WESTERN CHAPTER NEWS

INTERNATIONAL EROSION CONTROL ASSOCIATION

Serving Erosion Control Professionals in Arizona, California, Nevada and Hawaii

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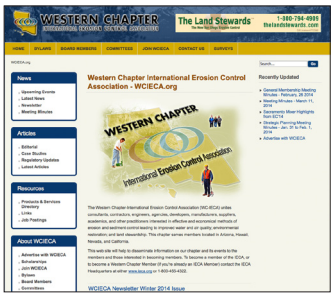
In this Issue…



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Fugitive dust lifting off bare soil along Southern California Edison's power utility corridors, Western Antelope Valley, May 28, 2013. Photo courtesy Robert Kerekes.

Drought: Fugitive Dust or IECA Opportunity?

Background

During the most recent March - May windy season, fugitive dust in the Western Antelope Valley (located in northern Los Angeles County and the southeast portion of Kern County, California) negatively impacted air quality to an extent never experienced before. It has been likened to the Great Dust Bowls of the 1930s.

The historic drought of the past three years is acknowledged by all parties as precipitating the clouds of sand, which become airborne with the strong dry winds blowing in the afternoon and evening.

The Mojave Desert in California is found at elevations between 2,000 to 5,000 feet and is a transition desert between the hot Sonoran Desert to the south, and the cooler Great Basin Desert to the north. The climate has extreme fluctuations of daily temperatures—as low as 8°F in January and as high as 119°F in August.

Although it is windy during all months, in late Winter and early Spring winds in excess of 25 mph with gusts of 75 mph or more are not uncommon.

The sources of this dust, however, are complex: Large scale solar and wind power facilities, and Southern California Edison's grid line and power station infrastructure are the current "usual suspects" that cause the problem. Although, anyone who delves into the history of this high desert land soon realizes that the combination of barren or abandoned farm land is also a major contributing culprit. Solar farms, power corridors and urban construction have undoubtedly contributed to dust emanating from large tracts of disturbed lands while under construction, but similarly vulnerable bare agricultural lands (land being tilled; fallow fields; post-harvest fields) are in all likelihood the greatest contributor to poor air quality.

See **Drought**, page 5

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President's Message

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I hope that everyone survived these past few months without an unpleasant notice from a regulatory agency. This year is another one for the record books – drought conditions continue to be on everyone's mind and a topic of discussion for many of us.

As the western states continue to grapple with ever dwindling water resources those of us within the Sediment and Erosion Control Industry continue to grapple with what permanent control measures we can select on behalf of our clients that will survive in persistent drought-like conditions. I think we can all start looking east to our sister members in Arizona and New Mexico for answers and some much needed insight.

Erosion and Sediment Control professionals within the desert states have learned over the years "what works and what doesn't" to borrow a phrase from long-time IECA advocate Peter McRae. What works and what doesn't work seems to be evolving for many of us as our climate adjusts. Now, the main focus for many of us is dust control and re-vegetation in drier climates. In this quarter's newsletter you will find some insightful articles from our members on developing strategies for a drier climate.

Also, plan to attend the November 5th, 2014 workshop in Rancho Cordova California on *Drought Best Management Practices*. The focus of the workshop will be to bring together various players (i.e. government and the private sector). More details from Chris Marr and Julie Etra shall follow.

Best to everyone and enjoy the Summer months with family and friends. Hope to see many of you at Stormcon in Portland and/or the CASQA Conference in Orange County this fall.

Sincerely,
Doug Dowden

Kudos Corner

Do you know of a member who has gone the extra mile on behalf of the Western Chapter? Do you know of a member who is implementing innovative techniques and/or technologies in the field? Then let us know so that we can acknowledge their outstanding contributions or achievements in the field of Stormwater. We encourage you to send us a short write-up outlining a fellow member's outstanding contributions and/or achievements for our next newsletter to stormwaterca@att.net.

Chris Marr and Julie Etra – Many of us know Julie Etra, but few know Chris Marr. Both Chris Marr and Julie Etra have been long-term IECA Members. They continue behind the scenes to develop, plan, coordinate and implement various Western Chapter mixers and workshops. So, a special thanks to both Chris and Julie for their tireless efforts to bring added value to the members. By the way, plan on attending their next workshop in the fall in the Sacramento region which will focus on a hot topic – *Drought Best Management Practices*. This workshop should prove to be very informative and interactive.

Claudia Chambers – A special note of gratitude and appreciation to out-going Board Member and Committee Chair Claudia Chambers. Claudia's contribution, commitment and enthusiasm will be missed by all of us on the Board. Thanks Claudia and don't wander too far!

Cyndi Brinkhurst – Did you notice that the Western Chapter brochure changed? Craig Benson, our former fearless guitar playing leader, and the rest of us did. As usual we can thank Cyndi Brinkhurst for her exceptional work and dedication to the Western Chapter. Be sure to print out a few copies and hand them out to colleagues. Thank you Cyndi for all that you do.

WANTED:
Arizona Ambassador

Are you a member in good standing and live in Arizona? Do you want to help lead the WCIECA into 2015? Then please contact us, because we can use your help as an Ambassador for Arizona.

The goal is for the Ambassadors to help identify issues, training needs and regulatory changes in each of the states; help coordinate activities within his or her state; and serve as a local point of contact for members from their state.

Please call or email Cyndi at (530) 272-2407 or westernchapter@gmail.com

Be All You Can Be

An organization is only as strong and active as its members – will you become active?

A few good people are needed on all the committees — *many hands do make light work!*

Please see the Committees list on our website to see how your talents and interests may benefit you and your peers and email the chairperson of that committee today!

Advertise with WCIECA

A one-year ad insertion in *Western Chapter News* also includes placement in the WCIECA.org *Products & Services Directory* and rotation of your banner ad throughout the Chapter's WCIECA.org web site! Contact Cyndi Brinkhurst at (530) 272-2407 or westernchapter@gmail.com to reserve your ad space today!

Call for Articles

Do you have a technical article, regulatory update or event announcement you'd like to share with your fellow members? Please forward articles to Doug Dowden, WCIECA Editor-in-Chief at stormwaterca@att.net and we'll publish them in the next issue of *Western Chapter News*! Thank you!

Western Chapter Polo Shirts Available!

Stand out—be proud to be a member of the Western Chapter and help the Scholarship Fund! Polo shirt features embroidered Chapter logo as seen in photo. L and XL sizes only (not preshrunk), $20/shirt plus shipping costs. All polo shirt profits benefit the WCIECA's university scholarship fund.

Call Cyndi Brinkhurst at (530) 272-2407 or email her at westernchapter@gmail.com with your quantity, size and shipping information to place your order. Credit card or check accepted.

A Microbe Point of View

THE RIGHT SOIL MAKEUP FOR SUCCESSFUL REVEGETATION

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I read an article from Yale University on types of protein to feed microbes in humic acid formation. The study showed that grasshoppers under stress compared to grasshoppers not under stress can change biochemical makeup of the local ecosystem when they die. Grasshoppers eat vegetation that's low in protein and high in cellulose (carbohydrates) when under stress. The threat of (being eaten by a spider) changed the eating habits of those grasshoppers and the decay of those grasshoppers impacted the ecosystem function of the microbes living in that environment. This brings up a point: to achieve the highest success rate for revegetating disturbed or barren area soil formations, we have to look at soil makeup from a microbial point of view.

Compost

Compost has come to the front recently and has been seen as effective as the standard erosion control materials used for protection, vegetation establishment, and slope protection. U.S. Composting Council has a program entitled the *Seal of Testing Assurance*, under which compost products used for erosion control need to have certification. Companies that make compost are required to test for various parameters. These parameters are:

- pH,
- Soluble salts,
- Nutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg),
- Moisture,
- Organic matter,
- Maturity (bioassay),
- Stability (respirometry),
- Particle size,
- Pathogens, and
- Trace metals.

Coconut Fiber

Coir fibers are extracted from coconut. It grows in the part between the husk of the coconut and its outer shell. Coir fibers have high concentrations of lignin, which slow biodegradability. Coir is a 100% renewable product and has a high carbon to nitrogen ratio (80:1) which means it breaks down very slowly. It has been found to promote plant growth; absorb pesticide, herbicides, and petroleum products; and absorb water 5 to 8 times its weight.

Coir pith used as a plant substrate has a natural pH of 5.7 to 6.5, plus an unusually high cation exchange capacity—this assures that the available water and nutrients coir can hold will be released over extended periods without rewatering.

Humic Acids

Humic acid can bind plant nutrients and they strongly stabilize soils. Humic acid can act as a photosensitizer; retain water; bind to clays; act as plant growth stimulants; and bind corrosive, toxic, and salty soils.

Mycorrhizae

Mycorrhizae is a beneficial plant fungus that is known to help plants uptake phosphorus and other mineral nutrients. There are endo- and ecto-mycorrhizal concentrates on the market that are designed for situations where grasses and plants such as conifers, oaks, etc., are being installed and require fast establishment.

See **Microbes**, page 4

Upcoming Events

July 25 (Irwindale, CA) Southern California Water Committee Quarterly Luncheon at SCE Energy Education Center Annual Conference. For details visit: www.socalwater.org/events-and-calendar/event-registration

August 3 - 7 (Portland, OR) *Stormcon*. For details visit: stormcon.com

September 15 - 17 (Garden Grove, CA) *CASQA's 10th Annual Conference* at the Hyatt Regency Orange County will feature one day of in-depth training workshops, including 1-2 full-day off-site field trips, and two days of technical tracks. For details visit: www.casqa.org/events/annual-conference

October 6 - 7 (Sacramento, CA) CWEA - The Northwest Environmental Training Center will offer a 2-day overview of California's stormwater rules. For details visit: wp.cwea.org/?p=2940

October 6 - 10 (Redmond, OR) 2014 SERNW-GB Regional Conference *Collaborative Restoration: From Community Efforts to Landscape Scale*. For details visit: restoration2014.org

October 8 - 11 (Chico, CA) *Cal-IPC Symposium* will feature presentations and discussion groups covering the latest information in land management. For details visit: www.cal-ipc.org/symposia/

October 15 - 17 (Antigua, Guatemala) *CICES VII* (7th Biannual Conference of the IECA Iberoamerican Chapter) unites members of IECA as well as representatives from the public, corporations, government, and academia in Latin America, Spain, and North America to promote trade, technology and exchange of knowledge regarding erosion and sediment control, thereby contributing to economic, environmental and social development of Latin America. For details visit: agces.org

November 5 (Rancho Cordova, CA) *Drought Workshop*. The Western Chapter is in the planning stages of providing a comprehensive workshop on the drought. More details from Chris and Julie shall follow, so plan to attend. It is free to members and non-members can have the fee waived if they join the WC IECA.

November 6 (Sacramento, CA) WC-IECA Board Meeting to be held in the Sacramento Area, 9:00 a.m....come for the workshop, stay and join us the next morning for the meeting. Email westernchapter@gmail.com to get the details.

IECA's eLearning Online Course Site - Erosion, sediment control and stormwater training available to you anytime, anywhere. Take advantage of this cost-effective way to earn Professional Development Hours. Check it out at ieca.crhosts.com

IECA's 2014 Webinar Series - IECA Members can take up to six complimentary vendor webinars throughout 2014, which amounts to six PDH credits.

August 6 - *Thinking Outside the Blocs* - Sponsored by American Excelsior

August 20 - *Evaluacion de Tasas de Erosion en Taludes Utilizando el modelo RUSLE* (Spanish)

September 3 - *Five Steps to Successful Projects* - Sponsored by Profile Products

September 17 - *I Want to Speak at Environmental Connection's Conference: A Model for Future IECA Education*

View the full schedule at: www.ieca.org/education/webinar/livewebinars.asp

Microbes, continued from page 3

Biochar

Biochar has been described as a possible means to improve soil fertility, as well as other ecosystem services. Biochar is porous at the microscopic level. Its nooks and crannies create a massive surface area to catch bacteria and nutrients like nitrogen. Biochar carries a negative electrical charge and attracts positively charged nutrients like calcium, potassium, and magnesium.

Organic Nitrogen

Protein is not as temporary as a chemical source of nitrogen and provides a steady and slow supply of nitrogen needed by all plants and soil microbes. Vegetable proteins provide the highest quality protein, which means more nitrogen per gram of protein and support of the mycorrhizal-plant relationship.

All of these building blocks in soil go together to form the biochemical makeup of the local ecosystem in a microbe point of view.

Drought, continued from page 1

In addition to on-going large-scale cropping activities, historic disturbances that included the introduction of exotic grasses for grazing in place of native plant species over extensive tracts of desert lands have made these lands especially susceptible to wind erosion during drought conditions.

The Problem

The problems created by fugitive dust include:

- Soil erosion, especially topsoil loss
- Dune formation, including the burial of buildings, fences etc.
- Poor visibility, periodically contributing to fatal automobile accidents
- Human health issues. PM10 particulates (less than 10 microns in diameter) have an ability to penetrate deep into the lungs and blood streams, causing permanent DNA mutations, heart attacks and premature death.
- Valley fever has been increasing, a disease caused by a fungus that can be deadly for humans whose natural immune system is weak. Valley fever also can affect pets and livestock.

Despite much ringing of alarm bells to draw attention to their plight, local residents are frustrated by a lackluster response by their regulatory bodies. The County's energies are focused on the ongoing building of renewable energy facilities. Seemingly little attention is being paid to the consequences of such development that in residents' minds is destroying their community.

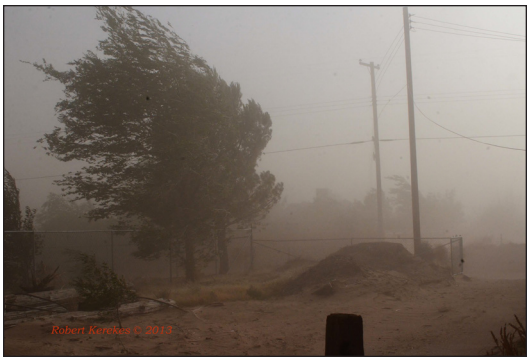
Before lawsuits are filed to more effectively encourage regulatory bodies to mount an effective and efficient response to the calamity that is playing out in the High Desert, there is a role for Western Chapter-IECA members to play by educating the various stakeholders on technologies able to stabilize soil particles at their source.

The IECA Opportunity

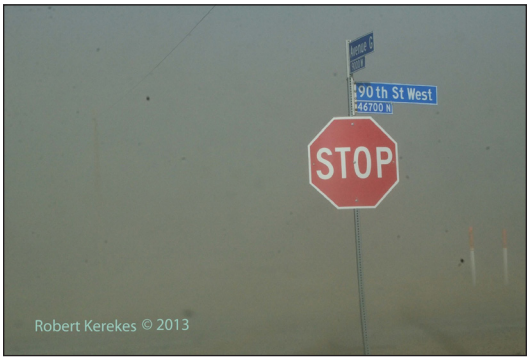
IECA members have the technologies to take care of the problem. We have demonstrated this on many occasions, most recently during our four "Native Revegetation: What Works" technology transfer workshops sponsored between 2008 - 2010 in San Diego, Sacramento and twice at North Lake Tahoe for the Reno, NV and Northern CA members. The stumbling block has been the Federal, State, City and County employees who, with some exceptions, have declined to take advantage of our invitations to participate.

Consequently, decisions impacting the environment are increasingly being made by regulatory personnel who are not well informed about workable reclamation technologies that have been successfully implemented over the past 20 years. Permit specifications demanding that disturbed lands in the Mojave Desert attain 70% coverage with native plant species within 2 years is one example of the unrealistic expectations being foisted upon solar power/wind turbine developers. Just as damaging, lack of expertise results in decisions not being made at all, thereby causing expensive project delays! At the very least, this widespread lack of education contributes to a lack of judgement and expertise being brought to bear on pressing environmental problems.

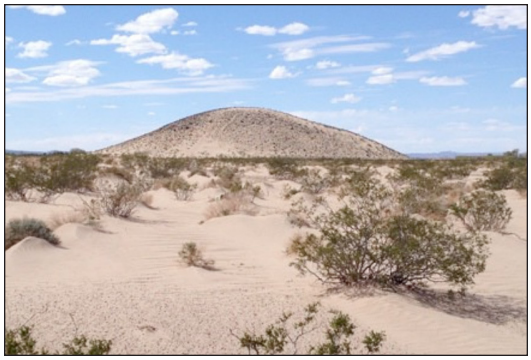
By the same token, developers of construction projects that disturb broad expanses of desert landscape could also benefit from an education in state-of-the-art reclamation technologies. All too often we see more ground being disturbed than absolutely needs to be disturbed (Los Angeles County has recently banned clear-grading in the course of constructing solar facilities). Once that disturbance has occurred, we constantly observe outdated tried-and-failed revegetation practices being implemented



Extreme dust storms during "windy season" in May 2013. Photo courtesy Robert Kerekes.



The last of a series of extraordinary dust storms in Western Antelope Valley, May 28, 2013. Photo courtesy Robert Kerekes.



Native plant growth in a "high desert" climate! One can't destroy what took 5,000 years to create and subsequently expect to rectify the damage within a 2-year time frame. One can, however, set the stage for the natural re-establishment of site-adapted native plant species over time via the implementation of mineral balancing and "buffering with humic substances" technologies of soils drastically disturbed by construction encroachment. These same "below-ground" technologies also provide immediate long-term stabilization to the soil surface until such time as native vegetation is established.

Solar power development prior to re-establishment of sustainable native plant growth for long-term soil stabilization.

that have little-to-zero chance of producing sustainable stabilization results. The IECA has an opportunity to educate both developers and regulators about what it takes to rehabilitate the environmental destruction caused by the factors discussed previously.

Much of the time it is not that the development community is being overly frugal in their approach to reclamation. Far from it! Whenever their feet are being held to the fire, the cost of repeated attempts at stabilizing soil, once disturbed, can mount up quickly. The more likely mis-step is that their best-intentioned efforts are influenced by conventional "band-aid" soil stabilization practices that do not even begin to address what we have learned is the underlying key challenge to re-establishing sustainable native plant growth on drastically disturbed soils in harsh environments -- that is, to focus one's energies and resources on re-establishing a functioning soil community in that soil zone where live topsoil (however minimal) once existed.

At a day-long dust workshop in June sponsored by the Antelope Acres Town Council and attended by representatives of solar power developers, air quality managers, resource conservation professionals, residents and academics, action items were summarized by moderator Edith B. Allen, Ph.D. (Center for Conservation Biology, University of California-Riverside). The group's recommendations included:

- Educating regulators, developers and government agencies, including county planning officials, about the dust problem and how to reduce emissions and increase implementing solutions; and
- Exploring how planning and regulatory agencies respond to comments on project documents (such as Environmental Impact Reports and CEQA documents); and
- Investing more resources in soil stabilization research efforts such as previously undertaken by the largely disbanded Dustbusters group (multi-agency, academia, corporate and utilities cooperative research) to educate people about the dust issue and create a framework for implementing solutions; and
- Learning more about exploring legal options to improve dust control through regulations and mitigation at the planning level; and
- The group endorsed the idea of the Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District meeting with Los Angeles County and City planners to improve and streamline regulatory issues related to air quality and dust control, especially with agricultural dust emissions.

The Solution

The drought is definitely a convenient scapegoat for the extreme levels of fugitive dust currently blanketing the Antelope Valley whenever the afternoon winds blow. What is clearly misunderstood, however, is that even when the much-hoped for El Nino phenomenon actually arrives later this year, the above-average rains will not bring sustainable relief to the fugitive dust problems of the "high desert" regions -- unless the readily available technologies and erosion control expertise held by IECA members are brought to bear upon a currently ineffective reclamation and regulatory mindset.

If developers and agency personnel are serious about addressing the current air quality challenges of the Antelope Valley "high desert" region, it would benefit the parties responsible for the disturbed land to implement the above-referenced revegetation technologies on their project sites NOW. By doing so, they will be able to take advantage of the El Nino rains expected as early as Fall 2014.

Regulatory Movement & Updates

NPDES Permits for Water Purveyors

The State has recently released for comment its draft stormwater permit for water purveyors. This Permit will apply to water suppliers that are not covered under an existing MS4 Permit. Thus, independent water purveyors/suppliers will need assistance in developing, implementing, managing and reporting on their NPDES Permits.

For more information visit:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/npdes/drinkingwatersystems.shtml

Statewide Trash Policy

Well the long awaited "Draft Amendments to the Statewide Water Quality Control Plans to Control Trash" is out for comment. The implications to Permittees (MS4's, Caltrans, Industrial and Construction) are significant. The State Board is proposing that these Amendments be incorporated into both the Ocean and the ISWEBE Plans. The focus of these Amendments is simply to provide Statewide consistency to water quality objectives based upon a land-use based compliance approach that focuses on trash controls in areas with high trash generation rates. It is recommended that on behalf of your clients that you review and comment on this Policy as soon as possible.

For more information visit:
www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/trash_control/docs/trash_sr_061014.pdf

When is the Permit Closed?

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The question I'm often asked by developers and builders is, "When are storm water regulatory requirements complete?" That is a good question, especially for Phase II communities in California where new post-construction regulations require the inclusion of storm water treatment devices on projects of a specific size. Now the regulatory compliance requirements for these devices go with the project in perpetuity.

The Construction General Permit (CGP) requires filing Notice of Termination (NOT) through the State's SMARTS online system within 90 days of when actual project construction is complete or ownership has been transferred. The NOT certifies that all of the CGP requirements have been met and includes uploading a final site map and photos of the completed site. A project is considered complete when:

1. The site will not pose any additional sediment discharge risk than it did prior to the commencement of construction activity;
2. No potential for construction-related storm water pollutants to be discharged into site runoff exists;
3. Final stabilization has been reached (i.e., all disturbed soil areas on the site are landscaped);
4. All construction materials and wastes have been completely removed and disposed of properly (this will be important, considering the Draft Amendments to Statewide Water Quality Control Plans to control trash, which is currently out for public comment);
5. Compliance with project-specific post-construction requirements has been met;
6. All construction-related equipment, materials, and any temporary best management practices (BMPs) no longer needed are removed from the site;
7. The site is in compliance with all local storm water management requirements; and
8. Site-specific permit requirements have been achieved.

The "project-specific post-construction requirements" are usually overseen by a local regulatory agency, such as a city or county Public Works Department, which may incorporate these requirements into approval of grading or building permits. Generally, the post-construction requirements are considered met after:

1. All storm water treatment devices have been installed per approved plans;
2. A storm water control plan has been submitted and approved by the local regulatory agency;
3. A post-construction requirement treatment device(s) covenant and agreement has been recorded with the title of the property;
4. A project-specific storm water device(s) long-term operations and maintenance plan has been submitted to and approved by the local regulatory agency;
5. A final site inspection has revealed the device(s) has been installed per plans; and
6. Potentially, a test to determine device(s) suitability.

Is SMARTS Making Us Smarter?

OBSERVATIONS OF CONSTRUCTION SITES GLEANED FROM THE PUBLIC ACCESS PORTAL TO SMARTS

Abstract

The California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) web-accessible database known as the "Storm Water Multiple Application and Report Tracking System," or SMARTS, is designed to assist the SWRCB with the regulation of storm water discharges under its General Industrial and Construction Permit programs. SMARTS provides the SWRCB a nearly paperless mechanism for managing these programs, from processing applications for coverage to processing applications to terminate coverage under a General Permit.

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In SMARTS, the public has significant access to review all elements of a project and/or individual permit. From a web-accessible computer anywhere in the world, the public has access to the information contained in SMARTS with limited exceptions, such as access to tax payer identification numbers and social security numbers.

This article has been gleaned from a detailed analysis of a summary of observations regarding construction sites in California from the examination of data available through the public access provisions of SMARTS. Observations made included, but were not limited to, number of sites by Risk Level, average site area by Risk Level, reported discharge turbidity and pH by Risk Level, and reported numeric action limit (NAL) exceedances for turbidity and pH by Risk Level. One goal of the observations was to determine whether the Construction General Permit's (CGP's) Risk Assessment procedure, which considers the unit sediment risk and receiving water risk of a site, could be improved by also considering other factors, such as the size of the project.

Summary of Observations, Recommendations, and Conclusions

On a regional and statewide level, there is a trend of increasing acreage with increasing Risk Level. As expected, Risk Level 2 projects dominate the sampling data input into SMARTs. The parameter data provides the public an indication of the magnitude of sampling and reporting that occurred for each region.

The sample size of the pH and turbidity data that exceeds the NAL also provides an illustration to the public of the additional monitoring and implementation requirements for high risk projects.

Recommendations

Based on the SMARTS query process and review of the generated data, the following are recommendations for improving the quality of future public reports:

- Include the project size within the data generated from the Raw Data Parameter Results. This will allow the public to readily identify project details associated with parameter reports.
- Include an option in the Notice of Intent (NOI) to identify the reporting units of the project size and prompt SMARTs to calculate any necessary conversion from square feet to acreage to reduce error in data entry.

See **SMARTS**, page 9

Training Courses, Exam Reviews and Exam Dates

EnviroCert International provides oversight and direction for the **CPESC**, **CESSWI**, **CPSWQ**, **CMS4S** certification programs. Phone: (828) 655-1600 Email: david@envirocertintl.org. See www.envirocertintl.org.

California Construction General Permit QSD and **QSP Training Courses** provided by CASQA-qualified CGP Trainers of Record (CGP-ToR). Professionals developing SWPPPs (QSDs) or professionals implementing SWPPPs (QSPs) under the CA construction general permit must complete this training. See www.casqa.org/TrainingandEducation/ConstructionGeneralPermitTraining/CPGTrainingforQSDandQSP/tabid/208/Default.aspx

Trainings – Offered by CISEC

For one and one-half day construction site inspector training modules on sediment and erosion control. Visit www.cisecinc.org for various dates and locations coming up in California.

IECA Webinars

IECA eLearning Online Webinars usually are one hour in length and credit attendees 1 Professional Development Hour. See ieca.crhosts.com

SMARTS, continued from page 8

- Conduct quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) of results generated from queries to determine why some projects active during the 2011-2012 reporting year do not yield a corresponding combined risk determination in the NOI data.

- Set controls in the adhoc reports that will prevent SMARTs users from entering pH data outside of the 1-14 range.

- Set conditioning standards in the parameter queries to prevent the generation of reports where sampling results of 0 (designating no sampling result) were entered in the adhoc reports. Include a NR = No Report option that won't be evaluated as null or zero.

- Provide an indicator of the type of sample event (i.e., storm event, non-stormwater discharge, or leak, breach, or malfunction of best management practice [BMP]) reported from the raw parameter data query.

Conclusion

The hypothesis that an adequate risk assessment should include a project size factor is not supported by the data currently reported in SMARTS. In conclusion, the CGP risk assessment procedure that considers sediment risk per acre and receiving water risk appears to be adequate for assessing project Risk Levels.

View the Full Abstract

To view the "Abstract" in its entirety, visit the Western Chapter's website and look under "Newsletters".

Professional Listings

Kelley Erosion Control, Inc. established in 1983, recognized throughout Nevada and California as a leader in the industry. KEC has an excellent reputation known for quality, competency, solutions, innovative ideas, cutting edge technology, excellence and client satisfaction. Services include: Hydroseeding, site preparation, dust control applications, BMP's, storm water pollution inspection and monitoring, revegetation and project maintenance, site winterization, wetland mitigation, stream channel stabilization, planting and irrigation, mining reclamation, soil stabilizer applications, biotechnical applications, fire restoration/rehabilitation, water quality, turbidity control & pH sampling for SWPPP requirements. Contact - Claudia Chambers CPESC, CISEC, QSP, claudia@kelleyerosioncontrol.com, phone (775) 322-7755. Visit us at www.kelleyerosioncontrol.com.

JL StormWater Consultants, Inc. is a State Certified SBE/DBE/WBE/UDBE Company. www.jlstormwater.com. Jane Ledford, Principal, jane@jlstormwater.com or (619) 922-6511. Services include: Environmental Permit Preparation, Processing and Compliance, SWPPP Preparation and Processing, SWPPP Implementation, SWPPP Inspections, SWPPP Training including the newly adopted Construction Storm Water Permit, Trainer of Record for the QSP/QSD classes, Construction Monitoring, Biological Resources Monitoring, Cultural Resources Monitoring, Coordination with Native American Monitors, English-Spanish Translation of Worker Education Materials.

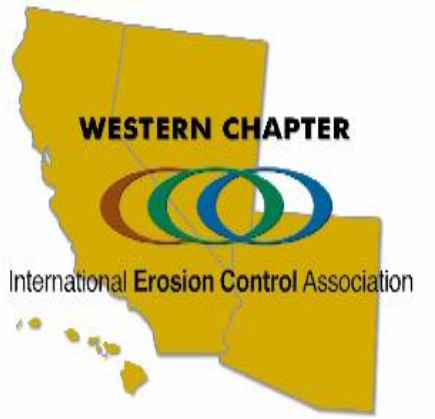
Maccaferri provides innovative, sustainable products and solutions to the construction industry. With locations in more than 100 countries, Maccaferri is a world leader in gabion retaining structures and offers engineered solutions in mining, reinforced soil structures, pavement reinforcement, rockfall protection, coastal protection, dewatering, tunneling systems and pre-cast and industrial flooring. Our challenge is moving towards a broader engineering arena, pursuing a vertical integration with an involvement in every phase of the process, from design to material supply and installation. Our goal is to become a leading international provider for advanced solutions for the civil engineering and construction market. Contact: Neil Hansen, West Coast Area Manager (916) 371-5805, Cell: (916) 396-0626, nhansen@maccaferri-usa.com.

Suståne Natural Fertilizers — For over 30 years of continuous operation, Sustane Natural Fertilizer, Inc. has produced the highest quality Natural Based and Organic Fertilizers and Soil Amendments distributed in the U.S. and exported to 50 countries worldwide. Sustane Natural Fertilizer maintains and operates its U.S.E.P.A. permitted compost site, manufacturing facility and corporate offices from Cannon Falls, MN. Sustane Fertilizers and Soil Amendments provide readily available, balanced nutrition with beneficial microbiology to provide the basic soil components for exceptional plant establishment and long term sustainability. Call (800) 352-9245 to speak with a Sustane Regional Specialist or with our International Team Leader.

Pacific Coast Seed is Northern California's premier supplier of CA native grasses and wildflowers, turf grass seed, and other erosion control materials such as fertilizers, mulches, and soil amendments. We provide seed and other materials for diverse applications including restoration, reclamation, revegetation, ornamental landscaping, and erosion control. We offer specialty seed collection from site-specific sources. For more information check out our website www.pcseed.com or contact us at (925) 373-4417 or info@pcseed.com.

Linwood Supply, Inc. is your distributor of BMPs for Erosion Control and Storm Water Management offering Erosion Control Blankets, TRM products, Fiber Rolls, netting, HydroFiber™ , Soil Polymers, dust controls, fertilizers, seed, man-made and natural chemistries, and generally providing you with the kind of service and professionalism you deserve. Linwood Supply, inc is a certified small Business based in California, a member of the International Association of Hydroseeders, and a proud member of the Western Chapter of IECA. If Your Storm Water is as Clear as Mud™ – Please call us at (707) 678-5087 or visit us at www.linwoodsupply.com.

Marvin E. Davis & Associates, Inc. focuses on the challenging issues of the Tahoe Basin and Northern Nevada/California terrain. Our professionals provide a diverse and solid background in geotechnical engineering; specialized engineering design; erosion control services; construction and forensic inspection services and materials testing; and, regulatory and compliance issues to enable project approval. Phone (775) 853-9100 or visit us at www.mdageotechnical.com.



How to Host a Pub/Pizza/Social Night/Lunch or Mixer for WCIECA Members and Non-Members in 10 Easy Fun Steps!

Why have this function? It is a fantastic opportunity to network with chapter members and others in the 'trade' to discuss current issues in a relaxed and informal atmosphere. Talk about local erosion and sediment issues, regulation updates, new techniques or other related issues.

How to host?

- ❑ Decide on the Type of Event:
- ❑ Pick a Venue and Location:
- ❑ Volunteer Recruitment: Find people to help.
- ❑ Guest Speaker: Will you have a guest speaker? Are audio visuals needed? Note: this may change the type of venue.
- ❑ Date:
- ❑ Time:
- ❑ Advertise: Get list of Western Chapter members, non-members and potential attendees for the area. The Administrative Assistant can help with this.
- ❑ Budget: Reimbursable costs of $10 per person in attendance for snacks and non-alcoholic beverages. If reimbursement for snacks and non-alcoholic beverages is being contemplated, a Board member should either attend or be notified prior to the event.
    a. Food: Consider economical food like finger foods or pizza
    b. Beverage: Attendees to pay their own bar tab.
- ❑ At Event:
    a. Have designated greeter(s) if possible.
    b. Send around a sign-in sheet to reconnect with people for the next event or to start a social network.
- ❑ Follow up:
    a. Send thank you notes and invitations to next function.
    b. Submit receipts to WCIECA Treasurer with the form obtained from the Board Member.