**Texas Commission on Environmental Quality**
**Drinking Water Advisory Work Group**
**October 28, 2008, Building E, Room 201S, 9:00 am - 12:00 noon**

**SUMMARY**

**Welcome: Elston Johnson**

**TCEQ Staff Updates:**

**Occupational Licensing Update - Allan Vargas, Section Manager**
Number of new licenses issued (in 2008 Fiscal Year): 2,568
Number of Water Professionals in TX: 14,870
Computer-Based Testing (CBT) initiative for the 10 programs is about 50% complete estimated completion date is 18 months out.
Benefits include a more paperless process and tests can be graded immediately.
TCEQ is attempting to (contractually) sign several locations (business and schools) through out the state for Operator Licensees can take any number of test view computers.
The training section has recently added two additional persons (1.5 FTE's) to the group and has completed interviewing another part time employee. The scheduled start date for the new part time staff member is December 08, 2008.

**Texas Small Public Water System Training Program Update - Allan Vargas, Section Manager**
**Texas Small Public Water System Training Program Update data should be as follows:**
$93,000 has been expended to pay licensing fees (renewed or new licenses, over the course of the program)
3,237 water systems are currently enrolled in the program
6,256 operators are currently enrolled in the program
387 classroom course events have been taught since June 2001
Cluster 1 training events held to date: 440
Cluster 2 training events held to date: 112
Each actively enrolled water operator in the Texas Small Public Water System Training Program is provided with a Basic Water Manual. This manual is not currently available to non-program members. In the future, TCEQ may make this manual generally available.

**Terry Thompson** noted that in terms of the Hurricane Ike Disaster Relief, those licensees who would have their licenses expire between 8/31/2008 and 10/31/2008 will automatically have their licenses extended for 120 days. This will apply to all affected regions of Hurricane Ike and for all 10 license programs.

**Direct Supervision Update/Discussion – Elston Johnson, Section Manager, Public Drinking Water Section**
Elston would like feedback from stakeholders about the process control regulation text below.

> 30 TAC 30.381
> (a) The purpose of this subchapter is to establish qualifications for issuing and reviewing licensing and registrations to:
> (1) public water system operators who perform process control duties in production or distribution of drinking water; and
> (2) operations companies that operate public water systems on a contractual basis.

(b) A person who performs any of the tasks listed in subsection (a) of this section must meet the qualifications of this subchapter and be licensed or registered according to Subchapter A of this chapter (relating to Administration of Occupational Licenses and Registrations), unless exempt under §30.402 of this title (relating to Exemptions); and must comply with the requirements in Chapter 290 of this title (relating to Public Drinking Water).
30 TAC 290.38
(60) Process control duties – Activities that directly affect the potability of public drinking water, including: making decisions regarding the day-to-day operations and maintenance of public water system production and distribution; maintaining system pressures; determining the adequacy of disinfection and disinfection procedures; taking routine microbiological samples; taking chlorine residuals and microbiological samples after repairs or installation of lines or appurtenances; and operating chemical feed systems, filtration, disinfection, or pressure maintenance equipment; or performing other duties approved by the executive director.
30 TAC 290.46(e) Operation by trained and licensed personnel. Except as provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the production, treatment, and distribution facilities at the public water system must be operated at all times under the direct supervision of a water works operator who holds an applicable, valid license issued by the executive director.

**Steve Blackhurst question:** How will this impact remote monitoring of SCADA?

**Charles Maddox comment:** It depends on the complexity of the system as to what supervision should be required.
Can licensed operators at small plants be available or paged if needed? For example, if there is an alert by SCADA, the operator can be notified and move onsite.

**Russ Hamilton comment:** Note that private entities (contractors) are being utilized for maintenance of utilities and he's not sure if anyone is policing that.
If the situation is of a new installation where things may not be online yet but they are in the process of getting to that point, do these facilities need to have a licensed operator onsite? Do these situations falls under the Rule?

**Elston Comment:** At this point it appears so.

**Charles Maddox comment:** For Bacterial samples and for repairs I'm a proponent of a licensed operator performing the duties. But you might not need a licensed operator to take chlorine residual samples as long as you have someone available to you in the area (not direct supervision as such or doing the physical act, but someone available nearby to provide information on the correct method).
**Terry Thompson comment:** Agrees with Charles' comments and the attendees have a better sense of what is practical.

**Rudy T. Hernandez, City of Grand Prairie, comment:** Yes, you need to have a licensed operator out there, but staffing is difficult and keeping operators up to date with their qualifications can be a challenge too (especially in repair and maintenance section). For a repair, perhaps you could have a crew leader on site that is licensed but a couple of members of the crew may not be licensed if, for example, the job is to isolate the line when an emergency happens. Can a licensed operator be 5 minutes away on call?

**Elston Johnson comment:** Exactly, that's the question, what is "onsite"?

**Rudy T. Hernandez, City of Grand Prairie, comment:**
Hopefully someone can check on systems beyond just licensing. There should be a means to look at inspectors for continuity. Are inspectors required to have training?

**Elston Johnson comment:** Yes.
Elston notes that he'll put the comments they receive on this together in the form of draft guidance.

**TCEQ Staff Updates (continued):**
**Drinking Water Quality Team – Alicia Diehl, Team Leader**
Alicia Diehl introduced the staff in her team who will present some information.

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Program (UCMR) – Mike Howell**

- Results from the UCMR sampling across Texas are sent to the U.S. EPA and they'll be used to determine if the contaminants will be regulated in the future.
- 359 public water systems (PWSs) are participating.
- 3 year program, with each PWS participating for 1 year.
- Surface water PWSs are sampled four times per year under this program

Additional Information are included, SEE ATTACHEMENTS:
Fact Sheet AM, Fact Sheet SS, UCMR Map and gstsummary.

**Inorganic Contaminants Program– Kristine Krieg**

- Fluoride: 49 violators of primary MCL, 232 violators of secondary MCL.
- Arsenic: 92 violators, 18 potential violators.
- Radionuclides: 39 violators (includes 24 Gross Alpha violators, 27 Radium violators and 9 Uranium violators – some of these systems have violations for multiple contaminants)

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP) Program– Christine Taylor**

- DBP1 Rule:
  - As a reference, Community or Non-transient-Non-Community (NTNC) systems (therefore requiring DBP1 monitoring) = 5566
  - TTHM Violators = 121 (40 of these exclusively provide water from a groundwater source)
  - HAA5 Violators = 37 (6 of these exclusively provide water from a groundwater source)
  - Unique PWSs that have TTHM or HAA5 or both violations = 124
  - Of the systems in violations who serve groundwater, most of the TTHM violators and all of the HAA5 violators are from TCEQ Region 5 and 10 (Tyler and Beaumont offices).
- DBP2 Rule:
  - Systems required to complete IDSE requirements: 4693 (includes 4692 Community, plus 1 NTNC serving 10,000 people or more)
  - Systems with IDSE violations = 65 (violations would be systems not submitting a plan or waiver)
    - 2 of these are Group 1 systems
    - 2 of these are Group 2 systems
    - 4 of these are Group 3 systems

        - 57 of these are Group 4 systems
    - IDSE Timing/Status: On 9/5/2008 we sent out Group 1 Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) Letters (defining DBP2 compliance sites). We will do the same for Group 2 systems in early 2009.

**Nitrate and Nitrite Compliance Program- Debra Cerda**

- 42 active violators for nitrate. Most of these already have compliance agreements.
- 2 new violations were noted in the third quarter. One for nitrite which is a rare occurrence. We are currently investigating.

**Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) – Debra Cerda**

- Annual Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs) were due July 1st 2008. There are currently 292 public water systems that have not submitted a CCR. Note that 509 of the submitted CCRS are of poor quality (for example, they have missing pages or tables).
- 56 systems sent in CCRs but failed to report a delivery date.
- University of Texas at Arlington is our new contractor for CCR program support. One of their first tasks is to help the poor quality CCR systems.
- 41 Significantly Not in Compliance (SNC) systems. 36 of these systems have been referred to Enforcement, and the remaining 5 have poor affiliation information so we'll need to address that.
- Rule Revision: Note that only the minimum, maximum and average DBP data from IDSE sampling is to be reported in the CCR. LRAAs will be reported in accordance with DBP2 Stage 2 Rule schedule

**Nitrification – Debra Cerda**

- This has been a better summer for systems regarding nitrification issues. That is, we have fewer than last summer because this summer has been drier and we haven't had unseasonal rainfall like we did last summer. Possible reasons were due to better monitoring, improvement in chloramination techniques, and other preventative measures.
- We also had a lot of systems contact us to inform us that they were temporarily switching to chlorine to "shock" their systems.

**Question from attendee: What is the procedure for engaging TCEQ before the system goes to enforcement?**

**Debra Cerda response:** The system would have been given the contacted details for Directed Assistance in their violation letters. A system should pursue that approach.

**Lead/Copper (Pb/Cu) Program – Alicia Diehl, on behalf of Michael Lentz**

- We have a new contractor on the Pb/Cu program – Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA).
- Pb/Cu Rule Short Term Revisions will be adopted (approximately) October 2009, with hopefully a stakeholder meeting in early January 2009
- EPA wanted TCEQ to re-visit systems that have only plastic pipe. We (TCEQ) found that not all systems have a material survey this so we're trying to help systems to get material surveys so they can get the monitoring waiver for a 9-

year schedule. TRWA Directed Assistance Providers can provide on-site, free assistance with this.
- All systems will be re-activated back into Pb/Cu monitoring with these short-term revisions.
- 985 community PWSs will reschedule sampling within the next 3 years starting in 2009 along with regular new systems.
- First period of 2009 will start out with 423 new systems. Most of those systems should be granted the monitoring waiver for a 9-year sampling schedule.
- 62 large systems will be sampled in the second 6th month period of 2009.
- We are getting the Pb/Cu Rule Short Term Revisions into our rule.
- EPAs Pb/Cu Long Term Revisions may also be coming. (Kira Smith's presentation provides more information on this)

**Districts and Utilities Updates – Doug Holcomb, Manager of Utilities and Districts Section**

- TCEQ can provide on-site Financial-Managerial-Technical (FMT) assistance to utility systems. This service is free to the system, and voluntary. The contractor, Texas Rural Water Association can provide assistance on a variety of topics. Please contact Margot Taunton or go to the TCEQ FMT webpage for more information.
- CCN mapping upgrades or the CCN Data Repository System will link information from IWUD to CCN maps. Testing was completed and we are correcting the remainder of the issues encountered. The data repository system should be available to the public on November 17th.
- Districts related applications: We have a backlog of district applications and are working to eliminate the backlog before the end of this year.
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF):
    - Solicitation letters were sent to approximately 4500 public water systems. Responses are due back to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) by 1/23/2009.
    - TCEQ works with TWDB to rank systems that submit a response. Those systems ranked high enough are invited to apply to the TWDB for DWSRF loans to bring those water systems into compliance.
    - TWDB is conducting Financial Assistance Workshops November 13 through December 11, 2008 across the state. See the TWDB website for more information.
- TCEQ is required to prepare and submit a report to the Governor on our capacity development program. We submitted our report on September 30, 2008 and it's available on TCEQ's webpage.
- Receivership Program update: La Joya Water Supply Corporation has been removed from receivership since the Legislatively created Aqua SUD has taken over ownership and operations.
- Utility and Districts Rules update: District rules in Chapter 293 and utility rules Chapter 291 Rules have been approved. We have one additional Chapter 291 rule package pending for House Bill 149 which concerned streamlining the process allowing a utility that takes over a non-functioning utility. The comment period is over and are waiting for an agenda setting.
- There is some legislation coming up that will impact the Utilities and Districts section by District creations. There is a Senate Intergovernmental Relational Committee MUD creation template available through that committee. District creations require a metes and bounds description that needs to close. If not, alert the bill sponsor, TCEQ can't

make the metes and bounds description close but we will work with the bill sponsor in any way we can.
- Hurricane Ike-related information: November 6 and 10 there will be Senate and House hearings in Houston. Some of this discussion will concern the availability of and requirements for generators at PWSs.

**Drinking Water Protection Team Update – Sean Ables**

- Source Water Protection group: We're wrapping up the projects in the San Marcos and Canyon lake areas (with consultant CDM). The new project will be Highland Lakes. The group will do a mail out to obtain interest for PWSs to do Source Water Protection Plans on their own.
- Source Water Assessment group: USGS was utilized to improve the groundwater model in the Edwards Aquifer. The group is working on the reports for the latest assessments.
- Bacteriological Monitoring Program: We were busy with Ike matters for a significant period. There were over 1100 Boil Water Notices issued in Texas. Currently 65% of those have been rescinded.

**Field Operations Division – Shawn Stewart**

- Most investigators will attend a HACH instrumentation course between November 3 and 7, 2008. This may lead to more questions being asked to systems when inspectors are onsite.
- Evaluation of Low Pressure: Usually during an investigation, pressure is evaluated on the service line. he Rule is clear that pressure needs to be defined in the distribution system and it specifically excludes the service line. So this is notice that investigators will ask systems to make the distribution available for pressure testing. We expect our investigators to be pro-active and we also need cooperation from the system.

**Mark Lowra's question:** What does make the distribution system available mean? Does it mean we have to put in a tap in the distribution to check pressure?

**Shawn Stewart's response:** It could mean that. But we'll determine the appropriate action on a case by case basis.
- Sometimes opening up the fire hydrant would be ok (TCEQ Investigators have hydrant adapters); could be a flush valve.

**Brad Castleberry question:** How many pressure complaints do you get?

**Shawn Stewart's response:** We got about 450 total complaints over the past year. Not sure how many are just pressure related.

**Field Operations Division – Shawn Stewart (continued)**
- Investigators are also engaged in Direct Supervision program.
- Field Operations Divisions is continuing to promote consistency across the regional offices and across the State. This is an ongoing project. We create and update internal Standard Operational Practices (SOP) and engage in other ways of communicating consistency issues across regions.
- Hurricane Ike made a big impact on the TCEQ Regions and Investigators. Some people needed to move to different offices to work because their office and the local

infrastructure was damaged. Over half the regional offices were affected in one way or another by Hurricane Ike. This means that the investigators are probably going to be behind on their CCIs this year.

**Boil Water Discussion**

- **Elston Johnson:** There has been a committee working for the past 6 months to develop a consistent guide to deal with pressure loss and boil water notification. Elston invited Charles Maddox (City of Austin) and Ivan Luna (City of Corpus Christi) to take the floor and present the current draft flow charts.
- **Charles Maddox – City of Austin**
  - The events that cause loss in distribution pressure are usually either a main break or an emergency event. A flow chart is presented for both situations.
  - In the case of a main break, the first decision to be made from the flow chart is whether or not the main can be repaired using clamping devices, and the answer is no you assume pressure has or will drop below 20 psi.
  - In the case of an emergency incident, the first decision to be made is whether or not the pressure dropped to 0 psi, or if the pressure dropped to below 20 psi with an inadequate chlorine residual in parts or all of the distribution system.
  - See the flow charts in pdf format.
  - Other kinds of systems might have some aspects not covered in the current draft flow charts. There might be more considerations required.
- **Steven Walden comment:** We need to do a better job of training operators on when to issue a boil water notice and how to do so.
- **Charles Maddox comment:** We need to do it when warranted and not do it when it's not warranted. The current BWN flow chart used by TCEQ is good but not perfect.
- **Elston Johnson:** Please send your comments on these flow charts to Elston.

**Presentation: "Texas Water and Wastewater Agency Response Network (TXWARN), Utility to Utility Mutual Aid" – Mike Howe, Executive Director of the Texas section of the AWWA**

- History of TXWARN
  - The need for a service such as TXWARN became apparent in 2005 during Hurricanes Katrina and Rita where there were a number of utilities who wanted to help those who were impacted.
- What did we learn from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita?
  - Everything flowed from the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)
  - No one spoke "utility" so resources were sometimes stopped at the top, and some of what went out got diverted to different areas.
  - A solution was needed that created a pathway between the utilities and the EOC.
- TX AWWA learned about CalWARN and FLaWARN (from California and Florida), and these both provided guidance to the creation of TXWARN.
- TX AWWA went to TCEQ and the State DEM to become co-sponsors of the program.
- TXWARN is a utility to utility mutual aid response system. Its goal is to efficiently move equipment and crews to utilities when needed.
- A Steering Committee was created to provide guidance and leadership.
- Membership is free.
- The TXWARN website is one element of the infrastructure. There is a searchable database and a request tracking system. Members can request and supply resources on the website. Utilities can/will search the database prior to a hurricane so that they are better prepared.

- Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement (MAA)
    - Effective September 1, 2007
    - Provides coverage for all public entities, including utilities
    - Does not obligate a utility to respond and does not supersede existing agreements
    - Under MAA, utilities don't have to wait for the event to be termed a "disaster", so it covers the "response gap"
    - Can be done verbally as long as within 30 days there's a written memorandum of understanding.
    - It outlines how a utility responds if they choose to.
    - The process can be expedited if they signed up in advance.
- How TXWARN works:
    - Involves a Steering Committee plus key utility players, including TCEQ representatives from the regions.
    - The system finds inventory and allocates resources, and does a gap analysis in the process.
    - Resources are tracked and the expected time of arrival id forwarded to the recipient, along with team members names. The system also flags equipment for tracking after the event for return.
    - A full report is available during and after events.
- IRIS Damage Assessment System:
    - Includes all utilities in State.
    - Automatically calls the land line and cell phone numbers and sends SMS texts. It can call 4000 numbers in 40 minutes.
    - Tracks live answer, answering machine and no answer response types.
    - It is automated to ask if assistance is needed, and provides a dial back number if help is needed.
    - Can be used in advance of the event for preparation purposes.
- Benefits:
    - Builds resiliency of systems.
    - Increased planning and coordination.
    - Rapid Restoration of services.
    - Decreased loss of cash flow (outages result in lost revenue)
    - Community reasons (restoration of utilities restores hopes and reduces the likelihood that people will leave an area and a community eventually becomes unviable).Systems don't have to pay for resources until you need them.
- There has been good progress made since 2005. EPA/AWWA has conducted a series of workshops across State. At this point we possibly have resources that we can move between States.
- Lessons Learned:
    - Responses have improved coordination and web functionality.
    - We can have people running operations from multiple areas.
    - From Hurricane Ike, we learned that we need alternate power supply requirements.
    - IRIS Call System could decrease time reacting to impacted systems. But it requires cell numbers and regular required updates.
    - A lot of areas in Texas had power issues even though they were not in the Hurricane Ike high risk areas (because their service providers were in the high risk areas).
    - There is a bottle neck that is not completely resolved.
    - TXWARN needs to be independent of PWRT or other TCEQ response functions.

- Need stronger commitment from more utilities to be prepared and to respond. Perhaps we need to do more resource identification in advance.
- COE and TCEQ coordination needs improvement.
- We need to raise the priority of water/wastewater utility response within the total response framework. You can't fight fires and maintain a hospital with bottled water – more emphasis needs to be on the water/wastewater side of natural disaster situations. Perhaps it needs to be in a separate ESF with more commitment by the State and Federal Government so that these issues are raised nationally.

**<u>Presentation:</u> "Rural Water Emergency Assistance Cooperative (RWEAC) Activities during Hurricane Ike" – Michael Vollmar, Texas Rural Water Association (www.trwa.org 512-472-8591, villmar@earthlink.net)**

- TRWA started RWEAC shortly after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.
- The purpose is to provide assistance to small and rural water/wastewater utilities sustaining physical damage from natural or man-made disasters.
- Hurricane Dolly:
  - There was a lot of flooding in South Texas as a result of Dolly.
  - RWEAC worked in 11 counties.
  - 15 TRWA staff were involved.
  - 3 RWEAC member systems were involved.
  - 800+ man-hours over 2 days.
  - Pre-storm we started calling systems in the proposed affected area; got names and phone numbers.
  - Crews that could help systems hooked up generators and got bacteriological sample collection ready.
  - RWEAC assisted 44 public water systems.
  - Contacted 139 PWS contacts pre-storm and 67 PWS contacts post-storm.
  - Assisted 7 systems with generators.
  - They found that cell phones were down during or after the storm because the cell phone towers were damaged.
- Hurricane Ike:
  - There were different types of damage evident as a result of Ike.
  - RWEAC worked in 14 counties.
  - 1850 + man-hours. Florida Rural Water Association also helped out.
  - Assisted 56 PWSs and these were not all member systems.
  - Contacted 152 PWSs pre-storm.
  - Contacted 110+ systems post-storm.
  - Assisted 14 PWSs with generators.
  - Found that it is important to have a secured site to store the generators.
  - Some systems had generators but were not wired to be hooked up.
  - Getting enough fuel for the generators was an issue.
  - 12 systems provided generators or help to others.
  - Assistance was provided to systems who might not have been members.

**<u>Presentation:</u> "Long Term Lead/Copper Rule Revisions" – Kira Smith, City of Houston (Phone: 713-837-0647)**

- The Lead/Copper Rule (hereby Pb/Cu Rule) was reviewed by the U.S. E.P.A (hereby EPA) in 2003. They conducted a series of workshops for changing the rule to improve implementation. This helped develop recommendations for the short term revisions to the

Rule. They wanted to determine what aspects of the Rule would get the biggest bang for the buck. The process also identified areas that needed more research.

- The goal of the stakeholder meetings was to gather input on actions the Agency could take. They discussion potential issues that may be appropriate to address.
- There were 9 issues that eventuated from the EPA Stakeholder Meetings: They developed 8 white papers from these issues. The issues included:
    1) Lead Service Line Replacement
        - This is not an issue for Texas so we won't that discuss that today.
    2) Tiering Criteria for Pb and Cu Sample Sites:
        - Currently the Rule is biased towards Pb sites but not a lot of Pb comes from solder.
        - Brass fitting discussion: In newer homes, brass fittings are being used and it is possible for Pb or Cu to leach from those fittings, even thought they don't have Cu pipes.
        - Daycares and preschools are the most susceptible land uses to the effects of Pb and Cu. But there's a conflict because the Pb/Cu Rule is not health based so at the moment you can't propose more testing on those susceptible groups.
    3) New Corrosion Control Treatments:
        - Current treatments: alkalinity and pH adjustments, hardness adjustments, phosphate or silicate based inhibitors.
        - What else could be used?
        - Stannous chloride discussed.
    4) Optimal Water Quality Parameters:
        - Currently pH and alkalinity measured at taps and entry points.
        - More information is needed on using: the chloride to sulfate mass ratio, Pb (IV) scale and oxidation-reduction potential.
        - For Cu, Dissolved Oxygen can be something to consider measuring too.
    5) Lead Sampling:
        - Currently use the 2006 aerator guidance (do not remove or clean prior to sampling).
        - Should this be a part of the Rule? EPA advised to leave it in but there is no regulation to enforce that.
        - In the Rule there's a minimum stagnation time before a sample is collected, but there is no maximum stagnation period defined. This might need to be considered in the future.
    6) Particulate Lead:
        - There is some concern that the current analytical methods do not accurately determine particulate lead. There is an issue with Pb particles sticking to plastic sample bottles.
    7) Consecutive Systems:
        - Consecutive Systems are not in the Pb/Cu Rule. Currently 40 cfr 141.29 notes that systems can be combined for monitoring purposes (but not in Texas). EPA will likely recommend making them separate and will provide more clarification for this.
    8) Risk Communication Challenges:
        - The public perception is that the Pb action level is related to health but it is not.
        - There is no definitive timeline for EPAs efforts to equate Pb levels in water to levels in blood.

        - There is the problem of a shared responsibility of the utility and the homeowner.
        - We need to make consumers aware of the brass fitting types with more and less Pb.
- Going Forward:
    - EPA wants further input on the draft white papers developed based on these issues.
    - There is no exact date for receiving clarity on these issues.
    - Work needs to be done to incorporate the 2004 EPA memo on compliance versus confirmatory samples into the Rule.

**TCEQ Recognition Program – James Beauchamp, TCEQ Public Drinking Water Section**

- There are some changes that TCEQ would like to discuss. Please provide comments on the following proposals to James Beauchamp (Phone: 512-239-6174).

1. Total Coliform Rule (TCR) Recognition:
    - Currently there's a 5-year consecutive period of no violations in order to qualify.
    - We would like to change this to 2 year intervals and we would give awards every 2 years.
2. Outstanding PWS Award:
    - Currently it is awarded every 4 years and we would like to change that to 2 years.
3. Timing:
    - We would like to move the deadline to submit nominations from April 1st to May 31st.
4. Method of posting:
    - We would like to post the awards on the TCEQ website in a way so that systems can print them off on what size paper they want.

**DWAWG Meeting Improvements – Elston Johnson**

- We are looking at way to improve the DWAWG meetings and the interaction between TCEQ and stakeholders. Also interested in hearing about improvements people may want when it comes to the location, format, topics, time, dates, and frequency of DWAWG meeting.
- TRWA will be conducting a survey of stakeholders on how we can improve aspects.
- TRWA will also look at other States and other meetings with stakeholders.
- A workgroup will be created to translate the results of the TRWA assistance on this matter into practice.
- TRWA will compile a report and present it at a DWAWG meeting.
- If you are interested in participating in this workgroup send an email to Dorothy Young.

**Final Comments and Closing**

- Mike Howe noted that Texas Water 2009 Conference will be held in Galveston, April 14-17, 2009.
- Elston Johnson noted that the webcast of this DWAWG meeting will be available at www.texasadmin.org
- Elston Johnson thanked all for attending today.

**If you want the handouts, please go to the DWAWG website and download under**
"Agendas and Minutes from Recent Meetings for the October 28, 2008 meeting under "SUMMARY".