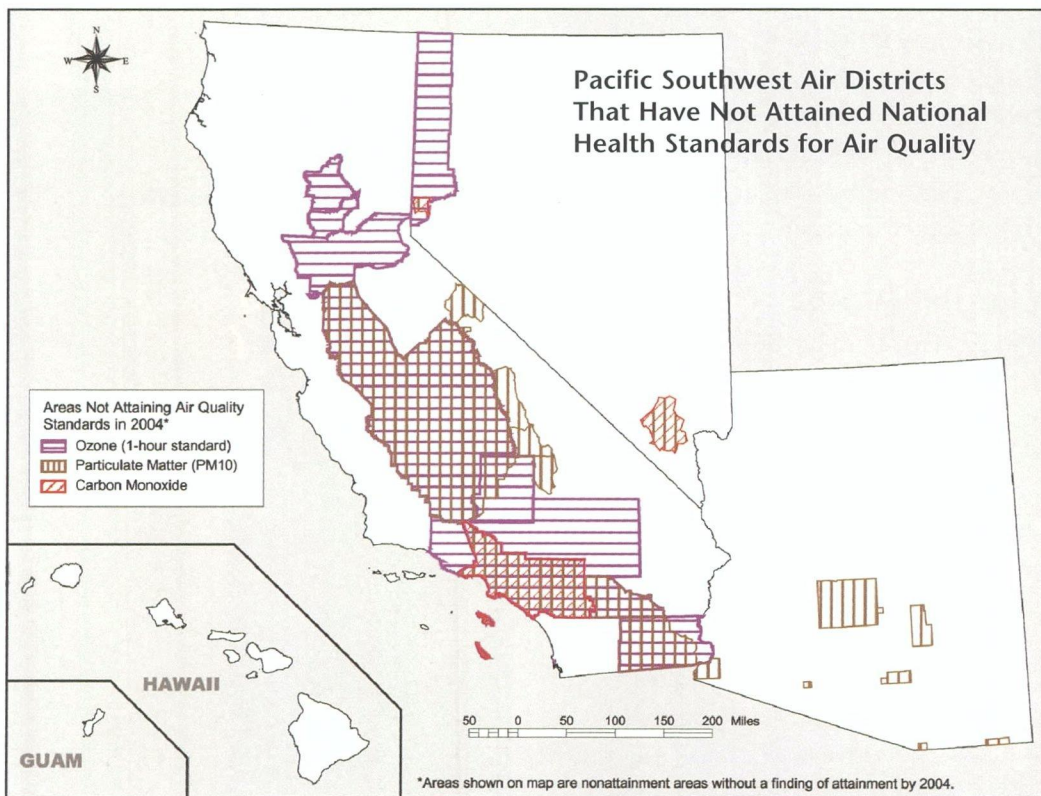
EPA's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools exhibit at the Operation Clean Air event in Fresno, April 2003.

Air Quality Trends in Larger Population Areas, 1994 – 2003 OZONE (Smog) Exceedances • National 1-hour Standard

Number of days exceeding the national ozone standard (0.12 parts per million 1-hour concentration) at one or more monitors.



For an air district to attain the national health standard for ozone, it must have no more than three days with ozone exceeding the standard during the previous three years.



Shaded areas on map show districts where air does not meet national health standards for ozone (smog), particulates (dust, soot, and aerosols), or carbon monoxide.

fully committed during the school year, and operates at about 50% capacity during the summer.

Indoor Air Quality and Air Toxics

EPA's Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools program provided a \$57,000 grant to the University of Tulsa to help the Fresno Teachers Association and the Fresno Unified School District's 89 schools identify, correct, and prevent indoor air quality problems. EPA also offered training to staff and teachers and performed school walk-throughs in Fresno and other Central Valley districts. EPA also gave Clovis Unified School District (37 schools) a Tools for Schools Excellence Award for reducing indoor air hazards, including pollutants that trigger asthma attacks.

In 2004, EPA is planning to award \$150,000 in Community Air Toxics grants for projects that reduce toxic emissions in urban areas. Proposed projects will focus on two issues of concern: implementation of reduction activities that have been identified through a community-based, collaborative process, and which address stationary, mobile, and area pollution sources; and diesel exhaust reduction strategies.

Progress in Coastal, Desert Population Centers

The trend in air quality for most of the Pacific Southwest's metropolitan areas continues to be positive. On the California coast, the San Diego and Santa Barbara air districts have both achieved the national health standard for ozone (smog) for several years, so EPA officially redesignated them as "in attainment" of the standard. Based on the most recent three years of monitoring data in the San Francisco Bay Area, through 2003, EPA announced a "finding of attainment" for ozone in early 2004.

After years of steady improvement, the number of unhealthy air days has begun to rise in California's most populous air basin, the greater Los Angeles area (see ozone trends graph, facing page). EPA is working with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and others to assess these developments and strengthen progress toward healthy air.

EPA also worked with the state Air Resources Board, local air agency, tribes, and the city of Los Angeles to update a dust control (PM10) plan for rural Owens Valley, east of the southern Sierra Nevada. For decades, the valley had been plagued by dust storms rising from the dry Owens Lake bed that gave it the nation's worst PM10 problem. EPA helped bring together the valley's government agencies, tribes, and the Los Angeles Department of



EPA's Clean School Bus USA program awards grants to school districts to reduce pollution from diesel buses.

Water and Power (owner of most of the valley's water rights) to hammer out a plan to curtail the dust storms by re-flooding and planting salt-tolerant grasses on 29.8 square miles of the dry lake bed. These measures are now well underway.

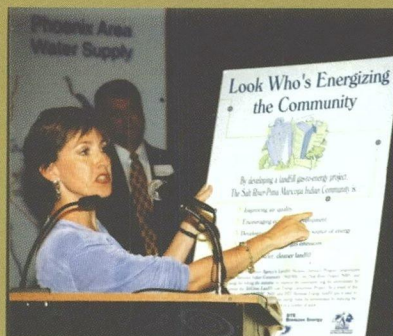
In Arizona, the Phoenix area has now had six straight years of air meeting the health standards for carbon monoxide and ozone. The area has not yet attained the health standard for particulates, but is expected to do so by 2006, under a plan EPA approved in January 2002. The Las Vegas area (Clark County, Nev.), has recorded three straight years of clean data for carbon monoxide (CO), though PM10 – primarily dust from unpaved roads and construction sites – is still a problem. EPA proposed to approve the local air district's PM10 and CO plans, and the area began requiring cutting-edge dust control measures on large construction sites.

Collaboration Toward Cleaner Air

EPA Funds Monitoring and More

Under the Clean Air Act, state, local, and tribal governments in areas with unhealthy air are responsible for planning how they will attain national health standards, and putting their plans into effect. The law recognizes that these governments need money for these efforts. In 2003, EPA's Pacific Southwest Region issued over 200 grants totaling more than \$35 million for clean air planning, air monitoring, research and related purposes. EPA also funds the states of Arizona and California's air monitoring in cities on the Mexican side of the U.S.-Mexico

EPA People: Colleen McKaughan



More than anyone else, Colleen McKaughan, associate director of the EPA Pacific Southwest Region's Air Division, is the face of EPA in the state of Arizona.

This is a geographic area with a diverse set of cultures, from Indian nations to the U.S. Mexico border; from the urban to the growing suburban and all the rural areas in between.

Commuting between Phoenix and Tucson, McKaughan represents the EPA air program, but tries to assist all of EPA's major programs in the Pacific Southwest. Having a person within the state with Colleen's background, who regularly participates at public meetings, stakeholder events and presentations, allows Arizona residents direct access to EPA.

McKaughan gets results by working directly with a wide variety of people in regulatory agencies, industry groups, the environmental community and the news media. In one example, she has been instrumental in addressing the concerns of the community of Rillito, Ariz.

For many years, Rillito residents have been affected by emissions from the Arizona Portland Cement facility. It became clear that in order to address this problem, EPA would have to force the issuance of an appropriate air permit with needed emission control requirements, and rectify past permit problems through an enforcement action. Colleen worked with the permitting, enforcement and legal staffs at EPA's Pacific Southwest Regional Office to move these actions forward. She engaged senior managers to help reduce sensitivities resulting from EPA's actions. In addition, she met with community residents frequently to explain what was going on and answer questions about EPA's plans.

McKaughan's tireless work has allowed EPA to form a stronger relationship with the citizens of Rillito and is helping to bring a major facility into compliance with the Clean Air Act.

Border, in an effort to determine relative air pollution contributions by both countries.

In 2003, \$3 million of these grants went to 21 tribes for their air quality programs. Among the results were new air monitoring stations for the Walker River Paiute Tribe, whose lands are in Nevada, and the Gila River Tribe, whose lands are in Arizona. In addition, EPA provides an instructor at the Tribal Air Monitoring Support Center of the Institute for Tribal Environmental Professionals at Northern Arizona University.

Western Regional Air Partnership

Arizona was one of five western states to submit the first regional haze plans to improve visibility in national parks, and wilderness areas near the Grand Canyon. The other states that submitted plans in December 2003 were New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. The WRAP, a stakeholder effort funded by EPA, has coordinated the efforts of states, tribes, federal agencies, industry, and environmental groups to conduct research and develop policies to reduce haze. The western United States has 116 of the 156 federally-protected parks and wilderness areas under the regional haze program.

Improving Facility Permits

Under Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act, major existing stationary sources of air pollution such as oil refineries and fossil fuel-burning power plants are now required to have operating permits that specify not only their emissions limits, but how they will monitor and report emissions, and who at the facility will be accountable for ensuring compliance. Last year, EPA's Pacific Southwest Air Division staff reviewed draft permits issued by air districts throughout the region, including California's Bay Area and South Coast air districts, and Maricopa County, Ariz., and made over 500 recommendations to clarify what each facility must do to ensure compliance. As these recommendations are added to permits, the result will be better monitoring and better compliance.

For example, refinery permits should include monitoring to ensure that electrostatic precipitators, which can reduce thousands of tons of particulate emissions per year, are working correctly. Routine flaring, or burning of gases at refineries, should be prohibited to reduce emissions of smog-forming volatile organic compounds and hazardous air pollutants. Last year, EPA assisted the Navajo Nation in developing its own Title V permitting program, while continuing to process permit applications for facilities on Navajo land. EPA issued 20 permits out of 23 applica-

tions from facilities on tribal land in the Pacific Southwest, including 12 of 14 on the Navajo Nation.

Toxics Reduction Pilot Projects

South Phoenix, Ariz., has a history of mixed-use development creating a patchwork of industrial facilities, residential housing, landfills, and commercial enterprises, representing numerous pollution sources. Last year, after inspecting industrial facilities in the area, EPA took enforcement action against three facilities for failing to report hazardous chemicals, as required under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). One of the facilities, a chemical storage warehouse, had had a fire, endangering community residents as well as firefighters.

EPA also provided funding to the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) for a community-based toxics reduction project, which is producing an inventory of toxics sources, setting priorities for reduction, and identifying short-term and long-term actions that will reduce toxic emissions.

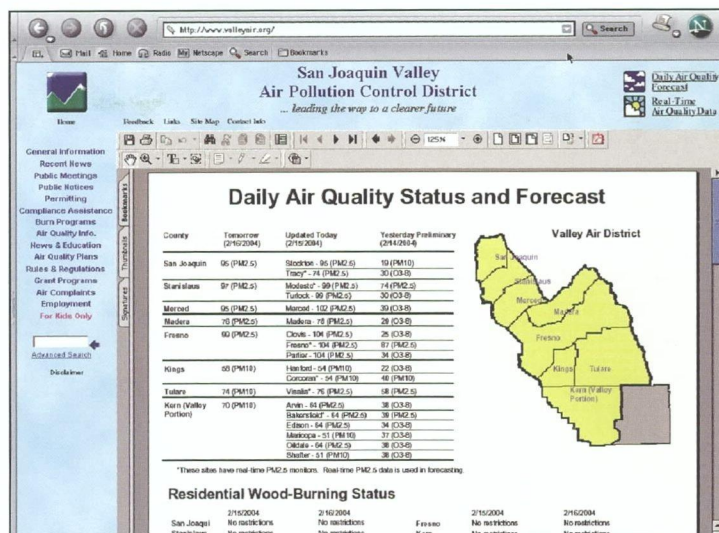
The community is directly involved, representing numerous neighborhood associations, local colleges, businesses, residents and other stakeholders. They have formed a Community Action Council, co-chaired by ADEQ and community representatives. The council is now setting priorities and developing reduction strategies for a pilot area within South Phoenix.

West Oakland, Calif., is a minority community of about 25,000 people, surrounded by freeways and bordering the Port of Oakland. Over the past year, EPA worked with the community and other regulatory agencies on a number of efforts to reduce air pollution. Although EPA would have preferred installation of effective emission controls, the Red Star Yeast facility's closure had the effect of reducing community exposure to harmful volatile organic compounds.

Enforcement Actions Benefit Communities

Law enforcement is a key tool in reducing the health impacts of air pollution. In addition to correcting violations and collecting fines, EPA encourages supplemental environmental projects (SEPs), which go beyond simple compliance. Here are some examples of the benefits realized from recent air enforcement cases:

- As part of a larger national settlement, Chevron USA agreed to pay an \$800,000 penalty for failure to immediately report releases of hazardous substances and to properly carry out a risk management program required by the Clean Air Act at its refinery in El Segundo, Calif.



EPA's AIRNOW partnership with state and local air agencies provides real-time maps of smog and particulate pollution conditions – now including small particulates (PM 2.5) – at www.epa.gov/airnow.

The company also committed to projects that will directly benefit the city's residents, such as spending \$300,000 on diesel emissions reduction projects in the El Segundo area and \$100,000 on defibrillators and air compressor upgrades for the El Segundo Fire Department's emergency vehicles.

- Chromalloy Gas and Turbine Corp. paid a \$92,522 penalty to settle Clean Air Act violations and will initiate a phaseout of its use of halogenated solvents to degrease parts at its Phoenix, Ariz., facility. The project will cost the company nearly \$200,000 and is expected to decrease toxic emissions of trichloroethylene, a hazardous air pollutant, by approximately 6,500 pounds per year.
- National Cement's plant in Lebec, Calif., paid \$838,296 in penalties to settle violations of the Clean Air Act and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. The company violated the air emission standards and notification and monitoring requirements of its EPA air permit. The company has since installed additional pollution control equipment and made other changes that have reduced its excess emissions by 225,000 lbs/yr of nitrogen oxide, 18,000 lbs/yr of sulfur oxides and 2,600,900 lbs/yr of carbon monoxide.



Funding to carry out programs mandated by federal law, including the Clean Water Act, is an important part of EPA's ongoing partnership with states and tribes. In 2003, EPA funding for state and tribal water programs in the Pacific Southwest totaled over \$341 million. (Above: Hanalei River, Kauai, Hawaii)

Putting Dollars to Work for Clean Water

More than half of the EPA Pacific Southwest Regional Office's budget goes to grants and loans to state, tribal and local governments. The largest portion of this goes to clean water and drinking water programs – in Fiscal Year 2003, more than \$341 million. As detailed in the table on page 9, EPA manages a variety of grants and provides oversight of the states' and tribes' programs to protect surface waters and ensure safe drinking water supplies. (For more information on these grants and loans, go to www.epa.gov/region09/funding, and click on "available grants.")

Each year, the largest amounts go to the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), for state loans to local governments to build infrastructure such as drinking water treatment and sewage treatment plants, and projects to control polluted runoff. Last year, these two categories accounted for more than two-thirds of the EPA funding for water quality purposes.

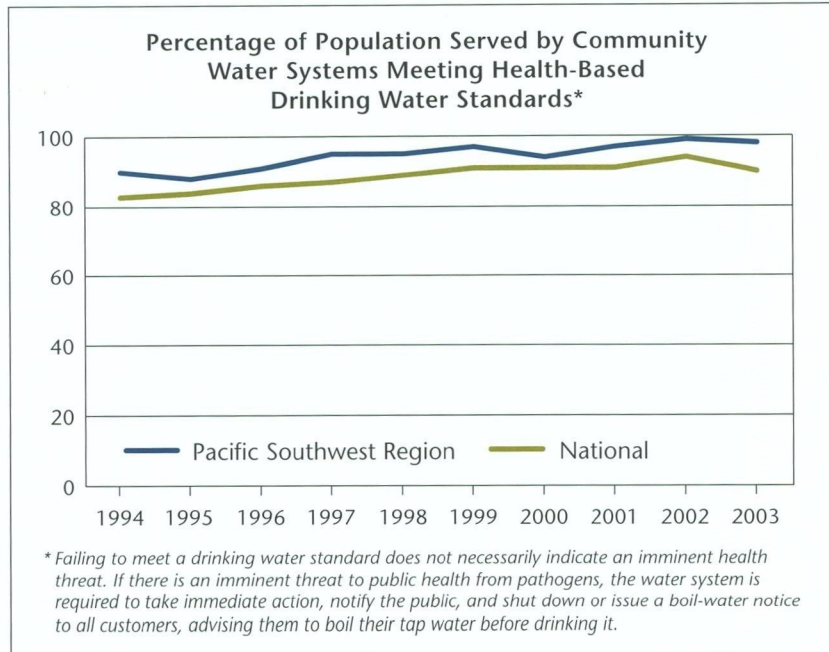
The third largest category in FY 2003 was Special Appropriation Act Projects, also known as Congressional “earmarks.” These are grants to state or local governments for projects specified by Congress. Most of this money, too, goes to drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, in the form of direct grants.

The fourth largest category was Non-point Source (NPS), to combat polluted runoff. This funding is for staffing state and tribal non-point source programs, as well as grants to local and tribal governments and nonprofits for restoring eroded watersheds and controlling polluted runoff from mines, farms, and urban areas.

The fifth major category was Water Pollution Control, which covers state programs authorized by the federal Clean Water Act: issuing discharge permits; setting water quality standards and Total Maximum Daily (pollutant) Loads, or TMDLs, for polluted waters; and monitoring of inland waters.

Additional grants were awarded for:

- Public Water Supply Systems (PWSS): grants to states and tribes for their drinking water compliance staffs
- Beach Protection: grants to states for water monitoring at coastal beaches
- Wetlands: grants for wetlands monitoring and planning, to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofits



- Homeland Security: to assess the vulnerability of large urban drinking water systems
- Water Quality Agreements: for developing TMDLs and tribal pollution prevention programs
- Underground Injection Control (UIC): to prevent pollution of groundwater by issuing permits setting conditions for any disposal of fluids (such as oil drilling wastes) by underground injection
- Targeted Watersheds: for one high-priority watershed restoration project, which in 2003 was the Hanalei River of Kauai, Hawaii (see page 25 for more on efforts to protect this watershed)

State and Tribal Assistance Grants Pacific Southwest Region	
Clean Water Act State Revolving Fund (for loans)	\$131,941,100
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (for loans)	114,573,600
Special Appropriation Act Projects (“Congressional Earmarks”)	29,246,700
Non-point Source (polluted runoff control)	25,413,042
Water Pollution Control, Clean Water Act grants	23,753,600
Public Water Supply Systems (drinking water compliance)	9,989,061
Beach Protection	1,758,000
Wetlands Monitoring and Planning	1,570,580
Water Quality Agreements	1,107,609
Underground Injection Control	1,087,500
Targeted Watersheds	700,000
Homeland Security (drinking water vulnerability assessments)	526,700
TOTAL	\$341,667,492

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water

Thousands of public and private drinking water supply systems, ranging from huge urban systems to those in isolated tribal communities, deliver water to about 40 million people in the Pacific Southwest. EPA works with state, local, and tribal governments to ensure that drinking water systems consistently meet all federal health standards. The Pacific Southwest Region presents unique challenges in protecting drinking water in areas lacking adequate infrastructure, such as in the Pacific Islands, tribal communities, and U.S.-Mexico border communities.

Drinking water quality can pose serious problems. Two healthy five-year-old boys in Arizona died recently as a result of exposure to

a water supply apparently contaminated by the little-known amoebic parasite *Naegleria fowleri*. EPA environmental engineer Jill Korte is involved in research efforts to determine the presence of this pathogen in the aquifers underlying Phoenix, and if found, how to prevent it from contaminating drinking water supplies. (See “EPA People” on page 13.)

Better Drinking Water for Phoenix

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality and the city of Phoenix completed a \$1.2 million, three-year project in June 2003 to improve the taste and smell of the city’s drinking water.

Over the past three years, Phoenix’s Water Services department, along with Arizona State University, the Salt River Project and the Central Arizona Project conducted algal studies, established a highly advanced water monitoring network and sampling techniques, and tested treatment alternatives. The neighboring cities of Tempe, Scottsdale, Gilbert, Glendale, Mesa, Peoria and Chandler also benefited from the project.

What Lurks Below: Hawaiian Cesspools

In Hawaii, many people in rural areas get their drinking water from underground sources. At the same time, many housing developments and other buildings flush their untreated sewage directly into the ground through cesspools. Raw, untreated sewage moves through the ground and can contaminate drinking water sources, streams, and the ocean. To solve this problem, EPA has prohibited construction of large new cesspools – those serving more than 20 people, or receiving over 1,000 gallons of wastewater daily – since April 2000. About 2,000 existing cesspools statewide must be closed by April 5, 2005, and be replaced with alternate sewage treatment systems.

EPA has been working with the Hawaii Department of Health to assist local governments in assuring compliance with the new regulations. The counties of Kauai and Hawaii have applied for loans from EPA’s State Revolving Fund for wastewater facilities. In January 2004, EPA awarded a \$76,000 grant to Hawaii County to help complete its search for large

cesspools on the Big Island. The state completed a source water assessment, identifying contamination threats statewide, in November 2003.

Also in 2003, EPA awarded a \$970,000 grant to the County of Hawaii for drinking water system upgrades that include providing six public water spigot sites on the Big Island and improvements to North Kona water lines.

Water Quality Collaboration

Monitoring Surface Waters

The first step in cleaning up polluted waters is identifying them. This is no easy task in EPA’s Pacific Southwest Region, which has thousands of miles of rivers, streams, lakeshores, and beaches. In 2003, EPA collaborated with the California Coastal Commission and other agencies to sponsor the first Coastwide Snapshot Day, on May 17, when volunteers collected water samples from 500 coastal beaches, estuaries, rivers, and streams. The volunteers measured temperature, pH, turbidity, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen, then sent the samples to EPA’s lab in Richmond, Calif., to test for nutrients (which deplete oxygen needed by fish and other aquatic life) and bacteria. The results are posted on the Commission’s Web site, at www.coastal.ca.gov/publiced/pendx.html.

Routine monitoring and beach closure information for 440 beaches in California, Hawaii and Guam is now available on-line at yosemite.epa.gov/water/beach2003.nsf.



The Deer Valley Water Treatment Plant is one of Phoenix’s facilities for purifying drinking water.

In 2003, EPA's Richmond Lab analyzed 379 water samples for volunteer monitoring groups such as Friends of Temescal Creek in Oakland, Calif. As a result of five weeks of water sampling, which revealed high bacteria counts at certain places in the creek, the city found three sewer pipe leaks and one illegal discharge. After these were fixed, bacteria levels were reduced by over 90% – good news for swimmers in Lake Temescal, which is fed by the creek.

EPA, States Develop TMDLs to Limit Water Pollution

The Clean Water Act requires states to identify polluted bodies of water. The Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) process provides an assessment and planning framework for identifying pollutant load reductions or other actions needed to attain

water quality standards which protect aquatic life, drinking water and other designated uses. TMDLs address all significant pollutants that cause or threaten to cause pollution in a water body that the state has determined to be impaired. Due to the great number of TMDLs that need to be written and the limited resources available to do this work, EPA collaborates with states in setting priorities for TMDLs, in addition to developing some TMDLs. In 2003, Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Nevada completed 110 TMDLs, and EPA completed 36.

The TMDLs adopted in 2003 include those for sediment runoff in California's North Coast rivers, for bacteria at Santa Monica Bay beaches, for mercury in Clear Lake (Lake County, Calif.), and for dissolved metals in streams in Arizona mining districts. In the Imperial Valley, the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Board adopted sediment TMDLs for the New and Alamo Rivers. To reach the water quality goals set by the TMDLs in the Imperial Valley, 90% of the region's farmers agreed to reduce sediment runoff from irrigation. Other agencies, landowners, and other stakeholders may assist states and EPA in developing TMDLs for specific watersheds.



Taking water samples at Pacifica State Beach, San Mateo County, Calif. – one of many beaches, estuaries, rivers, and streams where water was tested on World Water Monitoring Day, October 18, 2003.

Controlling Exposure to DDT

The largest known DDT-contaminated site lies offshore of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, Calif., where waste from a now-defunct DDT-manufacturing plant was deposited after passing through a regional sewage treatment system. In 2003, EPA kicked off a campaign to educate anglers, store owners and consumers on the dangers of eating locally caught fish contaminated with toxics such as DDT and PCBs. The October 2003 kickoff event was widely covered by local news media.

EPA and a consortium of federal, state, and local community partners have formed the Fish Contamination Education Collaborative and will spend the next several years educating Southern Californians on the health risks associated with eating contaminated fish, particularly white croaker, caught off the coast of Los Angeles and Orange counties. The campaign, urging the public to “Know Your Fish, Reduce the Risk,” includes public outreach conducted in at least 10 languages, targeting consumers, community fish markets and anglers who fish at local piers and shorelines. It is part of EPA's effort to reduce human health risks posed by fish contamination related to the Palos Verdes Shelf Superfund site.



Members of the Fish Contamination Education Collaborative show how to prepare a fish for cooking to reduce risks from PCB and DDT contamination at an EPA outreach event in Southern California.

The campaign complements other efforts to protect the public from DDT and PCB risks, including monitoring of fish contamination in the ocean and the marketplace, and enforcement of state fishing regulations. In addition, EPA is evaluating long-term cleanup alternatives such as capping the contaminated sea bottom with clean sand.

Preventing Polluted Runoff and Sewage Spills

EPA grants in 2003 to prevent polluted runoff helped get results in all four Pacific Southwest Region states (and tribal lands – see Communities and Ecosystems, Chapter 4). EPA also makes loans available for this purpose through the State Revolving Fund (SRF), an innovative method of financing a range of projects to restore and protect water quality. While the SRF traditionally funded the building of sewage collection and treatment facilities, it now also provides loans at below-market rates for non-point source and estuary protection programs.

In California, projects are underway to reduce sediment in Imperial Valley farm drainage channels, thus reducing pollution in the New River and the Salton Sea. Erosion control projects are reducing sediment runoff from dirt roads along the San Lorenzo River in Santa Cruz

County and the South Fork of the Trinity River in the North Coast area – both are spawning areas for trout and salmon.

In Arizona, the Three Links Farm project reduced polluted runoff to six miles of the San Pedro River, and ensured minimum flows needed to restore aquatic life and riparian vegetation. The work involved construction of stock fences to keep cattle out of the stream, and reduced groundwater pumping. A similar project is underway on Nutrioso Creek. In Hawaii, an erosion control project in West Maui reduced sediment runoff to the sea by 68%, helping protect fragile coral reefs. A project on the Carson River, near Carson City, Nev., repaired nearly four miles of eroded riverbanks, preventing tons of sediment, as well as oxygen-depleting nutrients from animal waste, from washing into the river.

Reducing Impacts from Dairies

In the Pacific Southwest, there are 1,750 major confined animal feeding operations – CAFOs, most of which are dairies. Nutrient-laden runoff from them is a serious water pollution problem. EPA is part of the California Dairy Quality Assurance Partnership (CDQAP), a collaboration involving government agencies, the University of California at Davis, and the dairy industry. By the end of 2003, the CDQAP had certified 182 dairies using best management practices to prevent water



Dairy cows have been part of the rural landscape at Point Reyes, in Marin County, Calif., since the 1860s.

pollution. EPA is working with USDA on a federal Dairy Waste Initiative to further develop such voluntary approaches. At the same time, EPA and states of California and Arizona have stepped up dairy inspections in the Central Valley and in Maricopa County, Ariz., to improve compliance with the Clean Water Act.

Enforcing Against Toxic Discharges

EPA took action under the Clean Water Act against a number of entities for stormwater and other discharge violations. Some examples:

Pick Your Part Auto Wrecking Co. paid \$128,000 for stormwater violations at five auto wrecking and recycling yards in Southern California. The company will also now remove and recycle the toxic liquid metal mercury in switches from salvaged vehicles at its nine California yards, the first such program in the state. Nationwide, an estimated 10 tons of mercury are released to the environment each year from mercury-containing light switches during the shredding and crushing of old vehicles.

In Arizona, two cases involved acidic runoff from mines polluting streams. Phelps Dodge Corp. agreed to pay \$220,000 in penalties for discharges of contaminated water from the abandoned United Verde Mine in Jerome, Ariz., and spend about \$11 million to build structures to prevent polluted runoff. In a typical year, thousands of pounds of toxic dissolved copper and zinc, and hundreds of pounds of cadmium, are discharged to an ephemeral stream bed and have the potential to wash down to the Verde River in wet years.

The same company also paid \$105,000 to settle claims that it discharged polluted water containing toxic copper and sulfide from the Christmas Mine near Winkelman, Ariz., to the Dripping Springs Wash, a tributary of the Gila River.

Action to Reduce Sewage Spills

Sewage spills and overflows are one of the most common causes of water contamination at beaches. In 2003, EPA took enforcement actions against local government agencies responsible for such spills, resulting in greater focus on the adequacy of aging sewage collection systems and of operational and maintenance practices.

EPA People:

Jill Korte

In 2002, two five-year-old boys living near Peoria, Ariz., died from exposure to an amoeba, *Naegleria fowleri*, which had apparently contaminated the public water supply system. This amoeba causes infection not by ingestion, but by being inhaled while bathing or swimming. A rare, deadly disease, meningioencephalitis, ensues when the amoeba reaches the brain via the olfactory nerve.



It is still unclear whether the Peoria cases were an isolated outbreak, or whether the aquifer, or groundwater wells tapping it, support the amoeba's growth – which could have broader public health implications for the Southwest. To find out, Jill Korte of EPA's Pacific Southwest Drinking Water Office developed a research proposal to identify the types of microbes that live in wells tapping the warm water aquifer underlying the Phoenix area. The goal is to find out if *Naegleria* and other pathogens are in the wells, and what conditions contribute to their survival. This work complements other studies now underway by the National Water Quality Center and the University of Arizona.

Researchers already know that *Naegleria* is widespread in the environment, survives in the soil, and tolerates warm temperatures, such as those found in hot springs. Beneath the Phoenix area is a unique warm water aquifer with temperatures ranging from 65 to 115°F.

Though the project is directed by EPA's lab in Cincinnati, Ohio, Korte remains involved. She is working with the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) to develop plans to collect well water samples for DNA analyses, and will travel to Arizona to conduct sampling. She is coordinating involvement by EPA, ADEQ, water utilities, the University of Arizona, and the National Water Quality Center. Sampling is set to begin in mid-2004.

Korte's job at EPA involves overseeing Arizona's drinking water program and working with the state on drinking water rule development, interpretation, and implementation. She also participates in national workgroups on drinking water rule development and on resolving issues as new drinking water rules take effect.



The newly-completed Slickrock Creek Retention Reservoir, above, together with an existing water treatment plant, now prevents more than 95% of the Iron Mountain Mine Superfund site's toxic discharges from polluting the Sacramento River.

Hazardous Waste in EPA's Pacific Southwest Region

EPA carries out several federal laws dealing with hazardous waste: First is Superfund, which cleans up the nation's biggest, costliest abandoned hazardous waste sites (the National Priorities List), as well as sites where quick action is needed to deal with imminent threats to public health or the environment. Second is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which regulates hazardous waste storage, transportation, and disposal; cleans up spills and leaks at hazardous waste and underground fuel storage facilities; and encourages saving energy and natural resources through waste recycling, recovery, and reduction. Third is Brownfields, which promotes cleanup and reuse of sites with less serious contamination. Cleanups under these laws are based on the "polluter pays" principle, which means that in most cases, taxpayers don't get stuck with the bill.

In 2003, EPA's Pacific Southwest Region secured binding commitments totaling over \$128 million from responsible parties to pay for hazardous waste cleanups. Construction of cleanup facilities (such as groundwater

treatment plants) is complete at 44% of the region's 123 Superfund National Priorities List sites, and construction is underway at another 36% of the sites. The remaining 20% are in the investigation stage, although early action has been taken to deal with immediate risks.

Collaborating on Revitalization

Brownfields

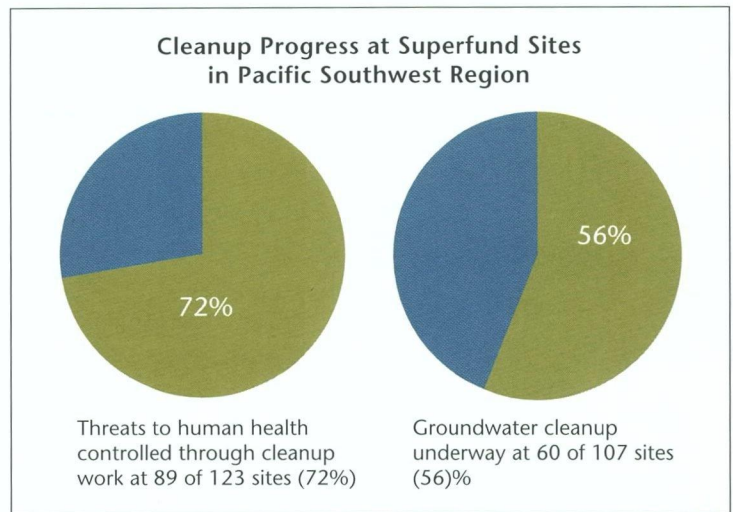
Last year, EPA accelerated efforts to revitalize abandoned industrial sites (brownfields) with grants totaling over \$7 million in the Pacific Southwest Region to state and local governments, tribes, and nonprofits for assessment, cleanup, a revolving loan fund for cleanups, and job training. This included, for the first time, sites contaminated with leaking fuel from underground storage tanks.

Homes, Jobs and a Ballpark

EPA awarded the city of Oakland, Calif., a \$100,000 grant to help assess and clean up abandoned gas station sites where potential soil contamination from leaking underground tanks has hindered redevelopment. At one site, EPA worked with Oakland and Alameda County to clear the way for four homes to be built by Habitat for Humanity on a former gas station site in the city's Fruitvale neighborhood. Families moved into the new homes in October 2003. Nearby, EPA grant funds are being used to clean up a former industrial area adjacent to the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) rail system so that the site can be redeveloped into a "transit village" with homes, shops, and offices clustered around BART's Fruitvale Station.

In Los Angeles, EPA awarded a \$200,000 grant to the city for environmental job training at Brownfields sites. The city's Community Development Department has targeted the Wilmington industrial tract near the Port of Los Angeles, the Goodyear tract in South Central and the Crown Coach site near East Los Angeles for assessment, cleanup and redevelopment. The city plans to train 50 students, achieve an 80 percent placement rate, and track students for a full year. The seven-week, 300-hour job training program consists of hazardous waste handling, innovative environmental technologies, lead abatement, and asbestos abatement. Recruitment will focus on low-income residents and placement will be conducted by the city's WorkSource Centers.

In West Covina, Calif., EPA and California's Department of Toxic Substances Control entered into two prospective purchaser agreements with the city to clear the way for a planned Big League Dreams sports complex and a municipal golf course on parts of the former BKK Landfill



Left: Potential human exposure to toxics has been controlled at more than 2/3 of Superfund cleanup sites in the Pacific Southwest. Right: Migration of contaminated groundwater is under control at more than half of the region's Superfund sites with groundwater contamination.

site. Other parts of the property were used as a hazardous waste landfill, and a municipal waste landfill as recently as 1996. The agreements encourage reuse of the land the city plans to purchase from the BKK Corp. The city may sell the land for commercial development, or develop it without incurring liability for cleanup costs. However, the agreements do not relieve BKK, the owner and operator of the landfills, from liability.

At the WDI Superfund Site in Santa Fe Springs, Calif., that city is using a grant from EPA's Superfund Redevelopment Initiative to develop a specific plan for beneficial reuse of the site. Parts of the 38-acre site, including a buried concrete reservoir, were formerly used for disposal of oil drilling wastes. Construction of an impermeable cap over the waste reservoir and installation of monitoring systems is expected to be underway by mid-2004.

Cleanup Highlights

Iron Mountain Mine

At the Iron Mountain Mine near Redding, Calif., one of the nation's toughest, costliest cleanup challenges, EPA completed construction of the \$40 million Slickrock Creek Retention Reservoir, which collects polluted runoff from the former mine. The runoff is extremely acidic and tainted with toxic dissolved copper and zinc. This dam and reservoir, together with a treatment plant already in operation, now prevent 95% of the mine's toxic discharges from flowing into the Sacramento River. The river has

four salmon spawning runs each year, and supplies drinking water directly to 70,000 people.

The treatment plant, built in the early 1990s, has treated over 1.05 billion gallons of poisoned water, the equivalent of 120,000 tanker trucks, and prevented 1.6 million pounds of copper and 5.6 million pounds of zinc – 80-90% of the mine's toxic discharges – from reaching the river. Before treatment began, the mine discharged more than a ton of toxic metals into the river per day, making it the nation's largest discharger of toxic metals.

The mine, active for more than a century but abandoned in the 1960s, honeycombed the mountain with tunnels. The tunnels now act as conduits for air and water, which percolates through the metal-bearing ores of the mountain, sustaining six strains of sulfur- and iron-loving bacteria, which dissolve the metals and acidify the water. The chemical reactions involving the bacteria and water are continuous, creating a constant flow of toxic runoff to creeks that border the mountain. The rainy season increases the flow. Cleanup efforts have focused on capturing the runoff and treating it to neutralize the acidity and remove the metals. The resulting cleaner water can then flow downstream harmlessly, but tons of inert sludge from the treatment process must be trucked back up the mountain for disposal in pits left by earlier mining operations.

In December 2000, EPA successfully settled cost recovery litigation, providing \$160 million to assure that the treatment plant will be operated and maintained in perpetuity. It was the largest settlement with a single potentially responsible party in EPA history.

Santa Monica Drinking Water Cleanup

In November 2003, EPA and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board facilitated an agreement between the city of Santa Monica and three major oil companies to restore the Charnock Sub-basin as a drinking water source. This well field, which formerly supplied about half the city's water, had been shut down since 1996, when its water was found to be contaminated with MTBE, a gasoline additive that had leaked from underground fuel tanks at 27 sites.

In 1999, EPA and the Regional Board ordered the oil companies to supply replacement water to the city, at a cost of more than \$3 million a year – a total of more than \$13 million by late 2003. The 2003 legal settlement requires the oil companies to build treatment systems for the Charnock water supply wells, to remove the MTBE as water is pumped out. "This agreement proves that when all levels of government – local, state and federal – work



EPA Regional Administrator Wayne Nastri presents a "big check" for a \$100,000 grant to Los Angeles Councilwoman Janice Hahn and Deputy Mayor Jonathan Kevles. The grant will help the city assess, clean up, and redevelop abandoned gas station sites like this one, where leaking underground storage tanks may have contaminated soil and groundwater.

together, we serve the common good and produce a comprehensive solution to a difficult problem," commented EPA Regional Administrator Wayne Nastri.

Perchlorate

Perchlorate is a rocket fuel component that became detectable in water at low levels in 1997, when the state of California developed a new testing method for it. Although the level at which perchlorate poses a risk is under review by the National Academy of Sciences, this chemical can disrupt the thyroid gland, which is essential for proper development of newborns and infants.

Since 1997, perchlorate has been found in groundwater in 348 of 6,400 drinking water wells tested in California, and at 12 Superfund hazardous waste cleanup sites in California and Arizona. The presence of perchlorate has increased the cost of these cleanups, and delayed them, as cleanups already underway have had to be re-evaluated. Several such sites are in the San Gabriel Valley in Southern California, where a 10-square-mile plume of groundwater was found to be contaminated with perchlorate, in addition to other chemicals from industrial facilities. Treatment of the contaminated water to remove perchlorate began in 2000, and is expected to continue for at least 30 years.

The highest levels in EPA's Pacific Southwest Region were found in Las Vegas Wash in Henderson, Nev., where a Kerr-McGee facility had manufactured the substance. Over the past two years, Kerr-McGee has been pumping the groundwater through a treatment plant, removing

about one ton of perchlorate per day and reducing perchlorate levels in the wash by 70%.

In 2003, EPA ordered Goodrich Corp. and Emhart Industries, as potentially responsible parties, to investigate a 160-acre parcel in the Rialto-Colton area of San Bernardino County, which is a suspected source of perchlorate found in 10 nearby drinking water wells owned by several water supply systems.

A number of EPA's nationally recognized perchlorate experts work out of the Pacific Southwest Regional Office and have played leadership roles in sorting out the technical, legal and regulatory issues surrounding perchlorate. For more information, go to www.clu-in.org/perchlorate.

One Cleanup Program: TCE in Mountain View, Calif.

In the Silicon Valley city of Mountain View, EPA and California state agencies are working together under EPA's "One Cleanup" program at eight sites where groundwater has been contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE). EPA is coordinating with the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Bay Area Air Quality Management District on air monitoring, groundwater cleanup, and public outreach efforts so that investigation and cleanup issues are being addressed consistently across the sites.

In 2001, EPA's new draft health risk assessment for TCE found that the chemical, which contaminates groundwater at hundreds of Superfund sites throughout the nation, may present a health risk at much lower levels than previously known. The new data caused concern in Mountain View, where TCE-tainted groundwater was being pumped out and treated by air-stripping at the Middlefield-Ellis-Whisman (MEW) Study Area, the Naval Air Station Moffett Field, and GTE sites. Nearby residents and workers worried that they might be exposed to harmful levels of TCE, either from soil vapor rising from the contaminated ground water through foundation cracks or plumbing conduits into buildings (vapor intrusion) or from the air-stripping devices, which can disperse low levels of TCE into the outdoor air.

In response to these community concerns, the potentially responsible parties (PRPs), who have been cleaning up the groundwater contamination at these sites for years, voluntarily replaced nine of the air strippers with liquid phase carbon treatment systems or advanced oxidation systems, both of which release no TCE into the air.

EPA directed the PRPs to test the indoor and outdoor air at 26 buildings and 66 residences that overlie the highest levels of TCE in shallow groundwater. EPA also began testing outdoor air at ten reference sites for comparison, and NASA did air sampling at the former NAS Moffett Field.

Over 2,000 air samples were collected in 2003. EPA is using the data to evaluate the potential long-term health risks to building occupants and residents from the vapor intrusion pathway. All the data indicate that there is no short-term or immediate health risk to residents or workers in the area.

To reduce long-term risks, PRPs took interim measures to reduce levels of TCE in the air in 12 commercial buildings and one residence where elevated levels of TCE were detected. The measures included sealing cracks in floors and potential piping conduits, installing a subslab depressurization system, and optimizing building ventilation systems.

EPA has also helped concerned community members form the Northeast Mountain View Advisory Council, which meets with EPA monthly to discuss air testing results and the ongoing groundwater cleanup, ask questions, and voice concerns.



In Mountain View, Calif., responsible parties removed equipment that had treated TCE-contaminated groundwater by air-stripping, and replaced it with systems that release no TCE into the air.



In Fiscal Year 2003, EPA responded to 24 incidents in the Pacific Southwest where hazardous chemicals posed an imminent threat to human health or the environment.

Construction Complete: Sharpe Defense Depot and Koppers

EPA designated the Sharpe Defense Depot's cleanup as a "construction complete" in 2003 when all short-term cleanup actions were complete and the groundwater pump-and-treat system was operating successfully. The 724-acre base near Lathrop, Calif., was listed on EPA's Superfund National Priorities List following confirmation that metals, pesticides, and solvents had contaminated soil and groundwater at the site. The Army successfully remediated contaminated soils using soil vapor extraction and excavation with off-site disposal. Three groundwater treatment systems were installed to clean up the groundwater. Sharpe Defense Depot remains a functioning military base.

EPA also reached the "construction complete" milestone at Koppers, an inactive wood treating site near Oroville, Calif. A covenant of restrictions is in place designating the 205-acre site for industrial use only and restricting use of groundwater at the site. Groundwater contamination is contained and declining as water is pumped out, treated, and pumped back into the ground. This will continue for about 20 more years, until the water is clean.

Emergency Response

Building Emergency Response Capacity, Readiness

Since the tragedy of 9/11/2001, EPA has been increasing its capacity to respond to emergencies, regardless of cause. When chemical spills, oil spills, chemical fires, or hazardous waste present an imminent threat to public health or the environment, EPA has the authority to respond

whether the emergency stems from an accident, terrorism, or extreme weather events like floods. In the Pacific Southwest, EPA has enhanced its emergency response infrastructure, opening new Emergency Response Field Offices in Las Vegas, Nev., and Long Beach, Calif., to shorten response time for emergencies in Arizona, southern Nevada, and southern California; a new Pacific Southwest response center in San Francisco; and new emergency response equipment warehouses in San Francisco and the Los Angeles area.

Last year, EPA's Pacific Southwest Emergency Response staff participated in industry-sponsored spill drills as well as multi-agency simulated responses to biological attacks and intentional releases of radioactive materials in San Francisco, Seattle, and Clark County (Las Vegas), Nev. EPA also participated in exercises to strengthen security at nuclear power plants in the region.

Throughout the Pacific Southwest Region, EPA has been working with federal, state, and local health and air quality agencies to create a system for early detection of biological terrorism incidents. EPA continues to support state and local partner agencies building their capacity to respond to emergencies, in one case providing funding for a new hazardous materials emergency response truck for Washoe County, Nev. (the Reno-Tahoe area).

To deal with emergencies along the U.S.-Mexico border, EPA has worked with Mexican authorities to put bi-national sister city response plans in place that facilitate cooperation between U.S. and Mexican jurisdictions that face each other across the border. The fifth such agreement, for Tijuana and the city and county governments of San Diego, Calif., was signed in October 2003. In 2004, work is underway on the sixth sister city agreement in the Pacific Southwest Region, for the city of Mexicali, Baja California, and Calexico, Calif.

For oil and chemical spill prevention and preparedness, EPA routinely inspects industrial facilities for compliance with Spill Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations, Facility Response Plan requirements, and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). Violations found at 11 facilities resulted in penalties of over \$830,000, including one involving a diesel spill on the lower Colorado River from fuel tanks on a farm. In addition to the routine inspections, last year EPA conducted three surprise oil spill drills at major oil storage and transport facilities, and visited seven high-risk chemical facilities in populated areas in the Pacific Southwest, to test their readiness. In 2004, EPA plans to conduct 12 surprise oil spill simulation exercises at major oil facilities.

Taking Rapid Action

In addition, EPA responded to 24 incidents involving hazardous chemicals and 13 oil spills in Fiscal Year 2003, including:

- A nearly five-acre, three-story-high pile of construction and demolition debris in Fresno, Calif., caught fire on January 11, 2003. Smoke from the fire stayed low due to the winter inversion layer, creating air quality issues that prompted the local air district to issue health advisories and the state to request EPA assistance. Working within a Unified Command structure with more than 20 agencies, EPA conducted air monitoring, water management, fire fighting and heavy equipment operations and provided health and safety support. The Fresno Fire Department, Fresno County Environmental Health and the state's Integrated Waste Management Board were key players in a month-long effort to extinguish the blaze. Once the fire was out, EPA partnered with the state waste board to remove the remaining 105,000 tons of debris to a permitted landfill.
- At Ford City, a community near the National Petroleum Reserve in California's Kern County, EPA worked with the state Department of Toxic Substances Control to remove 3,300 tons of lead-contaminated soil around 14 homes. The soil was disposed at the Clean Harbors hazardous waste landfill in Buttonwillow, Calif.
- At the request of the Gila River Indian Community, EPA removed thousands of gallons of hazardous waste from an abandoned site on tribal land near Sacaton, Ariz. Nearly 100 55-gallon drums of flammable, toxic chemicals, and 3,000 gallons of hydrochloric acid sludge, were removed from a defunct company that extracted precious metals from mine waste.
- EPA's Pacific Southwest Region sent five on-scene coordinators to help with recovery of material from the Space Shuttle Columbia disaster in Texas.
- On the Pacific island territory of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which includes Saipan, EPA recovered, removed, and safely disposed of abandoned lab chemicals and pesticides.

EPA People: Ned Black

Ned Black is the leading ecological risk assessor for the Pacific Southwest Region's Superfund Division. In this role, he is responsible for laying a firm scientific foundation for EPA's decisions on Superfund hazardous waste cleanups. His work is essential to ensuring that Superfund cleanups adequately protect human health and the environment.



Often, data is lacking on how each toxic chemical at a contaminated site affects the variety of species and habitats present, making it a challenge to produce scientifically defensible ecological risk assessments. To meet this challenge, Dr. Black chairs a Biological Technical Assistance Group (BTAG), which has become the primary forum for discussion of current technical literature among key staff from state and federal agencies, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This group has brought a consistent, scientific, and consensus-based approach to the agencies' ecological risk assessments. As a result, potential confrontation with responsible parties about assessments that form the basis for costly cleanup work has largely been avoided.

Through his efforts on the BTAG, Dr. Black has been instrumental in progress at some of the more contentious hazardous waste cleanup sites in the Pacific Southwest, including California's Leviathan Mine, Casmalia, Alameda Naval Air Station, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, and McClellan Air Force Base sites, and Hawaii's Pearl Harbor site. Dr. Black has prepared or reviewed ecological risk assessments for each of these sites, and many more.

Dr. Black has also developed a two-day training class in ecological risk assessment, which he has made available to state and local government officials, as well as EPA staff. By sharing his knowledge and experience through this training and by nurturing the BTAG, Dr. Black has leveraged his effectiveness, providing the tools for state and local governments to make cleanup decisions based on defensible ecological risk assessments.

His success is due in large measure to his extensive, and nationally recognized, expertise in biology, ecology, and the scientific principles of ecological risk assessment. Dr. Black has brought a keen professionalism, dedication to EPA's mission of protecting human health and the environment, and scientific credibility to cleanup efforts in the Pacific Southwest.



EPA works closely with the governments of four states, 146 tribes, six Pacific island jurisdictions, and Mexico to protect public health and the environment. Some of these Pacific Islands are more than 6,000 miles from EPA's regional office in San Francisco (see map, page 32).

EPA's Pacific Southwest Region not only works with state and local governments to protect public health and the environment, but with the region's 146 tribes; U.S. territories of the Pacific Ocean, such as Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and the U.S.-Mexico border area.

EPA also has programs to address the special needs of children, who are more sensitive to pollutants than adults; and wetland ecosystems, which are crucial to sustaining fish and wildlife populations.

Progress in the Pacific Islands *Public Health Successes on Guam*

On Guam, a Pacific island territory about 6,000 miles from the U.S. mainland, the drinking water and sewage systems have been plagued by inadequate infrastructure and poor maintenance for years, often resulting in sewage spills and drinking water contamination that threatens the health of residents and visitors. Guam's Ordot Dump has also been a notorious pol-

luter, with frequent fires billowing toxic smoke and contaminated leachate fouling the Lonfit River. After repeated efforts to work with Guam officials failed, EPA successfully pursued two major enforcement cases in 2003 to safeguard public health from these hazards.

The Guam Waterworks Authority had repeatedly violated the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act, spilling over 500 million gallons of raw sewage from 1999 through 2002. Some of these spills polluted drinking water sources, frequently making tap water unsafe to drink. The Guam water agency often advised residents to boil tap water before drinking it. Monitoring was inadequate.

EPA sued in federal court, seeking a court order to require Guam Waterworks to make a series of managerial and engineering changes to ensure safe tap water. In January 2003, a new governor, Felix Camacho, took office, along with a newly-elected commission that oversees Guam utilities. Since then, the new administration and utilities commission have been working cooperatively with EPA to address Guam's water woes.

In a partial settlement of the case, the Guam commission agreed to make the changes EPA identified, and promptly got to work – hiring properly trained professionals, drafting a master plan and technical assessments, overhauling financial and operational systems, enhancing water disinfection, improving reliability of existing infrastructure, and starting to rebuild the island's aging drinking water and wastewater systems. Under the terms of the agreement, the work will continue over the next four years.

Pollution from Guam's Ordot Dump has been more localized, but no less threatening to nearby residents. In addition to spreading noxious smoke and toxic leachate, the dump has been a breeding ground for rats and mosquitoes. In 2003, an EPA settlement with the government of Guam set deadlines for opening a new landfill and permanently closing, and preventing further pollution from, Ordot. The agreement requires Guam to analyze at least three sites for a new landfill that complies with U.S. environmental regulations.

Under the agreement, Guam will also spend \$1 million to develop a household hazardous waste diversion and management program, to keep toxics out of the new landfill. In addition, the Government of Guam will pay a \$200,000 penalty for environmental violations at Ordot.

Saipan's Tanapag Village now PCB-free

In June 2003, more than a decade after capacitors filled with toxic PCBs were discovered in Tanapag Village, Saipan, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers completed

excavation and treatment of all remaining PCB-contaminated soil in the village and a nearby cemetery, under an EPA cleanup order. The capacitors were originally decommissioned from a military base in Kwajalein and relocated to Saipan. Fifty-five capacitors were removed from Tanapag Village and then shipped off-island in the early 1990s, but earlier spills and leaks had contaminated the soil at 22 locations. With EPA oversight, the Corps excavated over 40,000 tons of soil and treated it by an Indirect Thermal Desorption (ITD) process. All of the concentrated PCBs extracted by the treatment process were shipped to the U.S. mainland for disposal.

EPA Holds Pacific Islands Conference, Awards Coral Reef Grants

EPA held its annual Pacific Islands Environmental Conference for 2003 in Hawaii. The conference drew participants from Guam to Hilo and beyond, and the conference proceedings were posted on EPA's Web site, at www.epa.gov/region09/cross_pr/islands/conf03.

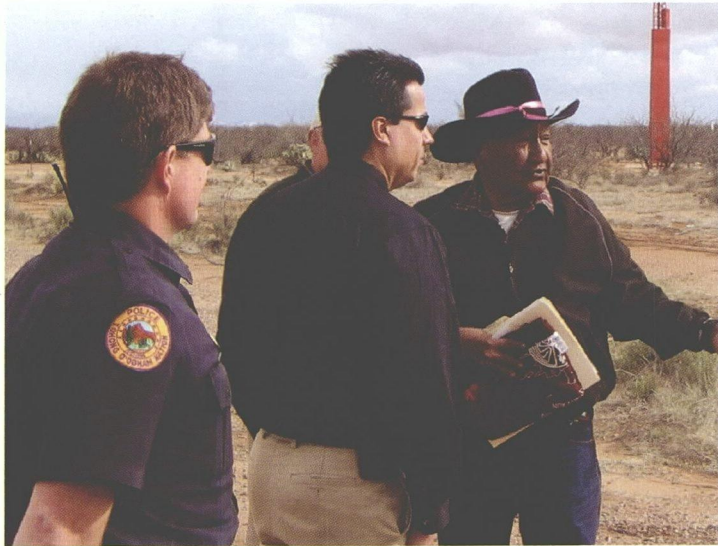
The conference was preceded by the Regional Workshop on Coral Reefs and Land-based Pollution, which focused on coral reef threats stemming from soil erosion and polluted runoff. Last year, EPA awarded a total of \$1.32 million in grants for coral reef protection projects. For more information on the grants and recipients, go to www.epa.gov/region09/cross_pr/islands/coralreef.htm.

From Mangrove Wetlands to Computer Systems

EPA grants supported important environmental work in the far-flung islands of the Pacific. For example, EPA



Saipan's new Marpi Landfill under construction. The new solid waste landfill, first in the Pacific Islands to comply with federal standards for preventing pollution, opened in February 2003.



EPA Pacific Southwest Regional Administrator Wayne Nastri, center, met with Felix Antone, Governor of the Traditional O'odham Leaders in Mexico. The two discussed a \$30,000 EPA Border Program Grant awarded last year for testing drinking water in several Tohono O'odham communities in Northern Sonora, Mexico.

awarded a \$102,063 grant to the American Samoa Coastal Management Program to conserve and protect mangrove tree wetlands on Tutulia and Aunu'u Islands.

The project will support locally-managed monitoring of mangrove wetlands and a program to educate local communities about the importance of conserving them. The goal is to provide a sustainable model of mangrove management that can be used on other Pacific islands as well.

Healthy mangroves protect coral reefs from sedimentation, which can kill corals. Mangrove stands also protect villages from flooding and storm wave damage, and provide habitat for wildlife. Most mangrove areas in American Samoa have been filled in since the early 1900s. Only five significant stands remain.

On many islands, pollution of scarce fresh water resources by pig waste has been a problem. EPA awarded a \$70,000 grant to Northern Marianas College to develop an alternative waste management system for piggeries. The project, run by the college's Cooperative Research Extension, will demonstrate sustainable pig waste management by using portable pens and dry litter from local sources such as coconut husks and grass clippings, as affordable ways to prevent water pollution.

The first phase of the project will be on the Northern Mariana Islands and Guam. The second will expand it to Palau and the Federated State of Micronesia. Outreach materials will be produced and distributed to other islands.

EPA also awarded a \$178,600 grant to the Guam Environmental Protection Agency to develop computer systems for environmental information and data sharing. The grant will assist the Guam EPA in constructing links to the national EPA network.

Working with Tribal Communities

November of 2003 marked the tenth anniversary of the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP). Over the past decade, tribes throughout the Pacific Southwest have partnered with EPA through this program to protect the environment in Indian Country. Today, 131 tribes – 90 percent of tribes in the Pacific Southwest – are developing environmental programs through GAP.

This partnership helps tribes build the capacity and programs needed to meet their individual needs, and has led to many environmental accomplishments. In 2003, EPA's Pacific Southwest Regional Office issued grants and Interagency Agreement funds to support tribal programs totaling \$45 million. These grants include the GAP capacity-building grants and other grants specific to programs in air, water, waste, pesticides and toxics. Work completed in 2003 with funding from previous years includes:

- improvement of drinking water for 13,000 tribal homes
- training of 60 tribal solid waste managers in dump closure and solid waste management
- further development of air monitors on tribal lands, making a total of 43 tribal air monitors in the region
- improvement of wastewater facilities for 7,000 tribal homes
- closure of 31 tribal dumps
- improvement of air quality for 21 tribes
- 16 cleanup projects that removed abandoned cars, tires and scrap metal
- 11 tribal recycling projects
- 15 watershed restoration projects

Dramatic Improvements on Tribal Lands

With funding from EPA, USDA, and the Indian Health Service, the Cocopah Tribe on the lower Colorado River, near the U.S.-Mexico Border, drilled two new drinking water wells, built a 500,000-gallon storage tank, upgraded their water distribution system, and built a drinking water treatment facility. On the Tohono O'odham Reservation, west of Tucson, Ariz., EPA grants are funding installment of continuous disinfection units at 74 water sources to keep drinking water free of disease pathogens. The Ak-Chin

Community, located near Phoenix, built a new sewage treatment plant, installed sewage pipes to all buildings, and closed and removed 100 septic systems that had threatened the purity of drinking water from local wells.

With EPA funding, the Kashia Band of Pomo Indians, on California's Sonoma County coastline, cleaned up 12 illegal dump sites, removing eight abandoned cars, 21 car batteries, a mobile home, 110 tires, 19 appliances, 16 tons of household trash, and 32 tons of scrap metal. They also established a recycling center and an oil recycling facility, and held two environmental fairs. The Pala Band of Mission Indians removed over 34,000 waste tires from their Southern California reservation.

Finding Solutions for Klamath River

In September 2002, 33,000 salmon died in 36 miles of the lower Klamath River due to high temperatures, disease, and insufficient water to prevent these fish-killing conditions. Several tribes who rely on Klamath River resources asked EPA for help in preventing future fish kills. In late July 2003, EPA awarded a \$100,000 grant to the Yurok Tribe, which will be shared among five tribes along the river to help find solutions to problems facing the Klamath. The funds will support monitoring of river conditions and fishery studies. Ultimately, the information will be used to help federal and state agencies in California and Oregon gain a better understanding of the Klamath Basin.

Environmental Law Enforcement on Tribal Lands

EPA continues to enforce federal environmental laws on tribal lands, in cooperation with the tribes. In May 2003, EPA ordered the operators of a solid waste dump on Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla tribal land near Thermal, Calif., to stop a smoldering dump fire which polluted the air with smoke. EPA also inspected 75 underground fuel storage tank (UST) facilities on tribal lands, trained 88 tribal inspectors to carry out UST inspections, and published a poster and booklet for service stations on how to prevent leaks and spills of fuel, oil, freon, and other toxics ([Preventing Leaks and Spills at Service Stations: A Guide for Facilities](#), EPA publication #909-K-03-001, can be ordered by calling EPA's UST program at 415-972-3367).

U.S.-Mexico Border Communities

Two Nations Sign Border 2012 Plan

On April 4, 2003, in Tijuana, Baja California, the U.S. and Mexico signed a new 10-year cooperative plan to protect public health and the environment

in the 2,000-mile border region where almost 12 million citizens of both countries live. The new program, Border 2012, will focus on decreasing air, water, waste and soil pollution and lowering the risks of exposure to pesticides and other chemicals.

At the signing event, officials of EPA and Mexico's SEMARNAT (Secretaría del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) were joined by representatives of 10 U.S. and Mexico border states, U.S. border tribes, and other federal, state and local agencies who helped develop the program and will participate in carrying it out. The new program focuses on measurable environmental and public health outcomes.

The agencies convened regional workgroups for California and Baja (in Calexico, May 29) and Arizona and Sonora (Tucson, June 5), co-chaired by EPA Deputy Regional Administrator Laura Yoshii and top officials from SEMARNAT and these U.S. and Mexican border states. The regional workgroups appointed task forces assigned to carry out Border 2012 goals.

Copies of the Border 2012 Plan and related documents are available in English and Spanish at either of the following Web sites:

www.epa.gov/usmexicoborder

www.semarnat.gob.mx/frontera2012

Grants Fund Border Environmental Projects

EPA grants awarded in 2003 are funding over a dozen projects in the Pacific Southwest and border states of



The border community of Chilpancingo, near Tijuana, Baja California.



Wetlands along Calera Creek, San Mateo County, Calif. These wetlands, fed by water from Pacifica's new state-of-the-art wastewater treatment plant, provide wildlife habitat and make the treated water even cleaner before the creek empties into the Pacific Ocean.

Mexico. The largest amounts were for wastewater infrastructure in Bisbee, Ariz. (\$11.3 million), Mexicali, Baja California (\$10 million), and Somerton, Ariz. (\$4 million).

The "Mexicali II" project will benefit area residents and ecosystems in several ways: Once this wastewater treatment plant in Mexicali is completed, it will remove up to 16 million gallons per day of raw and partially-treated sewage that currently enters the New River. The treated effluent will remain in Mexico, and flow into the Lower Colorado River Delta, helping restore this unique ecosystem.

Other projects funded in 2003 and scheduled for 2004 include stabilizing an abandoned lead smelter in Chilpancingo, a community near Tijuana (\$85,000); an inventory of hazardous chemicals at facilities on both sides of the border in the Calexico/Mexicali area (\$70,000); establishment of a clearinghouse to link donors and recipients of used and surplus emergency response equipment on both sides of the border (\$32,000); and a pilot program for sampling and analysis of hazardous materials and wastes being transported across the border (\$65,000).

Children's Environmental Health

Interest in children's environmental health continues to grow with the recognition that existing environmental programs and health standards may not sufficiently protect children. Children generally eat more food, drink more water, and breathe more air relative to their size than adults do, and consequently may be exposed to relatively higher amounts of contaminants. Children's normal activities, such as putting their hands in their mouths or

playing on the ground, create opportunities for exposures to contaminants that adults do not face. In addition, environmental contaminants may affect children disproportionately because their immune defenses are not fully developed or their growing organs are more easily harmed. Damage to developing organ systems may carry lifelong consequences.

Many of the health problems that result from exposure to harmful environmental conditions can be prevented, managed, and treated. Thus, EPA is taking a variety of actions to make our environment a better one for children. For example, EPA is encouraging school districts to adopt the EPA Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools Program and the Integrated Pest Management program to promote healthy school environments. The EPA Clean School Bus USA program is providing resources and technical support to promote cleaner school buses and reduce exposure to harmful diesel bus fumes. EPA continues to promote a number of programs to reduce exposure to lead and mercury. For example, although fish is an important part of a balanced diet, federal and state fish advisories guide consumers to limit their intake of certain fish that contain higher levels of mercury.

EPA is supporting children's health research through Children's Environmental Health Centers at the University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine, the University of California at Berkeley and the University of California at Davis.

EPA's Web pages on children's health in the Pacific Southwest (www.epa.gov/region09/cross_pr/childhealth) provide additional detail on key children's health programs and research in the Pacific Southwest.

Wetlands and Watersheds

Wetlands, including seasonal wetlands that appear dry most of the year, are essential for fish and wildlife habitat, as well as preventing floods and filtering pollutants. EPA's Pacific Southwest Wetlands Office protects wetlands by working with landowners, nonprofits, and other agencies to promote voluntary protection of wetlands through conservation easements, partnerships, grants, acquisition, and restoration, and through permitting and enforcement of the Clean Water Act's Section 404, which restricts unauthorized filling or conversion of wetlands.

Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project Wins Award

Fewer than 5% of Southern California's original coastal wetlands remain, so protecting and restoring the remaining wetlands is a high priority. EPA is a leading member

of the Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project, a local, state, and federal government effort which received the President's National Partnership Award. The partnership has thus far funded 17 projects, and completed six, including acquisition of 45 acres of threatened wetlands at Huntington Beach, and eradication of the invasive seaweed *Caulerpa taxifolia* in San Elijo Lagoon. The fast-growing plant, most likely discarded from a home aquarium, was eliminated in time to prevent the kind of disaster that followed its introduction into the Mediterranean, where it has covered many square miles of shallow bottom, effectively destroying these areas as habitat for all other marine life.

The Southern California Wetlands Recovery Project has also completed plans to reduce pollution and enhance the habitat value of existing wetlands at Carpenteria, Malibu Lagoon, Ormond Beach, and Goleta Slough.

Estuaries Benefit from NEP

Through the National Estuaries Program, EPA funds ongoing efforts to protect and restore estuaries, where rivers or streams meet the sea, such as San Francisco Bay and Delta. In that ecosystem, project partners led by the California Department of Fish and Game initiated tidal wetlands restoration on about 15 square miles of salt-evaporating ponds at the mouth of the Napa River south of Napa – just one of 145 priority actions being taken by more than 30 participating agencies and groups to restore Bay-Delta ecosystems.

On the Central California Coast, the Morro Bay Estuary Program has completed 14 of 31 planned priority actions, including protecting 116 acres of threatened dune, coastal scrub, salt marsh, and riparian habitat, opening a visitor center, and improving a volunteer water monitoring program. The Santa Monica Bay Program secured protection for 141 acres of natural habitat, just one of 21 completed priority actions, and 51 more underway. Last year the state legislature created the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission to strengthen the effort.

Hanalei River Gets \$700,000 for Watershed Work

EPA awarded the Hanalei Heritage River Program in Kauai, Hawaii, a \$700,000 grant for watershed protection – the only watershed in the Pacific Southwest Region to receive funding from EPA's new national Watershed Initiative. The money is supporting local efforts for ecological restoration, community development, and historic and cultural preservation.

EPA People *Elizabeth Stahl*

Elizabeth Stahl has been a grants management specialist with the EPA Grants Office in San Francisco for the past 12 years. She has worked mainly with California and Arizona tribes and has provided them with assistance in administrative and financial aspects of grant management. Although much



of Elizabeth's time is spent in the office and on the phone, "one of the favorite parts of my job is travelling to tribal lands. I think the unique perspective I get from these trips allows me to understand the specific issues which apply to tribes and to provide them with better grant assistance."

Because of their experiences during tribal visits, Elizabeth and the staff in the Grants Management Office have developed grant administration workshops tailored to tribes. In 2003 Elizabeth presented grant training at the annual Tribal/EPA conference in the fall, at a General Assistance Program meeting, and at various tribal offices to individual tribal staff.

Elizabeth also is one of the Regional Tribal Operations Committee (RTOC) representatives for the Policy and Management Division. This provides her with the opportunity to hear directly from the 130 tribes and tribal consortia who have EPA grants. "Being an RTOC representative really helps me to see the 'big picture' in grants management."

Among the actions funded are replacement of area cesspools that contaminate the river, agricultural best management practices to reduce sediments muddying the river, and monitoring to document the effect of these activities on coral reefs and fish populations.

The Hanalei River was designated an American Heritage River in July of 1998. The Hanalei Heritage River Program has already developed a five-year action plan and established a successful framework for community cooperation and agency collaboration.



Effective environmental stewardship involves a variety of approaches: enforcement, compliance assistance, and voluntary, innovative approaches to go beyond compliance and achieve superior environmental results. (Above: restored wetlands alongside vineyards near Sonoma, Calif.)

Advancing Compliance: Utilizing All Available Tools

Compliance with environmental laws is fundamental to EPA's goals of clean air, water, and land. Credible, fair enforcement is the guarantee, and 2003 was another strong year for EPA in the Pacific Southwest. Enforcement actions were up 25% over 2002, and federal cases brought significant pollution reductions as well as penalties, as the examples in this chapter show. Just as important as the environmental benefits, EPA's enforcement presence supported a level economic playing field for those who *do* comply – an important factor in alignment of environmental protection and economic health.

These statistics don't count actions taken solely by the states' and tribes' own enforcement programs, which are supported by annual EPA grants. EPA also continued its collaboration with state and tribal partners to help facilities, especially small businesses, comply voluntarily. In addition, other EPA grants, such as those that support University of California sustainable

agriculture demonstration projects, foster innovation to achieve superior environmental results.

Arizona

In Arizona, EPA more than doubled its enforcement actions against polluters, from 45 in 2002 to 94 in 2003. EPA collected a total of \$115,500 in civil penalties for numerous air, water, hazardous waste, community right-to-know, and pesticide violations. EPA also received commitments for more than \$71 million in cleanup work – \$70 million of which came from an EPA settlement with responsible parties for cleanup of the North Indian Bend Wash Superfund site in Scottsdale, Ariz.

In an administrative settlement finalized in September, a Phoenix recycling company, Onyx Special Services Inc., agreed to pay \$11,481 in penalties for PCB storage and worker protection violations and improper disposal. The company also agreed to a supplemental environmental project (SEP), spending \$43,000 to purchase four thermal imagers for the Phoenix fire department. These life-saving devices, used by firefighters as they enter a burning building, enable them to find victims hidden by smoke.

California

In California, EPA increased its enforcement actions against polluters 33% over a two-year period. EPA took 195 enforcement actions against businesses and government facilities throughout the state, up from 188 in 2002 and 146 in 2001.

EPA negotiated settlements totaling nearly \$40 million for cleanup of the Casmalia Resources hazardous waste Superfund site in Central California. The Casmalia site was a commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility 10 miles from Santa Maria. Between 1972 and 1989, the site accepted over 5.5 billion pounds of liquid and solid hazardous waste, including seven million drums of waste.

EPA also reached a \$10 million settlement requiring 17 companies to clean up the Waste Disposal Inc. Superfund site in Santa Fe Springs. The 38-acre waste facility includes a buried 42-million gallon, concrete-lined reservoir built in the 1920s and later used by the oil industry as a landfill. Soils are contaminated with metals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and volatile organic compounds.

Nevada

EPA and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection worked together in 2003, taking enforcement actions that resulted in settlements and penalties totaling more than

\$600,000, as well as reduced pollution. One Las Vegas wood furniture manufacturer, Capital Cabinet Corp., was required to reduce air emissions of smog-forming chemicals by 50 tons per year. Nevada's technical assistance program, operated under contract with the University of Nevada, helped many businesses comply with environmental regulations while reducing hazardous and industrial waste. Last year, the program helped five facilities reduce these wastes by a total of 47,000 pounds.

Hawaii

EPA increased its enforcement actions against polluters in Hawaii in 2003 by 67% over 2002. EPA took 25 enforcement actions against businesses and government facilities throughout the state for violations of federal environmental laws, up from 15 in 2002.

In one highly-publicized case, EPA levied a fine of



Last year, the U.S. Army's chemical weapons destruction facility on Johnston Island in the Pacific was dismantled, after destroying a stockpile of over 400,000 chemical weapons over a ten-year period. (See story, page 28.)



A vineyard in the Salinas Valley, Calif. EPA grants funded a number of agricultural projects aimed at reducing use of toxic pesticides, including one that is developing standards for sustainable production in the winegrape industry.

\$7,920 on a grocery store in the Chinatown area of Honolulu for illegally selling and distributing unregistered mothballs. Hing Mau Inc. sold naphthalene mothballs that were not registered with EPA and did not have an approved label. Illegal naphthalene mothballs pose a hazard to young children, since they can easily be mistaken for candy, or simply tempt young children to touch and play with them.

Pacific Islands

In 2003, EPA increased its enforcement actions against polluters in the Pacific Islands such as Guam, American Samoa and the Marianas by 119 percent over 2002 efforts. EPA took 15 enforcement actions in the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands and nine in Guam, for a total of 24 actions against businesses and government facilities throughout the Pacific Islands area, up from 11 in 2002.

In a criminal case, a defendant pleaded guilty to tampering with and falsifying drinking water samples that he submitted to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands' Division of Environmental Quality under the EPA's safe drinking water program. The defendant had taken water samples from garment factories, restaurants and bottled water companies on Saipan. He admitted he tampered with samples and falsified information to conceal that his water treatment and filtration equipment failed to purify water sufficiently to meet Safe Drinking Water Act standards. He was sentenced in U.S. District Court to 15 months imprisonment, fined \$3,000,

and ordered to serve 300 hours of community service. He will be subject to deportation upon the completion of his sentence.

The U.S. Army, as part of a settlement with the EPA, paid \$91,125 in penalties for the release of a small amount of extremely toxic VX nerve agent, and agreed to spend \$182,500 on a SEP to revegetate portions of Johnston Atoll, approximately 800 miles southwest of Hawaii. The Army is working with the Air Force, U.S. Department of Interior and EPA to restore Johnston Atoll to a wildlife refuge after years of serving as the Army's first major chemical agent disposal base. Last year, the Army dismantled the facility, recycling the removable portions and demolishing the concrete building that housed it.

Stewardship in Agriculture

The Pacific Southwest Region – California, Arizona, Nevada, Hawaii and other Pacific islands – grows 50% of the nation's produce, has 25% of the nation's dairies, and employs 25% of the nation's farm workers. California alone produces 350 different commodities, many grown nowhere else in the U.S. But this intensive agricultural production has major impacts on the environment and public health.

There is particulate air pollution from road dust, plowing, harvesting, diesel tractors and irrigation pumps, and waste burning (see Clean Air Chapter: San Joaquin Valley); ammonia and smog-forming volatile organic compounds from dairy manure and pesticides; methane from animal feed lots; and stratospheric ozone depletion from the soil fumigant methyl bromide. Agricultural runoff, with pesticides, chemical fertilizers, nutrients from animal waste, and salts from irrigation drainage, is the nation's biggest source of water pollution.

To tackle these problems, EPA takes a multi-pronged approach, including collaborative efforts with farmers, universities, and local, state, and federal agencies, as well as regulatory approaches such as clean air planning and law enforcement efforts.

San Joaquin Valley Dairy Waste Initiative

For example, EPA is participating in the San Joaquin Valley Federal Dairy Waste Initiative, which is pooling the efforts of federal agencies such as USDA and the Natural

Resources Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly known as the Soil Conservation Service) to work with dairy operators, Cal/EPA, and environmental groups to investigate treatment alternatives for dairy waste. Potential solutions include methane digesters to transform manure into methane, or natural gas, which can be used to generate electricity; and upgraded municipal wastewater treatment plants that can handle dairy waste.

EPA has been working with many of these stakeholders since 1999, when the agency joined the California Dairy Quality Assurance Partnership, and supported its efforts with a \$440,000 grant to the University of California at Davis. This partnership has developed a certification program for dairy operators, in which they make commitments to use the best available practices to minimize pollution from dairy waste. By the end of 2003, 182 dairies had been certified – about 10% of the major animal feeding operations in the state; an additional 95 dairies were going through the certification process.

Leveraging \$6 Million to Support Sustainable Agriculture

Over the past three years, using \$20,000 in grants from EPA, philanthropic foundations have formed Funders for Sustainable Food Systems, and raised \$1.7 million toward a goal of \$6 million to support sustainable agriculture in California. The group has solicited input from key stakeholders, published a report, *Roots of Change: Agriculture, Ecology and Health in California*, and formed an advisory council to set funding priorities and issue grants.

First Enforcement Cases Involving GMOs

In EPA's first major cases involving genetically-modified organisms, Pioneer Hi-Bred International Inc. and Dow AgroSciences paid fines totaling nearly \$20,000 for failing to comply with EPA's experimental use permits governing the testing of genetically modified corn. As part of its settlement, Pioneer was required to test its biotech corn plot in Kauai, Hawaii, and report its findings to assure that an experimental gene grown in the corn had not been transferred to adjacent seed corn fields. During testing, the company paid a fine of \$72,000 for failing to immediately notify EPA of test results that initially indicated the experimental gene may have spread to seeds grown nearby. Follow-up testing indicated that the initial results were either false or attributable to an unrelated field test regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. EPA regulates biopesticides under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

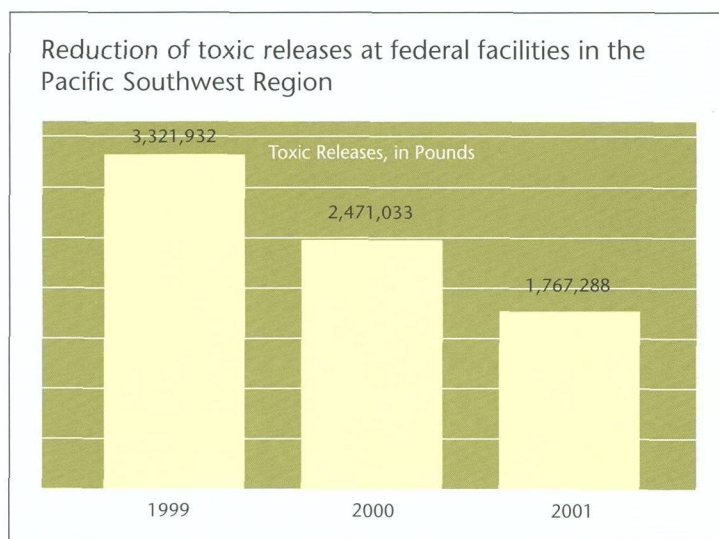
Toxics Release Inventory Spurs Reductions

When EPA's Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) data showed that Nevada gold mines were a major source of mercury releases to the environment, EPA worked with the industry on voluntary reduction measures that would forgo the need for regulation. The effort paid off: Nevada's four largest gold mining companies reduced their air emissions of mercury from a total of 21,098 pounds per year to 12,743 pounds – a 40% drop.

Since 1987, the Toxics Release Inventory has tracked toxic releases from industrial and federal facilities throughout the nation. The availability of this data alone has spurred facilities to reduce toxic releases, as informed communities bring public pressure to bear on facility managers.

Federal facilities, such as military bases, are included under TRI disclosure requirements. Between 1999 and 2001 (the most recent year of TRI data available), the TRI shows, federal facilities in the Pacific Southwest Region have reduced toxic releases by an impressive 47% (see bar graph, below).

The TRI, however, provides useful data only if facilities comply with its reporting requirements (under the 1986 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, EPCRA). To make sure they do, EPA inspections include examination of facility records to determine whether they have complied. Last year, Conoco Phillips paid \$150,975 to settle EPCRA violations at its petrochemical refinery in Wilmington, Calif. EPA alleged that



Federal agencies' facilities in the Pacific Southwest Region have reduced their toxic releases by 47% in just two years.



Navajo Nation EPA and U.S. EPA staff inspecting an underground fuel storage tank facility at Chinle, Navajo Nation. In 2003, EPA's underground storage tank program trained many tribal UST inspectors.

the facility had failed to file timely or accurate estimates of releases of toxic chemicals to the environment in 1997–1998. EPA also fined previous owner Unocal \$105,600 for similar violations in 1996 at the same facility.

To access TRI data for your community, go to www.epa.gov/enviro.

Collaborating to Prevent Pollution and Promote Recycling

EPA has many voluntary programs and grants to demonstrate the economic as well as environmental benefits of preventing pollution. Here are some results from 2003:

Federal Facilities Reduce Toxics

Over the last six years, EPA staff have evaluated 18 of the Pacific Southwest Region's federal agency facilities, including several military bases, which are the equivalent of small cities. EPA made 202 specific recommendations for actions to prevent pollution. The managers of these facilities adopted 78% of EPA's recommendations, ranging from recycling procedures to use of less-toxic cleaning fluids. The high degree of cooperation showed the success of EPA's collaborative approach to working with other federal agencies to reduce their environmental impacts. Military personnel and workers at the facilities, as well as people in surrounding communities, will benefit from these changes in standard operating procedures for years to come.

BFR Roundtables Spur Legislation

When brominated flame retardants (BFRs) started showing up in mothers' breast milk, EPA sponsored a series of roundtable discussions to bring health organizations, industry, and government agencies together to discuss the risks and possible solutions. The roundtables helped spur passage of state legislation in California to ban two of the most dangerous BFRs starting in 2008. Nationally, EPA secured an agreement with the only U.S. manufacturer making "penta" and "octa" BFRs to phase out production by the end of 2004.

Reducing PBTs: Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics

PBTs threaten human health and the environment because they last a long time, build up in the food chain, and are toxic even at very low levels. EPA is working to reduce PBT usage through projects including:

- EPA has determined that backyard burning is the largest source of dioxin emissions in the country. Region 9 has awarded grants to three tribes to demonstrate innovative open-burning reduction programs as models for other tribes and local governments.
- An EPA grant funded a Hawaii Department of Health project that collected 1,500 pounds of mercury from schools, dentists, and homes. Such collection projects help prevent incidents in which children find small containers of mercury and play with it, contaminating themselves, their homes, and in some cases, their schools, resulting in cleanup operations that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Over the past year, there have been two such incidents in Nevada and one in Hawaii.

Resource Conservation Challenge

The Resource Conservation Challenge is a major national effort to find flexible, yet more effective ways to conserve our valuable resources through waste reduction and energy recovery, while benefiting public health and the environment.

In Hawaii, an EPA grant funded the new Kea'anu Recycling Center on the Big Island's major city, Hilo. The center was so popular that people brought in triple the anticipated amount of recyclable materials in its first two months. Another EPA grant, the result of a Congressional appropriation of \$223,500 for this specific purpose, is funding the startup of a similar facility on the Kona Coast of the Big Island. Recycling efforts statewide are expected to get another major boost in 2005 when Hawaii's "Bottle Bill"

takes effect, giving people refunds for every drink container they recycle. EPA provided funding for the state to plan implementation of this new law.

Under EPA's Pollution Prevention Grants program, EPA funds state projects such as a UC Berkeley project which replaced 3,000 mercury-containing items such as thermometers and barometers, collecting 280 pounds of mercury. Another grant funded the University of Nevada, Reno's Business Environmental Program.

WasteWise

Last year 25 new partners joined WasteWise, an EPA program that encourages businesses and other facilities to adopt cost-effective solid waste reduction measures that boost the bottom line while reducing solid waste. Among the new partners: Fort Independence Indian Reservation, Frito-Lay of Hawaii, Arizona State Parks, ARAMARK, Inc., and Green Suites International.

Innovations Work Group Grants

EPA's Innovations Work Group provides funds to selected pilot projects designed to demonstrate innovative ways to promote recycling and reduce waste. Last year, EPA awarded a total of \$148,000 in grants for innovative projects, including:

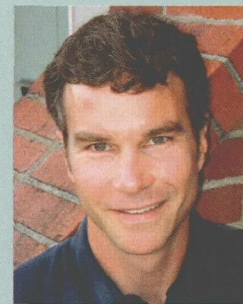
- The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) District's development of a sustainability policy, which led to new lighting control technology in BART garages that use 25% less energy
- California's Merced County is cooperating with Central Valley dairies to compost the county's greenwaste with manure, creating a valuable fertilizer.
- Testing chemical management services in universities to reduce the amount of unused chemicals stored in university labs and to reduce the risk of chemical exposures to students and staff. The new campus at UC Merced will pilot test this approach in 2004.

EPA People **Norwood Scott**

Compliance with underground fuel storage tank (UST) regulations is essential to prevent leaks that contaminate soil and groundwater. In the past three years, thanks to EPA's Norwood Scott, compliance in the Pacific Islands has increased dramatically – in American Samoa, for instance, the compliance rate went from zero to nearly 100%.

When Scott inspected USTs on the main island of Tutuila in January 2001, none of the island's 15 service stations was in compliance. He worked one-on-one with each of the tank owners as well as the petroleum marketers to show them how to comply. His efforts in Hawaii were also a success. He provided extensive training for the state's UST staff and managers, working with them to ensure that Hawaii developed a strong enforcement program.

At EPA's Pacific Southwest Regional Office, Scott leads the five-person team that manages UST grants for state, tribal, and trust territory UST programs. His leadership, skill, and creativity have contributed to the region's reputation for having one of the nation's best UST programs.



Ramon Mendoza



EPA engineer Ramon Mendoza is at home working in the Pacific Islands. Likening it to his Peace Corps days in Africa, Ramon says, "I feel great being able to make a positive difference, and in the Pacific Islands I feel that what I do really has an impact. Plus the people there are great to work with. I might be 6,000 miles from the office, but I always feel welcome."

Ramon is the EPA Pacific Islands Office jack-of-all trades for waste and contamination issues. In the past year, Ramon has helped uncover and get rid of unexploded ordnance on Saipan, helped shut down CNMI's notorious Puerto Rico dump, led an enforcement action involving an oil spill in American Samoa, helped Yap analyze the risk of PCBs in its port, and provided hazardous waste training in the Philippines, the country where he was born.

Ramon, who volunteers in his spare time helping the elderly in San Francisco's Tenderloin, is the only EPA Pacific Southwest employee who includes a machete in his field kit. "When you're in the islands, man, you never know what to expect—thick brush, brown tree snakes, or an 8-inch artillery shell from World War II. You've got to be prepared for anything." Ramon's next challenge is working to help develop a region-wide recycling program in the Pacific.



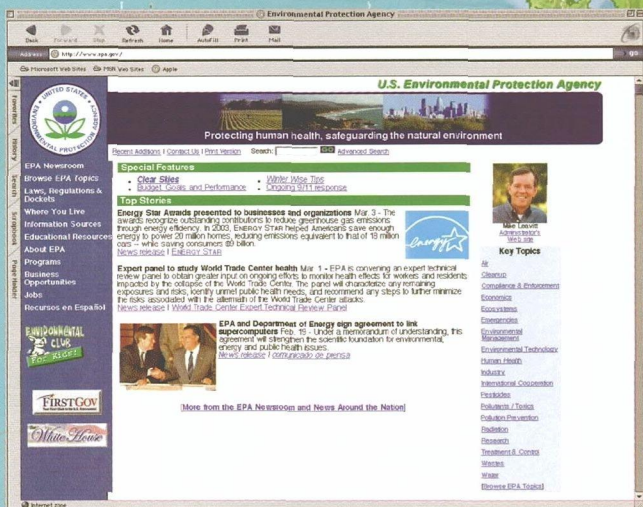
EPA and e-Government

Efforts to protect public human health and safeguard the natural environment depend on access to high-quality information – by federal, state and local agencies, businesses and organizations, and members of the public. By strengthening information management and expanding use of the Internet, EPA is helping helping fulfill the promise of e-government to better serve the American people.

EPA's Web portal at www.epa.gov provides access to a vast array of resources and services. For citizens seeking information about environmental conditions and issues in

their communities, resources such as EPA's Where You Live page (at www.epa.gov/epahome/whereyoulive.htm) and Window to My Environment (www.epa.gov/enviro/wme) bring together a wealth of knowledge and tools for involvement.

EPA's work as the lead federal agency for e-rulemaking culminated last year in the launching of Regulations.gov (at www.regulations.gov), which provides the public with online access to regulatory documents and the opportunity to comment on federal rulemakings. EPA also contributes to



The full range of EPA's information resources for the public are available at www.epa.gov.

Grants.gov, a one-stop resource for federal grant opportunities, and new online processes that streamline federal grant accounting and payments.

EPA has also been working with states on the Environmental Information Exchange Network, a unified network that integrates access to high-quality air, water and waste information systems. Currently, 49 states report data electronically through EPA's network portal, reducing their reporting burden while increasing accuracy and timeliness of data.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Pacific Southwest/ Region 9 Contacts

Phone Inquiries
415.947.8000 or
866.EPA.WEST (toll-free)

Email Inquiries
r9.info@epa.gov

EPA Web Site
www.epa.gov

For Pacific Southwest Issues
www.epa.gov/region09

Offices

EPA Pacific Southwest Region
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

EPA Pacific Islands Contact Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 5124
Honolulu, HI 96850
808.541.2710


EPA San Diego Border Office
610 West Ash St., Suite 905
San Diego, CA 92101
619.235.4765

EPA Southern California Field Office
911 Wilshire Blvd., 11th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
213.452.3373

To Obtain This Report

Order from EPA's Environmental Information Center at 415.947.8000, or 866.EPA.WEST (toll-free), email r9.info@epa.gov or view and print from the Internet at www.epa.gov/region09/annualreport



 Printed on 100% postconsumer recycled paper – process chlorine-free.

EPA Pacific Southwest/Region 9

Environmental Information Center

Web: www.epa.gov/region09
Email: r9.info@epa.gov
Phone: 866.EPA.WEST (toll-free)
415.947.8000

Office of the Regional Administrator

415.947.8702
Wayne Nastri, *Regional Administrator*
Laura Yoshii, *Deputy RA*
Carla Moore, *Civil Rights Director*

Office of Planning and Public Affairs

415.947.8700
Sally Seymour, *Director*

Public Information/News Media Relations
Strategic Planning
Partnerships: State, Congressional Liaison
Compliance Assurance Coordination

Office of the Regional Counsel

415.947.8705
Nancy Marvel, *Regional Counsel*
Legal Counsel
Civil and Criminal Enforcement
Defensive Litigation, Ethics

Air Division

415.947.8715
Deborah Jordan, *Director*
Planning, Permits, Rulemaking
Enforcement, Technical Support
Radiation & Compliance Assurance
Grants & Program Integration

Water Division

415.947.8707
Alexis Strauss, *Director*
Clean Water Act
Safe Drinking Water Act
Marine Sanctuaries Act
U.S.-Mexico Border Program

Waste Management Division

415.947.8708
Jeff Scott, *Director*
Pollution Prevention, Solid Waste
RCRA Permits/Corrective Action
RCRA Inspections & Enforcement
RCRA State Program Development
Underground Storage Tank Program

Superfund Division

415.947.8709
Keith Takata, *Director*
Site Cleanup, Brownfields, Oil Pollution
Federal Facilities and Base Closures
Emergency Response & Planning
Community Involvement, Site Assessment

Cross Media Division

415.947.8704
Enrique Manzanilla, *Director*
Agricultural Initiative, Environmental Justice
Pesticides/FIFRA
Toxics/Lead/Asbestos/PCBs
Tribal Programs, Pacific Islands
Federal Activities, NEPA Review, TRI

Policy and Management Division

415.947.8706
Jane Diamond, *Director*
Budget, Finance/Grants/Contracts
Superfund Cost Accounting, Science Policy
Laboratory & QA/QC, Facilities
Information Resource Management
Health & Safety, Human Resources



U.S. EPA Pacific Southwest/Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
Official Business Only
Penalty for Private Use \$300
Address Service Requested

First Class Mail
Postage & Fees
PAID
EPA
Permit #G-35

April 2, 2004

To: Curtis Martin
From: Denis M. Shimamoto *DM*
Subject: Unexpended Funds

In the FY 04 HSERC budget, \$3,056 was allocated to send a representative to the NASTTPO Convention in Portland, Maine in April 2004. Since no representative was sent from the HEER Office, these funds should be distributed to the LEPCs. Based on the percentage of TIER II reporting facilities used for the distribution of the FY 04 budget, the distribution is as follows:

City & County of Honolulu	46.5%	\$1421
County of Maui	16.6%	507
County of Hawaii	24.7%	755
County of Kauai	12.2%	373

April 2, 2004

To: Curtis Martin
From: Denis M. Shimamoto *DS*
Subject: FY 05 HSERC Budget

Collections from the TIER II Reports: \$79,400

HSERC Expenses:

To attend LEPC meetings:	\$5,832
M2K Hazmat Explo 2004:	\$1,645
NASTTPO Convention in Seattle, WA	\$2,356
20% Match for the HMEP Planning Grant:	\$10,752
(Based on Last years grant of \$43,006)	

Funds available for distribution to the LEPCs:

\$79,400
-5,832
-1,645
-2,356
<u>-10,752</u>
<u>\$58,815</u>

TIER II Reporting Facilities by Counties (based on Tier2Submit 2003):

County of Maui:	119	16.46%
County of Hawaii:	204	28.22%
County of Kauai:	92	12.72%
City & County of Honolulu:	308	42.60%

May 13, 2004

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

DRAFT FY 05 LEPC FUNDS DISTRIBUTION

After deduction for HSERC operational expenses, the balance of the TIER II funds in the amount of \$58,815 are proposed to be dispersed in the following manner: a base of \$3,000.00 and the balance on the percentage of TIER II reporting facility in each emergency planning district.

Honolulu	$\$3,000 + .4260(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$19,943 = \$22,943$
Hawaii	$\$3,000 + .2822(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$13,211 = \$16,211$
Maui	$\$3,000 + .1646(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$7,706 = \$10,706$
Kauai	$\$3,000 + .1272(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$5,955 = \$8,955$

May 13, 2004

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

DRAFT FY 05 LEPC FUNDS DISTRIBUTION

After deduction for HSERC operational expenses, the balance of the TIER II funds in the amount of \$58,815 are proposed to be dispersed in the following manner: a base of \$3,000.00 and the balance on the percentage of TIER II reporting facility in each emergency planning district.

Honolulu	$\$3,000 + .4260(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$19,943 = \$22,943$
Hawaii	$\$3,000 + .2822(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$13,211 = \$16,211$
Maui	$\$3,000 + .1646(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$7,706 = \$10,706$
Kauai	$\$3,000 + .1272(\$46,815) = \$3,000 + \$5,955 = \$8,955$

Regarding the Distribution of LEPC Operational Expenses, a motion was made and seconded to approve the "LEPC Operational Funds Distribution" and unanimously approved by the HSERC Membership. Minutes to follow.

May 13, 2004

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

DRAFT FY 05 BUDGET

Funds Available for FY 05: \$79,400

HSERC Expenses:

To attend LEPC meetings:	\$5,832
M2K Hazmat Explo 2004:	\$1,645
NASTTPO Convention in Seattle, WA	\$2,356
20% Match for the HMEP Planning Grant:	\$10,752
(Based on Last years grant of \$43,006)	

Funds available for distribution to the LEPCs:

\$79,400
-5,832
-1,645
-2,356
<u>-10,752</u>

\$58,815

TIER II Reporting Facilities by Counties (based on Tier2Submit 2003):

County of Maui:	119	16.46%
County of Hawaii:	204	28.22%
County of Kauai:	92	12.72%
City & County of Honolulu:	308	42.60%

May 13, 2004

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION

Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Planning Grant Project

There is a total of \$53,758.00 available for HMEP Planning Grant projects. There is a grant amount of \$43,006.00 from the USDOT that will be maintained and distributed by the State Department of Defense, Civil Defense Division and a 20% match of \$10,752.00 from HSERC. Project proposals and funding requirements should be submitted as soon as possible for HSERC membership approval due to funding deadlines.

May 13, 2004

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMITTEE

Distribution of Unexpended Funds for FY 04

In the FY 04 HSERC budget, \$3,056 was allocated to send a representative to the NASTTPO Convention in Portland, Maine in April 2004. Since no representative was sent from the HEER Office, these funds should be distributed to the LEPCs. Based on the percentage of TIER II reporting facilities used for the distribution of the FY 04 budget, the distribution is as follows:

City & County of Honolulu	46.5%	\$1421
County of Maui	16.6%	507
County of Hawaii	24.7%	755
County of Kauai	12.2%	373

A motion was made and seconded to approve the "Dist. of Unexpended Funds for FY 04" and unanimously approved by the HSERC Membership.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency is proud to present the following training courses:

FIRST RESPONDER

Awareness & Operations

CLANDESTINE METHAMPHETAMINE LABORATORIES

The Problem ...

The clandestine production of methamphetamine is growing at an alarming rate across the country. Clandestine methamphetamine laboratories (meth labs) range from crude makeshift operations to highly sophisticated facilities. They can be set up almost anywhere and are often found in private residences, apartments, trailers, automobiles, campgrounds, and hotel and motel rooms. The rise in the number of meth labs stems from the availability of precursor chemicals and the increasing popularity, ease of manufacture, low production cost, and high profits from the drugs. EPA recognizes that meth labs pose a significant threat to human health and the environment and strives to ensure that first responders are well prepared to respond to these labs.



officials, and others who may encounter or be called to the scene of a meth lab or abandoned chemicals associated with the production of methamphetamine.

FIRST RESPONDER—AWARENESS

First responders at the awareness level are trained to recognize meth labs and clandestine methamphetamine hazardous waste abandonment sites, isolate the area

immediately involved, and make appropriate notifications to ensure an efficient and effective response.

FIRST RESPONDER—OPERATIONS

First responders at the operations level are trained to respond to incidents in a defensive fashion within existing resources and capabilities to contain releases from a safe distance, to keep releases from spreading, and to prevent exposures to nearby persons, property, or environment.

EPA uses a combination of tabletop exercises and classroom presentations designed to provide those skills necessary to safely manage initial environmental responses to meth labs.

The Solution ...

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is committed to working with first responders who encounter meth labs. EPA developed a training curricula on First Responder Awareness and Operations to help first responders gain a better understanding of the health risks posed by meth labs, promote awareness of the hazards, and improve local response capabilities.

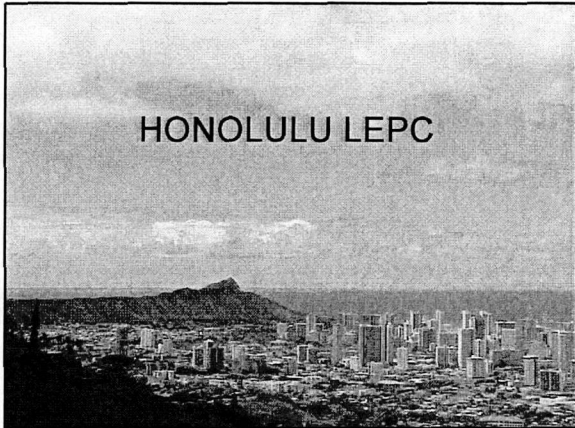
The Training ...

The hazardous materials First Responder—Awareness and Operations level courses were developed to meet the training needs of public safety personnel, environmental health

Awareness & Operations

Courses meet the requirements of Title 29 Code of Federal Regulation, 1910.120, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 311. This training program does NOT meet the requirements of HAZWOPPER, CLANWOPPER, or any DEA clandestine laboratory certification program.





HONOLULU LEPC MEETING
May 6, 2004

- State Bioterrorism Program
- Homeland Security Strategy
- C.L.E.A.N. Update
- Airport Area Project
- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP Grants Conference

Handwritten notes:
Careful to avoid emergency response Network
↓ Network since II program official

HONOLULU LEPC MEETING
May 6, 2004

- Role of LEPC in Terrorism – Issue for HSERC
 - Law Enforcement concern over security of EPCRA data
 - Control of access to information

2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

Handwritten notes:
HSTP
Homeland Security program

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - Portland, ME, April 12-16, 2004
 - ~ 100 attendees
 - U.S., Canada, Saipan

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - HMEP Grant Program
 - Same level of funding expected next FY
 - Bill to increase funding levels in committee
 - Need to further justify program

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - EPA Sherry Fielding, IX Region
 - Tier 2 Submit
 - 24 States, 50,000 downloads
 - Web-based in 2006

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - EPA Sherry Fielding, IX Region
 - Letter to SERCs from Director
 - General guidance
 - Performance indicators - meeting goals??

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - EPA Sherry Fielding, IX Region
 - Cameo training via ODP
 - WMD emphasis
 - Request via State training officer

Friday cases

6/2/04 - 1/2 - domestic preparedness

Contractor

LSU

Laminated GIS

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - EPA Sherry Fielding, IX Region
 - RMP Final Rule, 3/31/04
 - OCA removed from Ex. Summary
 - More timely reporting of changes
 - New data elements
 - 9000 submissions expected this June

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - EPA Sherry Fielding, IX Region
 - CEPPPO name change to OEPPR
 - Programmatic Areas: RMP, EPCRA, Oil, Emergency Response
 - Functions: Nat'l Preparedness; Operations & Coordination; Policy & Regulation; Evaluation & Communications

HONOLULU LEPC
May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE
 - HMEP Curriculum & Future Issues
 - 2003 Training Guidelines distributed
 - Computer-based HM/WMD Ops Curriculum
 - 75% completed, on hold awaiting DHS funding
 - High Risk/Low Frequency Training
 - Emergency response decision making
 - Increased frequency required

HONOLULU LEPC

May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

- Inheriting EPCRA – Back to Basics, Dwight Peavey, EPA Region I

- EHS facilities automatic LEPC members
- Invite facilities to workshops – non-threatening; how to come into compliance; penalties for non-compliance; Self-disclosure eliminates past liability

HONOLULU LEPC

May 6, 2004

- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

- Inheriting EPCRA – Back to Basics, Dwight Peavey, EPA Region I

- Sulfuric Acid: 5 lbs/car battery, 200 cars = TPQ
- Ammonia: 6 lbs/gal; TPQ 500 lbs
- Phosphorous (flares) TPQ 100 lbs
- Lead in ready mix concrete exceeds Pb PBT levels

Used
Can
lot
Be decomposed
can
toxic

HONOLULU LEPC

May 6, 2004

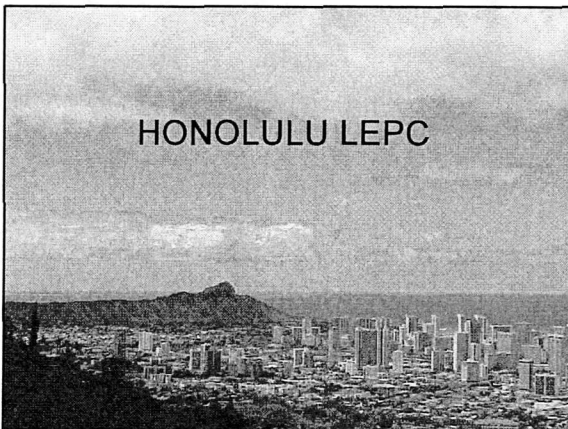
- 2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

- Making LEPCs Effective Panel Discussion

- Different funding levels & grants
- Conduct site assessments
- Letters of responsibility/offer of help/bonus bucks to find non-compliers
- Plant tours/outreach activities
- Different meeting venues

2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

HONOLULU LEPC



**HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
MAY 6, 2004
OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY**

Chair Carter Davis called the meeting to order at 9:07 A.M.

I. INTRODUCTIONS/REMARKS/ADOPTION OF MINUTES

C. Davis welcomed everyone and gave introductory remarks. Attendees (list attached) then introduced themselves. The minutes of the January 27, 2004 meeting were approved as written.

II. OLD BUSINESS

LEPC BUDGET REPORT, 3RD QUARTER, FY04

Balance - 12/31/03	\$19,430.30
• Expenditures	
Hazmat Explo, Meeting Notices	\$ 2,412.00
• Reimbursement	
Harbor Project	\$16,000.00
Balance - 3/31/04	\$33,017.80 *

* Includes \$20,000 encumbered for the Airport Project

III. NEW BUSINESS

HSERC MEETING, 1/29/04

L. Nakai briefed the members on the January 29th meeting of the HSERC. Larry Lau informed the HSERC that the issue of interoperability is a complex issue, and that he is satisfied that the emergency community is working on the issue. He will continue to provide periodic reports to the HSERC.

L. Nakai mentioned that the Maui LEPC has been invited to the next meeting of the Honolulu LEPC to give a presentation on their Facility Assessment project. Their use of GIS in the project should be of interest to Honolulu LEPC members.

The role of the LEPC/SERC in terrorism was then discussed. There was general agreement, that in Hawaii governmental agencies are adequately addressing this issue, and that there was no need for the LEPC/SERC to become directly involved. EPCRA should remain our current focus. P. Epstein raised an issue of concern over the security of EPCRA data, and recommended that this concern of the law

enforcement community be raised that the upcoming HSERC meeting. C. Davis agreed to discuss the issue at the May 13th HSERC meeting.

C. Davis then covered the discussion on the West Nile virus. A nation-wide equine monitoring program is in place to help control the disease. Only three states are free of the virus – Oregon, Hawaii and Alaska, and the threat of spreading the disease to Hawaii via migratory birds is minimal, since sick birds probably can't make the long flight to Hawaii.

The next HSERC meeting is scheduled for May 13, 2004.

STATE BIOTERRORISM & READINESS PROGRAM

Bart Aronoff briefed the LEPC on the State Bioterrorism & Readiness Program. He covered the following focus areas: Preparedness, Planning & Readiness; Surveillance & Epidemiology; Biological & Chemical Laboratories; Health Alert Network/IT; Risk Communication & Health; and Education & Training. Exercises involving the Strategic National Stockpile are scheduled for May 19th and August 11th. J. Vinton mentioned that C.L.E.A.N. is planning a seminar in September for Campbell Industrial Park businesses, and thought this type of information would be of interest. B. Aronoff agreed to assist. C. Davis also mentioned that Kapiolani Community College would be holding a Bioterrorism seminar on May 26-27 that might be of interest to LEPC members.

HONOLULU HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY

Peter Hirai discussed the Homeland Security Strategy for Honolulu. He described the background on the program, covering the Urban Area Security Initiative, and the areas of Urban Area Strategy, Assessment, and Working Group. Exercises are scheduled in 2005 & 2007. In response to questions from L. Watanabe & J. Vinton, he stated that the initial focus of the program will be on City & County facilities and does not currently involve local military installations and business facilities.

C.L.E.A.N. UPDATE

J. Vinton provided an update of C.L.E.A.N. activities. The distribution of the C.L.E.A.N. Resources Guide has been delayed, but is expected later this month. C.L.E.A.N. is working with the Department of Education to provide 3 siren simulators to Kapolei area schools, and is planning to provide an \$8,000 grant to the LEPC to send an additional 5 HFD personnel to the Continuing Challenge Hazmat Workshop. C.L.E.A.N. is also planning a seminar for Campbell Industrial Park businesses in September.

AIRPORT AREA PROJECT

L. Nakai then gave an update on the Airport Area Project. This \$20,000 project will assess facilities in the Honolulu International Airport and the Mapunapuna industrial areas. The project started in January 2004 and will be completed by

September 2004. Survey forms were sent to 1138 businesses in early May, and responses are expected before the end of the month.

2004 NASTTPO & HMEP GRANTS CONFERENCE

L. Nakai provided an overview of this conference that took place at Portland, Maine during April 12-16, 2004. Topics covered were: The DOT Hazardous Materials Emergency Program (HMEP) Grant program; EPA issues; HMEP Curriculum & Future Issues; EPCRA issues; and Making LEPCs Effective.

IV. OTHER BUSINESS/OPEN DISCUSSION

L. Nakai gave a slide presentation on tours of HECO facilities conducted by A. Keith on March 23rd and April 1st. C. Davis discussed the recent fire in Kailua at a private residence that involved significant quantities of pool chemicals. L. Nakai proposed that the 2005 HMEP project involve conducting hazard assessments of facilities in the Pearl City Industrial Park and Waipio Gentry, and asked for feedback/other suggestions for a project. HMEP projects for 2005 will be an agenda item at the May 13th HSERC meeting.

V. SCHEDULE NEXT MEETING

The next LEPC meeting is tentatively scheduled in August before the next HSERC meeting. The meeting was adjourned at 11:25 A.M.

Respectfully Submitted,



Leland A. Nakai
LEPC Coordinator

Attachments

**HONOLULU LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE MEETING
MAY 6, 2004
OAHU CIVIL DEFENSE AGENCY**

ATTENDANCE LIST

VOTING MEMBERS:

Carter Davis	HFD
Leland Nakai	OCDA
Roy Yamamoto	HAH
Andy Keith	HECO
Lope Salvatierra	Enterprise Services
Rick Stercho	ARC
Earl Nishikawa	Chevron
Tom Vendetta	DHS
John Witeck	Env Svcs
Annie Lam	Tesoro
Melvin Tokuda	Department of Agriculture
Paul Epstein	HPD
Richard Soo	DOE
Glenn Moir	DTS

NON-VOTING MEMBERS:

Beryl Ekimoto	HEER
Liz Galvez	HEER
Paul Chong	HEER
Rodney Goo	DOE
Richard McMillan	USCG
Lynne Nakamoto	USAGHI Environmental
Jim Vinton	C.L.E.A.N.
Bob Korodan	Gas Company
Vernon Maguire	HFD
Walter Oda	HFD
Terry Seelig	HFD
Roy Murakami	HFD
Clint Nuuanu	HFD
Jerome Nozawa	HFD
Rhianna Strickland	USCG
Rick Flemming	USCG
Jennifer Littenberg	ACSI/HAFB
Bart Aronoff	DOH
Peter Hirai	OCDA

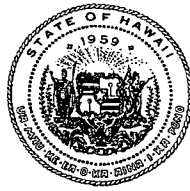
Beryl Ekimoto

Date sent: Mon, 05 Apr 2004 08:10:24 -0700
From: Ardito.Michael@epamail.epa.gov
Subject: HSERC Agenda Items
To: bekimoto@eha.health.state.hi.us

Please put U.S. EPA on the agenda for an update. Mahalo!
----- Forwarded by Michael Ardito/R9/USEPA/US on 04/05/2004 08:09 AM

Denis Shimamoto
<dshimamoto@eha.health.s
tate.hi.us> To: jebowen@gte.net, blackburj001@hawaii.rr.com,
hazmat@hawaii.rr.com, ciked@kauaigov.com,
lnakai@co.honolulu.hi.us,
04/02/2004 11:48 AM cmartin@eha.health.state.hi.us, Michael
Ardito/R9/USEPA/US@EPA,
kkawaoka@eha.health.state.hi.us,
lklau@mail.health.state.hi.us,
kekuewas001@hawaii.rr.com
cc: BEKIMOTO.HEER.EMD@eha.health.state.hi.us
Subject: Agenda Items

If you have any agenda items for the May 13, 2004 HSERC meeting, please
notify Beryl
by April 26, 2004. Aloha.



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

CHIYOME L. FUKINO, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING #53

Thursday, December 4, 2003 from 9:02 a.m. to 12:03 p.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 5th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Final Meeting Summary as Amended
Attendees

Voting

Leland Nakai, Oahu LEPC Representative
Laurence Lau, Department of Health
Edward Teixeira, Department of Defense, Civil Defense Division
Richard Stercho, American Red Cross
Scott Kekuewa, Maui LEPC Representative
Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative
Genevieve Salmonson, Environmental Quality Control Office
Robert Boesch, Department of Agriculture
Gary Moniz, Department of Land & Natural Resources
Masayoshi Ogata, Department of Labor & Industrial Relations
Thomas Smyth, Department of Business, Economic Dev. & Tourism

Non-Voting

Denis Shimamoto, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Curtis Martin, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Mike Cripps, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Clem Jung, State Civil Defense
Michael Ardito, US EPA, Region IX
Ernest Shih, ESI
Paul Dixon, Dixon Risk Services, Inc.
James Decker, HIOSH
Sam Agpawa, US EPA, Region IX
Jeff Eckerd, DOH-NRIAQ
Cynthia Pang, Navy Region Hawaii
Alan Sugihara, Navy Region Hawaii
Jim Vinton, CLEAN

Kay Lawrence, US EPA, Region IX

Clem Jung, SCD

Ann Lam, Tesoro

Terry Corpus, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

Elizabeth Galvez, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

Ed Gomes, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

Beryl Ekimoto, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

Kathy Ho, Deputy Attorney General

1) The meeting was convened at 9:02 a.m. by Laurence Lau.

1.1 Attendees introduced themselves.

1.2 Minutes from meeting #52 were adopted with no changes. (Nakai/Boesch)

1.3 "Inter-operability" of communication between first responders

The issue is larger than initially perceived. There is still discussion both inter and intra-departmental. DAGS is the lead on this situation. Chairperson will continue to follow-up.

2) Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Updates

2.1 Hawaii

No representative from Hawaii County LEPC

2.2 Kauai

Clifford Ikeda-The LEPC chair was on extended sick leave and his alternate retired. They are presently looking for a new fire chief. The interim Chief is Theodore Williams. The next LEPC meeting is planned for Early February 2004.

2.3 Maui

Scott Kekuwa-Gave an update of the October 22, 2003 Maui LEPC meeting. 1) There was a discussion on the fiscal year budget which involved the cost to upgrade the Maui Fire Department Hazcat Testing kit and equipment; to continue the facility profile planning under the Hazard Materials Emergency Preparedness (HMEP) Planning Grant; media campaign to promote the role of the LEPC to the community; to send members to the HAZMAT EXPLO in Las Vegas; exercise equipment for MFD hazmat team; and the requirements of a power point projector. The next Maui LEPC meeting will be on February 11, 2004.

2.4 Honolulu

Leland Nakai- Gave an update of the December 3, 2003 Honolulu LEPC meeting. 1) They sent 5 people to the Continuing Challenge Hazmat Workshop that was held in Sacramento, CA from September 2-5, 2003; a) a report was given by Captain Tsutsumi; b) one benefit was to see all available fire related equipment in one place; 2) An update of the HAZMAT EXPLO which was held in Las Vegas from November 17-21, 2003; a) US DOT requirement for a security plan in the transportation of hazard materials at threshold planning quantity; b) to obtain Dept. of Justice funds, the LEPC must be "all hazards" planning; c) legislation introduced by Senator McCain to increase funding for HMEP grants; d) a computer based Hazmat Operations Refresher Program with pilot studies in 2004 of which the Honolulu Fire Department will participate; e) the National Response Plan (NRP) is an "all hazards" plan integrating all federal plans with emphasis on prevention and awareness; f) there are proposed changes in the Risk Management Program (RMP); g) chemical site security is now with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); h) site security for water facilities are still with EPA; 3) A CLEAN Update by Jim Vinton was given; a) the new president is Tom Shafer; b) they are updating their resources guide; 4) presentation of the HMEP Planning project (which will be presented later); 5) the Gas Co. presented their project on propane storage.

The subject of the retention of fire hazmat personnel was discussed. Scott Kekuwa stated that he spoke to Maui Fire Chief Carl Kaupalolo regarding the retention of hazmat personnel. Subject is on the "back burner". The

Governor and the Hawaii Fire Fighter Association (HFFA) should be involved in retention. Data is needed on the number of personnel lost, training cost, comparison as to cost of replacement of personnel and to what is the cost needed for retention incentives.

3) Homeland Security

Agenda item deferred to later in the meeting because Ed Teixeira was attending another meeting.

4) Role in Terrorism for the SERC/LEPC

Larry Lau, moderator

1) The HMEP Planning and Training Grants are strictly for hazmat purposes due to its source of funding. 2) We will need a definition of Chapter 128E on whether it could include "all hazards". 3) The LEPC has several "hats" which covers all incidents, but the question is whether the incident is accidental or planned/intentional.

Gary Moniz-In response training, must include as many components as possible. (departments, first responders, etc.)

Jim Decker-There is a need to (identify other individuals and support areas. (tertiary components)) communicate State agency responsibilities.

Clem Jung-Training starts as hazmat (training) incident until cause is determined and it may become a WMD situation.

Each Department should review the State Emergency Response Plan (ERP) and determine what is their role.

Agenda item is deferred for further discussion.

5) EPA Update

Mike Ardito gave an EPA update. (Handout attached)

Kay Lawrence, Chief of EPA Region IX Emergency Prevention and Preparedness Section-Funds are available for training courses (WMD, ICS, etc.). Let her know of any specific needs such as developing a web page for an LEPC. Janice Witul is available for training in CAMEO and TIER 2 Submit.

3) Homeland Security

Vice Director Ed Teixeira, SCD 1) Objectives are to a) prevent terrorist attacks; b) reduce our vulnerabilities to terrorism; c) respond and recover from attacks; 2) Prevention is the first task; 3) Reduce our vulnerabilities; 4) Increased maritime security to be under the US Coast Guard with coordinated support from DLNR, DPS, local police, etc. due to anticipated increase in cruise ship activity in 2004; 5) Gave an update of the "Inaugural Asia-Pacific Homeland Security Summit & Exposition".

6) Maui HMEP Planning Grant Project

Scott Kekuewa, Maui LEPC Co-Chair introduced Mr. Ernest Shih of Environmental Science International that did the project. He gave a brief overview of the project. (Handout attached)

8) HMEP Training Classes and Exercises

Clem Jung-Gave an update of classes. For FY 05, there are no funds for awareness training. There will be 1 class in technician training and 3 classes in refresher training. Kay Lawrence stated that EPA has funds available for the 40-hour training and refresher classes.

7) Update on Chemical/Bio Sampling Training for First Responders

A slide presentation was given. The first session was held on Oahu from October 21-23, 2003. There were twenty attendees per class with personnel from HFD, CST and Federal Fire. The objective was to provide statewide training to Fire Hazmat Teams on the sampling for biological organisms and chemical substances and for hazard categorization (conducting simple tests of an unknown to put it into one of nine classes of hazard classification system for transportation purposes).

Hazmat Teams 1 & 2 were each provided a container of the sampling kit and have been using it in the field. Training on Kauai is planned for February 2004.

9) Oahu HMEP Planning Grant Project

Paul Dixon of Dixon Risk Services, Inc. gave a brief overview of the project. (Handout attached)

10) Other Business

Clem Jung-There will be a WMD/Hazmat exercise at Konawaena High School on the Island of Hawaii on August 24, 2004. The 2004 Emergency Response Guide book is available.

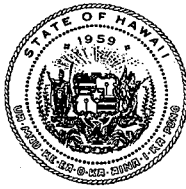
11) Schedule next HSERC meeting

The next HSERC meeting will be on Thursday, January 29, 2004 at 9:00 am. Curtis Martin is the Chair Designee if Larry Lau is unable to chair the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:03 pm.

Respectively Submitted:


Beryl Ekimoto
Environmental Health Specialist IV



LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

CHIYOME L. FUKINO, M.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

P.O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801

In reply, please refer to:
HEER OFFICE

HAWAII STATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION
MEETING #54

Thursday, January 29, 2004 from 9:10 a.m. to 11:14 a.m.

Department of Health
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 215
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Draft Meeting Summary
Attendees

Voting

Carter Davis, Honolulu LEPC Representative
Laurence Lau, Department of Health
Edward Teixeira, Department of Defense, Civil Defense Division
Joe Blackburn, Maui LEPC Representative
Clifford Ikeda, Kauai LEPC Representative
Gary Moniz, Department of Land & Natural Resources
James Decker, Department of Labor & Industrial Relations
Thomas Smyth, Department of Business, Economic Dev. & Tourism

Non-Voting

Sharon Leonida, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Curtis Martin, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Mike Cripps, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Clem Jung, State Civil Defense
Cynthia Pang, Navy Region Hawaii
Alan Sugihara, Navy Region Hawaii
Ed Gomes, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Julie Kushima, State Civil Defense
Bart Aronoff, Department of Health
Liz Galvez, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Terry Corpus, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Keith Kawaoka, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Beryl Ekimoto, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office
Ken Lesperance, State Civil Defense
Mike Cripps, Department of Health, Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office

- 1) The meeting convened at approximately 9:10am by Laurence Lau.
 - 1.1 Attendees introduced themselves.
 - 1.2 Minutes from meeting #53 were amended, in reference to page 3, James Decker made a correction to his statement, "There is a need to identify other individuals and support areas. (tertiary components)" Instead, it should have read, "There is a need to communicate State agency responsibilities." In addition, Clem Jung also made a correction to his statement on page 3, where "hazmat training" should have been, "hazmat incident". A motion was made and seconded to accept the amended minutes.
 - 1.3 Comments on "Inter-operability" of communication between first responders, Clem Jung along with Carter Davis expressed that both their agencies are readying for the linkage. Beryl Ekimoto was asked by Larry Lau to be the contact person for comments and concerns (these will then be forwarded to Larry's Office).

2) Local Planning Committee (LEPC) Updates

2.1 Kauai

Clifford Ikeda: 1) The next LEPC meeting will be on February 5, 2004. 2) A handout on the Kauai LEPC Membership Update was distributed for approval (Handout attached) and the updated membership list was accepted at the end of the meeting. 3) Update on the military vessel that sunk at Kauai-very little oil was released. 4) The new fire chief of Kauai had planned to attend this meeting but could not make it due to other pressing duties.

2.2 Maui

Joe Blackburn: 1) The next LEPC meeting for Maui will be held on February 13, 2004. 2) Hazcat kit was used in an incident at a local high school. 3) A handout was given regarding the ARCView GIS project-the system is already in place with their central dispatch unit (rescue and fire units will be using the system) (Handout attached).

2.3 Oahu

Carter Davis: 1) An overview of the minutes from the January 27, 2004 Honolulu LEPC meeting (Minutes attached). 2) HECO tours are conducted periodically by Andy Keith, HECO representative. A tour is scheduled sometime in March of this year. Enrollment is extended to all LEPC and HSERC members. 3) Bruce Hisanaga of DOE and Clem Jung were both recognized and received certificates of appreciation (Refer to attached Oahu LEPC minutes).

2.4 Hawaii

No representative was present to give an update.

3) Bioterrorism Program

Presentation on Bioterrorism Preparedness & Response Program was given by Bart Aronoff, MPH, Manager, Bioterrorism Preparedness Program, Department of Health. (Handout attached.)

Strategic National Stockpile, a 747 airplane equipped with medical supplies (vaccine for particular outbreak) and deliverable to anywhere in the nation.

Key to success is early detection, the 1st indicator is ill people showing up at hospitals.

If there is a potential outbreak for example a Sars case, authorities need to be indiscreet and to minimize the infection route (by taking action to minimize the infection from spreading, such as isolate victims from highly populated areas, etc.,)

Example of a Level A laboratory is the State Lab facility located in Pearl City.

An ESL Lab is the highest level lab unit.

The chemical laboratory is a new program that was just funded this year.

The Health Alert Network/IT ensures effective communication and has first rate internet connection across the State.

Mr. Aronoff spoke of 4 different exercises that occurred:

1. Warehouse setting
2. A mock dispensing clinic
3. A command and control exercise
4. The "Ted", reception of materials and medications

Carter Davis: 1) Regarding the Small Pox situation, will first responders receive the vaccine? 2) Does this include their families?

Bart Aronoff: 1) The agency should be in screening mode-as far as first responder's families receiving the vaccine, families will be a priority but not a higher priority than those individuals that have been affected by the disease itself. 2) For the 1st year of the program, each neighbor island has funding from the grant. The program will run with the help of a planner, a clerk, an epi-specialist, a health educator and a data processor.

Gary Moniz: What would happen to hazmat personnel when responding to an incident?

Joe Blackburn: A problem was encountered when a person drank malathion (agriculture-use chemical), and because of inadequate training and lack of proper equipment, both the ambulance and hospital staffs did not know how to deal with the situation.

Larry Lau: How would samples be taken to the lab if roadways were blocked by traffic?

Carter Davis: HFD and HPD's helicopters could be used to transport samples if necessary since there are already designated landing areas available.

Eddie Gomes: With regards to the Department of Health identification badges-Health Dept's IDs are not recognized by the State lab facility and because of it he experienced an unpleasant situation. Eddie's recommendation was that the Health Dept's IDs need to be more consistent, more universal so problems like these could be avoided.

4) Role in Terrorism for the SERC/LEPC

Curtis Martin: The role of the SERC and the LEPC will be that of facilitators who will also provide updates, presentations and have forums for discussion.

The meeting agenda was taken out of sequence due to an additional presentation.

- 5) Larry Lau gave a PowerPoint presentation about the West Nile Virus. (See attachment)
- 6) There was a motion to accept the Kauai LEPC Membership update. It was seconded and approved.
- 7) EPA update (Handouts attached).

8) HMEP Training Classes and Exercises

Clem Jung: 1) Announcement of his promotion to another position in State Civil Defense. 2) Introduced Ken Lesperance as the person taking Clem's place. 3) Ken will be attending the Kauai and Maui LEPC meetings. 4) Refresher training will be completed by August 2004 (this will conclude the HMEP funding for the fiscal year). 5) A field exercise to be conducted at Konawaena High School on the Big Island. This event will be held on August 24, 2004.

9) Other Business:

Marsha Graf did a handout on the Tier 2.

Jim Decker-with regards to Hazwoper training, level 4 (HIOSH) training is only a proposal.

Regarding the National Response Plan—there is more involvement now.

Joe Blackburn: French fry odor by the Maalaea Plant is caused by the fuel being burned as vegetable oil.

*Tier II Submit CDs were distributed to each of the islands.

10) Next scheduled HSERC meeting:

May 13, 2004 (Thursday) at 9:00a.m.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:14a.m.

04/14

LEPC MTG ON 27th

USE OF MEETING NOTES -

Risk Assessment project in Airport + MAPANAPUNA
AREAS

low + clean -

Hazard Sample Kit -

Training - also - 2 tanks go out to clean up.

INSPIRED SPECTROMETER - PART

CALLER HAZMAT ID (NO ^{SAFE} HOT ZONE, SUBSTANCE IN
3 FT OF WATER - CAN CLEAN)

REQUEST TO VERIFY THAT'S WICKETS.

CLEARANCE PRESENTATION -

WORK ON EVAC. PLAN - needs some review

info will be put into clean guide -

revised annual.

will sponsor 5 additional ~~fire~~ fire personnel

to go to continuing drills.

also interested in ^{sponsor} search and rescue training

Letland Nelson - gave info. on Pump.

Andy Keith - doing powerplant (HCC)

hours - whole day affair.

LEPC + HCC - ~~plan~~ planning to have
1 in month

Bruce Hsiao - received cert. of appreciation
helped make school safer w/ help of chem

chem jing also got recognized -
~~was~~ taking a promotion - Ken Responde
will take his place

Any questions - Larry Low

Chem Ed Teixeira -

Larry Low -
~~pres~~

Guest speaker

Bart Arhoff -

Bio -

Terrorism

Prep. + Response Prog.

prep, planning, readiness,

surveillance + Epi

Lab (Biological)

Lab (Chem)

Health Alert Network / IT

RISK Comm -

Ed + Training

Ask for
~~#~~ Notes.
Pres. Notes.

To prepare rapid response to emergencies -
(bioterrorism, infectious diseases)

1st in document - sick people showing up.
either under-suspect or not (like SARS)

Strategic Natl. Stockpile

747 stockpile plane to deliver medical supplies to anywhere in the nation if ex anthrax is ~~substituted~~

Key to success - ending
Isolation

Sars - coop of Hawaii

+ Hersta - supports hospitals
managed by Tony Claverton

If have Sars case - ~~data~~
↑
potential

~~want to~~ be independent,

with more information - route

Level A lab - Rebecca

ESL3 Lab - highest level lab with
~~to~~ ex Ebola

Annual bid
New Proj - just funding
this year

direct supply

Health Alert Network (IT
enable effective communication

first time internet service
across state

4 exercises

- warehouse - ~~control~~
- walk dispensing clinic
- (annual a control exercise) (map)
- "The Ted" (August)
reception of materials, -
medications
Carter - first responders receive these?
and families.

Small pox plan -

should be screening folks

ii terms of families - for 1st responder
need to be 1st priority

~~the~~ family will be a priority but
not a higher priority than those
affected by disease.

1st year of prog. - neighbor island
planner, clinical person
epi specialist

early
workshop
island
family
then
grant

health educator

data processing person

See some drunk malathion -

ambulance couldn't handle it,
hospital couldn't either.

4) - Long Law -
courts maintain
hope + share
forum for discussion } the role
facilitators - } of

- West Nile Virus - power point prep
(Long Law)

Kami hope membership update -
- motion to accept
- motions accepted

(Ken leaving - Ken taking over
his position)

Kami + Kami hope membership Ken to attend
refresher training to be done by Aug. 2004
to close that ~~budget~~ funding

Konahawia High School - Exercise - field
Aug 24 (Tue), 2004

Other Business -

Maverick did handout on Tier 2 -

also ~~do~~ CD from each of island

Putting

(not) (level 4)

only proposal - ~~to~~ level 4 -
H0514

Jim Becker -

Harbor training

first meeting -
hotel etc.

40 hrs is added to level 2 ~~course~~

National Response Plan - more involved w/



Other business -

Fresh Fries - Unalutac Plant - buying rapeseed oil

Schedule next meeting -

~~May~~ ^{May} 13 (Thu) 9:00 AM -

✓ * Tier II distribute dist. at Asare