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Air & Waste Management Association Lake Michigan States Section Newsletter®



September 11-13 - APIG Annual Conference, co-sponsored by A&WMA-LMSS Indian Lakes Resort Bloomingdale
<http://www.aipg.org/2011/AIPG-AIH.htm>

October 5 - A&WMA Clean Air Act Workshop Indianapolis
<https://www.awma.org/Core/Events/eventdetails.aspx?iKey=S136380&TemplateType=A>

November 2 - Air Primer Abbington Banquets Glen Ellyn

November 3 - LMSS Annual Air Conference Abbington Banquets Glen Ellyn Exhibitor Opportunities Available

June 25-28, 2003
A&WMA's ACE
CHICAGO

RCRA Here and the Greening of Waste

May 26, 2011 - Glen Ellyn, IL

About 60 members and colleagues gathered in Glen Ellyn on May 26th to learn the latest regarding the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous and solid waste issues. The one day program was hosted by the Air & Waste Management Association Lake Michigan State Section (A&WMA - LMS). This article highlights the key points of the program. This program went from a bi-annual event to an annual event beginning in 2010. As we have done in the past, we organized the agenda so that there was ample time for informal conversation and networking.

At a time when we are each under pressure to do more with less and minimize costs within our organizations, the event planners felt it would be helpful to host a conference that provides some tips and tools to help minimize the cost of managing waste through the "Greening of Waste". The program planners also strive to plan an agenda that gives each attendee an opportunity to increase their environmental and regulatory knowledge and to meet face to face with the presenters and other environmental professionals from the region.

The conference agenda featured sessions on compliance, generator issues, waste minimization and pollution prevention, green remediation, construction debris management & disposal, and other hot topics. The compliance session featured Kevin Moss from Citgo who presented an up to date overview of how to comply with RCRA requirements and key tips and interpretations to be aware of. Bill Graham from Bureau Veritas spoke on auditing.

The generator issues session featured speakers from Illinois and Indiana. Paul Purselove from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and Cathy Csatari from the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) provided updates and insights on state requirements. Eric Boyd from Seyfarth Shaw, LLP rounded out the session by speaking on upcoming legal issues that impact hazardous waste generators.

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2011 Scholarships

Rothblatt Scholarship

Congratulations to the 2011 Stephen Rothblatt Scholarship recipient, Andrea Clatterbuck. Ms. Clatterbuck is working to complete her M.S. in Environmental Management and Sustainability from IIT Stuart School of Business. Ms. Clatterbuck has taught English in Japan, interned for the City of Chicago Department of Environment and served as a Mayoral Fellow under former Mayor Richard M. Daley. She plans to return to Japan following graduation (December 2011) to conduct research about the country's waste management policies and was awarded a Boren Fellowship to study in Japan.



Andrea (right) was presented with the 2011 Stephen Rothblatt Scholarship (\$1,000) by Scholarship Committee Members Deb Jacobson (left) and Christina Landgraf (center) during the recent Section Annual Luncheon.

ACE Travel Scholarships

In addition to the Rothblatt Scholarship the Lake Michigan Section also awarded three \$400 Travel Scholarships to students presenting at this year's 2010 A&WMA Annual Conference and Exhibit (ACE). Student recipients were Kaitlin Mallouk, David Johnson and John Atkinson all from the University of Illinois – Urbana-Champaign.

2013 Annual Conference & Exhibit



Lake Michigan States Section is pleased to announce the 2013 A&WMA Annual Conference & Exhibit (ACE) will be held in Chicago on June 25-28, 2013.

This event was last held in Chicago in 1973. ACE has been held every year since 1907 in locations throughout North America. The Annual Conference & Exhibition attracts thousands of environmental professionals from around the world to its outstanding technical program, exhibits of the latest products and services, and networking and professional development opportunities.

With the honor of hosting ACE comes a commitment of the Lake Michigan States Section members to help make sure this is the best conference possible. There are many opportunities for members to get involved. As the Local Host Committee (LHC) we will be responsible for assisting A&WMA in securing sponsors and exhibitors, helping to determine the technical sessions and student challenge and planning the social events. Chicago has so much to offer attendees and with attendees in excess of 2,000 the assistance of many will be needed. If you are interested in volunteering please submit your name and contact information to Robin Pelsis at robin.pelsis@lmawma.org.



Attendees at the 2011 ACE Opening Reception in Orlando.

RCRA AND THE GREENING OF WASTE (con't.)

The waste minimization and pollution prevention session was an opportunity to learn about some successful initiatives implemented by area manufacturers. These efforts have earned these companies the Governor's Sustainability Award (formerly the Governor's Pollution Prevention Award). Burt Klein from PortionPac Chemical Company and Kristin Pelizza from Navistar gave an overview of their environmental management and sustainability systems and how their efforts netted big rewards through cost savings by minimizing the volume and toxicity of waste they generate and being recognized as a leader in the greening of their entire business. It is worth noting that several other speakers joining us at the conference had also previously won this prestigious award for their efforts to minimize environmental impacts and reduce waste. They include Citgo Petroleum Corporation and Consolidated Printing.

The green remediation session featured Brad Bradley from the U.S. EPA Region 5 Green Remediation Center, who talked about their *Greener Cleanups through Sustainable Materials Management* initiative. John Hesemann from Burns & McDonnell provided examples of green remediation projects they have implemented with their clients.

The construction and debris management & disposal session featured Gary Dyke from Republic Services to talk about the management of construction and demolition (C & D) debris and compliance with the area C & D recycling regulations. Jennifer Burke from the Department of Law at the City of Chicago provided a detailed discussion of the City's C & D management and recycling ordinance and how organizations are complying with the relatively new requirements.

The hot topics session featured presentations on green washing, electronic waste (e-waste), the definition of solid waste and the status of the coal combustion waste rules. Marilyn Jones from Consolidated Printing Company gave her perspective as a business owner in Chicago who strives to be an environmentally friendly company and the challenges that her business and others like it that compete with

green washing claims. Jori Pascarella from Intercon Solutions gave an overview of the regulations impacting e-waste and how companies are meeting this challenge through recovery and recycling solutions. David Rieser from McGuire Woods gave an update on the changes USEPA has made to the definition of solid waste. Mr. Rieser also provided an update on the status of the coal combustion waste rules that are under development by U.S. EPA.

Our keynote presentation featured a detailed discussion of the Enbridge Oil Spill that occurred on July 26, 2010 in Marshall, Michigan, which was delivered by Mark Durno from U.S. EPA Region 5. Mark acted as the Deputy Incident Commander for the 2010 event. His presentation featured details of the actual spill, estimates of how much oil was spilled and subsequently recovered, and the steps the U.S. EPA and Enbridge Oil Company took to mitigate the spill and to restore the region. Additional details about the spill can be found on U.S. EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/enbridgespill/>.

The conference materials are posted on the LM-A&WMA web site. We encourage you start your search for additional information or follow up on details about what you learned at the conference and to reconnect with someone who spoke or attended.

For those of you who did attend, this conference can help you maintain your professional development and continuing education requirements whether for legal, engineering or professional certifications. If you forgot to request the documentation needed please contact Robin Pelsis at robin.pelsis@lmawma.org or 847.202.0418.

Contributed by:

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U of I Sustainable Technology Center & Program
Co-Chair

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NEW ILLINOIS PERMIT AND FEES BILL – HB 1297

By Heidi Hanson of Podlewski & Hanson P.C.

Illinois new permit and fees bill, HB 1297, will provide revenue to the state by increasing some permit fees but, as a trade off, it will ease the burden of applying for permits, particularly for smaller sources. On May 31, 2011 House Bill 1297 had passed both houses and was on its way to the governor's desk for signature. It is expected that the bill will be signed.

Most of the revisions in the bill involve additions to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5). HB 1297 allows for the creation of new types of permits in all media (air, water, and waste). It also allows permit applicants to request expedited permits and requires the IEPA to develop digital permit forms. New recordkeeping obligations are imposed on a small group of sorbent users. Permit fees will be raised for air sources and smaller air sources will have the option of registering in lieu of applying for a permit.

New Section 39.10 General Permits

The bill would give the Illinois EPA the authority to draft general permits. A general permit is one that applies to common types of activities. It would cover permittees that conduct the same activity and will not be individualized for the source. Within 6 months the IEPA must identify types of activities and equipment for which general permits would be appropriate. These include, but are not limited to, nonhazardous waste activities, discharge of storm water from landfills and discharge of hydrostatic test waters. IEPA must develop the permits within 18 months after the act becomes effective.

Permittees may be covered by submitting a notice of intent to be covered and paying fees. Fees will be the same as they would be for individual permits.

New Section 39.12 Permits by Rule

House Bill 1297 also grants authority for permits by rule. Such permits are similar to general permits but they would have to be adopted by the Illinois Pollution

Control Board as rules. Also, because they will have to undergo rulemaking procedures the Board may require them for equipment that does not currently require an individual permit. Within 1 year of the effective date of the act, the Agency must identify categories of facilities or equipment for which permits by rule would be appropriate, including but not limited to, permits for open burning, certain package boilers and heaters using only natural gas or refinery gas, and certain internal combustion engines.

In order to be covered by a permit by rule the permittee will have to submit a notice of intent and pay permit fees. Fees will be the same as they would be for individual permits.

New Section 39.14 Expedited Review of Permits

The bill creates an opportunity for the permittee to negotiate a faster permit review in exchange for an additional fee. The applicant must request an expedited review in writing. The Illinois EPA can either grant or deny the expedited review. If the Agency agrees to perform an expedited review, in addition to its standard permit fee, the permittee must pay an expedited fee of 4 times the standard permit fee. The expedited fee is capped at \$100,000.

The actual speed of the review is also to be negotiated between the Agency and the permittee. If the Agency does not meet the negotiated deadline, then the Agency and the permittee must agree to prorate the fee. There is no provision made for how to deal with a lack of agreement on the proration or permit review speed.

New Section 9.15 Greenhouse gases

In a new section 9.15 Illinois sets out its intention to avoid regulating greenhouse gases through the existing permit program to the extent it can do so. Greenhouse gases are defined as "carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide,

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NEW ILLINOIS PERMIT AND FEES BILL (Con't.)

methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.” HB 1297 also provides that if USEPA is deprived of its authority to regulate greenhouse gases, then any permits issued after such event shall not impose permit conditions addressing greenhouse gases. Section 39.5(2) also exempts greenhouse gases from CAAPP (Title V) if USEPA is deprived of authority to regulate it.

New Section 39(q) Web Portal

Beginning in 6 months and until a permanent online tracking system has been developed, the IEPA will issue twice yearly (Feb 1 and August 1) progress reports on for air construction permit applications and most water permit applications.

Within 2 years of the effective date of the act, the Agency must develop permit forms that can be saved and submitted electronically and it must accept digital signatures on those forms. It must also implement a permanent online tracking system for permits in all media so that an applicant may review its permit status.

Mercury Sorbent Reporting

Beginning July 1, 2011 the bill would divert 80% of the 6.25% tax on sorbents used in Illinois “in the process of sorbent injection” from the General Revenue Fund into the Clean Air Act Permit fund. The diversion will be automatic. However, in order to determine the amount of tax to be diverted, any sources that “purchase sorbents for use in mercury control” must report purchases monthly. This new reporting requirement is found in 2(j) of the Retailer’s Occupation Tax (35 ILCS 120/2j).

New Rights for Permit Applicants for All Media

New subsections 39(s) through (v) and 39.5(8)(g) grant permit applicants certain rights to obtain information from the Illinois EPA. Previously the Agency had often provided such information as a courtesy but was not required to do so. The permit

applicant may now propose its own permit language and the Agency must, for most types of permits, meet with the applicant to discuss the proposed language if the applicant asks it to. Also, if requested by the applicant, the IEPA must provide it with a copy of both the draft permit and the final permit prior to issuance.

New and Increased Air Pollution Permit Fee Provisions in Sections 39.5(18) and 9.6(b)

Air pollution fee increases will be effective January 1, 2012. Fees are based on emissions of regulated air pollutants but greenhouse gases are not included in calculating the fee amounts.

Fees increase for non CAAPP sources permitted to emit:

- less than 25 tpy, from \$200 to \$235;
- at least 25 tpy but less than 100 tpy, from \$1,800 to \$2,150; and
- 100 or more tpy, from \$18 per ton with a maximum of \$3,500 to \$21.50 per ton with a maximum fee of \$4,112.

The maximum fee for any FESOP is also limited to \$4,112.

Fees increase for CAAPP sources that are allowed to emit:

- less than 100 tpy, from \$1,800 to \$2,150 per year; and
- 100 tpy or more, from \$18.00 per ton with a maximum of \$250,000 to \$21.50 per ton with a maximum of \$294,000.

New Section 9.14 Registration of Smaller Air Sources

The Illinois EPA must propose rules allowing registration (in lieu of permitting) for smaller air sources and the Pollution Control Board has 120 days after proposal to adopt those rules. These rules will

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UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT HANDS DOWN LONG-AWAITED DECISION IN *AEP Co., Inc. v. Connecticut*

By Christina Landgraf of Barnes & Thornburg LLP

On June 20, 2011, the United States Supreme Court handed down its 8-0 decision in *American Electric Power Co., Inc., et al. v. Connecticut, et al.*, No. 10-174. In an Opinion written by Justice Ginsburg, the Supreme Court decided that federal common law public nuisance claims could not be maintained against carbon-dioxide and greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting entities. The Court held that such claims were barred because the federal Clean Air Act (Act) displaces such common law nuisance claims. The Court found that Congress had given the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to decide how GHGs should be regulated, and that federal courts are not entitled to issue their own rules.

The plaintiffs in this case (several States, New York City, and three private land trusts) had brought public nuisance claims against entities that emitted large amounts of carbon dioxide (four private power companies and the Tennessee Valley Authority). The plaintiffs had requested abatement of the alleged nuisance conditions and had asked the court for a decree setting carbon-dioxide emission limits for each defendant at an initial cap, to be further reduced annually.

The District Court had dismissed the suit as presenting a non-justiciable political question, but the Second Circuit had reversed, finding that the State plaintiffs had adequately alleged Article III standing and that the suits were not barred by the political question doctrine.

Initially, the Supreme Court affirmed the Second Circuit's exercise of federal court jurisdiction by an equally divided court. Four members of the Court held that at least some plaintiffs have Article III standing under the Court's prior holding in *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497 (2007), which permitted a State to challenge EPA's refusal to regulate

greenhouse gas emissions. The other four members of the Court held that none of the plaintiffs have Article III standing. Therefore, the Court affirmed the Second Circuit's exercise of jurisdiction.

As for the merits, the Court held unanimously that the plaintiffs could not state a federal common law claim for limiting GHG emissions because of their alleged contribution to global warming because the Act, as implemented by EPA, displaces any federal common law right to seek abatement of carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel fired power plants. The Court noted that the test was whether the Act spoke directly to the question at issue. Here, the *Massachusetts* case made it clear that emissions of carbon dioxide are subject to regulation under the Act. Because the Act directs EPA to establish emissions standards and performance standards, and provides for enforcement of those standards, the Act itself provides a means to seek limits on emissions of carbon dioxide from domestic power plants – the same relief that the plaintiffs sought by invoking federal common law. Accordingly, the Court held that the Act displaced federal common law nuisance claims—at least where the relief requested is abatement.

In reversing the Second Circuit, the Supreme Court held that the federal common law claims had been replaced by the Act despite the fact that EPA has not yet issued emission standards for GHGs. The Court reasoned that because the Act sets into place the procedures for EPA to promulgate GHG standards — as well as the procedures for judicial coercion if EPA fails to do so — is ample evidence that Congress has “occupied the field” and the use of federal common law should be foreclosed. The Court further explained that courts setting emission standards with judicial decrees was inappropriate given that experts

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NEW ILLINOIS PERMIT (Con't.)

be treated like “identical in substance” rules and are not required to go through the Board’s usual rulemaking procedures.

To be eligible for registration the source must have actual emissions of less than 5 tons of combined particulate matter, CO, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and VOM; less than 0.5 tons actual combined HAPs; less than 0.05 tons of lead or mercury; and not be subject to certain federal requirements.

Once properly registered, the source is treated as exempt from the otherwise applicable construction and operating permit requirements. The source will need to re-register every year and pay an annual registration fee of \$235.

Conclusion

This bill creates three new permit-like options for dealing with small sources. Over the next few years it will be interesting to see how the Agency and the Board use these new tools.

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AEP Co., Inc. v. Connecticut (Con't.)

at EPA are more qualified to develop and promulgate standards given their knowledge of science, economics and technological resources. How this decision impacts Congress and EPA regulation of GHGs will be important to follow in the coming months.

As to the future of climate change litigation, some have speculated that the Supreme Court’s decision preventing the *AEP* case from going forward will put an end to climate change-related tort litigation. Others have opined that this outcome is only a temporary setback, and additional legal theories will be developed and tested. The Supreme Court specifically did not decide whether the Act preempts state public nuisance litigation over GHGs. Thus, some plaintiff groups likely will press state common law claims in the future, but still may be met with defenses of “political question” and “preemption” based on the *AEP* case and other precedent. The implications of this decision on other environmental toxic tort litigation where there are statutory programs addressing the contested conduct also will be important to watch.

Please contact Christina M. Landgraf of Barnes & Thornburg LLP at clandgraf@btlaw.com for further information.

PERRY FISHER AWARD

Congratulations to **David Ozawa**, Platt Environmental Services, the 2011 Perry Fisher Award recipient. The Perry Fisher Award is given to an individual who displays outstanding dedication and service to the Association. Thank you David for the time, energy and effort you contribute to making our Section so great.

Temperature Control of Activated Carbon Fiber Cloth Regeneration With Resistance Feedback

By: *David L. Johnsen*

Electrothermal swing adsorption (ESA) of airstreams generated by industrial processes can reduce the amount of emissions to the atmosphere and allow for re-use of recovered product. A bench-scale activated carbon fiber cloth (ACFC) ESA system was previously developed to adsorb organic gas from air streams. The adsorbed gas was then desorbed into N_2 flowing at 1% of the adsorption cycle gas flow rate providing a concentrated organic gas stream that was compressed and cooled for recovery of the organic gas as a liquid. The adsorbent's temperature was measured with direct-contact thermocouples. Electrical resistance, also measured during regeneration cycles, is evaluated as an alternative for temperature measurement and regeneration control. The electrical resistance of ACFC cartridges was modeled based on resistivity, temperature, and geometry and agreed with measured values of resistance within 1.2%. The relationship between resistance, temperature, and geometry was then utilized to develop resistance-feedback control logic to heat and maintain the ACFC's temperature. Such approach removes the need for additional temperature measurement, thus creating a less expensive and simpler system. ACFC without adsorbate was then heated electrothermally with "resistance feedback control" and measured temperatures agreed with resistance-based temperatures within 3.8%. ACFC with adsorbed isobutane was then heated to a resistance-based set-point temperature of 150 °C that was developed for ACFC without adsorbate. The difference in temperature of the adsorbent with and without isobutane changed from 13.0% to 2.1% during the first 9 min of electrothermally heating after which ACFC without adsorbate reached a constant temperature. The difference in temperatures of the ACFC samples during the remaining 31 min of regeneration averaged 1.2%. The larger differences in temperature occurred at the beginning of the regeneration cycle because the adsorbed organic material decreased the ACFC's electrical resistance, which will be considered for future temperature control tests with resistance-feedback control logic.

Understanding and Enhancing NO Oxidation by Catalytic Carbon Materials

By: *John D. Atkinson*

Emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) pose continuing environmental and health concerns, despite the past decades of research pertaining to NO_x control. Current NO_x control technologies for stationary sources provide up to 90% removal efficiency, can be expensive, and often use hazardous materials. Continuously strengthening emissions regulations encourage the development of improved pollution control technologies, and one such approach for NO_x control relies on absorption. NO , which contributes 90–95% of total NO_x in combustion flue gas streams, is sparingly soluble in water, but NO_2 is up to 20 times more soluble and readily reacts with water to produce HNO_3 . Porous carbon materials are effective catalysts for oxidizing NO to NO_2 in the presence of oxygen, but the precise role of the carbon catalyst is not yet clear. The opportunity to combine a carbon catalyst for oxidation of NO to NO_2 with an absorption system for NO_x control is therefore promising, but not yet possible due to a lack of fundamental knowledge pertaining to the carbon-based oxidation catalysts.

The research presented here will describe the role of the carbon catalyst in oxidizing NO to NO_2 by focusing on the impact of the carbon's physical and chemical properties on NO oxidation efficiency. The goal is to prepare a carbon with tailored properties that allows for maximum conversion of NO to NO_2 . A catalytic reactor has been built and calibrated to be used for measuring NO oxidation efficiency of carbons with select pore sizes and surface functionalities. The reactor was benchmarked by reproducing results from Mochida *et al.* (*Carbon*, 1997), confirming that virgin ACFC 15 converts as much as 90 vol% of NO to NO_2 . Preliminary results support that carbons void of oxygen functionalities show improved NO oxidation capabilities, and that microporous carbons are most effective at oxidizing NO to NO_2 .

Energy Efficiency during Capture and Recovery of Organic Gases with Activated Carbon Fiber Cloth, Electrothermal Swing Adsorption, and Post-Desorption Treatment

By: *Kaitlin E. Mallouk*

Several industrial processes use liquefied organic gases as inert feedstocks, resulting in the production of low concentration organic gas streams that are emitted into the atmosphere. The organic gases are typically not reused in the process and are instead thermally oxidized or captured by carbon adsorption¹. The ability to capture, concentrate, and reuse the effluent organic gases will increase the sustainability and improve the economics of industrial processes that emit organic gases. A bench-scale system was developed to capture, recover, and condense low concentration organic gases using activated carbon fiber cloth (ACFC) and electrothermal swing adsorption with post-desorption liquefaction using compression and cooling.

The bench-scale system was tested with isobutane to determine the mass collection efficiency and energy requirements for recovering liquid isobutane from an air stream containing 2,000 ppm_v isobutane. Testing was done at adsorbent temperatures of 150, 175, and 200°C to assess the effect of temperature on mass and energy efficiencies. Isobutane was captured and recovered with > 99.4% efficiency, independent of these adsorbent temperatures.

The energy required to capture and recover isobutane increased with increasing temperature and ranged from 1,800 – 2,000 kJ/mol recovered. This energy consumption is 1.3 – 2.1 times that to recover acetone using the Vapor Phase Removal and Recovery System (VaPRRS)², which is similar to the gas recovery system, but does not include compression and cooling and thus cannot liquefy low boiling point organic gases. Additionally, for each of the ACFC temperatures tested here, the total energies per mol recovered are within 10%, suggesting that the choice of ACFC temperature during desorption cycles should be based on several properties, including overall energy and support gas requirements and annualized system costs.

ⁱ Control of VOC Emissions from Polystyrene Foam Manufacturing. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. EPA-450/3-90-020. 1990.

ⁱⁱ Dombrowski, K.D.; Lehmann, C.M.B.; Sullivan, P.D.; Ramirez, D.; Rood, M.J.; Hay, J.K. *J. of Environ. Eng.* **2004**, *130*:3, 268-275.

Burns & McDonnell is pleased to announce **Therese Dorigan** has joined the Chicago office as the manager of air permitting, regulatory and compliance services.

Ms. Dorigan brings more than 18 years of experience in the environmental field, with a focus on air pollution consulting, permitting and regulatory interpretation, as well as beneficial use/recycling compliance and end use placement.

Ms. Dorigan's expertise includes preparation of permit documents and associated emissions and compliance data, development of compliance strategies, communicating and working with agency personnel at the state and federal levels, and effective implementation of emissions and environmental management programs designed to maintain facility and regulatory compliance. She also has prepared and organized several projects for material reuse/recycling activities and end use.

Platt Environmental Services, Inc.



is currently looking for both experienced and entry level emissions testing personnel to join a rapidly growing firm staffed with experienced personnel and new state of the art equipment.

Please contact Jim Platt or Eric Ehlers at 630-521-9400 or fax your resume to 630-521-9494 or email us at hr@plattenv.com

In 2009 the A&WMA - Lake Michigan States Section established a new graduate student scholarship in memory of Mr. Stephen H. Rothblatt. Mr. Rothblatt was a long time supporter and contributor to the A&WMA - LMSS, including serving as Chairman of the Board from 1987-1988. In his professional capacity Mr. Rothblatt was the Director, Air and Radiation Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5, headquartered in Chicago, Illinois. In May 2010, the first scholarship of \$750 was awarded to Hua Wei who is pursuing a PhD in Public Health Sciences from the University of Illinois at Chicago. At the May 13, 2011 Section Annual Luncheon we will be awarding the 2011 \$1,000 scholarship to this year's outstanding graduate student - join us to meet this year's recipient!

We continue to solicit donations from our members and friends for this scholarship fund. As a Section, we feel that scholarship programs are a vital function and provide needed support to the future environmental professionals within the territory of the Lake Michigan State Section. Ideally, we will be able to provide several generous scholarships to reflect the strength of our membership. The fund amount each year will be dependent upon annual donations and/or the interest generated from the investment fund.

Since the scholarship program will be funded strictly through the generosity of our members and supporting businesses, the Section's Board of Directors is hopeful that you will give serious consideration to making a tax-deductible donation in support of this program.

Please consider making a donation today! Make your check payable to A&WMA-LMSS Scholarship Fund and mail to A&WMA-LMSS, 11 W Pleasant Hill Blvd, Palatine, IL 60067.



A special Thank You to the West Michigan Chapter of A&WMA for their generous donation to the Stephen Rothblatt Scholarship Fund.

2011 Annual Air Conference November 3, 2011

Is your company prepared for consequences of the proposed changes to the NAAQs? Do the revisions to the MACT standards (Boiler, Utility, Refinery, CISWI) affect your company? Are you up-to-date on the latest GHG issues? Pretty soon, you'll be needing a lot of new information. Plan on joining us at this year's Annual Air Conference being held at the Abbington Banquets in Glen Ellyn. The Air Primer will be held the evening before (November 2, 2011) at the Abbington.

The conference agenda is currently being finalized with speakers being invited. The proposed agenda includes sessions on:

- National Air Policy
- State Air Policy
- Current Air Permitting
Climate
- GHG, Climate Change and
Regulatory Issues
- Air Regulatory Challenges -
A Midwest Industry
Perspective

Exhibitor opportunities will be available. Last year there were 24 exhibitors and over 125 attendees.



A&WMA - LMSS 2011 OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

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A&WMA-LMSS offers Section Sponsorships to our member companies. Sponsor contributions allow the Section to continue to meet our budgetary goals while pursuing our mission to promote a better understanding of environmental management among control officers, research personnel, educators, students, representatives of industry and the general public within the geographic area of the Section, and to provide a means for the interchange of information directed toward solving these problems.

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- ◆ Your logo and website link posted on our website sponsor page.
- ◆ Homepage of our website will have randomly selected sponsor logos displayed in a prominent location. This logo changes each time the page is displayed or refreshed.
- ◆ Recognition in our newsletter.

We request your organization's support as a financial sponsor of the Lake Michigan States Section through a contribution of \$500 for a one-year sponsorship.

In addition to Sponsorships we are also offering a **\$1,000 Scholarship Endowment Sponsorship**. In addition to the Sponsors benefits, sponsors at this level will be identified as a Scholarship Endowment Sponsor on all conference materials and publications. Scholarship Endowment Sponsors will also receive recognition at the Scholarship awards presentation.

Memberships

Do you know someone you think should be a member of our organization? **A&WMA is currently offering a special membership program;** if you have not been a member for the last 12 months, **you can join for \$135 instead of the standard \$180.** This savings is only for the first year of membership and you must submit a special application form (no online registration for this special). If you are interested, please contact Robin Pelsis at robin.pelsis@LMAWMA.org to request the application.

In addition to the membership categories listed here, the Lake Michigan States Section also offers a *Local Associate* membership for \$45. This Local Associate membership allows you to participate in the Lake Michigan States Section events and conferences at a member rate and receive our newsletter but you cannot vote in A&WMA elections or hold office. This is a great option if you're new to the field and want to try us out for a year before paying for a full Individual Membership with A&WMA or find a membership with the local section meets your professional needs at this time. An application for Local Associate membership can be found on our website at www.LMAWMA.org.



Are you signed up for the correct membership category? Below is a review of the various membership categories. If you find you should change your membership, please contact A&WMA Membership at **1-800-270-3444**

Individual Membership (\$180)

[See paragraph to left about opportunity to join for \$135]

This is a full membership that includes:

- A print subscription to one of A&WMA's monthly magazines, *EM* or the *Journal*
- Access to both *EM* and the *Journal* online (with archives back to 1997)
- Access to the online A&WMA membership directory
- Reduced pricing on A&WMA events and technical publications
- Access to local networking events
- And much more!

Organizational Membership (\$435/company + \$65/employee)

This membership is beneficial and cost-effective for companies and organizations with three or more environmental professionals and includes:

- A deluxe membership for the primary representative
- Reduced individual rates for additional organization employees
- Discounts on exhibits and advertising with A&WMA

Young Professional Membership (\$93)

This membership is designed for younger professionals (under 35 years old), and includes all of the benefits of a full membership at a reduced rate.

Student Membership (\$35)

Full-time undergraduate or graduate students are eligible for this discounted membership, which includes all of the benefits of an individual membership.

- A&WMA student members are entitled to a free one-year electronic membership upon graduation

Local Associate (includes Government Employee) (\$45)

- A&WMA-LMSS newsletter
- Discount on all local Section programs