

**Master List of Public Comments on the Draft ALCOSAN WWP
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1	Adibi	Joan	1154 Wightman St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I am in favor of using green infrastructure to reduce the amount of storm water and overflowing sewage flowing untreated into our rivers. Infrastructure, such as sidewalk plantings, rain barrels and green roofs would half the uptake. Also wetlands planter before the water gets to the river are desirable. It is NOT a good idea to spend billions on storage under the river.	Email 9/21/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
2	Altes	Louise and James	121 South Fairmount St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		We are using green solutions to do our part and we are calling on ALCOSAN to solve this problem using green solutions that will not only clean our water but will create family-sustaining jobs, rebuild our neighborhoods, clean our air, and result in the most benefit for the least cost to our community!	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
3	Anthony	Carol	151 Odette St	Pittsburgh, PA 15227	Overbrook Community Council	The fact that Saw Mill Run was eliminated from the latest plan is kind of upsetting to me. There was a time in Overbrook where men did fish in the creek, and then about 50 years ago, it became an open sewer where it smelled from morning until night, and you could see human waste floating down the creek all the time. And then when ALCOSAN put in the new interceptor and the sewer line down the creek, everything changed. So I just want to say that I would hope that ALCOSAN does take into account the people that live along there.	Oral 8/16/2012	Community Impact	Overbrook
4	Argentieri	Leigh	71 Longuevue Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15228		A better long term solution is reducing the waste water put into the system through green solutions. The county should implement a less expensive and more effective way to reduce waste water. Pittsburgh has a strong culture of building a green and sustainable future. This proposal runs counter to these efforts.	Email 9/25/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Mt. Lebanon
5	Arnold	John	705 Old Fawn Rd	North Versailles, PA 15137		You people are -- well, the EPA is -- I dealt with the EPA before. There's never enough. You could take -- they say 95 percent today. Next year it's 96. The following year it's 97. Might be ten years, but it always goes up. There's also more required. You can't get beyond 100 percent. If you could, they would ask that. I see that you're -- you talked about water quality for the rivers so that they could use boats on it. Take the boats off the river. Spare the taxpayer. Whatever it cost, figure it out and take that off, the boats. Don't let people use the river. I don't want to pay more taxes. I'm going to have to pay -- according to what you said, I'm going to have to pay more to ALCOSAN and more taxes to the Borough, North Versailles. And I'm also going to have to pay more for water. When does it end? When do you stop? You know, there's only 100 percent of what I make that's in my pocket. When you get to 100 percent, what do you do? Do you take my house? What if we can't afford to pay these bills? You talk about 2 billion dollars like it's a buck 20. I'd reconsider the whole thing and go back to the EPA and wait for a new administration or something.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	North Versailles
6	Arnold	John	705 Old Fawn Rd	North Versailles, PA 15137		How much does it cost a store, a business, schools? Does every building that's involved with the movement of water pay for this or is it just the homeowner?	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	North Versailles
7	Arnowitz	Myron	100 Fifth Ave, Ste 1608	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Clean Water Action (National President, Bob Wendelgass)	Every time it rains in Pittsburgh, as we all know, sewage, raw sewage, untreated sewage flows directly into our rivers. This is an obvious kind of pollution problem which the Clean Water Act is meant to address and that's why we're all here. That's what needs to be addressed in the plan going forward. We believe that 21st Century water management innovations must be part of the plan to solve stormwater pollution challenges in Pittsburgh and throughout our region. A cornerstone of Clean Water Action's work is preventing pollution before it starts rather than cleaning it up after it happens. The same principle applies to working with nature instead of against it when it comes to managing water in our communities. Green infrastructure needs to be part of the mix. Our local economy can benefit from both the short and long-term jobs that green infrastructure will bring and these green infrastructure investments can really help revitalize communities that have been hard hit by the last recession. Clean Water Action urges ALCOSAN to join with these other cities in taking a 21st Century approach to our sewage overflow problem.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	
8	Asturi	Joseph	436 Grant St Room 104	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Office of Allegheny County Controller Chelsa Wagner	Controller Wagner has been an advocate for quite some time for green infrastructure. And green infrastructure has been proven to save money in meeting consent decrees, and hopefully it will improve our communities. By the same token, ALCOSAN's desire to renegotiate their plan and to promote cost savings overall creates the perfect opportunity to incorporate green improvements into the new plan. And a key, from what I have gathered from the past two meetings obviously, is working in conjunction and cooperation with the municipalities and other authorities to incentivize green improvements or gain commission to implement projects which would, in fact, in our opinion, be very beneficial. Green investments would boost an entire industry and create new jobs that this region truly needs. Other regions of the country, which someone spoke upon earlier, have renegotiated their plans, and green infrastructure was included.	Oral 9/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance Community Impact	

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9	Asturi	Joseph	436 Grant St Room 104	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Office of Allegheny County Controller Chelsa Wagner	Controller Wagner has always been an advocate for green infrastructure. Green infrastructure has proved to save money in the Consent Decree and hopefully improve our communities. ALCOSAN's desire to renegotiate their plan and promote cost savings overall creates a pretty good opportunity to incorporate improvements in the plan. I know as the gentleman spoke, they can't enforce with municipalities today, but hopefully the municipalities working with ALCOSAN, vice versa, and other authorities to consent by the way of improvements or gain commission, I think it would be very beneficial. Reinvestments would boost the entire industry and create new jobs for our residents in the future, and other regions, and other regions of the country have as was stated today renegotiated plans, and a green infrastructure was included.	Oral 9/5/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance Community Impact	
10	Authenreith	Eric	556 Wolf Creek Rd	Fayetteville, WV 25840		It seems like there's been so much interest in some sort of green solution to these overflows. I understand there's been a good deal of contact with the municipalities in trying to get them to reduce the liquids coming from their systems into the ALCOSAN system, but it also seems that there's not much mention in the plan about green solutions, and I think -- I think it would be helpful to include some language in there about what efforts have been made to use some green solutions and what are the barriers to implementing those. I understand that land use, whoever has jurisdiction of the land, needs to be a partner in implementing green solutions. It seems that the public doesn't really understand that; and, consequently, I don't think that some of the big municipalities understand that they are holding a key to a major possibility for addressing this problem. So I would like to see ALCOSAN describe that a little bit better, why they're not including that as an option, and have them just talk frankly about the barriers and what it would take for more green treatment solution. I think it would help inform the public and would give the other municipalities a chance to consider the possibilities. And what goes along with that is a cost-benefit analysis. I understand that it would take -- it may take a lot of land to implement treatment solutions, but municipalities with land use ordinances should take that into account as they revisit their community comprehensive plans.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
11	Bair	Jeff	9171 Lucia Ln	Pittsburgh PA 15642		I guess what my comment is to the green infrastructure , I think it's a good approach, but it seems that this balanced plan that's in the Wet Weather Plan fixes the first half of the problem. It fixes 2 billion of the 3.6 billion dollar problem. That gives us the community collectively the next 10 or 15 years to implement green infrastructure to avoid spending that next \$2 billion 15 20 years down the road. I guess a lot of people have talked about incentives for green infrastructure. I think that starts with the homeowners and property owners, and I attended the first meeting and I noted that there is a pamphlet in the back, and it lists out what you can do personally as a property owner to start to fix this problem. I think if we all collectively take action on the property we have, we can avoid spending an additional \$2 billion 15 years from now. I guess the last part of my comment would be that I think Pittsburgh and Allegheny County are behind the curve in terms of nationally. I think Chicago's program started in the late 1970's to build a tunnel collection system. A lot of other cities started a lot of years ago, so I think the green infrastructure that we read about sometimes is the last phase of their plan, not the first phase. I think this is the first phase of our plan, and there is significant time for green infrastructure over the next 10 to 15 years to avoid spending the next \$2 billion.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
12	Baron	Iris	573 Greendale Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15218	Nine Mile Run Watershed	We need a green infrastructure to help preserve our rivers, so we can safely swim and fish in the rivers. A green infrastructure is more affordable and sustainable than other solutions.	Written 10/19/2012	Water Quality Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Edgewood
13	Barron	Matthew	414 Grant St	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council (Bill Peduto's Office)	In the current plan, is the cost of the increase to rate payers spread evenly throughout the service area? Or has there been any discussion, for example, of incentivizing source reduction by decreasing slightly the cost of, say, PWSA decreases their output to ALCOSAN by 10 percent if they can have their cost reduced by 10 percent in the overall plan? Is that even possible? Is that --	Oral 10/16/2012	Cost/Rates	
14	Barroso	Pamela	210 Stepp Dr	Monroeville, PA 15146	Schwartz Living Market	And we would like to say that we are very much in support of the plans that may come as a result of the studies to support green infrastructure , and we would like to be a part of that process to support that and move Pittsburgh forward environmentally.	Oral 10/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Monroeville

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15	Bartlett	Bill	253 Dakota Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15202	Action United	You know, the average income in Mount Oliver is really shared by folks in -- throughout low income neighborhoods in Pittsburgh: Garfield, Homewood, and Hazelwood. And so the truth is that even at the reduced levels, we're talking about a disproportionate impact on family incomes, of especially low income folks within Pittsburgh. And I say that because there is such a tremendous opportunity I think with green infrastructure -- I guess my point today is that I'm struck by how we're allowing -- if we don't change this significantly, we're going to allow political divisions, you know, the fragmentation of the County into different sewer authorities and, you know, and your contractual obligations as it's written, these are legal -- just legal things. But the real reality is that this is our water and it's really our income, that it's our family incomes. This is food on our tables. This is our ability to have a car and put fuel in our vehicles. And so if we can do this cheaper in ways that can benefit the community much more significantly in terms of business development, in terms of employment, you know, in terms of better communities, it's just -- it seems to me a grievous error not to put every resource we can into investigating it despite the fact that it may not be politically feasible. Because politics and legal things can be changed a lot easier than a \$4 billion or a \$2 billion investment that we can never retrieve from.	Oral 9/18/2012	Cost/Rates Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Bellevue
16	Bartlett	Bill	253 Dakota Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15202	Action United / Clean Rivers Campaign	We all need to be working towards the green solutions together. You know, I do understand you say that you fully support the implementation of green by the municipalities, but to me, fully support would mean with money as well. And I think it is disingenuous to say they are fully supported by ALCOSAN when there is actually no funding going towards them, and there hasn't been any real analysis or study of it, so I would encourage that.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Bellevue
17	Bartlett	Bill	253 Dakota Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15202	Action United / Clean Rivers Campaign	This is the biggest opportunity to invest in our neighborhoods. We cannot let it pass and have our money buried under the river.	Written 10/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	
18	Bastianini	Julie	2 Race St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		Read letter from Edgewood Borough President Patricia Schaeffer which is part of the Municipal Comment log.	Oral 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework	
19	Bates	Mary	811 Cumberland Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		Now, is there something that ALCOSAN is looking to get RAD money to pay for the sewers? And also, you have the gray infrastructure that you are planning to put all these pipes in, these holding tanks, and that's a huge amount of business for the local engineering companies to put in these structures. My question is how many civil engineers building structures like that are in ALCOSAN's planning commission as opposed to landscape architects who could guide you into how to use green infrastructure?	Oral 8/30/2012	Design and Construction	McCandless
20	Beam	Naomi	213 Walnut St	Monroeville, PA 15146		I just wanted to know if you could break this down in such a way that I can understand what it's going to cost me per month. I live in Monroeville. I just did a calculation. You said \$900 a year more. [ALCOSAN clarified that \$900 would be the total cost, not the additional cost.] For just the sewer, not the water? [Water is separate.] So what does this \$900 -- is that for someone who uses 10,000 gallons a month versus someone who uses 2 or 4,000? [Ms. Scott Williams stated that assumptions were based on 15,000 quarterly.] Monroeville has just signed a contract to get water in a not increased rate from what it is today but maybe a few cents for the next 50 years to try to keep the water cost down versus the sewer.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Monroeville
21	Beam	Naomi	213 Walnut St	Monroeville, PA 15146		These are the things that -- that shows that so many people are not trying to keep up with things, but when the articles are in the paper, they're not understandable to us. It's hard to bring that -- and that's not your fault. Whoever wrote the article in the paper should have worked on that.	Oral 10/9/2012	Other	Monroeville
22	Bellin	Joshua	424 East End Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		I represent only myself and my family, including two small children. In that capacity, I strongly support green solutions to the stormwater overflow problem that faces our community. I believe that such solutions will be more affordable in the short run and vastly more sustainable in the long run. I want my children to grow up in a clean and green city, not in a city that relies on costly, out-dated, environmentally, unsustainable solutions.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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23	Black	Elizabeth Lea	5718 Northumberland St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I have already submitted an endorsement from through Clean Rivers Campaign, but I want to add that I also agree with Bill Peduto's comments to this effect and belong to NMRA and a number of other environmental groups and Rodef Shalom Congregation. I have labored intensively on my own property at Northumberland and Valmont Street to plant trees and perennial ground covers that are bird and animal friendly as well as composting and beginning to building rain gardening into the landscape, and will be turning to rain barrels in an effort to comply with Nine Mile Run efforts. ALCOSAN should make the same efforts. Rebuilding Allegheny County positively with green technology with \$2 billion utilizing the brain power and innovation of CMU & other higher education power houses of Pittsburgh and the region is the solution, not holding tanks.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
24	Boag	Sharon	4016 Haldane St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		I would urge you -- and I think ALCOSAN can do more than they are doing about getting into green infrastructure. Meadow grass has 18-inch root systems far better able to handle water, and I'm presuming that you can mow that just like a lawn. I urge you to put some more green solutions in as part of your plan. Neither will work completely. You can't do it all with green, you can't do it all with your gray plan. Get some kind of incentive for people to get rain barrels, offer them a little tax break or something, and results happen sooner with green. But as I said, neither plan will work, but a combination of the two might actually solve the problem.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Greenfield
25	Boag	Sharon	4016 Haldane St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		So green is really working. People here are the best assets. We need to encourage the young people that come here to college to stay and sort of things like green structure and that sort of challenge.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Greenfield
26	Brady	Sean	3323 Delaware St	Pittsburgh, PA 15214	Hollow Oak Land Trust	Green infrastructure - Even if ALCOSAN does not own the lands, can they not serve as a coordinator to engage land trusts, conservancies, municipalities, and land owners to best utilize undeveloped green spaces as "infrastructure" for mitigating stormwater impacts? Note that current green space is already mitigating impacts, but if not protected or incentivized, then they could go away and we could see increased impacts of stormwater. (1) Can ALCOSAN offer incentives to land owners to manage their lands to best serve the area's stormwater needs? (2) Reducing sewage and stormwater management by ALCOSAN could save greatly on infrastructure and other costs. If land owners can reduce these costs, then incentives could offer win-win opportunities. (3) Goals could include protection of existing green infrastructure and installation of additional permeable and water retention bioswales.	Written 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North
27	Brady	Sean	3323 Delaware St	Pittsburgh, PA 15214	Hollow Oak Land Trust	You would think that with our hills and our rainfall and our flowing water around here that Pittsburgh would really have some expertise in this area in terms of storm water management. It doesn't seem that's the case. I guess in terms of leadership, my question is, is ALCOSAN going to exhibit the leadership to develop the expertise so that Pittsburgh can actually not only solve our own problems but serve as a model for other areas in the United States? The second question is how much engagement was undertaken to seek out the expertise among conservation organizations in terms of storm water management through green infrastructure? I realize that you don't own the land. You can't force or control the municipalities to implement green infrastructure, but are there some sort of incentives that you can offer? You don't have grant money for that. Can you give rate incentives? You're going to spend -- you're putting out a proposal here for billions of dollars to build huge amounts of infrastructure to vastly inconvenience everybody who uses riverfront trails, rivers. There is going to be a long, long time to build that infrastructure not to mention the cost. Isn't that worth something? Can't you provide certain rate discounts to municipalities or individuals? There are property owners that own hundreds, if not thousands, of acres of area that serve two purposes. One, if they're undeveloped now, they serve as green infrastructure now. If they were to be developed, you would lose that benefit and the storm water problem would get worse. Second, can they implement new green infrastructure through permeable surfaces, bioswales, those types of things that I assume at this point you know about. So those are my questions. Are you guys going to be the leader? Are you going to develop that expertise? Are you going to complete the process of engaging organizations and municipalities and landowners who actually do own the land; and, three, can you provide some incentives?	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North
28	Bricker	Scott	9 Clarendon Pl	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		It is unbelievable and almost darkly humorous to me that there was a comment made in the plan that for "sustainability reasons" Alcosan wouldn't make many print versions of the plan available, but there was no effort in the plan itself to address the real economic and environmental sustainability issues by integrating green infrastructure into the plan, not just gray infrastructure.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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29	Brown	Jerry	141 Old Oak Dr	Bridgeville, PA 15107	Municipal Authority Township of South Fayette Robinson Run Advisory Group	The way you deal with the sanitary sewage system is by making sure the pipes that are there do not leak, or are maintained properly, maybe most importantly. Recognizing that a large portion of the sanitary sewer system is sanitary, there's two methods of reducing flow. Green infrastructure, in the combined system, would be one area we are looking at closely; a higher level of the maintenance of the pipes, including the laterals and sanitary systems. We've been doing it that way for a number of years. The only way to avoid bigger facilities is reduce the flow, and the combined system, green infrastructure perhaps, and separate sewer systems, it's -- I'm telling you, if you don't require the homeowner to do their share, you're not going to be successful there either. -- but they understand, the only way to keep flow out of the system is not just the work on the public side, but require the homeowner to take care of their pipes too. Even then, after all that's done, you're not going to get all of that out. There's a point of diminishing return, spending that money. Then it gets to the balancing act.	Oral 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Public Engagement	Bridgeville
30	Brown	Rick	300 Waterfront Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Three Rivers Rowing Association	TRRA is particularly concerned about water quality and is interested in supporting all efforts to clean up the water. ... The current proposal is not adequate because it does not include upstream remediation or incorporate technologies such as green infrastructure that would reduce source pollution.	Written 10/19/2012	Water Quality Green Infrastructure / Source Control Design and Construction	
31	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	That said, the draft plan basically offers what we perceive as an old gray industrial underground program for collecting, conveying, storing and treating system flows. While we don't think that the big fix in the ALCOSAN service area can be accomplished without some gray facilities and we understand that green infrastructure is just one important form of source reduction, we strongly believe that is an historic once in our lifetime opportunity to make a substantial investment in green infrastructure . While ratepayers and public officials and business owners will not see the direct results of most of the gray spending, the benefits of green investment are quite visible, and Ms. Oliver covered some of those benefits in her presentation . Reducing water management needs with potential lower costs for rate payers, creating neighborhood amenities, increasing property values, sparking community revitalization, enhancing business development and air quality and the list goes on and on, we understand that the Pittsburgh area is unique. There are steep slopes, clay soils, multiple jurisdictions, numerous rainfall events. The system treatment facilities are located at the end of the pipe. Your agency does not believe that you can finance green facilities on properties it does not own and so on. Every region has barriers. Every district has barriers, but progressive districts treat such barriers as challenges or even opportunities to pursue source reduction through and financing for and build partnerships around green infrastructure opportunities and they do this with zeal and creativity. They have developed different culture, a different ethic about how to proceed with this kind of a big project. At the Clean Rivers Campaign, we're looking around the United States where many jurisdiction s struggle to manage overflows and we're seeing examples of including both strong green and gray components but also looking at ways to green their way to gray. Milwaukee, District of Columbia, Kansas City, Seattle, Chicago, Syracuse, New York City, Philadelphia and Lancaster right here in our own state. Many districts have determined that green approaches will save the ratepayers money, but whatever we spend whether green costs the same amount as gray or less, if we are going to spend billions of dollars to solve a water quality and public health problem, why not do so in ways that are rich in community amenities and environmental benefit. I'm hoping that any negotiations that emerge with the regulators that this is a creative process and one that really looks at these other examples around the country so that we can learn from them.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North
32	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh, PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	Written statement for oral testimony given above.	Written 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North

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33	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	That said we believe the draft plan offers a great set of answers to what we also believe are the wrong questions resulting in basically an old, gray, industrial, underground program for collecting, conveying, storing, and treating system flows. We don't think that this big fix can be accomplished without some gray facilities, and we understand that green infrastructure is just one important form of source reduction in our communities, but we strongly believe this is an historic, literally once-in-our-lifetimes opportunity to make a significant investment in green infrastructure. We further believe that serious green investment must happen first, that any gray facility is needed to meet the federal Consent Decree requirements could then be designed and constructed to finish the job. Billions of dollars will be provided by area ratepayers to underwrite the big fix. Let's fully explore our source reduction opportunities. It's also been suggested that green infrastructure is a new idea, a new technology. According to Dominique Lueckenhoff, the Federal Environmental Protection Agency embracing a green approach represents a fundamental shift in thinking and practice, moving away from conveying stormwater far away as quickly as possible using large buried gray collection and conveyance systems and moving towards managing stormwater the way Mother Nature does, using plants and soils where the water falls has been described tonight very well. Mother Nature, of course, has been round for a while. Philadelphia's Fairmount Park established in 1855 was originally conceived to protect the quality of water in Philadelphia. More recently, Philadelphia faced with looking at an \$8 billion gray infrastructure project to manage runoff, instead decided to spend approximately \$1.2 billion in current dollars over the next couple of decades removing water from their system and minimizing pollution. We understand that Philadelphia is not Pittsburgh, that there are differences, but we also see that energy and enthusiasm that they're putting into their project. Once they're done with that, they then will look at gray solutions, what's needed to complete the job. We understand that your agency catches, conveys, and treats what you're sent by the municipalities. We understand that you believe the existing rate structure and the ways that you can use bond proceeds currently can strain your agency's ability to fund municipal source reduction projects, and that you view green infrastructure as a technology that's just arrived. But now is the time to pursue this unexplored opportunity, to do something great, to do something green, to invest in our communities rather than burying billions of ratepayer dollars under the ground. That's what we're pushing for.	Oral 10/3/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North

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34	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	We know you're working hard to meet the tough terms of the Consent Decree. We also know that the big fix for the ALCOSAN service area cannot be accomplished without gray facilities of some kind. And we also understand that green infrastructure is just one important form of source reduction. Having said that, we strongly believe this is an historic, literally once in all of our lifetime's opportunity to make a significant investment in green infrastructure. We further believe that serious green investment must happen first then any gray facilities needed to meet the Federal Consent Decree requirements can be designed and constructed. Billions of dollars will be provided by area ratepayers to underwrite the big fix. Let's invest this money first in revitalizing those ratepayers' communities while reducing system flows. This is a story about a rustbelt river town. It's a brief story. Thanks for the water, by the way. It makes it easier for me to yak at you folks, but let's think for a moment about a city characterized by steep slopes, clay soils, brown fields, many brown fields, many small rainfall events each year. And it has an NFL franchise. It's a rustbelt river town that suffered severely with the decline of old line manufacturing, but has smartly reorganized and diversified its economy in recent decades emphasizing higher education and financial services. The region's sanitary district which has numerous municipal customers is under a Federal Consent Decree to meet the standards established by the Clean Water Act and is about to embark on a once-in-a-lifetime investment of public dollars. The city, of course, is Cincinnati, Ohio. And although their initial Wet Weather Plan was rejected by regulators, the Metropolitan Sewer District of Greater Cincinnati today is pursuing a Wet Weather Improvement Plan that has two parallel tracks. One offers a big gray solution. The other is a request for three additional years to develop an alternative plan that blends source reduction including green infrastructure with gray consolidation and conveyance. They'll have another six years to implement this alternative with the goal of removing 2 billion gallons of water per year in just the first phase. December 2012 the alternative plan will be submitted. The MSD of Greater Cincinnati is a recognized leader and a catalyst in community revitalization working through partnerships that show visible results in and around the city. The District has launched such programs as Project Groundwork which targets cleaner streams, improved protection of public health, and enhancements to the communities where ratepayers work, live, and play, sustainable infrastructure in the city. Another project looks to optimize CSO reduction and community benefit including green jobs. The Community of the Future Program utilizes triple bottom line analysis and outcomes to guide watershed planning and project development. What's happening in Cincinnati that can't happen here, that can't happen in this service area? They're showing initiative, innovation, a more holistic approach that sees and acts on the links between source reduction, neighborhood development, and community quality of life. And above all, a problem solving approach that uses all the tools in the Wet Weather toolbox resulting already in dozens and dozens of green infrastructure projects that are reducing water at its source. That's my question. If Cincinnati can do this, why not Pittsburgh?	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North
35	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Perry North

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36	Bussiere	Merritt	3001 Marshall Rd Apt 305	Pittsburgh PA 15214	Clean Rivers Campaign	We understand that green infrastructure is just one form of source reduction and that some types of green infrastructure, some scale of green infrastructure structure will be required, but we would like to see green infrastructure maximized in the front of the project and try to understand how we can green our way to gray. One of the reasons we say this is that green infrastructure has a potential to revitalize our communities, expand our existing green business base, and create sustainable jobs. If we are going to ask ratepayers, as I understand you are, families in our communities that dig billions of dollars out of their pockets for this big fix for sewer and water and stormwater issues and water quality problems, let's not just bury this money in the ground. Let's take this opportunity to revitalize our community through significant green infrastructure investment. Green roofs, street scaping, trees, porous pavement, rain gardens, all take flows out of the system. They are a form of source reduction, but they can also green and beautify our neighborhoods and make shopping areas more attractive and generally create more park-like settings in our communities. Some say that substantial green infrastructure investment may also catalyze regional economic revitalization, creating market demand and supply for the design, construction , and manufacture and maintenance of green facilities. More economic and business development means more jobs. And in many of the neighborhoods we can use more jobs. It will help with the rate-paying process. I just have a question, a couple of questions. We understand that ALCOSAN -- this is from a previous public meeting -- has formally approached the EPA with a request for more time and potentially to give green infrastructure another look. In revisiting green infrastructure, is ALCOSAN just looking at what might be done on your own property, or is there going to be a serious look at large-scale, green investment throughout the service area? And, as an add-on, as a public agency sending a letter to the EPA, another public agency, are you going to share your letter with the public?	Oral 9/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Perry North
37	Camp	Katherine	6707 Penn Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		The major infrastructure project presents a critical opportunity to put dollars as well as policy towards green infrastructure. ALCOSAN must think beyond its own domain towards the benefits that incorporating green stormwater solutions will have on the entire region. Three great reasons: 1. Cost savings. 2. Less flooding, and fewer lives lost to floods. 3. More trees and rain gardens, adding value to our community through beauty, shade, and reduced crime, as well as reducing our climate change impact and the urban heat island effect. These benefits are definitely worth the challenge of working together with all the involved municipalities and political bodies that need to step up to make this happen. You can do it! And not only that, you MUST do it!	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
38	Carnahan	Mike	22 Rutgers Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15205		The green infrastructures that are being developed and used in New York, Philadelphia, now Cleveland even, are all based on an impervious surface and crediting those customers who have those impervious surfaces -- I'm sorry, permeable surfaces -- credit their bill in some places \$5 a square foot, in some cases up to \$100,000 per a commercial building. How is that not within your realm to be able to coordinate just like every other city in the country seems to be doing in that regard?	Oral 9/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Robinson Township
39	Carnahan	Mike	22 Rutgers Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15205		The number of CSOs that you referenced, how does that compare to the rest of the country, the rest of the other large cities of our size and stuff like that in scope and population?	Oral 9/10/2012	Other	Robinson Township
40	Cheatham	John	59 Almeda St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Clean Rivers Campaign	Major supporter of the Green Rivers Campaign	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood
41	Cheatham	John	59 Almeda St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		I haven't heard ALCOSAN say anything about green infrastructure or the idea of it in their plan. That will definitely bring down the cost of the plan; not only bring down the cost of the plan, it will be more vibrant for all of those municipalities involved; it will provide jobs for people in the community; and it will spread the wealth around between ALCOSAN and the municipalities. That community, my grandparents came here during World War II, so I have lived by the river, by the Monongahela River right by that treatment area since the 1960s. And those three communities that I live by -- Greenfield, and Hays and Hazelwood -- have been destroyed so many times over the years, you can't fathom. People have lost everything. Yeah, this plan is going to happen, it is going to take place, but ALCOSAN really needs to get that green thought in their mind and green infrastructure because that really is going to move the plan forward really.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Hazelwood
42	Chin	Allison			Sierra Club	... green infrastructure on scale must be part of the ALCOSAN plan. Implementation of green solutions will not only clean our water, but will create family-sustaining jobs, rebuild our neighborhoods, clean our air, and result in the most benefit for the least cost to our community.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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43	Ciangularulo	John	411 Fair Oak St	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		I know you have three or four, maybe five more meetings that you are doing like tonight. Have you met with EPA yet to bring the 3.6 billion down to 2?	Question 10/4/2012	CD Compliance	McKees Rocks
44	Ciangularulo	John	411 Fair Oak St	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		I think you ought to tell these people about the Consent Decree, why this has to all go through, what it is all about, and who is doing all this with the Consent Decree. That is the reason why ALCOSAN is doing what they have to do. Maybe these people don't know that.	Oral 10/4/2012	Public Engagement	McKees Rocks
45	Ciotti	Sandra	405 Hoodridge Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15234		Do you really seriously think that all of this rain is -- with all of this rain, with the sewers, are we really going to prevent this with rain gardens from flooding people's houses?	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Castle Shannon
46	Colwes	Michael	P.O. Box 854	Pittsburgh, PA 15230		I do hope the EPA does not agree, for a revision. The sewer infrastructure problems identified fifty years ago. The ball is continually passed. McClelland, McGready and Hunt, functioning as county commissioners accepted "inducements" from the big money land holders and buried the sewer rebuilding matter. This above noted deceptive behavior is occurring during the sixth decade of the twentieth century. If the problem is corrected during the 1960s: the update costs are less, and less damage does propogate through the years. Do the project now: do the project correctly.	Email 8/1/2012	Design and Construction	
47	Comden	Larry	1553 Trettre Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15227		You gave a figure of \$2 billion of which \$500 million would be to support municipal changes. Will that kind of ratio pertain when it goes to \$3.6 or is the \$500 million it?	Question 10/3/2012	Institutional Framework	Baldwin
48	Coogan	Dave	5742 Pierce St	Pittsburgh, PA 15232		ALCOSAN's plan to spend \$2 billion for additional infrastructure for water runoff is short sighted. Green solutions are the only long-term solution. We should be following what other cities are doing to solve this problem. Cities like Philadelphia and Cincinnati are a great example of how the region can solve this through green solutions.	Email 9/21/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Shadyside
49	Cook	Charlie	1312 Manor Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15241		I guess the communities have to respond to the EPA next year? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: Not directly to EPA. To the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. MR. COOK: Right. MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: And the ALCOSAN County Health Department. But, yes, July of next year. MR. COOK: But they don't have to meet the edicts or the requirements that you do? They have a different set of requirements? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: They do not have a Consent Decree, so they do not have the same type of document. MR. COOK: It's just surprising to me that the whole system is not covered by this, including the suburbs. MR. COOK: I should hope that would change your obligation. I mean, you're treating their water; right? Other communities' water is going to you? Surface water. MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: We're treating our water. MR. COOK: But the water comes from? MR. BORNEMAN: Them. MR. COOK: Them? MR. BORNEMAN: Right. MR. COOK: And that's a significant part of the problem you're dealing with that you have responsibility for? MR. BORNEMAN: No. We have responsibility, as Arletta said, once it comes to us, we have to do something with it. If they continue to send the volumes of flow that they are today or more, we have to deal with that. MR. COOK: Well, shame on them. I don't understand why they aren't under the same kind of edicts that you are.	Oral 9/12/2012	CD Compliance	Upper St. Clair
50	Cooke	Maren	6745 Forest Glen Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		You've pointed out that ALCOSAN doesn't control the land and facilities upstream and can't mandate green infrastructure modifications, but through rate setting discounts and other incentives you can certainly encourage greener more distributed solutions such as permeable pavement, rain water harvesting and storage, green roofs, increased open space and vegetation, and generally wiser, more affordable and more sustainable development like trees and rain water harvesting for crops and landscaping. Most of these approaches have many other benefits as well. ALCOSAN has been educating the public about watershed issues for years and it would be in line with your mission to follow through with your Wet Weather Action Plan. I would also like to point out that the multiple municipalities comprising the ALCOSAN service area can be seen as an opportunity as well as a challenge. Individual municipal systems and rate structures can be tried out in the effects on outflow measures. Just like one should always insulate and water seal a house before getting a really huge furnace no matter how efficient it might be, ALCOSAN should pursue these upstream green infrastructure approaches by all possible means before committing to huge, costly disruptive, energy intensive downstream tanks and tunnels. Thank you for your time and consideration and I hope that you're able to reconsider your Draft Wet Weather Plan with more diverse avenues such as differentiated rates and other incentives to implement the green infrastructure that will benefit our region in so many ways.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Green infrastructure / source control

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51	Cooke	Maren	6745 Forest Glen Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		Written notes for oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Green infrastructure / source control
52	Copeland	Erin	2000 Technology Dr, Ste 300	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh Parks Conservancy	Creating a wet weather plan that purely and primarily focuses on bottom of the watershed approaches such as enormous underground tunnels is not a long term sustainable solution to a complex problem, the wet weather plan should include decentralized green infrastructure. This approach will add to our community by providing more and longer employment and also ecosystem services one of which is stormwater mitigation.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
53	Cowles	Michael	PO Box 854	Pittsburgh, PA 15230		I do hope the EPA does not agree for a revision. The sewer infrastructure problems are identified fifty years ago. The ball is continually passed. McClellan, McGrady, and Hunt, functioning as county commissioners accepted "inducements" from big money landholders and buried the sewer rebuilding matter. This above noted deceptive behavior is occurring during the sixth decade of the twentieth century. If, the problem is corrected during the 1960s; the update costs are less, and less damage does propagate through the years. Do the project, now; do the project correctly.	Email 8/1/2012	CD Compliance	
54	Coyne	Bridget	1236 Bellerock St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		Green infrastructure, if we really invest in it and make it part of this plan, it is going to prevent stormwater from even entering the system. Here we are in this region, we are in a period where we have had massive unemployment, a foreclosure crisis, people are struggling to maintain equity in their homes. So here, this plan, it is going to seriously impact low-income and fixed-income people by the rate increases of four percent or whatever it was that you said. That is going to be a huge burden on them. So if we incorporate green infrastructure, we can increase property values, beautify communities, and create jobs. So instead of forcing these ratepayers to pay on -- I know with the original plan it was an average of \$1,000 per year increase. Do we want to give them something of value for that \$1,000; do we want to -- I don't think anybody is going to be that jazzed about paying that much money and getting these big pipe tunnels. But you know what, they are going to be excited about getting green infrastructure that will beautify their community and increase their property value, be better for their business districts. So, ALCOSAN, be a leader, give money back to the municipalities for green infrastructure. And I will tell you what, you can look at this Consent Decree, and it might seem like a burden, but let's make it an opportunity to improve our region, beautify communities, raise our property values, and create jobs all while keeping poop out of the water.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	Squirrel Hill
55	Craig	James	5707 Walnut St	Pittsburgh, PA 15232		Clearly the right thing to do is to use green technologies to solve this problem.	Email 9/25/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Shadyside
56	Crececius	Mary Anne	306 Hastings St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I'm one of the people that's had problems with sewer backups into our basement in heavy rain situations. It seems to have gotten worse in the thirty-some years we've lived in our house, and what I don't know -- I'm one of those people who have had sewer backups into our basement in the past -- over the past 30 years, and they seem to have gotten worse over time, more frequent and deeper. My question is who -- like, is that a city issue or is that an ALCOSAN issue? What is the interaction between the ALCOSAN and the municipalities?	Oral 9/18/2012	Institutional Framework	Point Breeze
57	Crececius	Mary Anne	306 Hastings St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		Looking at the map, how are you working with the surrounding counties? I mean, the stuff doesn't end at the county borders. The land and the rivers and the streams and the valleys and so forth don't end at county borders. So are you working with the surrounding counties?	Oral 9/18/2012	Other	Point Breeze
58	Crececius	Mary Anne	306 Hastings St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I'm wondering what kind of efforts ALCOSAN is making to have sort of a citizens' council that could provide some input and thinking and also work on informing people. This is very disappointing, I'm sure, to you and to me to see so few people here tonight. Because I know that as people hear about sewer bills doubling over the next 13 years or so, there's going to be all sorts of complaints and moaning and groaning and everything like that. And certainly none of us like that idea, but I think it is imperative that we understand why it is happening, and that so few people are learning about this is distressing. I also think any idea of having some sort of citizens' council with ideas for ways of improving the green infrastructure within a municipality, especially for some of the smaller municipalities - it might be a little harder here in the city -- but, nevertheless, there are people around that are very interested in that, and it's something to help bring us together and to both provide education and to provide input to the municipalities and to ALCOSAN from the point of view of us, the residents.	Oral 9/18/2012	Public Engagement	Point Breeze

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59	Cunningham	Dave	838 Beechland St	Pittsburgh, PA 15120		We're aware of the Consent Decree. What other cities are under the same condition we are? And have you looked at their problems and their projections, their cost? And by comparison, where do we -- how do we compare to them? Are we a small project? Are we -- we're the largest ones in the country? Who else has to correct this?	Question 10/3/2012	CD Compliance	Homestead
60	Cunningham	Lloyd	311 11th Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15120	Homestead Borough Council	We share the river with Pittsburgh which we vitally depend on. Mills were built there because of the rivers, and so our town is in existence because of the river. The Clean Rivers Campaign needs to be allotted for on account of all these people and inquiring so much expertise, but the Borough of Homestead, we have rain gardens. We have water barrels. We have rooftop gardens. We have community flower gardens that are maintained with rain water runoff from rain barrels. We have done many things through the years. Our next development coming into town is going to be a Bottom Dollar Supermarket which will have containment tanks under the parking lot so that no stormwater will leave their premises. We are ahead of the game in trying to contain stormwater runoff. You as an authority have no legislative power to force communities to participate with you, but all of the communities are forced to participate under the Consent Decree which certainly could be renegotiated to add new clauses which force all the municipalities to comply with design criteria, green infrastructure, and anything else that a good study comes up with. I'm familiar with your study and I've been following it for years. We've been complying with your Consent Decrees for years. We have flow meters. We have street sweeping to reduce the surface pollution that goes into the stormwater that are all mandated by the Consent Decree. So you don't have the legislative power and the authority, but the Federal Consent Decree certainly mandates what each town must do.	Oral 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework	Homestead
61	Czmola	Dan	405 Hamil Rd	Verona, PA 15147		First of all, I think your numbers, you're way underestimating the costs. You showed a chart where you said that the rate of increase would be 10 and 12 percent a year. At that rate the cost would double every 6 years. Okay. And this program you said it was going to last for 14 years. So it would double twice, which would mean it would quadruple. Okay. Now, the figures you're giving what the current cost is, I'm in Penn Hills and I'm paying more right now than what you're saying we're going to be paying in 14 years. I'm already paying more than that. It doesn't say that [the assumptions made for cost calculations] on there. It just says as a result total wastewater cost across the area vary from 300 to 600 per year. Well, I'm at about 850 right now. And if it quadruples, I'm going to be at 3400 in 14 years. I have a family of four and that's what we pay for the water that we use. And we're very careful. We don't waste our water. I think your costs are way too low.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Penn Hills
62	Czmola	Dan	405 Hamil Rd	Verona, PA 15147		I'm an engineer. I design systems -- those things can capture at most 1 percent of the water runoff from a house. Like a rain barrel. It accomplishes nothing. It's just -- I don't know why people do it. Maybe they don't understand, but if you had a rainstorm, it would take 100 barrels to catch the water from your roof. These rain gardens, it came from -- all these ideas came from California. That's where all this starts. In California the soil is sandy. So you build a rain garden. The water seeps into the ground. Then we adopt those concepts here and they don't apply. Our soils are clay and we get almost no infiltration. So you build this rain garden. The water is going to come in and it's going to go straight out. You're going to get maybe a couple percent seeping in the ground. And 98 percent of it -- And I've heard people mention that it could have caused those people to drown a few years ago, that this would have prevented it. It's nonsense. You wouldn't even have been able to measure the difference in the water level. If somebody feels good putting a rain barrel by their house, great, but it doesn't do a damn bit of good. Well, it would be a huge mistake, because it's wasting money. It does nothing. And if the lady thinks that people are going to move to Pittsburgh because people have rain barrels, I doubt it. No, because if you let water sink below a pavement, it's going to freeze and it's going to break your pavement. And the water can't go anywhere because it's clay. It can't go anywhere.	Oral 10/9/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Penn Hills
63	Czmola	Dan	405 Hamil Rd	Verona, PA 15147		There's contributions of sewage from all sorts of sources. And you're only addressing one part of it. You're not doing anything about the water that comes in from upstream. That's still going to be just as bad as it was before; right? Well, EPA is hitting the big city centers. Upstream like going up the Allegheny there are no big cities. They're not going to bother them. So what's coming to us is not going to change. We still have that pollution. Just look at all the cows, the horses, the deer, they crap in the woods. Nobody controls that. How much is our pollution? And when it rains, all that runs into the river. So how much of that is going to get improved by this? None. But that's not going to change any. So how much improvement are we really going to get spending all this money?	Oral 10/9/2012	Institutional Framework	Penn Hills

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64	Daniels	Barbara	7449 Race St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I'm not understanding why they are having this meeting except to conform to the EPA standards, or whatever they had to have, to have a public meeting. Because what they have shown us is that either way it goes, it is going to dribble down to the taxpayers, that we are going to have to pay for this. If you go with the green solution and say, okay, let's do more green and stop it before it gets to the sewage plant, then the sewage plant is saying, well, now it is not our responsibility, it is yours. So you have to do something with that because I don't see where they are talking about putting any monies, any real monies into opportunities for people to even have these gardens or use waterless toilets or plant more trees or anything else. They are just saying, it is not our responsibility if it doesn't reach our plant. Now, the other thing is I can see that this -- there is no way they can go around and just dig up everything and just replace these lines the way that they need to, so the whole meeting, to me, was just a facade for them to have a public meeting. I didn't see where they really said, we are willing to do anything about this problem that exists except to charge more in the end, and that is what they are basically telling us, that everything is going up. That is that three percent that they say the ordinary people cannot afford to pay. AUDIENCE MEMBER: Four percent. MS. DANIELS: Okay. Well, two percent. No. I don't want to see my bill go up another percent, period. I would like to see it come down because this is getting to the point where a homeowner can't even afford to own a home. And it was the utilities, now it is utilities and water and sewage. They have become major, major bills in the household, and this is going to increase it you say, what, \$1,000 a year or something ridiculous like that. They are not offering any solution to bring these bills down for the people, for the businesses, for the city, or the region. So I don't know how everybody else feels, but I don't think that this was a good meeting at all as far as them presenting their plan.	Oral 8/16/2012	Public Engagement Cost/Rates	Homewood
65	Davis	Seth	2966 Crosby Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15216		I stand with Clean Rivers Campaign and hope that Alcosan will postpone a decision in order to investigate fully the impact of a green solution to our stormwater and wet weather infrastructure. The overall investment in gray infrastructure construction does not bring any aesthetic or environmental benefit to this project.	Email 9/20/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Dormont
66	De Ciantis	Deno	1001 Liberty Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	The Penn State Center - Engaging Pittsburgh	ALCOSAN seems to have developed its wet weather plan in a vacuum, completely ignoring the most current knowledge about stormwater mitigation and water treatment. Employing green infrastructure would reduce ALCOSAN's need for expansive and very expensive gray infrastructure. Many green infrastructure strategies have been implemented by various cities that have a consent decree with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Although not all green infrastructure approaches have been rigorously evaluated, many are proven. We recognize that ALCOSAN does not hold the property required to implement green infrastructure. However the 83 municipalities serviced by ALCOSAN could be incentivized to install green systems with an outcome of source reduction, limiting the amount of flow into ALCOSAN's treatment system. Implementing such an incentive system would require that ALCOSAM install flow monitoring at each municipality point of entry into their conveyance/treatment system, so that individual municipalities' interventions are counted correctly and equitably towards the overall flow into the ALCOSAN system. Such strategies will require investment. However, ALCOSAN's current wet weather plan will cause huge disruptions to Pittsburgh's waterfronts and the regional environment in addition to imposing a high financial burden. [Description of how Philadelphia is addressing its consent decree.] Based on the example of Philadelphia and other research findings, we submit the following recommendations for inclusion into the proposed ALCOSAN Wet Weather Plan: 1) Expressly reinforce the highly recommended use of green infrastructure by all 83 municipalities as a means of reducing stormwater flow into the ALCOSAN treatment system. 2) Indicate that a Major Incentive Plan to minimize flow into the ALCOSAN system will be employed and that it will be among the most aggressive in the nation. In order to level the playing field, this incentive plan would include assistance programs for economically challenged municipalities within the ALCOSAN system. 3) Include the establishment of a network of individual municipal flow meter installation in order to equitable assess individual source amounts. 4) Indicate that through various partnerships, green infrastructure technology will be available to all municipalities utilizing this source reduction methodology including but not limited to: Public education and availability of information; Implementation of rain garden and rain barrel initiatives; Installation of bioretention within rights-of-way; Utilization of permeable pavements where deemed possible; Subsidization of green roof installation; Land trust acquisition of large tracts of vacant land transforming to a green use. ALCOSAN can should propose a more cost-effective wet weather plan by combining essential gray infrastructure with green infrastructure for a successful integrated plan that will comply with environmental standards while also benefiting the regional community socially and economically.	Email 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance	

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67	De Ciantis	Deno	1001 Liberty Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	The Penn State Center - Engaging Pittsburgh	ALCOSAN seems to have developed its wet weather plan in a vacuum, completely ignoring the most current knowledge about stormwater mitigation and water treatment. Employing green infrastructure would reduce ALCOSAN's need for expansive and very expensive gray infrastructure. Many green infrastructure strategies have been implemented by various cities that have a consent decree with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Although not all green infrastructure approaches have been rigorously evaluated, many are proven. We recognize that ALCOSAN does not hold the property required to implement green infrastructure. However the 83 municipalities serviced by ALCOSAN could be incentivized to install green systems with an outcome of source reduction, limiting the amount of flow into ALCOSAN's treatment system. Implementing such an incentive system would require that ALCOSAN install flow monitoring at each municipality point of entry into their conveyance/treatment system, so that individual municipalities' interventions are counted correctly and equitably towards the overall flow into the ALCOSAN system. Such strategies will require investment. However, ALCOSAN's current wet weather plan will cause huge disruptions to Pittsburgh's waterfronts and the regional environment in addition to imposing a high financial burden. [Description of how Philadelphia is addressing its consent decree.] Based on the example of Philadelphia and other research findings, we submit the following recommendations for inclusion into the proposed ALCOSAN Wet Weather Plan: 1) Expressly reinforce the highly recommended use of green infrastructure by all 83 municipalities as a means of reducing stormwater flow into the ALCOSAN treatment system. 2) Indicate that a Major Incentive Plan to minimize flow into the ALCOSAN system will be employed and that it will be among the most aggressive in the nation. In order to level the playing field, this incentive plan would include assistance programs for economically challenged municipalities within the ALCOSAN system. 3) Include the establishment of a network of individual municipal flow meter installation in order to equitable assess individual source amounts. 4) Indicate that through various partnerships, green infrastructure technology will be available to all municipalities utilizing this source reduction methodology including but not limited to: Public education and availability of information; Implementation of rain garden and rain barrel initiatives; Installation of bioretention within rights-of-way; Utilization of permeable pavements where deemed possible; Subsidization of green roof installation; Land trust acquisition of large tracts of vacant land transforming to a green use. ALCOSAN can should propose a more cost-effective wet weather plan by combining essential gray infrastructure with green infrastructure for a successful integrated plan that will comply with environmental standards while also benefiting the regional community socially and economically.	Written 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance	
68	Deasy	Dan	2093 Noblestown Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15205	PWSA	Written notes for oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Cost/Rates Green Infrastructure / Source Control Design and Construction	Westwood
69	Deckard	Maryellen	46 Grape St	Pittsburgh, PA 15210	Clean Rivers Campaign	I am a member of Action United and the Clean Rivers Campaign. But most of all, I am a member of the community of Knoxville, in Pittsburgh, PA. I pay a water and sewer bill. I understand that ALCOSAN will use my payment, and the payment of other city residents to float bonds that will get them the money to do the work of repairing our sewer systems to stop sewage from being pushed into the river by storm water. I think, since you are going to raise my sewer bill by about \$1,000, that you should listen to what I want. We can get good jobs and green places in our neighborhoods. We do not want to start with tunnels. Tunnels should be last.	Written 10/19/2012	Cost/Rates	Knoxville

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70	DeLoughry	Catherine	11 Stanwix St , 11th Flr	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	Allegheny Conference on Community Development	Southwestern Pennsylvania is facing the challenges of aging and antiquated sewer infrastructure that cannot accommodate the combined flow during storm events from the 83 municipalities connected to the ALCOSAN system. We are aware that these municipalities are under their own consent orders with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Allegheny County Health Department to complete feasibility studies by July 2013 on controlling stormwater and sewage flows, which eventually flow into the ALCOSAN system for treatment. It is clear that the current situation must be addressed both to meet the Consent Decree requirements and to ensure the well-being of our residents and the competitiveness of our region in order to retain and attract jobs and investment. To meet these current challenges, we must develop a long-term wet weather control plan that includes regional integration of wastewater and stormwater systems now spread across various entities, active source reduction through the use of green infrastructure and other methods, and investment in "gray infrastructure" at the appropriate scale. However, we are also in a situation in which the sequencing of the required response to the federal Consent Decree (January 2013) and the response to the consent orders affecting municipalities (July 2013) effectively "puts the care before the horse" by requiring ALCOSAN to develop a plan independent of what the municipalities may or may not do in compliance with their state and local consent orders. Moreover, the current effort by a high-level panel of experts and stakeholders convened through the Allegheny Conference is expected to conclude its evaluation of options to achieve regional integration of wastewater and stormwater systems by the end of this year. The work of this panel should be used to inform future decisions about our wastewater and stormwater systems. Our region should have the opportunity that other jurisdictions across the country have had in utilizing source reduction and green infrastructure to comply with federal water quality regulations. The recent regulatory environment under which other regions are coming into compliance encourages them to implement options that reduce wet weather flows into their systems. By contrast, our Consent Decree dates from a time when source reduction was considered only infrequently across the country as a strategy for addressing overflows. Our region should be on equal footing with other regions and come into compliance under consent Decree provisions that promote source reduction, thereby reducing the need and expense of wastewater treatment. Given these facts, we encourage ALCOSAN to request that the federal Consent Decree be renegotiated to implement a plan that includes regional integration, active source reduction and an appropriate investment in additional infrastructure for management and treatment. We look forward to the opportunity to continue to work with ALCOSAN and all of the stakeholders in our region to develop a wet weather control plan that serves the long-term interest of the region, encourages intergovernmental cooperation, utilizes the best available technology and source reduction strategies and results in water quality that meeting regulatory standards.	Email 10/18/2012	Institutional Framework Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance	
71	Dengler	Joe	3727 Oakdale St	Pittsburgh, PA 15212		I'm interested in this construction. You talked about tunnels. I would like to know how many tunnels you are going to build; how long would the longest one be; would they be built by these tunnel boring machines like the North Shore Connector; how would they compare in size. Also, I want to know if you have room to move your ALCOSAN plant to enlarge it, if you have room there to make it bigger; and these holding tanks you are talking about, how large would they be comparable to the current structures. In my neighborhood, I see these storm sewers that are clogged and filled up. How do you get those cleaned out so that they don't overflow? Who is responsible for those? I guess when Washington Boulevard flooded, I understand one of those sewers were clogged and didn't accept the water. And what causes these sewer lids to explode or the lids to come off in a flood situation?	Question 10/4/2012	Design and Construction	Brighton Heights
72	Dengler	Joe	3727 Oakdale St	Pittsburgh, PA 15212		Who would you call or who is responsible for maintaining the storm sewers when they are clogged or filled up or they don't take the water like they should?	Question 10/4/2012	Institutional Framework	Brighton Heights
73	Dengler	Joe	3727 Oakdale St	Pittsburgh, PA 15212		Your driveway or your roof drains, what should they be connected to? How should they be routed, the rain runoff; the downspouts; and the, like you said, driveway.	Question 10/4/2012	Public Engagement	Brighton Heights
74	Dewitt	Andrew	414 Grant St	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council Darlene Harris's Office	The rate increases of at least 10 percent, does this mean ALCOSAN has announced that rate increases are starting in a certain year, you know, in 2015, 2014? Is this a set -- I have one follow-up. With these rate increases, it's just paying for the reduction of stormwater coming in. There is no other long-term savings that are being -- I don't know -- figured into the consumer or anything else, that if in their neighborhood or their municipality there is other major infrastructure projects that is still on that consumer, that user, that property.	Oral 10/16/2012	Cost/Rates	City of Pittsburgh

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75	Dewitt	Andrew	414 Grant St	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council Darlene Harris's Office	From what you stated before, you said ALCOSAN's charge is only to treat the flow, that if -- to get the flow to ALCOSAN, it would have to come through PWSA pipes. So it would be up to PWSA to have a relationship with the municipalities that use those pipes.	Oral 10/16/2012	Institutional Framework	City of Pittsburgh
76	Digennaro	Jerry	90 Grant Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15223		History has repeatedly shown that federal, state, and local authorities can seldom, if ever, properly manage a large-scale project without some accommodation of cost overruns, schedule slippage, or quality sacrifice. In almost all instances, the public ends up paying for the extra cost. What is or are the checks and balances to ensure that this project is completed on time, on schedule, and without costing more than the estimated \$2 billion? In following up on that, if there are schedule slippages or cost overruns, what penalties will accrue to those responsible officials to include the program or project manager, ALCOSAN, and others so that it doesn't fall back on the taxpayers?	Oral 9/19/2012	Design and Construction	Etna
77	Divine	Mark	401 Jonquil Pl	Pittsburgh, PA 15228		I wanted to go back to about the source control. And you mentioned that a lot of the stuff at the municipal level isn't really under your control. But I was wondering about -- you know, because obviously, we as citizens would have control over, at least advocating for that in our municipalities. So I wonder if the report or your studies sort of indicated if there were those controls, like instead of discharging roof runoff directly into the sewer, having it filter through yards or using rain barrels or doing some of these other green things like -- well, I have an aunt in Minneapolis. And what they're doing there is these -- I think they're called rain gardens. They're basically these big gardens that filter the water. So it takes a long time for the water to get to the sewer. Do you have any data on the X percentage of the households or whatever in the region where to be able to implement those kinds of things, what sort of effect that might have? And since you have this adaptive management, hopefully, you know, what potential effect would that have economically or budget wise in the future to adapt as necessary, if those changes could be made at the municipal level?	Question 10/3/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Mt. Lebanon
78	Donahue	Linda	1527 Celtic St	Pittsburgh, PA 15210		I also work with the Green Toolbox that at the hilltop is going to talk about different green solutions. So my question like this other gentleman's was about, you know, green solutions that communities might put into play, and will they be incentivized for those? Which you kind of just mentioned that. That would be something that possibly could be considered? Okay. And, you know, at the end of it all, if those solutions do turn out to be viable and save a lot of, you know, water from going into the storm systems, would that, in turn, go into a cost savings for everyone?	Question 10/3/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Carrick
79	Donahue	Helen	6745 Forest Glen Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		1. I wish I could swim in Nine Mile Run, but it's clogged up. 2. I'm going to have to pay for all the mistakes of others and that's stupid. I think a lot of kids agree on this one. 3. Dirty water kills animals and I like animals so that's mean.	Written 8/16/2012	Other	Squirrel Hill
80	Donahue	Linda	1527 Celtic St	Pittsburgh, PA 15210		My second question had to do with traffic and the effect on traffic with these developments that, you know, you would be working on. Has that been looked at? And if so, just what kind of impact will it have on traffic flow?	Question 10/3/2012	Other	Carrick
81	Donnick	Greta	117 First St	Pittsburgh, PA 15215		I went up Washington Boulevard the other day. And I was very surprised at the horrible fumes of sewage coming up. Was that work never completed or is that odor supposed to still be rising in that area? Well, I mean so that it wouldn't flood. I know that they have -- if it was raining hard, they posted the closings. But I'm just saying we had rain one day last week or something and I went up there and you could hardly stand the smell when you were driving. You wanted to puke, let's put it that way. So where is that odor and sewage smell coming from? Is that part of ALCOSAN? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: That is the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority's lines. Once again, you're in the City at that point within the municipality. MS. DONNICK: But they're all connected. MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: And it's their line. Those lines then come down to the river and enter our line.	Oral 9/19/2012	Institutional Framework	Aspinwall
82	Easton	William	5050 Grand Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15225	Neville Township Board of Supervisors	For the interceptor for Neville Island and Stowe Township, is that planned on being upgraded within that plan? I didn't see anything that definitely showed that.	Oral 10/16/2012	Design and Construction	Neville Township
83	Easton	William	5050 Grand Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15225	Neville Township Board of Supervisors	I have a follow-up. On the interceptors or the tunnels that you're building, that will remain under ALCOSAN's control then, that portion of it? And the other interceptors that are currently there that are owned by the other municipalities, will that replace them?	Oral 10/16/2012	Design and Construction	Neville Township

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84	Easton	William	5050 Grand Ave	Pittsburgh PA 15225	Neville Township Board of Supervisors	I'm a commissioner of Neville Township, and I'm here on behalf of my constituents to talk to you and give my comment about the upcoming water rates that are going to be affecting our community. The problem that we have currently is we have miles of lines in the ground. We only have approximately 600 taps. And the majority of our constituents are near or at poverty level. I just had yesterday one of the constituents come because they got their tax bill and the school just raised their tax millage. The lady's crying because there's no way she can pay this. And, right now, currently, we are one of the highest in Allegheny County. We are currently at \$12 per thousand gallons. And our problem is trying to meet all of the requirements in the time frame that they are required. Looking at the rates of where they are going to go, I believe that we fall above the standard of what the EPA consents at 2 percent for the amount of the medium household income. I believe we're going to be above that. I'm just guessing right now, I didn't sit down and actually run the figures or anything, but I feel safe to say that our community is going to be above the 4 percent. And with the minimal amount of taps that we have, it puts an extra burden on everybody for the amount of lines that we have in the ground. When we were a heavy industrial community and everything and we were selling 5 million gallons of water a day, that would have been a different story. We would have been able to sustain that. Currently, we're about 300, 350 gallons a day. And with that -- well, you can see why our rates are at \$12. And we're struggling right now to stay with the Consent Order. Word is right now I'm getting in with all of the permitting as far as all of the line inspections. And, currently, we have a rehab that started today on one of our water lines. So that's my comment, is that I think the EPA needs to realize the situation that a lot of our communities are in and need to look at it and give us more time to comply with this. I mean, the time constraint on us is just unbelievable. And the amount that they want us to put out towards this, we will have people that will just leave their homes, I mean just leave them. And we'll end up starting a blight situation that we would have to address at that time, which right now with the recession the way it was, we have several properties that are in -- they are not in a full foreclosure so the banks don't really own them, but they've been thrown out by the banks. So there's nobody there. And the properties -- the neighbors are taking care of the properties, cutting the grass and everything. But we still have a few of them that the grass is growing up and that. So people have to realize the situation. And I'm sure it's not unique to Neville Island. I'm sure there's other communities that are facing the same situation that we are within the ALCOSAN service area.	Oral 10/17/2012	Institutional Framework Cost/Rates	Neville Township

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85	Ellsworth	Laura	11 Stanwix St	Pittsburgh, PA 15222	PA Economy League of Greater Pittsburgh	<p>... ALCOSAN and its 83 contributing municipalities face water quality improvement challenges that will necessitate changes to the way they interact. If ALCOSAN and the municipalities were operating under a different governmental environment and deadlines, our region would be more likely to develop a long-term wet weather control plan that would integrate and unify sewer systems now spread across numerous municipal jurisdictions. Additionally, such a plan would be able to incorporate BMP2 that maximize source reduction and green infrastructure and reduce the need for expensive and disruptive "gray infrastructure". However, the fragmentation of our wastewater collection, conveyance and treatment infrastructure and the sequencing of regulatory mandates hinder our ability to plan and implement these smart long-term solutions. The mandates January 2012 submission of the WWP before the July 2013 municipal consent orders puts the cart before the horse: ALCOSAN had to develop a plan that will accommodate full wet weather flows from the municipalities in its service area, unmitigated by source reduction or green infrastructure. PELGP commends ALCOSAN for the inception of and its active, ongoing participation in the current review of sewer regionalization options convened through the Allegheny Conference and chaired by Dr. Jared Cohon of Carnegie Mellon University. The evaluation of option is expected by the end of the year. The findings would inform m our region's actions towards a long-term strategy to deal effectively with wastewater. System integration and unification would likely reduce costs, increase compliance and rectify the system fragmentation that hinders source reduction and green infrastructure. PELGP would support a renegotiation of the consent decree in order to incorporate the findings of the regionalization study. Given the existing system fragmentation, ALCOSAN correctly states that it does not directly control upstream wastewater volume. ALCOSAN is not without tools to promote source reduction, however. ALCOSAN's current rate structure bears little relation to the cost of conveyance and treatment of wastewater and does not correlate source reduction with reduced user cost. A billing structure that directly rewards reduction of the volume of wastewater conveyed would held incentivize desired behavior. PELGP would welcome the opportunity to work with ALCOSAN to assess alternative rate structure models. Finally, ultimate system integration and unification may require changes in the selection process of ALCOSAN board members. In the 1950s, when the ALCOSAN system came into being, three-fourths of Allegheny County's population lived in the City of Pittsburgh, and as such, few would question the Pittsburgh Mayor's selection of half of ALCOSAN's board. Today, however, when only one-quarter of the County's population lives in the City, that board selection provision is unpopular with the other 82 contributing municipalities. PELGP would welcome the opportunity to work with ALCOSAN to assess alternative governance models that would foster suburban trust in a newly unified system. PELGP commends ALCOSAN for the appropriate and progressive steps it had taken to date. PELGP further supports renegotiation of the consent decree to include regional sewer integration and unification and stands ready to provide ALCOSAN its professional analytical capacity in pursuit of sustainable regional solutions.</p>	Email 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance	

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86	England	Jennifer	743 Laurel St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217	Clean Rivers Campaign	I keep hearing you talk about how, you know, green infrastructure is great, but it really -- it can't be done or you can't lead it. And I think that's what's really missing here is leadership. We need ALCOSAN to take leadership on the issue of green infrastructure. We have a historic, literally, once-in-our-lifetime opportunity here to make an investment into our future. The plan you have offered is an old, gray industrial underground approach, and it literally buries billions of dollars under our rivers. We can take that investment, and we can invest it in our communities and things that make a visible, tangible impact to our neighborhoods. One of the questions was about flood control. Managing stormwater where it falls not only helps the overflow problem, but it helps flood control. It can provide benefits in neighborhood like by creating like parks and rain gardens. This increases property values. It sparks community revitalization. Green infrastructure reduces energies and improves air quality, potentially creates more jobs, short and long-term jobs. It opens up project financing options that aren't available for green infrastructure. And I have heard a lot of talk about cost, and I think that's what we need in order to understand that the ultimate funding opportunities of green infrastructure or green method of stormwater capture is a bigger part of this plan. We understand that Pittsburgh areas are unique. We know that there are some slopes, clay soil, multiple jurisdictions, and so on. But every region has its barriers, and progressive districts have treated these barriers as opportunities and challenges to be overcome. We need to see that here. We need to see ALCOSAN leading the way, pursuing green infrastructure and source reduction, new partnerships, trying out new funding, financing initiatives, figuring out ways that can be done instead of talking about why it can't be done. As you talked about, many districts have determined that green infrastructure is the way to go and have implemented plans, and I think in some ways we love what they're doing, and it may, in fact, save repair money. But whether green costs the same amount as gray or it costs less, and if we're going to spend billions of dollars to solve a water quality problem and a public health problem, why not do so in ways that are rich in community and environmental benefits? Why not approach this project as an opportunity and investment in our region instead of the cost that's going to burden taxpayers. I think there's a better way to do this. I would really -- sorry -- I would really like to see ALCOSAN take some initiative and take leadership on this and look at ways this can be done instead of continuing telling us why it can't be done.	Oral 9/5/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Greenfield
87	Feather	Sandy	6747 Shore Ave	Verona, PA 15147		Please consider green efforts such as rain gardens, green roofs and rain barrels as part of the solution. Homeowners who invest in such infrastructure to keep stormwater on their property and out of our rivers should get a reduction in sewage fees.	Email 9/20/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Verona
88	Fechik-Kirk	Marie	855 N. Park Rd	Wyomissing, PA 19160		Being from Pittsburgh and looking to move back in the future, I believe the plan should be strengthened with green measures. Things like rain gardens, permeable pavement, green roofs and bioswales can help to reduce run off and are often very attractive visually. For instance Philadelphia and Chicago are implementing green measures like rain gardens and green roofs to capture run off in an attractive and cost effective manner.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
89	Fedd	James	1434 Penn Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Action United	Green infrastructure would not only secure the futures for our children, but secure the futures for our children's children. We're already in an economically struggling climate, our seniors cannot even pay for their living let alone pay for water. ALCOSAN has a lot of power in this instance. I don't know all of the technical jargon nor would I sit up here and profess to act like I know the technical jargon, but I know as environmentalists yourselves, you can agree with us that green infrastructure will help the band-aid that you're trying to put on the backs of our taxpayers. It's not fair nor is it right of you to say that it's not in your control. You guys have a lot of influence. We pay our bills to keep our water. We can't afford more rate hikes. There's no jobs. There's no income in these homes. Some families have a household full of folks with a one-family income. Paying upwards of to \$100 or \$1,000 a year is ridiculous. As the young lady said earlier today, it's insanity. We need better. We're demanding better. And that's why we have been working to get better. I ask that with your conscious minds because I know you all have families just as well as we do make this happen. The County executives are behind it. The politicians are behind it. All we're asking is you guys to implement it in your plans when you submit it.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	
90	Ferguson	Gloria	228 Trowbridge St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Clean Rivers Campaign	I totally agree with the concepts supported by Clean Rivers.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood

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91	Fielding	Michelle	116 East First St	Pittsburgh, PA 15238		Clean, unpolluted water is essential to our health. We are all perspiring and dehydrating ourselves too much with all of drinking, and we need to start drinking more water. It is a benefit for our health, and so we do need clean, unpolluted water to do that. Secondly, I have learned to really follow the science, and I do believe we are into global warming or climate change, however you want to call it. If you look at the data, the first half of this summer, 27,000 heat records have been broken since 1950 across this country. There is an apparent warming of our planet. And in this same period of time, 80 percent of the agriculture land in this country is under drought, which is affecting our vegetation and our livestock and which undoubtedly is going to affect our price of food in the next few months. The estimates I have heard as of yesterday, food is going to go up four to five percent; yet, this cost of what is being hit is what is essential for our nutrition and our health. So as a result, it is important that we, as homeowners and residents, do what we can to clean up our environment as well. The last statistic is that now we know that most cancers are self-induced, with 80 percent of this coming from our lifestyles and our environment, and so it is truly in our best interest to do everything we can to clean up our environment. Again, the water is so essential because it goes into everything we eat. It would be helpful, I think, if you could elaborate. There was reference to other pollutants in our water. I think we need to understand what those other pollutants are, if that could be elaborated on. And secondly, just on a personal note, living in O'Hara Township, I walk my dog every day for a couple blocks. And every day I take two garbage bags with me, and every weekend I fill those two garbage bags picking up garbage. I really think it would be in our best interest to impose stiff littering fines in the communities to help pay for this.	Oral 8/16/2012	Other	O'Hara
92	Finewood	Michael	1414 N. St. Clair St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		Through the Wet Weather Plan, we have an incredible opportunity to lead the country in water management. However, this can only happen with a diverse approach that includes green infrastructure. If we include green infrastructure, Pittsburgh will be recognized as a progressive community and continue to attract businesses and residents that care about their community and environment. If not, we will be just like every other city. Therefore, I want ALCOSAN to include green infrastructure as part of a broad approach to water management.	Written 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
93	Finewood	Michael	1414 N. St. Clair St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		-- was charging a rate -- was charging users by how much water they introduced into this system; was that ever on the table? You know, because, to me, I think that seems like a good, perhaps good part of the plan, to create incentives for people to put less water. If you were charged by, you know, every time, you know, it rained, and it went through your downspout, you might really think seriously about disconnecting -- MS. POWELL: A stormwater utility. MR. FINEWOOD: -- a stormwater utility. Has that ever been on the table?	Oral 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
94	Finewood	Michael	1414 N. St. Clair St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I think a lot of people who agree with me appreciate the hard work that you're doing and understand that it is a really tough thing, but it's challenging for me to understand why we're pursuing a strategy that is really the same strategy that kind of got us into this mess in the first place, and that's continuing to think about drilling tunnels and using, explicitly and only, green and gray infrastructure. What I'd really like to see, and hope to see, after watching several presentations, that green infrastructure is becoming more a part of the conversation, but I think ALCOSAN could be taking more of a leadership role here, instead of, you know, more or less seems to be hiding behind the mandate that we just take water, and instead, encourage these ideas, and encouraging municipalities to use green infrastructure as just part of the plan; right? So, in any case, I wanted to go on record to say that I am a citizen of Pittsburgh. I'm also an environmental scientist who's done a fair amount of work with green infrastructure . I'd like to see more green infrastructure as part of this plan.	Oral 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
95	Finewood	Michael	1414 N. St. Clair St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		Hard to understand why we are using the techniques that got us into this problem in the first place to try and resolve it. I don't mean to say that we shouldn't be using gray infrastructure, but surely, with all the money we are talking about there is room for green infrastructure too. And here is where I am disappointed in ALCOSAN. The Authority has an opportunity to take a leadership role, but is hiding behind the 'we just receive the water' mandate. Therefore citizens, volunteers, and non-governmental agencies must take up the slack. I am a citizen of Pittsburgh and an environmental scientist and I want to see green infrastructure as part of the Wet Weather Plan.	Written 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
96	Franks	Anne	737 N. Beatty	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Alpha Terrace Historical District	Please consider a green solution to the storm water problem in Pittsburgh. The new grey infrastructure proposal is costly, but more important, does not create a long term solution.	Email 9/21/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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97	Freeman	Reverend Richard	569 Greenhurst Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15243	Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network	I am the Pastor of the Resurrection Baptist Church in Braddock, Pennsylvania, and I'm the President of the Pennsylvania Interfaith Impact Network. We represent over 50 congregations and organizations who represents literally tens of thousands of rate holders that are serviced by ALCOSAN. We are here today to demand that we look at the solutions that best address the needs and concerns of our constituency. We believe that includes green solutions. Many municipalities in the country have already utilized those types of solutions including Cleveland. And I kind of believe if Cleveland can do it, Pennsylvania can do it, Pittsburgh can do it. There's nothing Cleveland has ever done that we can't do better. We represent faith. We represent labor. We represent environmental groups, communities. We represent everybody that works and lives in Allegheny County. These communities, our communities need solutions that move forward into the 21st Century in a powerful way. I sit here as president of PIIN to advocate that the solutions must include green. When I think about the problems that we have, I share with my colleagues and I continue to passionately share. When I look at these problems, I don't want them to be around when my grandson matures. He's currently two and a half years old. We have been working on this now since the '90s. I don't want it to be around when he comes around. And I hope that we would put forth the energy that's necessary to make sure that the green solutions are solutions that reduce price, that improve our communities, improve our neighborhoods, and make our community better. Our rivers are very powerful places for us. They are very beautiful. We love them. We think they're a great asset. Now, we need to make them more usable. The current situation is just untenable. Many days during the summer our waterways cannot be used. Last night as president of PIIN, I'm deeply proud to host a public action meeting where our county executive, Rich Fitzgerald came, and he pledged to us that he would lead the way in forming a green response to this problem. And I'm grateful that he is taking the leadership -- willing to take the leadership role on this issue. I think fervently that green is the best answer. I believe that other communities have done it. Milwaukee has done it. Philadelphia has done it. Cleveland is doing it. We can get it done. And so I'm here to advocate with you that we can make these solutions happen. I read in the article that we have been -- ALCOSAN has said that we cannot force municipalities to do anything. And I could not agree more. We're not talking about forcing. We're talking about partnering. I think we have some leadership here from municipalities who are willing to sit down with us to partner, to make sure that the solution meets the challenge of the 21st Century.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Braddock
98	Galiyus	Mitch	114 Herbst Rd	Coraopolis, PA 15108	Kennedy Township Board of Supervisors	Great concern over 2 Billion Dollar cost. My questions. 1.) Is there a 3rd plan maybe a 'Green Solution Plan' that will reduce the 2 Billion \$ project cost? 2.) Is there a cost cutting plan to reduce the cost increase per yearly household? 3.) Are there 'project cost reduction boards' looking further for more cheaper, cost effective solutions to this problem? 4.) Is this a done deal or can an additional solution be possible?	Written 8/6/2012	Cost/Rates Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Kennedy Township
99	Gaydos	Ronald S.	1330 Wightman St.	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		Understandably, ALCOSAN has been shying away from - and not freely encouraging - green infrastructure solutions to the region's CSO problems. This is a structural problem much like the region's development climate: sluggish and weak action due to a lack of broad regional vision for our future. ALCOSAN must comply with the EPA's mandate to reduce CSO contamination by 2026, with a plan to be filed by 2013. Again, this is understandable that ALCOSAN has concocted a plan that gets it off the hook, since not other Pittsburgh area entity faces severe Federal legal action for failure to comply. Green infrastructure is complicated, will probably cost the same at first, and forces ALCOSAN to rely on new partnerships to reach compliance with the consent decree. Regional leaders including Allegheny County Executive Rich Fitzgerald are stepping up, though, to help guide a green infrastructure solution involving sustainable land use planning, green design and construction, renewable energy, workforce training, local business development, and green space enhancement. It (ALCOSAN's plan) is extremely expensive, unsustainable because of being built for current land use patterns, and extremely disruptive to local communities, the majority of which have historical significance and are economically distressed. A green infrastructure plan would employ thousands more people, get better buy-in from the public, and be less expensive to operate by using our good earth's own ecological processes to reduce storm water flow, manage the occasional overflow, and beautify our communities.	Email 10/20/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
100	Gilbertson-White	Joel	624 Hastings St, #2	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	First Unitarian Church of Pittsburgh	Water justice is an important moral issue. In addition to wanting clean sewage-free rivers, clean drinking water is very critical to our future. With the expensive proposition of desalinization rainwater capture is very cost effective. The writing is on the wall - the future will see shortages of clean drinking water. If we spend our budget in green ways that mitigate this shortage, we will do ourselves and future generations a great service.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze

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101	Gilchrist	Shawn	79 N. Harrison Ave	Pittsburgh , PA 15202		The presenter claimed only a few municipalities submitted "green infrastructure" plans. How were these municipalities given assistance from ALCOSAN to develop their plans? Was a particular municipality on its own - because I would suggest very few of them had the manpower, funds, or technical know-how to submit a plan that included green infrastructure. In particular, would someone respond if Bellevue was a municipality that submitted a green plan?	Written 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Bellevue
102	Giovannitti	Charles	4744 Old Boston Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15227		I mean, how bad is the water when you have an overflow, when you have a storm like a lot of rain? Now, after you get all this \$2.6 billion done, is it going to be real, real clean down in the water? Can you go down and drink out of it or no?	Question 10/3/2012	Other	Whitehall
103	Glass	Brian	1500 Walnut St, Ste 502	Philadelphia, PA 19102	PennFuture	Comments on the WWP follow: 1.0 The WWP should have considered the large scale development of green infrastructure as one of the alternatives in its Alternatives Analysis. 2.) ALCOSAN should not be granted any extension of the September 30, 2026 deadline to complete and operate all improvements to control SSOs and CSOs set forth in the Consent Decree until it embraces an integrated municipal stormwater and wastewater planning approach. 3.)An independent construction cost consultant should be retained to ground-truth the project costs of the various alternatives. 4.) An independent rate expert should be retained to verify that ALCOSAN's affordability analysis conformed to EPA guidance.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Institutional Framework	
104	Gorman	Caroll	2415 Craftmont Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15205		If you don't get along, then, with the municipalities, and how many municipalities do you have to coordinate efforts with? Response: 83. And you have been gathering information for ten years to put on this plan? Response: At a minimum, yes. It sounds like a lot of time that you have devoted to the best and safest way to take care of the overflow. What kind of cooperation are you getting from the municipalities? You don't even have to say anything too much more. From what I can see, body language and facial expressions, it sounds like it's a huge project. Response: Well, it varies. It varies almost as much as the median household income. That's a pretty wide range. Who then comes in and takes charge to make sure that this is implemented by 2013? Response: Regulatory agencies. The Federal Government.	Oral 9/10/2012	CD Compliance	Crafton
105	Grimm	Robert	5027 Pheasant Walk	Oakdale, PA 15071	North Fayette Township	Will the wet weather plan allow North Fayette and other municipalities with a cap on average daily flow to send all sewage with no cap or will we be limited to the current levels of flow?	Written 10/10/2012	Institutional Framework	North Fayette Township
106	Grimm	Robert	5027 Pheasant Walk	Oakdale, PA 15071	North Fayette Township	All of the contributing municipalities to ALCOSAN also have entered into Consent Orders, and we're required to adhere to guidelines and meet requirements. So, the onus isn't completely on ALCOSAN. It's on ALCOSAN and the 83 contributing municipalities. I know, in North Fayette Township, we've spent \$2 million thus far trying to remove water from the system, and Jan and I had a conversation a couple weeks ago about the fact that there's still water in the system, you know. So I think it's -- when you look at that \$2 billion number, half a million -- \$500 million of that will be spent by the 83 municipalities, in order to try to reduce that water level before it even gets into the interceptor system that Arletta and Jan mentioned.	Oral 10/10/2012	Institutional Framework	North Fayette
107	Grover	Barbara	425 N. Craig St Ste 202	Pittsburgh, PA 15213	Sierra Club	On behalf of the Allegheny Group of the Sierra Club, I strongly urge ALCOSAN to revise its Wet Weather Proposal to include 80-100% green solutions. The billions of dollars required to implement the current 'tunnels-under-the-river' solution can be better used to provide long-term, sustainable solutions that capture the water where it falls. Green solutions provide both environmental and aesthetic benefits and probably economic ones as well.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
108	Hamstead	Margaret	209 Mohawk St	Pittsburgh, PA 15228		I heard you mention West View and \$60 million in federal grants and other projects and that you're working with municipalities. What's on that list, that menu, what are the items that we can do in our communities? I'm interested in talking with our commissioners and driving some of these green solutions, not just in Mount Lebanon, but all around. What are some of the specifics about what we can do besides rain barrels and water gardens? What -- you know, how is ALCOSAN supporting that and driving those green solutions? My question was really how is ALCOSAN incentivizing the communities? Not so much what can we do, but what can ALCOSAN incentivize through the \$60 million federal grant?	Oral 9/12/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Mt. Lebanon

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109	Harkins	Fran	3700 Venango Ave	Munhall, PA 15120		I would like to advocate for the green persuasion here that Joni Rabinowitz and Bridget spoke to. I would feel like I would pay for that and feel like I was getting something rather than pay for a gray solution that has basically been proposed, and I think there are other possibilities that we haven't discussed or that haven't been brought up here. I was lucky enough, for the last few years, to travel to Germany, where the city of Munich doesn't even chlorinate its water because it is so clean. And they use just a few things that we haven't discussed yet, a few simple things that, in coming down here through the Mon Valley, I see a total disparity with. For example, if they are going to put a parking lot, a small park lot in, they use pavers. They don't use a lot of concrete. We just throw in concrete so that we have a house or a building, and then the sidewalk has no greenery all too often, and then there is the street. And so coming down here on Carson Street, it is just a sea of concrete. There, they have pavers, and grass grows up in between the pavers. So the car can go in, get a tight lock, and not sink into mud; and yet, the water can go down into it. So I would suggest to ALCOSAN that it is hard for the Borough of West Homestead and the Borough of Munhall to be a bully pulpit, but ALCOSAN could be, could push for green alternatives because you have the Teddy Roosevelt bully pulpit in effect. Also, there is another suggestion that I have. Throughout Germany, that I have seen, they have toilets where you have two buttons, and so you decrease the load coming into ALCOSAN by pushing one if you urinate -- excuse me -- and one if you defecate. So it cuts in half the volume in the toilets that are being used in restaurants, in hotels, in private residences, so you just slash in half what is coming in. Those are only two possibilities. So stormwater falls where it is and goes into the ground, and the sewage, the amount of sewage that you have to treat would be much lessened, but it will take -- I don't know of a plumber who has those. When you need to replace a toilet, you need to do it fairly quickly, and we aren't educated here. I went down to Atlanta two years ago, and they had an eco fest, and they were showing different sorts of rain barrels -- German and American made, both -- and different varieties of these kinds of toilets because they have a much more crucial area. They are very dry down there, very dry, and Florida takes a lot of their water. So I think that we should try to learn from some of those simple, small items. ALCOSAN, I think, could push to educate the plumbers and maybe have community events with different of these kinds of toilets and so forth and different kinds of rain barrels and all of these things that would decrease the amount of water that we are using. So I have some other ideas, but that -- I think that I would like to see ALCOSAN push because we are not going to see 50 different communities, you know, attack this. They are too small, and very often, they are too poor.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Munhall
110	Harrison	Larry				Can you just try to explain a little better of how the residential indicator is going to -- how it relates to the ratepayers and the various monies? That would be spread across the entire municipality, sewage authority, or are you not talking \$900 per individual household or living dwelling unit or are you? So you're talking -- your presentation of \$45,000 average medium income. But now are you saying that really it's not the average across the entire 83 municipalities, but it is the average income for that particular municipality? What are you talking about here? I want to know for our purposes. As a ratepayer and our municipality, are we being charged at a 2 percent, or whatever the percentage might be, of our average income or is it across the entire ALCOSAN service area?	Question 9/5/2012	Cost/Rates	Penn Township
111	Hayes	Nat	115 St. Joseph Way	Pittsburgh, PA 15203		So I wanted to speak specifically on I guess what ALCOSAN has produced publicly, and kind of one of the things that I'm seeing confusing a lot of folks is in terms of what limitations ALCOSAN actually has and what they can do with respect to the Wet Weather program. There is basically a downstream and an upstream component. You have 83 municipalities and all of the people living within it and all of the businesses in it. They send that stuff, and ALCOSAN catches it and tries to do the best they can. So with this plan, this is based on all the information that you have received from the municipalities. What has also been shared is that municipal plans should be released within about a year. So what we have right now is we basically have a baseline to look at from ALCOSAN's point of view to say, okay, what can the municipalities do better, what can they change, what can they revise to try and eliminate or reduce any additional cost or infrastructure that is needed for ALCOSAN to meet the Consent Decree. So what I'm hoping moving forward is that ALCOSAN do their best to let people know, let the ratepayers know of what their limitations are and where the other solutions lie. It is not just simply the 83 municipalities, but it could be the Army Corps, it is PennDOT; it is all of your public school districts, it is your public works; it is all of your administrative buildings, it is the residences. So all of these people within these municipalities, whether it is a business or a resident or even another governmental entity, they play a part, and hopefully between now and within a year we may have some municipal plans that compliment some reductions in ALCOSAN's plan.	Oral 8/16/2012	Institutional Framework	South Side Slopes

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112	Hecht	Marijke	1100 Portland St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		Pittsburgh is know throughout the world as a city that is in the lead in green building and quality of life. Alcosan's Wet Weather Plan should build on this reputation by integrating green infrastructure solutions into their wet Weather Plan to the greatest extent possible. Not only will this reduce the overall cost of the project, it will provide other critical values, such as improved air quality and reduce heat island effect (thanks to the increased number of trees). We should be at the forefront of the nation's plans to address water quality and need to connect water quality to the environmental and community issues. Heave implementation of expensive, grey-infrastructure solutions, as currently proposed in the Plan, is not an acceptable approach to solving wet weather issues in the year 2012. Please give communities the guidance and support they need to build and maintain green infrastructure wherever possible. New grey infrastructure should only be proposed after green infrastructure solutions have been thoroughly vetted and are deemed infeasible. This is an opportunity for Alcosan to take a visionary and leading role in wet weather issues.	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
113	Heckbert	Paul	104 Washington St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		I hope the solution is long-term and moves us toward smarter, separate sewer system. We need to move away from mixing sewage and other polluted water in with clean storm water and simply relying on bigger pipes and dilution to solve our problems. Rather than channeling our streams, we should gradually be restoring streambeds, unchanneling, recreating wetlands to serve as buffers to flooding. Less asphalt. More rain gardens, Smaller freeways and parking lots. More bike trails. If we spent half of our 2 billion dollars on green solutions wouldn't we be better off than just building bigger pipes?	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Edgewood

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114	Hens-Greco	Sam	1208 Denniston St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		<p>I'm here to comment on is I guess the disappointment in the lack of analysis that seems to be presented here on green infrastructural work. Your report, the companion report, points out, and you have done it here tonight, the one issue you started with is the overflow issues of the flow into the system, and then the next page in the companion report just sort of systematically dismisses any sort of analysis of that. And I understand that the communities have their responsibilities, but it seems like there hasn't been any discussion on alternatives , of ways to even look at how reducing the flow into the system may impact the numbers. And I think that is, for me, probably the most disappointing part in this. If you don't even -- and obviously you've spent seven, eight years just looking at what would happen if you are able to reduce the number of water, the amount of water into the system, how that may impact. You said you've used computer models. I don't know if you've -- maybe that's a question I should have asked -- if you've run computer models, if the inflow has been reduced, but I haven't seen anything like that in your report. It also seemed to impact the portability plans. If you have less water in, is there then less cost required of it. So I guess the real sort of concern I have, that doesn't seem that that has happened in this analysis. I appreciate the fact that you have these adaptive principles. I assume that means if municipalities come forward and say we have plans to reduce our impact, our flow into the system, that we will then make these changes. So I appreciate that part of it. But I sat at my desk today and just did a real simple analysis. I had a sewer backup in July. I had my pipes cleaned out. So I decided one of the things I want to do is\ get rain barrels. So I got an estimate. 500 bucks for my house -- I have a typical, I think, Pittsburgh house -- to put rain barrels. In the report it says you have 318,000 service units in the district. So by my simple analysis, that comes to 157 million if we're able to buy two rain barrels for every one of these service areas. Based on what I understand to be 2.8 billion, because you project out the interest over the extent of cost over a 15-year-period, that means the rain barrel cost, if you bought everybody a rain barrel in the district, would only amount to 5.6 percent of the entire cost of the project, which means if you took the project from 2.8 billion -- if you wanted to fund it, you take it from 2.8 billion to 2.95 billion. It's not a terrible increase in cost. I am also very interested in sort of solutions, so I'll give you a couple of my sort of suggestions or thoughts. So my suggestion, and I believe if I'm going to sort of put ideas out that I should put suggestions, one would be, obviously, to increase the cost by a 5 percent to cover potential rain barrels if that be one of the possibilities. The other is to negotiate with the state that there be state tax breaks. So if I buy -- put a rain barrel into my property, I get a \$500 -- it costs me 500 bucks, the state gives me a tax break of \$500 on my income taxes, an incentive. Some political parties love incentives with tax breaks. It should feed right into that, that strategy. The other incentive would be to, if you're going to have to post bonds, is to do a \$200 million bond just for green infrastructure. Give the incentives then to the municipalities. Since the municipalities have to be the ones that provide the water flow, give them the incentive. You raise the money. You say, whatever, Wilksburg, Penn Hills, you have -- you get 80 percent, whatever, 90 percent compliance with people who put in rain barrels, we give you the money back. You figure out how you're going to fund it; we give you the incentive by raising the bond money. And if it is a specific green bond, you have a completely different market out there for bonding and funding. There's tremendous interest in financing through green initiatives now that are separate and apart from municipality and other type of bonds. I guess the only other comment I would have is that if the plan doesn't incorporate green technologies, to me it just seems to be incredibly short-sighted. That's what I would suggest in this plan, that more effort be looked at in the analysis of the green structures, and I hope that you implement, you use the adaptive principles to do that when you have your programs.</p>	Oral 9/18/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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115	Hens-Greco	Sam	1208 Denniston St	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I have read the summary and I have looked at the report. I'm here to talk about the lack of analysis in the report and I think it's a little dangerous also in the report to sort of give lip service to considering green technologies and stuff and not doing a good analysis. So what I did before I came, I did a little bit using your numbers. I looked and found that there are about 312,000 units or facilities that you service. Recently we installed rain barrels in our property. And so I took that price for the installation of the rain barrels, just for our property, and calculated what it would cost if everybody, 312,000 units were given a rain barrel. And that number came to 170 million dollars which comes to only 4 percent of the entire cost of what the plan is that you're submitting under this plan. What I think is real dangerous is to go ahead with the plan without telling us what type of impact that has. I'm not any type of engineer at all, but within 10 minutes I'm able to come up with a number. I don't know if it's realistic, but the bigger part is I don't know what impact it has. If you can take 4 percent of the budget and have an impact of 20 percent or 30 percent on what's going in, then that's a number that the public should know. That's a number that should be in the report. Without that number, then it seems to me that it's become extremely sort of suspect and, as I said, it just lacks the ability to do analysis with that. I know and I agree with the other speakers that rain barrels in and of themselves or other green technology will not solve the problem, but it's the low hanging fruit. And anybody who does any analysis or any planning on any budget looks first to the low hanging fruit, which brings me to the picture. I am -- by just coincidence I just happen to have this with me today. It's a painting that was hanging in a gallery and I have to return it. This painting was done by Harry Ameredes in 1939. He was a 17-year-old student at Weirton High School. At that point in time Weirton was a really gritty little town, but he won an award out of this painting. He won a \$30 award in the National Scholastic Arts Program out of this painting. It's a great painting, but what's really great about the painting and the part that's relevant is there's a rain barrel in the painting. It's there. And the reason obviously probably is not because of runoff. It's probably because they needed water. They probably needed water in their house. They probably didn't have running water. So what did they do? They went to the low hanging fruit. They went and said let's put a barrel outside our house so we can collect the water off of our house to cook and to clean. It's the same thing we're looking at today; what's the low hanging fruit? The low hanging fruit is green technology. It's rain barrels. It's permeable ground. It's the things we can employ people and get things done quickly. Our rain barrels have been there for now two months. I've been absolutely shocked at how much water goes into those barrels. They are the biggest barrels we could get. And we have an average Pittsburgh house. In fact, I would say probably a smaller modest house, but the amount of water that we aren't putting into the lines going to our sewer or going to the sewer was absolutely shocking. I've had to drain it twice now within the last 30 days. So. I appreciate you having the hearing. I appreciate you allowing us to speak. I hope, I hope, my dearest hope is that you will take these comments and that ALCOSAN will revise your plan to incorporate green technologies.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
116	Hepnen	Joseph	256 Renova St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Clean Rivers Campaign	Go Green	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood

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117	Hickman	Tiffany	4255 Fifth Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Citizens for Pennsylvania's Future (PennFuture)	PennFuture feels strongly that the Draft Wet Weather Plan should have considered a large scale deployment of green infrastructure as one of the alternatives in its alternative analysis. Many municipalities across the Country have discovered that green infrastructure is providing a cost effective means of complying with regulatory requirements . In Philadelphia green infrastructure is projected to cost billions of dollars less than traditional infrastructure would cost. Green solutions can also make it easier for municipalities to meet requirements because it reduces pollutant loads in addition to managing volume. Green also starts to manage stormwater immediately with each installation whereas gray infrastructure does not begin to manage stormwater until construction of a huge capital project is complete, potentially taking years. Finally, apart from managing stormwater, green solutions provides a number of secondary benefits including limiting surface water erosion and habitat destruction, creating recreational areas, reducing heat-related deaths, saving energy, improving air quality, offsetting climate change, creating great green jobs, beautifying communities, and increasing property values. Your ratepayers will regret that our hard-earned dollars were used to purchase strictly gray infrastructure that is for the most part buried underground, serves only one purpose, uses huge amounts of electricity, and does not begin to manage stormwater for several years. PennFuture also strongly feels that ALCOSAN should not be granted any extension of the September 30, 2026 deadline in the Consent Decree until it embraces an integrated approach that EPA proposed as an option in a June 2012 memo. This is not the -- EPA has not come out and said this is the preferred option, but it appears that they have been granting leniency in the deadline requirements for those that take on an integrated approach. So those are Penn Future's official comments. On a personal note, I am not a native Pittsburgher by birth. I am from Northern Virginia, Washington DC area. And though it is a lovely place, it never really felt like home to me. Pittsburgh on the other hand when I came here for college, it immediately felt like home. I knew that this would be the place where I made my life permanently, and I did. It's where I put down my roots. It's where I met my husband. If I ever choose to have children, they will most certainly be raised here. I find that people here think that Pittsburgh can make anything possible. And I know that I'm not the only person in the room who feels that way. So there's something about the people here, the architecture , the rivers that is magical. And if people feel that way now, just imagine how they would feel if we really invested in our rivers and our water and our clean air.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
118	Hirschfeld	Zack	6812 Meade St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I really wholeheartedly agree with the gentleman talking about green infrastructure and being short-sighted. I was wondering if you had looked at other cities around the country or worldwide that were doing similar projects like this that have been implemented and that are being implemented, and I was wondering if you had learned of any successes and failures and integrated that into your project. Have you learned anything from Philadelphia's experience?	Oral 9/18/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze
119	Hirschfeld	Zack	6812 Meade St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I would like to bring up a pretty important point I think that through the ALCOSAN plan it's thinking of water as a waste, stormwater as a waste. And I think we have a unique opportunity in developing this plan to create value from that water, value for our economy, value for our environment, and value for our communities. And we can do this a number of ways. Green infrastructure like so many people have said is a huge opportunity for us to do so through rain barrels, bioswales, rain gardens, everything like that. We can significantly reduce the outflows that gray infrastructure has to absorb. So I think we really need to take heed of this. It's irresponsible to our environment and it's irresponsible to our children and our grandchildren to be thinking about this as a waste problem and solving it with 20th Century solutions instead of 21st Century innovative solutions like we can do like the rest of the Country and the world is doing. And I know that you can't force communities to implement this infrastructure , but like what Pastor Freeman said earlier, partner with us. You have such a great ability to partner with us and make these things happen, to achieve an all-inclusive plan that helps everyone involved, helps your families, helps our families, helps the environment, everyone. So that it's not a short-sighted plan, but it's a plan that can endure over generations. And, lastly, we all want this to work as much as you do. And now is not the time to be stubborn. It's not the time to be bitter that we're coming forward. It's a time to be creative and it's a time to be open to innovation and to new ideas and let's get this thing done.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze

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120	Hirschfeld	Zack	6812 Meade St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I am writing this letter to demand a thorough reassessment of the ALCOSAN Wet Weather Plan for Pittsburgh and the surrounding region. At this moment, we have a unique opportunity to implement an innovative and cost-saving stormwater management plan that will benefit our region for decades to come. Unfortunately, I believe the current ALCOSAN plan uses anachronistic techniques to tackle the problems it seeks to solve. For one, we must address the stormwater at its source, before it enters Pittsburgh's drains and sewers, as supposed to solely absorbing the overflow. Preemptive measures may be taken through many means, including innovative green infrastructure such as rain barrels, bioswales, and rain gardens. These measure, which are utilized by municipalities around the world, will significantly reduce the cost of the plan by reducing stormwater outflows. In this way, we treat the problem before it becomes a major burden. While I understand the ALCOSAN plan cannot directly implement infrastructure on the ground at this time, I strongly encourage ALCOSAN to open dialogue with the Department of Public Works and other institutions to exert influence in stormwater management policy. Creating an all-inclusive plan will ensure Pittsburgh's stormwater management is dealt with properly and cost-efficiently. What's more, due to the exorbitant cost of the plan without Pittsburgh's future in mind, there is far too much financial border on lower income taxpayers. We must figure out a better way to make the ALCOSAN plan more cost-effective and distribute the cost more evenly throughout Pittsburgh's tax base. Please heed these suggestions for the betterment of Pittsburgh's citizens and environment.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	Point Breeze
121	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Clean Water Action, Clean Rivers Campaign	This is really about what we leave for our kids and our grandkids. And so we really need to get this one right because it's the biggest investment, public investment project we're going to have in a long time. And so I think that, you know, one of the things that really concerns me is this issue, as an environmentalist, is the issue of climate change. And what really concerns me is that we start having these 100-year storms like every year. And the idea of trying to convey all that water to different places just seems like the wrong way to go. I think we need to figure out a way to catch that stuff where it falls, the way Mother Nature intended it to be done. As somebody -- the engineer mentioned, there are new stormwater regulations coming along where we're going to have to not only worry about the quality of the sewage water but also the quality of the stormwater that runs off our streets and parking lots. And so it's going to be a whole other process like this, another \$2 billion. And maybe if we look at this, step back and look at it from a broad perspective, we can solve both of them with sort of one fix and maybe not spend as much money. You know, Bill talks a lot about the different benefits of green, you know, reducing water collection and conveyance and storage and treatment needs, we create neighborhood amenities, increasing property values, sparking community revitalization, enhancing local business development, reducing energy and use, and improving air quality. So there's all these other benefits that we get by going the green way that we don't get with the tunnels under the ground. And it also was mentioned that there are other cities trying to change their agreements and stuff like that, and a lot of them are trying to change it so they can do more green. You know, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, they have clay soils, multiple jurisdictions treatment facilities at the end of the pike that they really want to go in this green direction. The District of Columbia where they are pushing the EPA to let them do more greening. Kansas City, Missouri, where there are large investments in both green and gray. The public input made the difference. Chicago, Illinois, where they built massive, great tunnels, that really didn't solve the problem, and they have since turned to green solutions to solve the problem. So I hope you can consider looking at a plan that includes more green infrastructure.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze
122	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Clean Water Action, Clean Rivers Campaign	I'm the western Pennsylvania director for Clean Water Action. We have a door-to-door canvass that goes and talks to thousands of people at their homes, and this is a really -- people get this, that this is really a choice that our area has to make and that the green solution can give us a lot more benefits than the gray tunnels. One of things, saying it is up to the communities, I would like to echo what Bill said. You know, they really don't have two nickels to rub together even on a good day. You know, they have been spending a lot of money fixing all of the broken sewer stuff, and they are tapped out. I think when you do your bonds, I think it is possible for you to negotiate a deal that says, hey, yeah, we can get this to communities. And I also wanted to point out -- I'm not sure people know this, but there are -- right behind this thing on sewers, there are also stormwater quality regulations coming down the pipe, too, and we are going to have to deal with that, and a green infrastructure solution now could deal with both problems at the same time, which would make more sense to me.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Institutional Framework	Point Breeze

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123	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Clean Water Action, Clean Rivers Campaign	The idea of green infrastructure at least from the EPA's viewpoint, they have said we think the science is in on that. We think it works. It's not a new thing. They have told us we don't really fund demonstration projects anymore because we know it works. The problem is that it needs to be on a big scale, and I think you have mentioned that. It really needs to be a lot of it to really start reducing that flow. The problem we see is that those municipalities that you keep saying they have to do this, they're tapped out because they had to fix all the busted stuff that they have been having to look at. So they're kind of tapped out and to say well, green infrastructure is great but the municipalities have to deal with it, but the problem is they don't have any money to do it. So the only real money that's around is what's going to get raised to pay for the \$2 billion we're talking about. I also wanted to point out to people that right behind this there is going to be the same kind of requirements for us to fix our storm water, the quality of the storm water that runs off parking lots and streets and in the cities. So we are going to have to address that problem too. I guess one of the things we're thinking is that maybe we could look at this problem and that problem together and do a lot more green infrastructure because that's clearly the way to solve that second problem.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Institutional Framework	Point Breeze
124	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Clean Water Action, Clean Rivers Campaign	I guess I would like you to comment on the fact that, you know, the municipalities are working on this problem, and it's my understanding that they've had to do a huge amount of repairs to their old systems and they've spent lots of money, and I don't want to put words in their mouths, but in terms of more projects like green infrastructure, that kind of tapped out. I just wondered if you can comment on that. But it seems like the big pile of money here is what is going to come through the ALCOSAN rates, and is there some way to get that to the communities that are sort of tapped out because they have just fixed their old stuff?	Oral 9/12/2012	Institutional Framework	Point Breeze
125	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	North Versailles, PA 15137		Back in 2000 when I think you first started gathering up your plans with all of the municipalities , the first thing they did when they come around was to make sure we had all the downspouts and driveway drains and everything like that off our own properties. Now, I see in your plan that the municipalities that have the combined sewers over the years, towards the future are they supposed to remove all of that from going into your system or are you having some type of allowances where they only have to take so much out? And, also, do the municipalities that have the combined sewers that are putting more water into your system, do they pay more from your rate schedule than you would charge other municipalities .	Oral 9/12/2012	Institutional Framework	North Versailles
126	Hoffman	Tom	7115 Willard St	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Clean Water Action, Clean Rivers Campaign	Is there a difference between public comment and public testimony? Are they treated differently?	Question 8/30/2012	Other	
127	Hoke	Rory	314 Third St	North Versailles, PA 15137		Back in 2000 when I think you first started gathering up your plans with all of the municipalities , the first thing they did when they come around was to make sure we had all the downspouts and driveway drains and everything like that off our own properties. Now, I see in your plan that the municipalities that have the combined sewers over the years, towards the future are they supposed to remove all of that from going into your system or are you having some type of allowances where they only have to take so much out? And, also, do the municipalities that have the combined sewers that are putting more water into your system, do they pay more from your rate schedule than you would charge other municipalities.	Oral 10/9/2012	Institutional Framework	
128	Hoke	Rory	314 Third St	North Versailles, PA 15137		Do you know how many municipalities have a combined sewer system? Is there a great deal or is there just a few?	Oral 10/9/2012	Institutional Framework	North Versailles

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129	Isler	Martha	5655 Darlington Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217	Pittsburgh Shade Tree Commission	... have serious concerns about the plan that ALCOSAN intends to submit to the EPA in January. We see it as based on old thinking about how to manage rain. We need to take a long view, we believe, and consider our next generation. We believe that we have the resources in this region to figure this out. You all probably know that trees are mini reservoirs controlling runoff at the source. It is a fact that trees intercept rainfall and help to reduce the amount of stormwater that runs into storm drains helping to lessen the burden of our combined sewer overflow system. This is especially important in an urban setting with a significant quantity of impervious surfaces in such close proximity to our Three Rivers. Our healthy urban trees can reduce the amount of runoff and pollutant loading in receiving waters in three primary ways. No. 1, leaves and branch surfaces intercept and store rainfall, thereby reducing runoff volumes and delaying the onset of peak flows. No. 2, root growth and decomposition increase the capacity and rate of soil infiltration by rainfall and reduce the overall flow. And No. 3, tree canopies reduce soil erosion and surface transport by diminishing the impact of raindrops on barren surfaces. According to an analysis commissioned by Tree Pittsburgh in 2008, the city's approximate 30,000 street trees alone intercepted 41.8 million gallons of stormwater annually, for an average of just over 1,400 gallons per tree. These figures are calculated using a model developed by the USDA Forest Service, a model that's been tested time and time again and which serves as a standard -- the scientific standard across the nation. We didn't make this up, honestly. I'm providing this background because the Shade Tree Commission and Tree Pittsburgh both advocate for green infrastructure as a viable and smart compliment to any gray plan that's proposed to improve water quality by reducing stormwater runoff. Trees provide additional social, economic, health, and environmental benefits to city residents that the gray infrastructure solutions obviously cannot. The gray plan indicates that we will be investing only in old thinking traditional sewer solutions such as large pipes, underground storage tunnels, and treatment facilities, and even this investment of billions won't solve our problem long term. It's interesting when I've heard, since I agreed to come and testify, everyone has said, really there's nothing that can be done. I have heard this over and over. ALCOSAN treats sewage for 83 municipalities, and they can't control what municipalities do. Okay. I understand that. But in a way, government regulatory environment, in any government regulatory environment, quasi-governmental, business and in life, there are consequences for actions. I would like to question that if municipalities refuse to capture and filter runoff before it enters the sewer system or refuse to institute green infrastructure including both natural and constructed systems, then charge them more. The fees should reflect the adverse impact on our clean water. That's only logical, isn't it? Where are the proposals to increase fees to those who cause the problem? I think that's what all residents and citizens should be asking. Where is the new thinking that proposes incentives for malls and parking lots to do the right thing? We know that roof gardens on these huge mall complexes and huge big boxes would help. Where are the proposals to decrease fees to those who are trying to reduce their stormwater footprint, to actually solve the problem rather than push it down the road? Why can't we work with municipal clients to achieve a sustainable solution? And why do we all have to pay for the environmentally hazardous practices of some? We shouldn't. That's why we ask that you consider the positive impact and benefits to the community when green alternatives, green roofs, rain gardens, trees, permeable pavement, rain barrels, just to name a few, are employed. As a community, we cannot give up on this unique opportunity to make a lasting impact. Tree Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Shade Tree Commission are ready and willing to work cooperatively with ALCOSAN to help them develop and implement a greener plan. We have experts on both our boards and on our commission. In conclusion, one thing we know for sure, we're going to see significant rate increases. Why not have at least some of our money go green and work on our behalf and behalf of generations to come?	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
130	Isler	Martha	5655 Darlington Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217	Pittsburgh Shade Tree Commission	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
131	Jackson	Donna	1336 Lincoln Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Larimer Consensus Group	With the new development that's happening in Larimer, we really want to address the stormwater that's going on because there's a lot of sewage problems that was brought to our attention from the community. So that's our biggest interest is to educate us along with educating the people as far as how do we manage the stormwater within the new developments that are going on.	Oral 10/19/2012	Public Engagement	Larimer

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132	Jedlicka	Cecelia Marie	5420 Dyke St	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Clean Rivers Campaign	We need to go green and we need major improvements that you have not provided to us.	Written 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood
133	Jeub	Linda	1224 Trevanion St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		Environmental science has come so far within the last 50 years that it is only smart to take advantage of it. It has also become apparent that large-impact area projects can have negative unexpected results: the Environmental Defense Fund is doing research work to restore the Mississippi delta where 17 square miles of land is lost annually due to no longer having soil deposits due to barge canals/levees that no longer overflow - and they are having success combining grey & green solutions. We don't know if weather patterns will deliver more or less water. If more we could have passive 'slow the flow' systems in place that can only help. If global warming patterns deliver less water, we will have avoided a 'bridge to nowhere.' This is too important to note include all green options available. Forward thinking environmental development will produce a variety of jobs, and attract...	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
134	Johnson	Bob	1717 Buena Vista St	Pittsburgh PA 15212		What I want to say is let's step back and think about not just the numbers but those colors, the green, yellow, the red; those scary map colors in the engineering proposal. What I want to suggest is that we not just make it a mediocre priority, that water and our watersheds should not be a mediocre priority. As things progress, it is going to become more and more urgent, both supply of water and handling of water and keeping it clean. What I would like to suggest is that we make it a high priority and that we spend the \$3.6 billion, but that we spend the \$2 billion on the plan you are suggesting and the 1.6 on a kind of green solution as well and that we make it a really high priority. And there was one last thought that is escaping me. I guess basically what I want to say is that this is not only an issue of infrastructure, gray infrastructure , green infrastructure ; it is not only a human problem, but it is really a question of culture and of priorities. I think that when you -- I think there is something a little bit cynical about this approach that says, well, we could meet the EPA guidelines, we could conform with the Clean Water Act, but it would be too much money, so we are going to do something less because the people don't want to pay for it. And then you have people that maybe aren't really here and aren't really educated, but the word that is out going is we can't afford this and this is too much money, so you get public opposition to the investment, whether it is gray or green infrastructure, with regard to water. It is kind of a cynical strategy that is losing sight of the broader issues and the more important issues, and that is basically the issue of water quality and the issue of really educating the public about not just numbers and politics but about priorities, and I guess that is all I want to say.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Design and Construction	Northside
135	Jones	Charles	76 Roycroft Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15228		While I appreciated that ALCOSAN has not authority to make homeowners or anyone else implement 'green' infrastructure, I would think ALCOSAN would have the ability to ask the many municipalities that handle their sewers to come up with ways to encourage their citizens to reduce the speed of delivery of water to the storm sewers. Specifically, Mt. Lebanon houses located uphill from their street tend to have their downspouts drain via tiles straight to the street where the water rushes straight to the storm sewer. Is it possible to set up some sort of incentive for residents to simply have their downspouts drain onto their lawns? It is a pretty trivial of engineering to convey the water away from the foundation of the house and to ensure that it does not affect the neighbor's house. People wishing to spend more money could install rain barrels and rain gardens and the like, but it should generally be effective to just let rainwater wash across the lawn. If flows downhill, soaks into the lawn, and if it reaches the streets at all, it will be some time after the storm is over. I would think the impact on CSOs would be substantial: If the area of roofs along one side of the street is roughly one half the area of the street in front of the house, and only the uphill houses currently pipe their downspouts to the street, then putting this water on the grass instead of the street could reduce storm water inputs by about 33%. Could modifying downspouts in this way be incentivized by municipalities, or could they only be encouraged? To ensure things are done properly, it should just require a visit by a municipal official to certify the home runoff is properly modified and to ensure that it doesn't impact neighbors. If there a good reason to NOT encourage this simple idea?	Email 9/26/2012	Institutional Framework	Mt. Lebanon

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136	Jones-Hamilton	Hazel	5515 Second Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Action United	Because our community, there is a lot of flooding going on in our community. We had a bus tour there in May. And we had Mr. Corey O'Connor come to the community, and we did this bus tour, and a lot of the community members came out. We have flooding in our sewer systems, and the flooding comes up into our homes. Our children, when they go outside to get on the bus or just to walk down the street, we have to walk through flooded streets because the storm grates are flooded out. And if we had green infrastructures put into place, it would collect the water, and it wouldn't be, you know, making it flooded out into our basements and things in our community. And right now, they are paving the streets. And while the streets are being paved, you know, the porous surfaces could be put in right now.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood
137	Jones-Hamilton	Hazel	5515 Second Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Action United	It (the presentation) is getting long-winded.	Oral 8/16/2012	Other	Hazelwood
138	Kaczorowski	Rob	414 Grant Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	City of Pittsburgh Department of Public Works	Has ALCOSAN done any improvements in the last 10 years as far as installing interceptors at different locations in the city such as 2nd Avenue near Greenfield Avenue or near Washington Boulevard and Allegheny Landing? There was an understanding it was our problem. It was going into the river. New interceptors were installed to control the overflow that was going into the Mon. Is there any interceptors that have been installed within the last 10 years? I know the majority of the lines in the City of Pittsburgh are combined sewers. The overflows normally occur when there's a torrential downpour or major influx into the system. When the studies are done on those outfalls as far as bacteria content, it seems to me the majority of the water that actually was going into those combined sewers would be stormwater. So the content of bacteria -- I mean, what level of bacteria is it that's caused an alarm if the majority of the water is stormwater that is going into those combined sewers? I mean, these DEP and EPA unfunded mandates, has anybody ever lobbied the federal government as far as congressmen that seek some type of funding for this? I mean, obviously they're forcing -- every municipality, I guess, in the country is unfunded mandates. Obviously that amount of costs, the fifteen billion for us to take upon ourselves, has anybody ever solicited or lobbied the federal government to start to fund projects like this? I mean, every storm that you have there's a number of probably millions of gallons of water that go into streams and creeks that eventually will discharge into a river. And you're saying if it's untreated stormwater, that sort of doesn't matter if it's in the system or not. Stormwater will eventually go into a stream or creek and gets discharged into the river.	Oral 10/16/2012	Institutional Framework	
139	Kail-Smith	Theresa	414 Grant Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council	I just want to say something to that, that we do have a committee that's working on the infrastructure. We recently, at the urgency of the Board members, we have formed a green infrastructure committee made up of Board members to try and stay -- to better inform them because it's become an issue. And we want to make recommendations to Rich Fitzgerald's committee who has the authority that we don't have.	Oral 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
140	Karas	Steve	607 Braddock Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Forest Hills Council	I am opposed to the massive cost of the planned sewer fix. I believe it is costly and does not address the issue of run off, higher lying municipalities, and many environmental concerns. I would ask that you focus on these issues and also consider bringing in new and innovative environmental planners to evaluate the process.	Email 10/16/2012	Cost/Rates	Forest Hills
141	Kelly	Patrick	200 Hazelwood Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		I think ALCOSAN should consider going green so that some of our sewer problems be solved and also this could create jobs for regional tax payers will go with the green scene.	Written 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood
142	Kelly	Tim	205 Trailside Dr	Sewickley, PA 15143		I want to register support for taking the green infrastructure approach to solving the county's sewer problems. Having looked over Philadelphia's plan, it makes more sense to do it that way. Green infrastructure, though somewhat harder to initiate, would grow with the county, enhance quality of life and alleviate problems such as excess heat (through green roofing) in the urban landscape.	Email 10/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Aleppo Township
143	Kennedy	Jason	6364 Phillips Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I am deeply disappointed that ALCOSAN simultaneously acknowledges the value of green infrastructure and refuses to take a leadership role in promoting implementation of the solutions. Why would ALCOSAN not conduct a cost benefit analysis of green vs. gray solutions to provide definite numbers on cost and solvency? The current plan doesn't even meet the EPA Consent Decree. Other cities have worked around similar issues of jurisdiction and territory to implement green solutions. Why not seek information from these models? Why not look at possibilities of 100% compliance through green solutions instead of gray solutions that ALCOSAN has already calculated as insufficient?	Written 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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144	Kennedy	Jason	6364 Phillips Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		As a member of the Clean Rivers Campaign, we thank ALCOSAN for the effort and time that have gone into preparing the Wet Weather Plan for our region; however, I have chosen to make a comment tonight to convey our concern for our region's waterways, as well as its ratepayers. First, it is a disappointment that ALCOSAN will be submitting a plan to the EPA that will not meet the water quality standards of the Consent Decree; in fact, it will not comply; second, it is a disservice to ratepayers that green solutions that can often be more affordable and bring significant benefits to the community were not adequately examined and considered in creating this Wet Weather Plan. Cities and regions all over the country including Cleveland, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and so many more are grappling with consent decrees and their accompanying challenges, but they are rising to the occasion and solving their sewer problems with creative, innovative technologies to control water and stop overflows of raw sewage. While ALCOSAN and our region face challenges, especially the multi-jurisdictional nature of our service area, ALCOSAN has a unique opportunity to provide a leadership role to our municipalities. As you mentioned, Arletta, this will be the largest public works investment in our county. With future rate increases, ALCOSAN could invest in green solutions in those municipalities rather than burying giant tunnels under the river, tunnels whose construction will disrupt our riverfronts and our environment. Instead, we have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to invest in sustainable solutions that bring the most benefits to current ratepayers, as well as to future generations. The benefits of green infrastructure include not only stormwater management, but also cleaner air, more beautiful neighborhoods, higher real property values, revitalized business districts, and a forward-thinking region that not only retains its current residents but also attracts new professionals, families, and talented young people because of those benefits. ALCOSAN has also noted that this plan does not address flooding, a serious concern in our region. A green infrastructure could have a positive effect on reducing that flooding. I know when I go shopping, I like to find the best deal, like many of you. Ratepayers like me are seeking affordable solutions to give us the most bang for our buck while cleaning our waterways. As ratepayers, we are not made of money, and our region needs the additional benefits that come from green infrastructure now and for our future.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill
145	Kennedy	Jason	6364 Phillips Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I'm here today as a ratepayer and as a biomedical engineer. My background is in public health, water quality assessment. This is the third public meeting I've attended. I chose to speak today because looking at our plan from the big picture, engineering perspective, I think that we're taking the wrong approach to the sewer problem. The first step in designing any engineering solution is to define the problem. And I don't believe our problem is CSOs. I don't believe it's insufficient handling capacity at ALCOSAN. I don't think that it's actually the EPA Consent Decree. I think our problem is water quality and I think that in my opinion our problem is leadership in that area. Our current system pollutes our rivers and streams nearly every time it rains. Our current Wet Weather Plan doesn't solve this problem because an all gray solution is not affordable. However, the current plan is also not the most effective approach to the problem. Our current plan looks only at how we can modify the existing sewer system and not the surface systems. There was an April 2012 report conducted by the American Rivers. It's a partnership organization that looked at 479 case studies in 43 different states around the Country and found that in 75.5 percent of these projects the green solutions were either cost controlled or more cost effective than in comparable gray solutions. However, these solutions remain largely unexplored by ALCOSAN. Representatives from ALCOSAN itself have said that reducing the volume entering the stormwater system is crucial to solving our water quality problems yet has provided very little analysis or leadership in this area. There have been numerous studies by American Rivers, The Water Environment Federation, the American Society of Landscape Architects, and other professional bodies as well as numerous publications and stormwater hydrology and other water quality journals that suggest green solutions are more cost effective, produce more jobs, and provide tremendous benefits for the community. Numerous speakers today have attested to our strong support for a better, greener solution. Our problem is water quality and our problem is leadership. ALCOSAN's leadership has not fully explored green options and has only provided tired excuses that insufficient evidence exists that green solutions could represent a viable alternative to gray storage tunnels. In the words of our Vice President, I think that that is a bunch of malarkey. ALCOSAN dismisses green solutions as something to be handled by local governments and really holds hostage our most centralized body capable of leading a charge for innovative solutions to our water quality problem. Arletta, you said before that you'll treat whatever we send to you. What we're asking for is some help in sending a little bit less. I urge you to be leaders in solving our water quality problems, to be more creative, and to look more deeply at how we can implement green into solving our water quality problems.	Question 10/4/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Water Quality	Squirrel Hill

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146	Khawaja	Safdar	322 Mall Blvd #323	Monroeville, PA 15146		I agree with you on the 25 percent impact of best management practices and rain gardens, etc. Our slopes are different than Philadelphia, for example, so the percolation would be at a different rate, but what about physical prevention of intrusion in these old piping systems?	Oral 10/9/2012	Design and Construction	Monroeville
147	Khawaja	Safdar	322 Mall Blvd #323	Monroeville, PA 15146	Clean Rivers Campaign	To what extent have you done economic analysis of prevention of intrusion of stormwater into the sewer system? There are other cities like Washington, DC that have undertaken a substantial program to physically reduce the intrusion. They're a big plant that goes from 600 mgd to close to a billion gallons a day during a storm. That's a massive surge. That's bigger than the Superbowl flush that takes place. Now, they can't be planning for that on a weekly basis whenever they have rain. So they have undertaken serious plans to actually prevent and that apparently is a much larger percentage of their intrusion problem than the growth, the organic growth and population of additional homes, et cetera. Because what you're describing is a spectacular investment in infrastructure. And if there was to some degree responsible and smart prevention, you mentioned green infrastructures which primarily like Philadelphia in our State has done quite a bit. Still municipalities have a lot of investment in creating those infrastructures, tough to do retroactively. But the prevention aspect I would like to know, what is the relative economics of building such huge new infrastructures versus investing in prevention and then eventually probably still have some but maybe not on such a massive scale.	Oral 10/9/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Monroeville
148	Khawaja	Safdar	322 Mall Blvd #323	Monroeville, PA 15146		Is there any effort to do that here, initiate a partnership with all entities involved in this management? This is not just ALCOSAN'S problem.	Oral 10/9/2012	Institutional Framework	Monroeville
149	Kilgour	William	301 Avenue F	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		Regarding the wet weather, I applaud the goals. I think the methods should involve a lot more green technologies. Removing downspouts, using rain barrels and rain gardens are important. Porous pavement materials and green roofs would be less expensive than major construction. Plus it would set our region as a leader in this important technology. This is good for everyone. A balance approach to these goals is essential.	Email 9/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Forest Hills
150	Kirk	Barton	826 Chislett St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Seeds, Inc.	Your proposal to pursue a phased, adaptive management approach that will allow you to adjust your course of action in response to changes in municipal wet weather plans, water quality regulations, climate change, and public and political will is prudent and leaves the door open for future incorporating of GI (green infrastructure) and source control in your plan. However, your selected strategy still commits our region to a massive capital investment in buried infrastructure that offers no opportunity for ancillary human health, water quality, ecological habitat, and economic development benefits associated with green infrastructure. We have the opportunity to do as many other CSO communities under consent decree are choosing to do which is to commit to investing in cost-effective green infrastructure and source control as the first step in a green/grey solution. ALCOSAN has the unique opportunity lead this charge: request the EPA to give us the time, latitude, and technical support to fully assess the extent to which green infrastructure can offer a real and durable solution in each municipality and our region as a whole.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
151	Klein	Denise	31 Acorn Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		What we want you to do, along with repairs or necessary replacements to infrastructure, is include green solutions like permeable pavement and rain gardens to stop the sewers from being overloaded and let's solve this problem.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Greenfield

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152	Komara	Kathryn	2060 Menold Dr	Allison Park, PA 15101		I work with elderly people. I can't even imagine the costs that are going to be accrued to them. They can barely afford their medications let alone me because I'm just a piddling occupational therapist, but are you going to have any type of system set up for people who are having difficulty with paying bills? That's my first question. My second question is how much participation have the municipalities been willing or able or are able to provide to ALCOSAN to try to reduce the costs, and are there ones that are more amenable to this versus the municipalities who are totally against trying to redo their systems? [Arletta responded.] How much of this is green versus gray? How much willingness is there? And again educating the public, I'm sorry to say that I'm just becoming aware of this, and I feel very strongly about our water system and the drainage and things like that, the cleanliness because I feel very strongly that water is going to be our next rare commodity worse than oil because we need water more than oil. What are we doing as far as green technology as far as municipalities willing to use green technology versus gray? MS. KOMARA: I guess my question is, as people always say, it's supposedly easier to smile than frown. It's supposedly easier just to throw some sewer systems in than go around and expect homeowners to do more planting or use rain barrels or what have you. So how much willingness -- I'm just curious -- is there, and is there any way that you or the state or somebody could do some type of a positive reinforce or monetarily to help them adapt green technology because in my eyes, and I mean in your eyes I'm sure, that would be much more optimal and in the long run a more cost-effective, if I'm not mistaken, way to handle this. Are municipalities willing to do this, and is there something we can do to prod them along? MS. KOMARA: Well, there is not many of us in this room and granted we work, but, again, my question is how many municipalities are using green or willing to use green? I'm looking for some type of response as far as who is on board and who is not percentagewise or a guesstimate? MS. KOMARA: Do you guys encourage any type of participation through any type of a kickback or any type of a positive reinforce that if they use green technology versus just regular systems, gray systems? MS. KOMARA: Is there a way that you have it listed so we can see who is willing to take your encouragement? MS. KOMARA: But in the long run, isn't that [Green infrastructure] more cost-effective in the long run? I'm just curious. MS. KOMARA: My last question is that I know we have public comments, and we have meetings and so on and so forth. Actually, I've gone to our municipal meetings, and I know that really what the bottom line is that it's already a done deal even though you have public comments and things like that. So I thank you for allowing the public to comment. I have a feeling that all of this is already a done deal. I'm sorry about that, but I hope that you at least try to continue to promote green technology and our water system, and I thank you.	Question 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	
153	Komara	Kathryn	2060 Menold Dr	Allison Park, PA 15101		However, I'm going for the green technology versus the gray. I feel that don't pave paradise and put up a parking lot. I think that green technology is the way to go if you know that they will come. If we set an example, others will follow. I think that we need to do our best, put in our best efforts to go this way. The other thing that I would like to say is I would be willing to bet if you put this on a ballot come November and you said would you prefer to go green technology and would you like your municipality to get off their butts and go green versus let's charge you how much more dollars for the way that we have to do it now or that we're thinking about doing it now, I bet you I know what their answers would be. I would think that maybe some more publicity on this out to the public because again look how many are here. I don't know how many have made comments so far, but I think that we need to get this out there more. This is the bottom line is money and green technology and environmental safety and all of these other factors that we're all supposed to be here for. We all want this. So what are you doing as far as telling people their rates are going to significantly increase?	Oral Testimony 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Public Engagement	Allison Park
154	Kovacik	Albert		Homestead, PA 15120		But please encourage 'green' recommendations in water course before entering ALCOSAN sewer system. Pgh has opportunity to be on cutting edge for green water quality, as well as already established to green building practices.	Email 8/1/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Homestead
155	Lewis	Carl	1500 Foliage Street	Wilkinsburg, PA 15221		My question is related to one of the items in the presentation with regard to the ratepayer burden in particular communities. You referenced a handful of communities that would have a burden at over four percent, and I was wondering if you could tell me what those communities are. Under the suggested plan, there were a handful of communities, I believe you said, that would have a rate burden of over four percent of the median income, and I was just wondering if you could just give me a breakdown of what those communities were that would have that high of a rate burden.	Question 10/4/2012	Cost/Rates	Wilkinsburg

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156	Lickey	Sara	640 East End Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		I strongly support the use of green infrastructure solutions to the region's problems with aging sewer systems and stormwater runoff. Such solutions would include green roofs, bioswales, rain gardens, tree plantings, permeable paving, rain barrels and stormwater planters.	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Regent Square
157	Liller	Harry	438 Ruxton Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15211		Four years ago, there was a storm sewer being cleaned up the street from me, so I went up and asked the guy. I said, what is the best solution for this, and he said, we have to go down to the river and dig through the tunnels and separate the stormwater from the sewers. . Why can't we control the sewer pipes? You are saying we have to meet Federal requirements . Well, how come our congressmen and our senators are not here helping us? Can't we enclose our sewage lines so they don't dump into the river? And can't we get any Federal money to help us? They can do bonds. They do bonds for everybody else. Why can't the Federal government make bonds that we pay off instead of getting stuck with the bill ourselves?	Oral 8/16/2012	Cost/Rates	Allentown
158	Liller	Harry	438 Ruxton Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15211		When a storm drain was fixed up the street from me, the worker stated that to separate the stormwater from the sewage, you have to go to the river and go in the tunnels and actually separate the systems. No one is addressing that! How come the local politicians take over 30 years to solve this problem? Our own Pgh sewage dept. is filled with corrupt Pgh politicians Frank Gigliotti and Joe Cusick actually stealing while Len Bodack and Tonya Payne get no-bid jobs! We are charged with Aoppalas \$50 fee that was declared illegal! There is no end to the corruption!	Written 8/16/2012	Other	
159	Loy	Edward	156 Julie Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15227		Will my cost to ALCOSAN still be tied to my water usage? For instance, if you increase my ALCOSAN bill, is it still working from my water bill?	Question 10/3/2012	Cost/Rates	Baldwin
160	Loy	Edward	156 Julie Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15227		Since you propose to increase your capacity, it will be there whether it's wet weather runoff or not. Are you proposing to treat the gas wastewater drilling if that would be feasible in Allegheny County?	Question 10/3/2012	Design and Construction	
161	Ludwig	Les	6589 Rosemoor Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I know it's going to take a heck of a lot of pumps to move that water, and it's also going to take a lot of electricity. The question that comes up is, I don't know where the tunnels are, but is it possible that literally there's a hydroelectric solution involved because you are moving so much water? And by making the project possibly bigger than was originally expected, if the Federal Government sees the production of electricity either to move the water or the production of electricity for the community serviced that perhaps more money could be had than just approaching with the regular project.	Oral 9/18/2012	Design and Construction	Squirrel Hill
162	Luke	Nikki	3459 Parkview Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15213	Free the Planet (Pitt), Pittsburgh Student Environmental Coalition	Many researchers, including Dr. Walsh who previously cited testimony as to how we can use a fraction of the 2 billion dollar proposed spending to come up with more forward-thinking solutions and promote a more sustainable city have identified ways in which we cannot only limit stormwater overflow but also develop green infrastructure such as rooftop gardens which has the added benefit of reducing utility costs, urban gardens which can help encourage a local food economy and provide opportunities for employment for many of the citizens of the city, and permeable pavements which can help to fix our infrastructure problems and fix those regarding stormwater overflow. Many of these green infrastructure solutions would provide employment for future students as well as those current residents of the City of Pittsburgh and continue to attract young and hopefully creative minds like myself to the city. And it is these alternatives which will not only prove that Pittsburgh is one of America's most livable cities but help us to sustain this definition for the years to come.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Oakland
163	Makowka	Claus	627 Morewood Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15213		Currently all Alcosan charges are based solely on water used and it appears that the same approach will be used in allocating the infrastructure cost of this plan. In CSO areas this is unfair, because it fails to allocate appropriate charges to property owners who have low water usage but large runoff during storms. Sewage charges should take this into account by factoring in property size, with adjustment for impermeable surface area on the one hand, and green infrastructure on the other. This would contribute to the development of green infrastructure by providing an appropriate incentive.	Email 10/17/2012	Cost/Rates	Oakland

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164	Makowka	Claus	627 Morewood Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15213		I would like to see a greater emphasis on green infrastructure in the final solution, particularly in CSO areas like the main rivers basin where I live. My remark is aimed at the regulatory agencies that need to approve this plan since I understand that Alcosan lacks the legal authority needed to permit and enforce the use of green infrastructure. I also feel that the consent decree under which Alcosan has developed this plan fails to consider adequately the potential contribution of green infrastructure and therefore failed to engage sufficiently the municipalities which have the authority to promote green infrastructure. Since replacing the CSO with separate SSO and storm drains is cost prohibitive and addition infrastructure to manage the some water once it enters the CSO is very costly, common sense dictates minimizing the storm runoff into the CSO by using green infrastructure technology. This is also an equitable approach that shifts some of the cost of implementation and maintenance to property owners generating the storm run off that is overloading the CSO. I recognize that green infrastructure is not a panacea that fully addresses all the problems. In particular, SSO must be addressed separately. While green infrastructure is an easy solution for new construction, retrofitting it to existing buildings and infrastructure is a slower and more costly process. Finally, green infrastructure has a limited capacity of absorb precipitation, in particular in the most severe storms, and the CSO will need to deal with the excess, albeit at a reduced volume.	Email 10/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Oakland
165	Manheim	Marisa	219 Edmond St	Pittsburgh, PA 15224		I would like to see more money and policy to promote green infrastructure solutions to our stormwater management issues in SW PA. I would also like to see a reduction in fresh water consumption take a more prominent place in this dialog.	Email 9/24/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Bloomfield
166	Manion	Paul	8 Glenview Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		My question concerns the interrelationship between ALCOSAN's responsibilities with respect to sewage and the municipalities and the agencies and authorities that deliver water into the ALCOSAN system. When one looks at the map of ALCOSAN's service area, you find that particularly in the urban areas of the city and going east toward Penn Hills, north over the Allegheny River, down beyond the Ohio, these are basically combined sewer systems.	Oral 8/30/2012	Institutional Framework	Ross Township
167	Manion	Paul	8 Glenview Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		She [Colleen Hughes] referred to monitoring that was done in 2008 of the system by installing 500 gauges, or whatever they were, to monitor the system. I assume that was compelled either by the Consent Decree or by regulators who insisted on it; is that correct? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: That is correct. Through process of negotiating the Consent Decree, we were afforded the opportunity to install flow meters for our municipal customers. MR. MANION: But over the years, this problem is persistent for virtually the life of ALCOSAN in terms of sewage going into the river, and there seems to be an effort to segregate or segment stormwater management from the sewage going into the river. I don't see how that -- you can do that. Inevitably, when you have a combined system which comprises a major portion of the system -- certainly, within the City of Pittsburgh, it is virtually all combined. Inevitably, stormwater management and the sewage overflow are part of one system. Over the years, what studies have been done on the capacity aside from this 2008 study? In terms of the capacity of the system, who has done it, and are there reports of those studies? MR. MANION: Well, who did it for the 2008 study? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: We did. MR. MANION: ALCOSAN itself, not -- MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: ALCOSAN procured services from three vendors, and they performed. MR. MANION: Engineering firms? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: Three flow monitoring firms.	Oral 8/16/2012	Other	Ross Township
168	Martin	Rachel	425 N. Craig Street Suite 202	Pittsburgh, PA 15213	Sierra Club	My concern, however, is that plan, if it goes forward, will be a missed opportunity of massive proportion and, worse, fails to completely solve the problem of sewer overflows. It's likely to be the largest public works project of my lifetime in Pittsburgh. We have the opportunity to be innovative and creative, to build on our region's commitment to green initiatives and solutions, and to bring additional benefits to our communities with this plan. By utilizing green infrastructure solutions like rain gardens, porous pavements, rain barrels, street trees, and others, we can bring a lot of other benefits to our communities, like Merritt said, greener and more livable neighborhoods, permanent jobs, and cleaner air. And we can do this with a smaller price tag. We need this problem fixed. That's clear. And we should all be able to swim, fish, and boat on our rivers without fear of getting sick. No one wants the nightmare of sewage spilling into our basement. But we need the problem truly fixed, not partially fixed. And we should make the best and maximum use of our dollars and use this opportunity to benefit our communities as much as possible. And so for all these reasons, I encourage ALCOSAN to work with the EPA to set a new timeline, to develop a plan that will -- and to develop a plan that utilizes green infrastructure and that maximizes that opportunity to invest and make Pittsburgh a national leader in green infrastructure and green solutions and to provide maximum benefits and to be more affordable.	Oral 9/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg

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169	Martin	Rachel	425 N. Craig Street Suite 202	Pittsburgh, PA 15213	Sierra Club	<p>I'm a senior organizing manager of the Sierra Club and today I have a statement on behalf of Allison Chin, the national president of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club is the oldest and largest grassroots environmental organization in the nation, and on behalf of our 2 billions members and supporters we want to thank ALCOSAN for drafting their Wet Weather Plan and for this opportunity to comment on that plan. The Sierra Club is a partner in the Clean Rivers Campaign and supports the Campaign's position that green infrastructure on scale must be part of the ALCOSAN plan. Implementation of green solutions will not only clean our water but will create family-sustaining jobs, rebuild our neighborhoods, clean our air and result in the most benefit for the least cost to our community. We are particularly proud that the Clean Rivers Campaign has received enthusiastic endorsement from a diverse array of community business and environmental organizations. Certainly solving the problem of sewage overflows in the ALCOSAN service area will require some gray facilities, but we strongly believe that this is an historic, once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to make a substantial investment in green infrastructure that will benefit public health and clean water, create community amenities, and save ratepayers' money. We understand that embracing green infrastructure represents a fundamental shift in thinking and practice. Traditional but outdated thinking has been to use extensive concrete piping and collection systems to move stormwater as far away as quickly as possible. Green solutions use nature's natural filters, plants, trees, soils and their contours to manage stormwater where it falls before inflow and infiltration overloads local sewer systems. Unlike buried gray infrastructure, the benefits of green investment are quite visible in the community. Green investment creates neighborhood amenities and recreational opportunities, increases property values, sparks neighborhood revitalization, and enhances local business development by potentially creating new short and long-term jobs. Green investment also reduces flooding, reduces energy use, and improves air and water quality. Additionally, pursuing green solutions to stormwater overflows can open up significant public project financing options that aren't available for green infrastructure. The US EPA is currently investing significant resources to help communities implement green solutions into their Wet Weather Plans. We believe that all of these added benefits of green infrastructure need to be part of the equation when considering an overall approach that will best serve Pittsburgh residents and ratepayers. We understand that the Pittsburgh area is unique. There are steep slopes, clay soils, multiple jurisdictions, numerous rainfall events, and the system treatment facilities are located at the, quote, end of the pipe. But every region has barriers, and many share some of the same barriers as the ALCOSAN service area. Progressive sanitation districts treat these barriers as challenges and opportunities pursuing smart new partnerships and embracing new funding and financing initiatives with creativity. They've developed a different culture, a different ethic and mindset about how to creatively address stormwater management. At the Sierra Club we see many jurisdictions around the United States struggling to manage overflows. We're seeing sanitary districts not so different from your agency explore and implement Wet Weather Plans that include both strong green and gray components. Many are choosing to maximize green infrastructure for stormwater control first and then looking at the gray facilities required to complete the project. Many of these have been previously referenced by other speakers. But many districts have determined that green approaches will save the ratepayers money. But whatever you spend, whether green cost the same amount as a gray system or less, if we are going to spend millions of dollars to solve a water quality, a public health problem, why not do so in ways that have so many added benefits for our communities? Why not approach this massive project as an opportunity and an investment in the future instead of as a cost? We hope that all future negotiations with the agencies are truly creative and collaborative processes. We offer the services of the National Sierra Club in helping with those negotiations to find the best solution for Pittsburgh.</p>	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg

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170	Martoni	Charles	7114 Church St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218	Allegheny County Council	I'm speaking for the controller of Allegheny County and also for the County Executive, Rich Fitzgerald. We are all united in an alternative green vision plan. We are all united. And, quite frankly, I can't understand why the whole world wouldn't be united in such a plan. I want to also acknowledge that I'm not speaking just for myself. I'm speaking for a number of municipal leaders. And several of them are with me today. Lloyd Cunningham from Homestead, Darrell Rapp from Swissvale, and Marty O'Malley from Forest Hills, and people from a lot of places. What we need, what we need not only here in Allegheny County in Western Pennsylvania, what we need across this United States of America and after that across the world is green solutions to our problems. If we don't do that, we are eventually going to destroy our environment and we're eventually going to destroy the future of our region, which is one of the great regions of the United States of America. The environment I'm talking about, the rivers, the three rivers, it was the environment I'm talking about really that made America great. It was this environment that the early steel people who made the steel mills looked and said hey, we can produce here. We can make things here. It was this environment that won the Second World War because those steel mills created so much steel and so many weapons for war. Okay. And we are in a process and they are in the rest of the Country, too, of rebuilding our municipalities and our neighborhoods. We let things go for a long time. Now it's time that we come back. I'm never comfortable coming here because I think ALCOSAN is a great organization. I think you do a great job. I think every organization that does this does a great job. Sometimes we run into a conflict between the great job we do and the public interest. And I'm trying my best to speak for the public interest. Okay. We got to listen to the ratepayers. We got to listen to our citizens. It's the first lesson I learned in government when I started participating many, many, many years ago. You got to listen to people. You got to take these kind of hearings very serious. Because we all are like clients of the people. We work for the people. They are here because they are true believers in this region and want to see this region move forward. And we're talking about faith groups. We're talking about neighbor groups, environmental groups, community groups, municipality groups, and student groups which are very important. They're a big part of our future. All of them are calling for one thing, green solutions. Green solutions. Solutions that will bring family-sustaining jobs also. That's a second priority. Family-sustaining jobs. In recent years we lost a lot of those jobs. We lost a lot of those jobs to regions that could care less about their environment and care less about people. We lost those jobs to countries across the ocean that could care less about their environment and their people. We all care about our people and our environment. We got to revitalize our business districts. We got high property values. We got to get them even higher. That way the County can collect more taxes, too, by the way, by doing that. And the water to our neighborhoods or keeping stormwater out of the sewer system. We are here to ask you, to ask you for green solutions. Okay. And for the community benefits that have been prioritized as we develop a plan to fix our sewer system. ALCOSAN is a great organization, but keep in mind it's also a public entity. It's a public entity that works for all of us and we work for you. It is responsible for using our dollars wisely. We ask you to really consider the green solutions to be fully explored. And you're not going to do that today. You're not going to do that tomorrow. That's going to take some time before one foot of a tunnel is laid in the ground. At this time we would like to represent our collective testimonies for the record. They're going to be here for you today. The Clean Rivers Campaign is calling on ALCOSAN, calling on you as representatives of ALCOSAN, to solve this problem. How are you going to solve this problem? It's not so complex. Okay. Using green solutions that will not only clean our water, but will create family-sustaining jobs, rebuild our neighborhoods, clean our air, and result in the most benefit for the least cost to our community. That's what we're asking for you to do for us today. And we just know that you will. We know that you're a public entity and we know that you will do everything you could to make this a reality.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swissvale
171	Mathieson	Paula	608 Pennridge Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15211		No comment provided.	Written 10/19/2012	Other	City of Pittsburgh (Mt. Washington)

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172	McCaffery	Patty	114 Eastern Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15215	Hazelwood Urban Gardens, Hazelwood Initiative	But if I could give you one piece of information, it is not that it was too long, and it is not that it was too boring and too technical. The information is what it is, and we need to come rise to the challenge and do our best to understand and get the information. That is the point because we can't address and fix something if we don't understand it. If I could give you a piece of advice on your presentations going forward, it is talk about your limitations and your lack of authority. I appreciate everybody's enthusiasm, but I felt a annoyed as speaker after speaker came and talked about incentives and doing the right thing and you should do this and the money that you have and green, green, green, green. Take that energy -- I encourage all of you, take that energy, take that enthusiasm, and for the first few speakers, take the anger, but go and talk to the municipalities. Politicians are not nameless, faceless people on TV. You have to get the information to them. ALCOSAN is limited in their ability to make a lot of those changes, but I appreciate that you are here listening and wanting to do something about it, and it all starts with us individually. It is one garden, two gardens, ten gardens; it is rain barrels. It is all of those things, and sometimes we have to do it even though it is difficult, even though it might cost us more than we want to do. It has to start with somewhere, somebody, and that is each one of us. I don't like \$3.6 billion any more than anybody else does. I don't want my rates to go up, but I want clean water first. And I want the flooding to stop, and I know in the plan you talk about it is not going to control flooding everywhere. It is going to make a huge difference in a lot of those areas. But let's take responsibility first. Let's all start with ourselves, even if there are no incentives. Maybe you need to pay a little bit more money for that bulb, maybe you need to find a low-flush toilet. But it starts with all of us first.	Oral 8/16/2012	Public Engagement	Aspinwall
173	McClelland	Richard	220 Tombey Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		...Essentially, ALCOSAN proposes in 2027 that all of today's homeowners will have a sewer bill averaging \$1,340 a year. Alternately, you could imagine a concept where the new Wet Weather costs are allocated back to the basins based on their sewer overflows. However, given the current state of play and the lack of interest by any of the other parties, it is unlikely that any innovative revenue approaches will be considered unless one off more key municipalities aggressively seize this issue.	Oral 10/17/2012	Cost/Rates	Ross Township
174	McClelland	Richard	220 Tombey Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/17/2012	Cost/Rates	Ross Township
175	McCue	Jim	5037 Lytle Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		I am with Hazelwood Urban Gardens. That is a thing that, among other things, the green -- we can grow any number of things, use water gardens, roof gardens When you have holistic solutions, what you have is not only worrying about the quantity of the water coming into the sewage treatment plant, but you also have the possibility of solutions which will not only decrease that but also feed people, also break down pollution via bioremediation and phytoremediation, plants and microbes breaking pollutants down. So the thing is if you have an attitude -- I'm very understanding of you talking about the limitations, that you get what -- you can't deal with what comes in. You can't deal with the quantity of water, you can't deal with the quantity and types of pollutants that come in. If you have an attitude of -- a holistic whole ecosystem attitude, you can look at those -- some of those pollutants as nutrients in the proper place, in the proper concentrations. For instance, with composting toilets. We need a whole paradigm shift, a much larger radical critique of our system now because we do have -- as people have mentioned, we have rapid climate change, we have economic problems. The infrastructure, the major construction things never were affordable even though we are mandated to do them. And the thing is we can do non -- more decentralized and get jobs by putting people to work, landscaping, learning about biology, and regenerating our ecosystem.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood

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176	McSwigan	Melissa	617 Bellefonte St	Pittsburgh, PA 15232		I appreciate this chance to comment on your Wet Weather Plan overflow problem, but we need to think it through given the huge I live in Pittsburgh and also own a rental property, so I will be affected at both of my properties by the proposed Plan. Of course, we definitely need to fix out sewer investment and impact that it will have on your customers like me and our environment that we all enjoy and depend on for health and recreation. I think ALCOSAN could set a wonderful example by incorporating the latest green initiatives. This would involve a partnership with the EPA, environmental groups, and rate payers. A new timeline need to be created (with the EPA) to fully incorporated green initiatives. I'm afraid the existing draft plan is more "spend a lot business as usual." In working with these various partners a more affordable AND sustainable solution can be attained for the long-run. Green initiatives like rain barrels, green roofs, porous pavement, more trees, etc. would have various long-term benefits. (These benefits would not only be for storm water management, but it would beautify our surroundings and let everyone take an active part). There is a lot of talk these days about being "green" - it sounds nice, but this is not just an empty slogan. Rate payers will be deeply impacted by this new plan and we have a real opportunity to do more with our money than less by incorporating green initiatives.	Email 9/15/2012	CD Compliance Green Infrastructure / Source Control	City of Pittsburgh (Shadyside)
177	McSwigan	Andy	4131 Bigelow Blvd	Pittsburgh, PA 15213		The draft Wet Weather Plan is not a long term solution to our storm drainage problems - though it is requiring a huge amount of money to implement. We need to find more lasting solutions - especially to justify a large sum of money that will be passed on to the consumer. From what I have read, we will not even know the actual costs that Alcosan customers will have to pay - the estimates range wildly. Let's look at other cities like Philly who have similar issues to see what they have done. Implementing more stringent green initiatives where every Alcosan customer participates is a good idea. I read your brochure that gives tips to homeowners to do their part - but a more systematic green approach is in order.	Email 9/17/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Oakland
178	Meacci	Frank	315 Walnut Road	Pittsburgh, PA 15202		I am extremely concerned with the environmental impact of pollution adversely affecting our water, air, and soil. Two questions: (1) How will the present plan improve the health and welfare of our citizens? (2) It appears that the responsibility for effective green infrastructure of customers in the municipalities. what green infrastructure to you have plan the ALCOSAN complete itself? (3) In the future (hopefully near future), what is the possibility for individual consumers to level off their own sewage system on their property. I am referring to the dry tank system, makes the sewage to practically nothing. Of course consumers would need to have adequate space available for the system and get this system in operation and it works successfully . Overall, this would provide relief for the (uptom?) necessary for (apli?) and large building. I addressed home owners with adequate space though have the option and financial assurance of the (??) to construct their own system as far as I know system can cost about \$30,000.	Written 8/16/2012	Design and Construction	Ben Avon

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179	Meyer	Suzy	1137 Cornell Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15212		I just want to say that I think ALCOSAN has had a sole focus on green tunnels -- I'm sorry -- has had a sole focus on gray tunnel solutions, and I think that shows a lack of imagination, which in itself I think is an institutional failure of public resources. ALCOSAN has consistently not worked with planning groups in a cooperative way, such as the Allegheny Riverfront planning the new corridor. I went to a couple of those meetings, and everybody was wondering where ALCOSAN was. And I think ALCOSAN doesn't have a good track record in really working with municipalities. They work with municipal engineers in the group, the seven planning basins, but I fail to see like sort of a cooperative outreach to the municipalities for the purpose of source reduction. I personally, as a landscape architect, would like to see water caught in the upper watersheds in ways that people may not even see. I'm talking about level spreaders and capturing -- maybe stormwater wetlands, capturing water in ways that the people don't see it, but you're capturing the water, you're intercepting it, you're detaining it, you're retaining it before it hits the pipes. If it hits the pipes, it's too late. I understand that there is a need for a gray tunnel solution. I understand that there are needs for green infrastructure, which are consistently, I think, dismissed by ALCOSAN. I just would like to see more of a creative exploration process with the municipalities, with other planning groups, and even within the ALCOSAN institution itself, beginning to think outside the gray box, if you will. As a ratepayer and a taxpayer, I'm very concerned about a doubling of the rates from ALCOSAN. And I know that PWSA will be instituting a stormwater utility and another tax, and I just don't see how effective that's going to be towards ultimate reduction of CSOs. And again, as a designer and a landscape architect, I really would like to see stormwater solutions be a win-win solution, so that when you do the more expensive green infrastructure solutions like the vegetative sidewalks down in the Cultural District or places like that, that kind of green infrastructure is almost a little too much too late. It is certainly very expensive, but there are less expensive ways to do it that would retain the water, green up our environment, create more jobs, different kinds of jobs than we've had before, but I think it could be a win-win solution. So I would just ask ALCOSAN to think differently about source reduction, to work creatively and cooperatively with other groups. We need gray, we need green infrastructure, and we need a lot more creativity and cooperation.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	Brighton Heights
180	Miller	Ingeburg	302 Fox Chapel Road, Unit 614	Pittsburgh, PA 15238		I'm a business owner and property owner and taxpayer in Blawnox. I have a concern. I know ALCOSAN has agreement with all municipalities to collect the service charges. The problem in Blawnox was Blawnox didn't pay for 12 years the service charges we paid faithfully to the Borough of Blawnox to pay ALCOSAN. After ten years, ALCOSAN finally sued the Borough of Blawnox for \$185,595.56; then ALCOSAN reimbursed Blawnox for \$16,890.89, which comes to \$168,704.67. In November 2010, ALCOSAN settled the lawsuit for \$65,000. I'm concerned. I'm not a resident of Blawnox, but I pay because I own a business. It came to a balance of \$103,704.67. My question to you, Ms. Williams, is why did ALCOSAN give away our money, the rest of the \$103,704.67? Why did ALCOSAN give that away? Blawnox only paid \$65,000, and we are very upset. For ten years, we paid the money to Blawnox Borough, and they never paid a dime to ALCOSAN. Thank you for letting me bring this up. Blawnox paid only \$65,000 and still owed, in my opinion, our money, \$103,704.67, and you accepted the settlement for \$65,000, which makes the 103,704. That is a lot of money. This is a lot of money for Blawnox residents. They are not poor-poor but not rich. So I contribute because, like I said, I have a business in Blawnox and own property. So my concern is did it happen before; does it happen in other municipalities; how do I know Blawnox is paying the service charge to you, ALCOSAN. I don't know if they do. But why is there a confidentiality clause in the agreement? This is public money, our personal money, no tax money, and that is my case. The money should go back to us as a customer service payer.	Oral 10/4/2012	Other	O'Hara Township
181	Miller	George	302 Fox Chapel Road, Unit 614	Pittsburgh, PA 15238		Under the Pennsylvania Right-to-Know Act -- the Sunshine Act, as it is commonly called -- who do we contact for the ALCOSAN record in the case that my wife discussed? My wife made a presentation regarding Blawnox in Allegheny County that settled. Under the Pennsylvania Sunshine Act, which is the Right-to-Know Act, who do I contact to get the ALCOSAN record on that case? Not only the court pleadings, but the ALCOSAN file, the total file, so that we can cut off future calculations of this sort of public funds. What she didn't make clear, I don't think, is that besides the service charge, Blawnox Borough added their own into it, so that is the money she is talking about. Those are the public funds, so I think under the Sunshine Act I'm entitled to get those records. How I can get them, when I can get them, where I can get them, I would like to know. T	Oral 10/4/2012	Other	O'Hara Township

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182	Mitchell	Eunice	3027 Arlington Ave #556	Pittsburgh, PA 15210	Action United	We organize for green space and employment opportunities.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	
183	Mullin	Robert	6812 Meade Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		Climate forecasts predict that in the next 50 years or so dry areas will be drier, wet areas will be wetter. So my question is, how have your models incorporated this in addition to the increase in the previous -- My question is that how will your models incorporate the increase in rainfall that may occur in the next 50 years in addition to the increase in impervious surfaces as the region grows and expands?	Oral 9/18/2012	Design and Construction	Point Breeze
184	Mullin	Robert	6812 Meade Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I am saddened by the lack of creativity and foresight demonstrated by the ALCOSAN team tasked with responding to the EPA's consent decree in accordance with the Clean Water Act. Given the choice of a progressive 21st century storm water management plan versus a dated 20th century plan relying heavily on expensive grey infrastructure and traditional engineering methods, ALCOSAN has chosen to look towards the past rather than the future. I would hope that this organization would instead look toward solving a complex, multi-faceted issue by seeing opportunity instead of simply a problem. By implementing a decentralized and creative solution that incorporates green storm water management techniques, we can not only address excess storm water flows, but also a myriad of other environmental issues. Green engineering tools such as bioswales, retention ponds, curbside storm water planters, and permeable paving materials all focus on ground water infiltration. These solutions not only reduce the demand placed on the aging sewer system in Pittsburgh but also aid in the restoration of groundwater levels. By providing every homeowner with a rain barrel or two, ALCOSAN can, for a mere fraction of the cost drastically reduce the amount of runoff reaching our sewers. This also provides a sustainable solution for watering gardens and lawns, thus reducing water consumption at the same time. These efforts combine to beautify our city and spread an ethic of sustainable thought throughout the citizens of the region. Let Pittsburgh be a model for the nation as a progressive environmentally conscious and forward thinking city.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze
185	Musial	Dorothy	313 Frazier Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15235		Well, how do we get rid of the EPA? I think they've been around too long and I think they need to go. How do we get rid of them? How many people are on the committee of the EPA? So people in Philadelphia are dictating what people in Pittsburgh are going to do? I think everyone should write letters to the EPA telling them how we oppose this and we cannot afford this. These are senior citizens who live in this area. I am one of them. I am on a fixed income. To take \$900 a year from me, I might as well hang it up just like the gentleman behind me. I understand. I don't have the money.[Mr. Borneman clarified that there would be a gradual increase over many years.] MS. MUSIAL: Okay. Well, you said 450. You started with 450. MR. BORNEMAN: Yes. It's going to ramp up. It's not going to all double tomorrow. MS. MUSIAL: Well, my Social Security isn't going to double.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Wilkins Township
186	Musial	Dorothy	313 Frazier Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15235		Should we go to our municipality and ask them to do a green plan whenever they present their plan in July? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: I think you should go to your municipality and become engaged with your -- MS. MUSIAL: Oh. I am engaged. Believe me, I'm engaged. So I'm asking should we all go to our municipality and ask them to do a green plan? MS. SCOTT WILLIAMS: If you think that green would be the best approach for your community, I think you should do whatever you think is going to be best for your community. MS. MUSIAL: Well, you made a comment that a lot of municipalities make a green plan. Maybe that's what the EPA will come back and say, to do a green plan.	Oral 10/9/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkins Township
187	Musial	Dorothy	313 Frazier Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15235		Does ALCOSAN send out the water bill or does the municipality send out the water bill? [Arletta clarified that the discussion concerned sewage bills.] Okay. Well, I have to say I've been very lax in reading my bill. I look at the bottom line and I pay it. But I didn't know that there could have been something written on there, because there can't be an insert because it's a postcard. So there would not be an insert. So was there something written on there that I missed about this? Now, was this responsibility the municipality to inform us of all this information or is this --	Oral 10/9/2012	Public Engagement	Wilkins Township

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188	Nevala	Heidi	436 Grant Street Room 104	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Office of Allegheny County Controller Chelsa Wagner	Controller Wagner is a big advocate of the green infrastructure , and I realize just from listening today and from the questions we need to work with the municipalities to get them on board as well. I just had a question. During the proposal, have you worked or looked at any other cities and their plans, Philadelphia or Cleveland, Indianapolis? I was just wondering because some of the cities show that, for example, in Indianapolis the city saved \$740 million over their original plan by identifying some of the green structures put in place.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Allegheny County
189	Nevala	Heidi	436 Grant Street Room 104	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Office of Allegheny County Controller Chelsa Wagner	I'm from the Allegheny County Controller Chelsa Wagner's Office, 436 Grant Street, Room 104, County Courthouse, Pittsburgh, 15219. And today I'm going to read a statement on behalf of Controller Wagner. Thank you for the opportunity to offer this statement. I would also like to specifically thank Chairman Readshaw for his thoughtful response to my letter of August 21, and his distinguished leadership on the crucial work ALCOSAN does for our region. Today, ALCOSAN must lead toward the best possible solution for our region, its communities, and its residents, as we confront a huge but essential task. The plan we have heard proposed would be a truly massive undertaking of engineering expertise and manpower; yet, there is no doubt among anyone here that, if necessary, it can be done. Others have asked that another path toward achieving our goal be considered. By incorporating green infrastructure, our overflows could be reduced without the massive disruption of huge construction projects while providing added benefits to our communities. Yet, we are told that this approach is too large an undertaking because it would require coming to agreements with our municipalities . I refuse to believe that building giant tunnels under our rivers is achievable, but sitting down together at the table and coming to agreements on how to achieve our goals together is impossible. Through seeking agreements with municipalities on reducing the amount of wastewater entering the system and supporting and incentivizing community-based projects with ratepayer dollars which will be spent regardless, ALCOSAN can achieve its goal while seeding green projects which will strengthen communities across the region by creating jobs, reducing flooding, creating public assets such as parks and recreation areas, and improving air and water quality. The fragmentation of our region's municipalities is a challenge in many areas, and coming to agreements is not always easy. But we must confront a regional problem that stretches across municipal lines with a regional solution. Under the existing plan, the only impact on many communities will be larger bills. A green plan can reinvest ratepayers' money in ways which will benefit them daily where they live and work. Green solutions are being used in other plans around the country to reduce overflows. The negotiation of a new agreement with the EPA is the time to include them here. The problem will not be solved simply or cheaply, regardless of the path we take. But we can choose the solution that will provide the greatest benefit to our citizens and to our communities, the green solution.	Oral 9/12/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control CD Compliance	Allegheny County
190	Null	Greg	145 Labelle St	Pittsburgh, PA 15211		While the infrastructure improvements are needed, I would like to see incentives for permeable pavement, rain barrels, and cisterns. While ALCOSAN cannot make people use these things, I would like to think that incentives in the form of money, supplies, or plans would allow residents to 1: become active in the storm water plan and 2: take a small step in narrowing the amount of runoff from their property.	Email 9/18/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
191	O'Brien	Kate	317 Ella Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15136		How would I go about getting help presenting more green infrastructure ideas to my community? That's first. Because I really want to pursue this, to bring it to council, but I want to be able to back it up with some information. I mean, I'm a green living person: rain barrels, flush my toilet with my washing machine water. But my other concern is, and this is big, is because part of this sewer runoff problem, other than the extra water from the rainfall is also sewage backup and clogging and things like that, which is runoff from the street like, you know, say, cigarette butts, which is what I see in abundance, and bottles and wrappings and just litter. So my first question is that I would like to be able to find out how I can make presentations; but my second one is, is I would like to see as that woman -- did you hear her speak, the one that said, I think O'Hara Township, she said about fines being levied, you know, more responsible participation, I suppose, in levying fines on these people? Because I think that that's a really big part of our really bad situation here. I can take care of the presentations, you know. I can get up in front of people and I can go and I can -- once I learn how and what I'm able to bring to the table, I can do that, but as far as I can't bring a fine on my neighbor.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Public Engagement	McKees Rocks

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192	Olson-Hunt	Megan	922 North Saint Clair Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I just wanted to briefly address that the previous speaker said that she didn't have a formal rain garden, so it is kind of difficult to know how an actual rain garden might be different from her garden. Also, maybe one person's garden isn't going to stop all of the other pavement that exists everywhere around you. So I commend your efforts and understand what you are saying, but unless it is a broader effort, we might not see the change that we would expect to see. Now onto what I was going to say. We have talked a lot about how ALCOSAN is just a treatment facility, and I wonder how preposterous it might be to change the paradigm and think of ALCOSAN as not only treatment but maybe treatment and prevention. And I'm not saying you could change that or be responsible for that, but if the whole system could shift. So you had this \$3.6 billion budget. That would have been ideal, if you had it. You didn't. You only had 2 billion. But you showed us how your priorities shifted, and I thought it was done well. You know, you pointed out why you chose certain things over others, fine. Now, let's say instead of ALCOSAN being a treatment plant, you were a treatment and prevention plant. What I mean by "prevention" is storm/flooding runoff, all of that stuff. How would your plan change then? Where would your priorities shift to then? I agreed when you first said, we are not responsible for municipalities, we can't force people to put in rain gardens and have rain roofs and have rain barrels. I agree, and I was sort of thinking at that moment, oh, no, what are we going to do. But if you give people incentives -- I mean, if someone came and said, I will plant a bunch of trees in your yard and give you a rain garden for free, I'm not going to say no. You know, part of the money could honestly be spent surveying. You could go around, set up a good survey sample; ask people, if you were given a rain garden at 50 percent off what you would normally have to pay for it, would you take it, and see how many people say yes; and then try to figure out what percentage of the rain you could save from going into your treatment plant based on how many people would opt for trees, would opt for rain gardens, would opt for rain barrels. So that is my suggestion on how you could take some of that funding, filter it to green ideas, have it come full circle, improve people's properties, and that is all.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
193	O'Malley	Marty	113 Sharon Dr	Forest Hills, PA 15221	Mayor of Forest Hills	Today ALCOSAN plans to spend over 2 billion dollars of citizens' money to expand and upgrade just the ALCOSAN system only. ALCOSAN says it will not spend any money on the municipality sewer systems. That ALCOSAN approach overlooks and ignores some basic facts. No. 1, when less water goes into its system, it is cheaper to maintain and operate. No. 2, unneeded overexpansion would be a waste of citizen ratepayers' money. No. 3, new proven technology will provide citizen ratepayers the needed expansion at lower cost than the outdated, wasteful ALCOSAN big pipes underground method. There is a sensible alternative to the ALCOSAN big pipes underground debacle. Here it is. No. 1, stop wasting time and money on an old, outdated, obsolete, unnecessary, expensive big pipes underground scheme. No. 2, offer municipalities the ability to submit a plan for municipally upgraded systems that drastically reduce the quantity of water and sewage entering the system. No. 3, evaluate those submitted systems using modern scientific engineering methodology. No. 4, encourage and fund new technologies for the citizens and ratepayers. Such as, for example, increase water rate fees for excess water consumption and payments for installing new reduced flow toilets and shower heads. No. 5, approve only those submitted systems which meet and exceed the existing criteria. No. 6, provide money to those approved municipalities for the citizen ratepayer money which ALCOSAN collects from the citizens. No. 7, let us all live happily thereafter.	Oral 10/19/2012	Design and Construction	Forest Hills

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194	Oursler	Barney	841 California Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Pittsburgh United - Clean Rivers Campaign	We are here as the public comment period comes to an end to give voice to solutions that have not been fully explored, green solutions, that will not only help to solve our sewer problem, but also bring our communities the family-sustaining jobs, revitalized business districts, higher property values, reduced flooding, improved air quality, many, many, many benefits that will make our neighborhoods better. We know that we must spend billions of dollars to clean our waterways and stop raw sewage from flowing into our rivers, but we believe that that investment should buy a cleaner, greener, more sustainable Pittsburgh, one that we are proud to leave for future generations. Throughout the public comment period we've thanked ALCOSAN for its hard work in putting together a plan. We've acknowledged that green solutions alone cannot fix 100 percent of our sewer problem. We are grateful that ALCOSAN and the municipalities are making our updates and are making our sewer system work more effectively, but throughout the same public comment period we've been met with excuses, outdated and ineffective solutions, and a rigid, unbending mentality that has done nothing to address ratepayers' overwhelming call for beneficial and more affordable green solutions. Throughout the public comment period Ms. Williams, the Executive Director of ALCOSAN, has referred to this plan as, "This is my plan." But the truth is it's our plan. Every ratepayer, each one of us has a stake in this plan. We will pay for it and we will be responsible for the future we leave to our children and grandchildren. The Clean Rivers Campaign is made up of average unorganized citizens who've gotten organized and come together because we share the same values and vision for our region. That vision is that green investments should be the first priority as we create a plan to solve the sewer problem. Cities and regions around the Country are tackling these same sewer challenges. Sewer authorities like ALCOSAN and places -- you've heard them before listed -- are taking real responsibility for reducing flow with green infrastructure. Like ALCOSAN some of these municipalities don't own the land where installation must occur. Some have steep slopes, some have clay soils, some have increasingly heavy rain, some have brown fields, some have all of the above. But rather than viewing these as roadblocks or excuses, they're considered to be challenges to be met and overcome with cooperation and ingenuity and the political will to make visionary choices. Therefore, we call on the leaders and staff and the Board of ALCOSAN to fully study, explore, and prioritize green infrastructure solution before gray pipes and tunnels. We ask that you heed our appeal to learn from the best technologies that cities around the Country and around the world have to offer and we demand the visionary thinking that will fix our sewer problem and bring the most benefit to our communities. The future of our region depends on it. I did want to share an opinion from the Pitt Environmental Law Clinic that says that ALCOSAN can spend its money that it raises through rate increases to help municipalities afford their investments.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Northside
195	Oursler	Barney	841 California Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Pittsburgh United - Clean Rivers Campaign	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Northside

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196	Overmoyer	Richard	700 River Ave, Ste 333	Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Environmental Advocacy Collaborative	We, members of the Environmental Advocacy Collaborative, are writing to submit comments on the Alcosan Draft Wet Weather Plan. We appreciate that Alcosan's response to the federal EPA consent decree has been constrained on a number of levels and we appreciate the Authority's diligent efforts. However, while the plan may meet at court-ordered mandate, it fails to meet issues of vital importance to our region's need to achieve water quality compliance and also reduce sewage and storm sewer overflow at their sources. We urge Alcosan to request EPA and the courts to re-open the consent decree in order to accommodate need for our region and Alcosan to address the following current shortcomings in the draft wet weather plan: Comprehensive Regional Solutions The Alcosan Regionalization's Study (guided by a panel comprised of 37 members representing various sectors, chaired by Dr. Jared Cohon, President, Carnegie Mellon University, and managed by the Allegheny Conference on Community Development) is due to be completed in December 2012. The findings and recommendations of this study deserve to be reviewed and incorporated in the Alcosan Wet Weather Plan in order to pursue regional solutions that address possible governance innovations for sewage and stormwater management within Alcosan's current service area. Clearly, bad timing has resulted in the important work of the regionalization study to not being factored into the draft plan. The backwards alignment is compounded by the fact that the 83 local governments in the service area are on separate consent orders with PA DEP and Allegheny County Health Department to deliver their own feasibility studies well after Alcosan is obliged to submit its plan. More time is necessary so that Alcosan's plan will be based on a thorough understanding of the municipalities' plans, and of the decisions made with regard to regionalization's.; Green Infrastructure - The plan does not incorporate green infrastructure nor did the five-year planning effort comprehensively model what amount of control could be achieved through the use of green solutions. Green infrastructure approaches and related innovative practices provide more sustainable solutions by managing stormwater as a resource and should be considered and incorporated in the Alcosan plan. Green infrastructure is a proven, key component of wet weather plans in other jurisdictions, including those developed under EPA consent decrees. Green infrastructure has emerged as a best practice. It has promised to make a material contribution to reducing wet weather flows, lead to job creation, be cost effective, improve air quality and reduce needs for less sustainable gray infrastructure. The plan should be re-opened to incorporate green infrastructure at a scale commensurate with prevailing practice around the nation as promoted by EPA and in step with EPA's recently introduced Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework.; Source Reduction - The plan should be re-opened in order to incorporate financial/management mechanisms (such as stormwater utilities/management district(s) in order to provide incentives for source reduction, particularly green infrastructure. Furthermore, these financial opportunities need to be explored in the context of the above referenced accommodation of comprehensive regional solutions. In sum, we urge Alcosan to join with us in requested EPA and the courts to re-open the consent decree in order to address the above requisite enhancement to the draft Wet Weather Plan. The additional elements are essential to our region and Alcosan's responsibility and opportunity to address the wet weather challenge with a more sustainable approach that serves environmental, economic, and social imperatives.	Email 10/18/2012	CD Compliance Green Infrastructure / Source Control Institutional Framework	
197	Patz	Louis	206 Elrose Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		There's two buildings on McKnight Road -- no, Babcock Boulevard supposed to be built by (inaudible). And I still to this day, I don't know what caused this, but it's supposed to take water from the creek. Supposed to be built for the sewage or what, nobody can tell me about that. The second thing is I never hear anything with what's going on with ALCOSAN until I get a bill. Here's \$100. We're raising your rate today because we're going to do this, we're going to do that. I don't see anything in the paper about it. Why keep raising my rates and nobody knows what is going on? They're going to do it. If they're going to build a tunnel here, a tunnel there, put it in the paper. Say ALCOSAN is going to do this or do that. I don't hear it. But I'll get a bill of \$200. They say, hey, your bill is going up because we're going to do something, and you don't do anything about it. The other thing is -- that's about all I have to say. I said the whole thing in one time. I appreciate your time, but I just get leery when I open that bill from ALCOSAN that says ratings, \$200, we're going to have a big project tomorrow. We're going to build this, we're going to do that, we're going to do this. And I don't see anything in the paper.	Oral 9/19/2012	Cost/Rates	Ross Township
198	Paytas	Jerry	554 Briar Cliff Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		Were stormwater impact fees ever looked at like some other places have done as part of the financing plan?	Oral 9/12/2012	Cost/Rates	Regent Square

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199	Pazuchanics	Alex	414 Grant Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council	You know the plan better than I do, but I thought that I understood that with the local improvements for the Saw Mill Run portion that there were -- it was combined sewer conveyance right to the tunnel that in the three-point-six-billion-dollar plan was going to be implemented. Between the balance plan and the three-point-six-billion-dollar plan, the Saw Mill Run tunnel went away because of cost reasons; correct? [YES] Now, if the local authority is responsibility for making improvements to a tunnel that isn't there to convey the extra capacity, is there a sense of beyond 2026 when ALCOSAN would be doing improvements , the balance of the three-point-six-billion-dollar plan? MR. BORNEMAN: The red line is the Saw Mill Run interceptor. That is owned and operated by ALCOSAN today. We have no information about what happens beyond 2026. We have no understanding of where the next dollar will be spent. MR. PAZUCHANICS: So it's not that after 2026, we would do the balance of the three-point-six-billion-dollar plan. It would be we'd reassess what the needs are at that point?	Oral 10/16/2012	Institutional Framework	City of Pittsburgh
200	Pazuchanics	Alex	414 Grant Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pittsburgh City Council	You said in the three-point-six-billion-dollar plan that about five hundred million of it was local improvements ; correct? In the two-billion-dollar plan, how much of that is the local improvement? MR. BORNEMAN: We're still carrying the five hundred million dollars because -- MR. PAZUCHANICS: So the regional element, the portion that's spread over the ALCOSAN system is cut in half from the three point six to the two; correct? MR. BORNEMAN: Roughly three point one down to one point five. MR. PAZUCHANICS: One point five. Are the five hundred million dollars in improvements -- for the local improvements the same in both of those requirements? A followup, if possible. But the majority of the recommended plan -- recommendations do -- at least the ALCOSAN portions involve work done in the city. I mean, its disruption along the three rivers starting from the point and moving essentially along the city borders. Both the Allegheny and the Mon are entirely within city borders. Is there sort of a concession to the disruption that that's going to cause the city in terms of the burden, not just financially that the city will be responsible for but also -- I mean, we just got done tearing up 28, and to go through the Allegheny again for another decade -- I guess I'm just asking: Is there a concession understanding that the city is going to be responsible for the bulk of the disruption even if it's not the bulk of the service being provided?	Oral 10/16/2012	Institutional Framework	City of Pittsburgh
201	Pelton	Tettie	90 Industry St	Pittsburgh, PA 15210	Action United	Why do we need to go more in dirt. How many jobs and were will they be. We need to be should that this what is good for us.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
202	Pineda	Terri	109 Renova Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Action United	Now, in order to get better and new results and different results, we need to think differently. We need to use greener and cleaner plans, ones that put nice things in our neighborhoods. We went through our whole neighborhood with a bus tour with Mr. O'Connor and we showed him different spots of where we could use permeable sidewalks, the different ways of taking the rain water and using the runoff to water our trees and gardens, rooftop gardens, different things of that nature. Now, this will make our neighborhoods nicer, cleaner, fresher because our air will be made fresher because of the trees. There's lots of places in our community that are being wasted, the spaces are being wasted, and, worse, decaying from non use and just being overgrown and just falling down. With a little investment from ALCOSAN and a little time, these areas can and will work for us, for us, for you, for our communities, for our city. This will mean work for us and work, people being put to work. And this will better our homes and our lives, my neighborhood, your neighborhoods. We need green solutions. And I also have the testimony of just 16 more people of how green solutions can work for all of us.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood
203	Pineda	Terri	109 Renova Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15207	Action United	If we use the same thinking over again and expect a different outcome - that is the definition of insanity. In order to get better and new results, we need to use Greener & Cleaner plans - ones that put things in our neighborhoods. There are many places in our communities that are being wasted, or worse, decaying. With a little investment from ALCOSAN & a little time, these areas can & will work for us & will mean work for us & better our homes & lives. My neighborhood - our neighbors need green solutions!	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Hazelwood

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204	Pitz	Scott	609 N. Beatty Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Kingsley Association	As you know, the Kingsley Association sits in Larimer, and we're partners with the citizens of Larimer in a redevelopment scheme going on there and its grass roots redevelopment scheme headed up by the Larimer Consensus Group and various action teams including the Green Team. And now we have moved on, and we have been looking at stormwater management systems. We have actually hired a company as a partner who has done a GIS map of the neighborhood. We have drainage patterns. We have pooling locations. The Larimer Green Team has built one rain garden that drains a lot in a large commercial building at this point. We're putting in a variety of bioswales. And on the corner of East Liberty and Larimer Boulevard, if you haven't been there, there's a new environmental site called the EECO Center, and they have actually put in a large pilot street drainage retention system. So what we're really trying to do in Larimer is pilot community sustainability driven from the bottom up. And the reason we're doing that is Larimer is a disenfranchised community, and we want to create community level scale able solutions to stormwater management that puts the citizens at the center of it so they can be educated, that they can go back out to their neighbors and educate them as to what green sustainable practices look like, but more importantly, to raise the skill levels and to train and provide vocational opportunity for the residents in the neighborhood . So we come before you seeking collaboration and hope that the solution to this major civil works project isn't just pipes and valves, but that it's working with local communities, especially disenfranchised communities where an opportunity like this could be a once-in-a-generation event, because we know these systems are planned over centuries and not years and decades. So it's a once-in-a-generation event, an opportunity for the Larimer community and Kingsley Association to develop skills and probably most importantly to put citizens in the center of the process in a democratic regime where experts come and advise and partner with citizens to take care of their own community.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Larimer
205	Pitz	Scott	609 N. Beatty Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Kingsley Association	We believe that collaborative action with all parties is the best way to lift up community, the disadvantaged, and the democratic process in the city of Pittsburgh. Leaving this work to a small group of experts and contractors shortchanges the opportunities available to disenfranchised communities like Larimer. The scope and depth of this project could and should provide training and employment opportunities across the County. Rain gardens, bioswales, permeable surfaces, small scalable rain catchment systems - all these can be implemented at community levels to reduce the storm water flow into the municipal system.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Larimer
206	Popovich	Ted	6606 Virginia Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15202		Today I'm here to emphasize green solutions over gray ones. As an engineer by training, I could be in awe of the enormity and complexity of the ALCOSAN proposal to eliminate the discharge of raw sewage into our streams and rivers. As you can see, ratepayers like me can be an integral solution to the problem. We want a workable plan in which we are partners and that we all can afford. A green plan is the best answer. How do we do that? Let me give you some examples which I'm sure you already know about. Impervious surfaces such as rooftops, paved driveways, patios, and parking lots are major contributors to rain water runoff. The District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority has established an impervious area charge based upon the amount of impervious area on a property. What a great incentive for a property owner to hold and ensure rain water where it falls. Sign me up. Lancaster, Pennsylvania -- I understand ALCOSAN did a tour there and investigated that as well -- has a plan to use rain gardens, porous pavements, green roofs, and wetlands to prevent large amounts of water from getting to its sanitary systems. An original gray plan consisted of storage tanks which would have cost 280 million dollars. The EPA approved its subsequent 100 million dollar green plan. That's almost one-third of the gray plan cost. So if we extend it out to the ALCOSAN plan, I would love to pay one-third or have you have a budget that's one-third of the original 2 billion dollar budget plan. Wouldn't that be great? So I think the ratepayers have voted. I'm one of them. The votes have been counted and I think the winner is green.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Ben Avon
207	Popovich	Ted	6606 Virginia Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15202		Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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208	Popovski	Walt	2660 Library Road	Pittsburgh, PA 15234		We have had a little problem with flooding, and, of course, this does not address it. Now, I will assume that this will be the final because I do not believe the second part will be done. Now, the area that I'm familiar with is Saw Mill Run. If you took the tunnel away from that part to drop the cost, you put in another interceptor line in there. Your interceptor system is wonderful, except it is too small already. And it is, what, ten years? Now, may I make a suggestion to you. Combined with other government agencies -- the dreaded PennDOT, City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County -- take everything from 51/88 intersection on the left side going north, buy them out, and I recommend you do it the last weekend of July any year, pick it. You will find they will be under a couple feet of water, so they will be very susceptible to selling out to you. One, you can do it at a reasonable price; two, when you combine with PennDOT, you will give them enough for two more lanes, you will solve their traffic problem; three, you will have the creek. You put the creek all the way over, and you wind them a little bit without the EPA giving you too much problems. In between, you put in -- thank you. In between, you will have for the green and the sanitation and the water/storm. You can put either -- whatever you want to use for the retaining of the water, but between the creek and the roadbed all the way up into the city. You will solve three problems at once at half your cost that you would do for that tunnel in that area, but you have to combine the different municipalities.	Oral 8/16/2012	Design and Construction	Overbrook
209	Popovski	Walt	2660 Library Road	Pittsburgh, PA 15234		Here's a cheap plan for Saw Mill Run Area: (1) From 88/51 buy all property on left of Saw Mill Run North. Property Owners would love you. ~\$10Mil (2) Use Overbrook school and Ansonia Place as retention ponds. Get from City for \$2Mil (3) Use part of land to add 2 lanes to Rt. 51. PennDOT will still love you! (4) The land between road and creek would be a greenway with water retention devices. Keep greenies happy! (5) Widen creek for faster flow, all for less \$.	Written 8/16/2012	Design and Construction	Overbrook
210	Powell	Sara	1414 N. St. Clair Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Nine Mile Run Watershed Three Rivers Wet Weather	While I appreciate the work that has gone into ALCOSAN's proposed plan, I am disappointed that it relies only on out-dated methods. I would very much like to see ALCOSAN ask the EPA for more time in order to incorporate green infrastructure into the solution for our sewer overflow problems. I believe that greening to gray is the way to go. Certainly we need improvements and upgrades to our current grey system, but when so many other cities around the U.S. and the world are turning to green to help alleviate the load on their sewer systems (while also reaping many additional benefits!) ... why aren't we? Green solutions allow us to be more flexible in the face of uncertainty (e.g. climate change) and help to revitalize communities ... among many other benefits. The choice is clear to me, if we have to spend \$, let's spend it on solutions that solve multiple problems @ once.	Comment Form 10/10/2012	CD Compliance Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
211	Powell	Sara	1414 N. St. Clair Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Nine Mile Run Watershed Three Rivers Wet Weather	I was happy to hear you all being encouraging of green infrastructure. When you said you'd be open to modifying the plan, I wonder if you could speak maybe to that process, since I know you have to submit it to the EPA in January. So if their plans come with a lot more green infrastructure, as stated, what would that process be like?	Oral 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
212	Powell	Sara	1414 N. St. Clair Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Nine Mile Run Watershed Three Rivers Wet Weather	Has a study been done that says -- a comprehensive study been done of the entire area to use as much green as we could? How much would that cut the flow? To my knowledge, that wasn't done. Let me be clear. I'm not saying we shouldn't be no gray. We still have to fix pipes. I don't think green can do everything. I think we have to look at the maximum.	Oral 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park

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213	Rabinowitz	Joni	7721 Edgerton Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Marcellus Protest	I was especially shocked when I got my water bill this month and realized that, despite the fact that I use a lot of water, my sewage bill was completely out of this world. In addition to seven solar panels that we have on our house, we also have three rain barrels, and a lot of our gardens use rainwater. I have a large garden. A lot of our gardens use rainwater. When I called -- and I don't think I should be charged for that sewage that I'm not using, by the way. When I called up to find out if I could get a rebate on that, they told me that if I was as big as a golf course I could probably submit -- put in a thing to meter my sewage, but it wouldn't be worth it for me in a small house to do that. I guess what I want to really say is you say that the municipalities have shown little interest in moving forward and participating on this green movement, and I think it is because we don't put it forth. If there was government support for people doing green stuff, like permeable parking lots, pavements, green roofs, solar panels, which Rendell cut out our rebate just after we got in on it, parking lots; tax incentives for people to put in these programs, and just as we need tax incentives for non-fossil fuels so that their can be more support of solar and wind programs. If the government put one-half of the money that they used to win elections and to give breaks to the gas industry, if they put one-half of that to educate the public and to educate the municipalities and to put forth a great big campaign, you would have response from the municipalities. And I don't believe -- I think it is a giving up the ship to say that we didn't hear from municipalities when there has been no public effort. There is plenty of public effort on elections, on people running for elections. Why don't we put some of that money, a portion of that money into encouraging people and teaching them why green infrastructure is important and why it would be -- why it would save our futures and the futures of our children.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	Point Breeze
214	Raczka	Robert	135 W Lyndhurst Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I am submitting my public comment for Alcosan's Wet Weather Plan. I am an Alcosan customer and welcome this opportunity to comment. I am also one of the many (and ever growing) people to make use of our bike trails and rivers to kayak. We have know for years that we need to fix our drain water system to prevent sewer overflows. This major public works project will financially impact customers as well as the environment. Rather than the current plan that relies on "gray" initiatives, Alcosan should incorporate the latest green initiatives and be a real national leader. The end result would not only save money, but it would have other lasting benefits. This would involve a partnership with the EPA, environmental groups, and rate payers. A new timeline need to be created with the EPA to fully incorporate green initiatives, which the plan currently lacks. Green initiatives include rain barrels, green roofs, porous pavement, more trees, etc. These initiatives would not only be for storm water management, but it would beautify our surroundings, let everyone take an active part and save us further money. For example, if everyone had a rain barrel(s) they would be able to use the water collected to water their gardens and grass further reducing their water consumption (and water bill). These cost savings can be used to offset the new cots associated with this project. There is a lot of talk these days about begin "green" - it sounds nice, but this is not just an empty slogan. Rate payers will be deeply impacted by this new plan and we have a real opportunity to do more with our money rather than less.	Email 9/16/2012	CD Compliance Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
215	Rafanan - Kennedy	Jennifer	6364 Phillips Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I had several questions that were related to kind of some of the comments you made on the green infrastructure issues earlier, and I will just lay them all out and then let you answer. The first was you said that there wasn't enough research or not enough conclusive research that has been done to show that green solutions do anything that would solve the problem or are any cheaper, and I was wondering what research you need and what would that cost; is any of that being done; is ALCOSAN supporting any of that or what organizations are. The next question that I had was is any of that being conducted right now. You said that there was a study that was going on, and I was wondering if you could just give a few more details about that, the study and the work that you are doing, and where you will publish that and how that -- what your findings are relative to what they are finding in the rest of the country when they do research around the rest of the country. And then kind of the last question was it seems like you guys -- I mean, you guys have been working on this for seven and much longer than that years and have an optimized plan for stormwater. Do you think that you are doubling efforts by kind of the path that you are going on by -- It seems like right now is when green solutions are being evaluated, and mostly it is being done, it looks like, in the communities as they prepare their solutions with you. Does it seem like that is redoubling work and wasting effort there or is there a better process that that could have been done through?	Oral 10/4/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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216	Rafanan-Kennedy	Jennifer	6364 Phillips Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15217	Clean Rivers Campaign	Throughout the public comment period we have thanked ALCOSAN for their extensive work on the region's Wet Weather Plan; however, the plan that ALCOSAN's presented is not what ratepayers want. Ratepayers want a plan that solves the problem not just Phase 1 of a decade's long project that will take even longer to solve the problem and for which 2 billion dollars is merely a down payment. It is a disservice to ratepayers that more affordable green options that bring additional benefits to our neighborhoods were never addressed in a meaningful way. No service area wide study was conducted. No creative thinking following the leads of other cities was applied. Cities and regions all over the US and the world are using green technologies to solve stormwater runoff issues. In doing that, they've reaped extensive community benefits that their ratepayers deserve, cleaner air and water, but also jobs, economically vibrant neighborhoods, and increased property values. Just to name a few. While ALCOSAN and our region face challenges, especially the multi jurisdictional nature of our service area, ALCOSAN has the unique opportunity to step up. Like similar sewer authorities across the Country, ALCOSAN could change its mindset and become a leader and innovator that incentivizes new and creative thinking rather than consistently maintaining the status quo. We have a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to invest in sustainable solutions that bring the most benefits to ratepayers and future generations. We can retain and attract residents who want to live in a region ahead of the curve. We can give ratepayers like us the best, most affordable deal rather than burying our money under the river. Ratepayers have shared their concerns and can no longer be ignored in I think everyone who testified today. We want green solutions for our neighborhoods, our families, and for the future.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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217	Rapp	Darrell	1125 Milton Street	Swissvale, PA 15218	Swissvale Borough Council	One of the activities that I've gotten involved with is I represent Council at the organization called CONNECT. And that is -- and so I'm going to be representing myself as a ratepayer. I am representing the Municipality of Swissvale Borough and I am going to also make sure to read into the record some resolutions that have been passed in the last several years by the CONNECT. So the municipalities of CONNECT, which is a coalition of the City of Pittsburgh and the 36 first-ring suburbs, have passed four resolutions supporting green infrastructure as a major component to our compliance with the EPA Consent Decree. Communities in our urban core have taken the first steps on this issue on their own and have begun implementing real solutions. ALCOSAN needs to incentivize the second step and beyond. Just to also mention, the CONNECT communities represent close to 700,000 people. So the City of Pittsburgh is basically doubled in size by those first-ring suburbs. That's approximately half of or more than half of the entire population of the County and probably a majority of the ratepayers for ALCOSAN. The resolution passed in 2009, Resolution 09-19, CONNECT encourages ALCOSAN to evaluate and implement green initiatives and source reduction before designing and constructing gray infrastructure. Where new gray facilities are required, they should be owned by a regional entity so that the costs and benefits of construction and operation are fairly shared. In 2010, the Resolution No. 10-14 reads whereas CONNECT continues to commit to the principle of eliminating sewage overflows by rehabilitating the sewage collection and conveyance system connected through its member municipalities. And whereas CONNECT calls on ALCOSAN to demonstrate to CONNECT that ALCOSAN is working to implement green initiatives to create alternatives to source reduction before designing and constructing gray infrastructure. Gray infrastructure refers to new brick and mortar facilities built to store or treat flows in wet weather. And whereas CONNECT believes that where new gray facilities are required, in the interest of environmental justice, they should be owned by a regional entity so that the costs and benefits of construction and operation are fairly shared. Therefore, be it resolved that CONNECT will continue to work inter municipally and with ALCOSAN to implement green initiatives which will result in money saved and less infrastructure to manage and will help rehabilitate the sewage collection system. And, finally, I'll just read the 2011, Resolution No. 11-16, whereas green infrastructure is a combination of management approaches and technologies that utilize and enhance the natural hydrologic cycle and whereas these technologies include but are not limited to rain gardens, green roofs, porous pavement, infiltration planters, trees and tree boxes, and whereas these technologies can be used to prevent rain water from entering the sewer systems thereby reducing the number of overflow events. Therefore, be it resolved that CONNECT is committed to implementing green infrastructure projects when possible and will work with partners to develop a database of funding opportunities for green infrastructure projects that support the implementation of these technologies in member municipalities. So just to finalize, I have an engineering background. I'm a mechanical engineer. I'm not a civil engineer. I don't have experience necessarily with sewage systems or anything, but I do know that in design you want to consider all the options that are available to address the problem. And I would like to see a greater emphasis and analysis and incorporation of green infrastructure into the solution that is implemented as we move forward to clean up our rivers.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swissvale
218	Rickabaugh	Jay	5030 Charles #4	Pittsburgh, PA 15224	Connect, the Congress of Neighboring Communities	Written statement of oral testimony given by Kathy Risko on 10/19/2012.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
219	Riecks	Martha	1125 Winterton St	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		As a parent, I'm proud to be raising my daughter in Pittsburgh, as an innovative and livable city. I want to see us continue on our path of transformation into a city that strives to be sustainable & environmentally sound whenever possible. It is possible when it comes to our regional wet weather plan and Clean Water Act compliance! Green solutions are the clear and sound solution.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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220	Risko	Kathy	416 Todd Street	Wilkinsburg, PA 15221	Connect, the Congress of Neighboring Communities	I'm the Executive Director for the Congress of Neighboring Community, CONNECT. On behalf of the more than 650,000 ratepayers in ALCOSAN service area that live in the 37 communities of the urban core of Allegheny County and their elected and appointed officials who represent them, we are here to express our concerns with the Wet Weather Plan. Over the past four years our communities have gathered annually to, by resolution, express our support for green infrastructure and source reduction technology to reduce the costs of an entirely gray infrastructure plan. We know that tunnels, tanks, and increasing treatment capacity are necessary components, but we believe that we can drastically diminish the bills our taxpayers will be footing. We have said so in words and backed it up with action. Our communities are working together to identify green infrastructure opportunities where they are cost-effective and appropriate on a municipal level so that green infrastructure can be a part of our feasibility studies. Many have already begun to implement rain gardens and green streetscapes, programs for rain barrels, downspout disconnections, and even stormwater utilities. It takes political capital, courage, and capacity to bring these things to reality, and our communities are stepping up to the plate. It's time for ALCOSAN to do the same. Of course, it's true that local municipalities make the decisions on how street trees are planted, how porous the pavement is on their streets and the ordinances that developers are required to obey with regard to stormwater management. However, so long as ALCOSAN treats all ratepayers equally regardless of how much source flow municipalities reduce, there is no significant incentive to implement strategies that retain stormwater on site. Continuing this practice renders the cost-effectiveness of utilizing storm reduction in the Wet Weather Plan moot. Ensuring municipalities receive a fair return on their initial investment and index-responsive compensation for the ongoing maintenance and administration of such programs from ALCOSAN is the only major way projects of significance will break ground across our region to complement whatever remaining necessary gray infrastructure needs to be accommodated. We call upon you to re-evaluate your rate structure, investigate stormwater mitigation credits for customer municipalities, provide matching funds to leverage alternative resources and other ways to ensure the system in place rewards communities like ours that take proactive steps to make our consent decree compliance as affordable as possible for the ratepayers of our region.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg
221	Rooney	Megan	7708 Brashear St	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		Please consider that the best solution to this problem is not the proposed one. I suggest looking into the GREEN plan using green solutions that will not only clean our water, but will create family-sustaining jobs, rebuild our neighborhoods, clean our air, and result in the most benefit for the least cost to our community!	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Point Breeze
222	Ruck	Lynn	PO Box 10589	Raleigh, NC 27605	Rain Water Solutions	I wanted to introduce our product for consideration. Http://www.rainsolutions.com/ivy-rain-barrel . We designed our 50 gallon rain barrel for the masses. We've met the EPA recommendations for health and safety and incorporated the needed features along with price point to make lvy the best municipal rain barrel on the market.	Email 8/16/2012	Other	
223	Rudiak	John	219 Hornaday Road	Carrick, PA 15210		After this last guy came up, he kind of took all my sting because I was planning on talking about incentives for municipalities to go green. Joni hit on the part where she is paying a lot of money for water that doesn't go into the system, and I feel that I'm subsidizing the parking lots, the roofs, for these malls, for other people, for the municipalities because I'm paying my sewage bill because their water runoff is going into my sewage pipes. So why not charge a fee based on the square footage of your parking lot, your roof, your driveway, to your place of business, your place, whatever you have. I'm paying for their water to come into my sewage. Why don't they pay a fee for their water going into my sewage? This is one of the incentives, and you can also include tax incentives. You got a carrot and a stick, and you got a stick and a carrot. If you can give a carrot to these people for putting in retention ponds, for putting in green infrastructure, for bioswales, that will help you out, too. The stick and the carrot, if you don't do this, we are going to charge you for all of your runoff. The second speaker said about Route 51. If you drive up Brentwood, you will see shop after shop after shop with nothing but parking lots in front of it, and all of that water is going into the system, and I'm paying for that. I'm paying it through my sewage fees, but I'm also paying my sewage fees for all of the water I'm putting on my driveway -- or on my garden, on my grass, and it is not being used. So I'm subsidizing these places for their wasteful use of water.	Oral 8/16/2012	Cost/Rates	Carrick

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224	Ruprecht	Lindsay	425 Sixth Avenue Suite 950	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Action Housing	So ACTION-Housing is glad to see that ALCOSAN is working to mitigate the problems that occur as a result of CSO and SSO. We realize the value and importance of clean drinking water and fresh air, as well as the local communities' strong connections to recreational use of the rivers, but we have to be advocating for the green infrastructure options to prevent, as opposed to deal with, the problem. As a local affordable housing organization, we manage 35 properties that are connected to a network of at least 200 others just in Allegheny County. That is tens of thousands of square feet of roofs, parking lots, yards, kitchens, bathrooms that each of us are looking at the next steps to be more sustainable. We have seen 25 percent reductions in water consumption for a few dollars per apartment investment in flappers, in showerheads, in aerators. Green infrastructure including rain gardens, rain barrels, rain roofs, bioswales, and many other low-impact development options are also of interest to us. If we were provided with a small investment to help offset the cost of these green infrastructure installations, we alone could reduce the amount of water entering ALCOSAN by 75,000 gallons during a one-tenth inch rain event -- which leads to CSO, as we all know -- or 3.4 million gallons during just the summer recreational dates that are interrupted by problematic CSO and SSO events. In-home reductions only magnify this impact, and we are not alone. Many other companies, organizations, and individuals who have been submitting testimony this evening would also be thrilled to receive a discount on installation through an ALCOSAN-funded program. This would not increase the cost of the measures to be implemented. It is just a shift in the focus and an opportunity to engage and empower local constituents to be a part of the solution. It also allows results to be seen immediately and creates local green jobs, as we continue to talk about the issues that we have here. As you consider your plan, please keep in mind that we don't just have to deal with our runoff, but we can prevent it in the first place, and please let us join you in solving this problem together.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	
225	Savery	Caroline	411 Taylor St	Pittsburgh, PA 15224		I moved to Pittsburgh eight years ago, and I plan to be here for the long run. Thus I am invested in making sure that green infrastructure, which would care for the needs of future years and generations of Pittsburghers, be implemented at any opportunity. I am extremely concerned about Alcosan's proposal for improving the serious combined stormwater-sewage overflow problem with gads more "grey" infrastructure. I heard about innovative, money-saving green wastewater management system updates being done in the Great Lakes region at the GLUE conference in Pittsburgh last September, and I strongly urge you to look into such models. Pittsburgh demands a sustainable, healthy water management system! It's about time!	Email 9/26/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Bloomfield
226	Seethaler	Anthony	101 Sunnyhill Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15237		I've not really gotten a clear sense of how much ALCOSAN wants to incorporate green subject to their practical limitations, and I'm just hoping that they do. I just happened to be looking at a lot in Pittsburgh today which was Downtown. It's a very ugly, rough, asphalt lot, takes up the entire corner on Ross Street between Third and Fourth. So it's next to the back of the City-County Building. It's got rough asphalt and packed gravel. It seemed to me -- and the County parks cars there. It's a pretty good-sized lot. It seems to me that it would be a perfect demonstration place to show how you can start with permeable parking areas and beautify, in the process, and advertise how easy and how positive a thing it is.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Ross Township

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227	Skinner	Calvin	7115 Mt. Vernon Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	One Pittsburgh (Read letter from Mayor to PWSA Chairman Deasy)	Dear Chairman Deasy, as you are well aware from your role as chairman of the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority, virtually every community in the greater Pittsburgh region will be submitting plans for reduction of combined sewer overflows to either the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection in the case of the PSWA and many Pittsburgh suburbs or the US Environmental Protection Agency in the case of ALCOSAN. While the ultimate extent and cost of these plans will not be known until they gain final approval from the relevant agency, all parties agree that steps must be taken to reduce CSOs in order to protect the environment, public health, and the quality of life we enjoy in Pittsburgh. It is this later item that has contributed so much to Pittsburgh being ranked again and again over the last few years as one of the world's most livable cities. A key aspect of this desirability has been the City's embrace of green policies. Therefore, I was somewhat disappointed, as were many others, that the plan recently released by ALCOSAN to address CSOs had so little to say about the implementation of green infrastructure to help reduce wet weather flows. With PSWA's long-term compliance plan for the reduction of CSOs not due for submittal to DEP until July 2013, this provides Pittsburgh and the PSWA with sufficient time and a great opportunity to ensure that LTCP incorporates green infrastructure and approaches to the extent feasible. Not only is this the right thing to do, but it will also serve to showcase Pittsburgh's leadership role as the region's green leader. Therefore, I respectfully request that you direct the PSWA to ensure that all appropriate steps are taken by authority staff to ensure the versions of its LTCP submitted to DEP fully consider and where appropriate maximize the use of green technologies, practices, and policies that will contribute to the reduction of wet weather flows into the combined sewer system. How you implement this request is, of course, up to you and the Board; however, I would point out that the City is home to numerous entities with great expertise in that area that are eager to assist PSWA in such an effort and that stakeholder's buy in is critical to the acceptance and success of the final plan approved by the DEP. I am also requesting that PSWA include the Department of City Planning on its efforts in this regard to ensure the issues within its jurisdiction are considered and incorporated as appropriate. Thank you for your attention to this matter. I will make my staff and relevant city agencies available to assist in this effort as needed at your request. Sincerely, Luke Ravenstahl, Major City of Pittsburgh.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Homewood / Brushton
228	Skinner	Calvin	7115 Mt. Vernon Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15208		I live in Homewood-Brushton, a neighborhood that has approximately 30 percent unemployment. I live in a neighborhood and I am a ratepayer and live in a household that's been in my family for three generations. My grandmother lives directly around the corner from me in a household that's been in our family for four generations. We are life-long Pittsburghers and we will continue to be a family that's established in this region for many generations to come. And my concern is that we can't afford a solution in my community that leads to higher rates without creating jobs for the residents of those communities. (Applause.) MR. SKINNER: My neighbors, I see everyday my neighbors some two doors up carry 5 gallon jugs of water into their household that they use for cooking, cleaning, and bathing because they already can't afford the rates that exist. There are many homes that are abandoned and blighted in my community that cannot be sold or moved into because of the liens placed by the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority against those properties. MR. SKINNER: 2 billion dollars spent in this County for services provided by taxpayers and ratepayers of this County should employ the maximum number of residents from this County, period. The fact that the best solution is a green solution is an added benefit, but you have an obligation as stewards of public resources provided through taxes and rate payment to employ the maximum number of people in this region to do the work for this region with our money.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Homewood / Brushton
229	Smith	Brenda	702 S. Trenton Avenue	Wilkinsburg, PA 15221	Nine Mile Run Watershed Association	First of all, New York City has an aggressive plan to integrate green into their plan. It's not 100 percent green. It's a green and gray solution mixed, but they have an inner agency partnership between Department of Transportation, Department of Public Works, and the Parks Department working closely together. And they're not doing it through rain barrels. They're doing it through engineered streetscapes. And they went in that direction because they discovered through their research and planning that they can save over a billion dollars in their plan by doing that. So it is a real thing. It's not pie in the sky. And they're implementing it right now. I've seen some of the streetscapes that are already in place and functioning and being monitored and they know exactly how much water is being captured by each of them that are already in place. Also, our organization through our StormWorks program has built more than 25 rain gardens over the last two years. And we are also monitoring some of those. And we've gone and checked on all of them. Some of them we have actual monitoring equipment in. They do infiltrate water within 24 hours, all of them. So it can be done in this area. If it's built properly, it does work.	Oral 10/9/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg

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230	Smith	Brenda	702 S. Trenton Avenue	Wilkinsburg, PA 15221	Nine Mile Run Watershed Association	As executive director of the Nine Mile Run Watershed Association, my comments are offered from the point of view of our small urban watershed. As you may be aware, the Nine Mile Run stream in Frick Park was the site of the largest and most successful urban stream and wetlands restoration that has taken place anywhere in the United States. That 7.7 million dollar project turned a dangerous and polluted eye sore into a significant regional amenity. However, water quality is not yet adequate and the restoration work that was done is endangered by every large rain event that occurs in the region. The volume and velocity of stormwater entering the stream is far too high. We also have a significant number of homeowners in our watershed who regularly experience localized flooding and basement backups during severe rain events. And in some parts of our watershed childhood asthma rates are far higher than the national average. And lower income residents who cannot afford air conditioning struggle to keep cool and even to survive during this past summer's extended heat wave. With these realities top of mind, we are extremely concerned that the Wet Weather Plan recommend by ALCOSAN not only will not bring us into compliance with water quality standards by 2026, but it does nothing to address any of the problems we face in our watershed. Meanwhile, we know that there is an alternative that could help achieve the requirements of the Consent Decree and would also address all of the local problems I've mentioned while bringing additional benefits to the community. That would be to take the approach of dealing with rain where it falls and keeping it out of the sewer system through the use of green infrastructure. My organization has firsthand experience with the utility of this approach on a residential level having carried out the largest rain barrel program in the region installing 1600 rain barrels on watershed homes over the last 8 years. We've also built 25 rain gardens over the last 3 years, some inside our watershed, and some in other parts of Allegheny County. All are functioning as intended infiltrating rain into the ground and evaporating it into the air rather than sending it into our sewers to add to sewer overflows. We're also currently planting 500 trees in Wilkinsburg with funding from PENNVEST specifically for the purpose of stormwater management using the highest standards for planting and maintenance. So we know that these technologies are feasible and effective; however, to really address this problem on scale, other green solutions such as green roofs, permeable paving, and large bioswales will be needed and will make a much larger contribution to solving the problem than rain barrels do. We're not kidding ourselves about whether or not rain barrels can solve the problem, but there are many other green technologies. We see that other cities around the Country have been implementing these technologies and monitoring them for years, so we know that the data is available to show how this can work. And those cities have saved money on their overall plan to eliminate sewer overflows thereby placing a smaller burden on ratepayers. We refuse to accept the notion that none of these solutions can work here in our region and we are, therefore, consigned to living without the benefits that they could bring. Installing green infrastructure in our watershed on the scale necessary to reduce the overflows would also safeguard the stream restoration as much less stormwater would be rushing into the stream when it rains. And what does reach it would be less polluted. Our watershed residents would no longer be replacing furnaces and water heaters on a regular basis due to basement backups. And the trees and green roofs would be cleaning the air to help lessen the severity of asthma for our children while keeping our communities cooler in the summer relieving the burden on our low income seniors. We can't afford to move forward with the current plan, so we call on ALCOSAN to petition the EPA to reopen the Consent Decree for the expressed purpose of taking the time to do a real plan for green before we start designing or building gray.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg
231	Smith	Brenda	702 S. Trenton Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Nine Mile Run Watershed Association	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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232	Smith	Brenda	702 S. Trenton Avenue	Wilkinsburg, PA 15221	Nine Mile Run Watershed Association	I also just want to say a few words about the discussion we were just having to just point out that 90 percent or more of the residents of southwestern Pennsylvania get their drinking water from our rivers. And when people think about sewage, you really have to keep in mind that anything that you put down your sink or drain or the businesses in your community put down their sinks or drains goes into the sewers. And, therefore, when it's raining, practically every time it rains -- it doesn't require a heavy rain storm. Even as much as a tenth of an inch of rain can cause the sewers to overflow. So things like Drano and Clorox and all of those types of things are going directly into the rivers. So if you want your drinking water to be drawn from that source with all of those things in it, yes, they can treat the drinking water, but I personally don't feel like in the 21st century that it's a great idea for us to continue to dump those millions and millions of gallons of sewage untreated into the river. So I strongly support the idea of doing something about this problem and I think it is going to cost some amount of money and that is a burden that unfortunately we're all going to have to share because there doesn't appear to be any federal money available to help us do it. However, our organization does have a slightly different point of view on how we should go about solving the problem. So that's what I wanted to talk about tonight. So the Nine Mile Run Watershed Association has been a partner in the CleanRivers Campaign because we strongly believe that the Consent Decree presents us with a once in a lifetime opportunity to transform our region through the use of green infrastructure solutions. These solutions such as green roofs, permeable paving, bioswales, and a major tree planting effort could keep the stormwater that causes our sewers to overflow from ever entering the system in the first place and spare us the need to construct expensive engineered holding tunnels or the heavy use of fossil fuel that will be required to pump all that liquid up to the surface and treat it. But green technologies will do much more than that. While they're helping to solve the sewer problem, they will also be delivering cleaner air, cooler summer temperatures, revitalized business districts, higher residential property values, and a host of other community benefits. We believe this approach would also create more local jobs than the gray approach. We don't know for sure though because no one has done the detailed research necessary to find out. We believe that the green infrastructure approach which so many other cities around the country are now adopting should have been studied system-wide in detail during the planning period. Since it was not, there's really no way for ALCOSAN or the municipalities to compare the relative merits of the two approaches. We would like to see the EPA and the PA DEP grant our region more time so that we can now do this research and find out for sure what amount of control we could get from green infrastructure before we can commit ourselves to burying 2 billion dollars under our rivers. Going down the all gray road outlined in the ALCOSAN plan will do little or nothing to solve our local flooding issues and it will make our already serious air quality problems worse. Deciding to forego all of the benefits we could get from a green approach without ever having properly investigated how much it could do to help solve the problem would be a mistake of historic proportions. 30 years from now Philadelphia and New York City to name just two of the places that are moving full steam ahead with green will have a much higher quality of life than they currently do. We will be competing with them for job creation. Will Pittsburgh measure up? That's the question.	Oral 10/9/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Water Quality	Wilkinsburg
233	Smith	Mackenzie	7745 Forbes Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Unite Here Local 57 Hospitality	I live in Park Place, near the especially vibrant Regent Square business district and Frick Park. Every neighborhood deserves to have the same investment in green space and trees that ours has. The residents of Park Place know that our homes have increasing value because our neighborhood is beautiful, full of trees and near the Park, a favorite natural recreational space. Trees and green space create value for our region in of themselves, and also because they increase home value, thereby increasing the tax base and they create lovely public spaces and business districts which are key to family-sustaining job creation. This project creates an incredible opportunity for such investment and public money should be used for public good.	Written 10/19/2012	Other	Regent Square

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234	Smuts	Matthew	200 Ross St	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Urban Redevelopment Authority of Pittsburgh	While we acknowledge that the primary responsibility of ALCOSAN is to treat the wastewater that is delivered to it by the customer municipalities we would encourage you to think more creatively about how you can support investment in upstream "green infrastructure" solutions to reduce the amount of stormwater that ultimately finds its way to your regional collection system and treatment facility. The URA see value in the green infrastructure approach from an economic development perspective for a variety of reasons. It has been shown that urban green spaces increase property values and retail traffic while reducing crime and improving sense of place. Making our city our more attractive place to live, work and play helps to support our goal of increasing the tax base and attracting a creative and talented workforce that increases our economic competitiveness as a region. Green infrastructure also has the potential to increase jobs in our region. Construction and maintenance of green infrastructure could potentially create more jobs over a longer period than construction and maintenance of conventional grey infrastructure. It also has the ability to strengthen communities and raise awareness about the importance of effective stormwater management by getting residents involved in the installation and maintenance of green infrastructure facilities from rain barrels and rain gardens to stream restoration and tree planting activities. In addition to the above benefits, green infrastructure can help to improve regional water quality which also makes our region more attractive by making our rivers and streams more usable for a variety of recreation activities. Finally we believe that green infrastructure has the potential to reduce the amount of interruption and potentially the cost of installing gray infrastructure. While there is certainly more study that needs to be done on the extent to which green infrastructure can be used to help solve wet weather issues in our region, the URA feels that these approaches should be prioritized because of the many benefits outlined above. We also feel that the best way to see how well these facilities can work in our region is to install and monitor a variety of stormwater best management practices throughout the region to determine which approaches can be applied here most effectively. In addition to green infrastructure the URA supports the consolidation of storm and wastewater collection, conveyance, and treatment systems in the region to make for a more cost effective and unified system. The URA supports the creation of local and/or regional stormwater utilities which will provide an economic incentive for developers to reduce the amount of stormwater that leaves their sites and which provides early stage economic incentives for developers to install cost effective site based solution to stormwater runoff.	Email 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Institutional Framework	
235	Sprake	Ryan	103 McKelvey Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		I feel this plan is too expensive and the complete wrong idea to mitigate flooding. I would rather see a "green" approach where we deal with the run off from our roofs, parking lots, and other non permeable surface before it gets back into the system. The nine mile run project has shown that these concepts do work.	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Edgewood
236	Steckel	Jan	2613 Mount Royal Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217		I would like to see a really concerted effort to separate storm water from the sanitary sewer because the idea of treating all the storm water seems inefficient to me. Additionally, I would like to see huge increase in water gardens and permeable surfaces such that the rain can soak into the ground where it lands.	Email 10/10/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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237	Stephen	John	1106 North Sheridan	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Three Rivers Waterkeeper	ALCOSAN is leading our region into the green/gray tipping point with this study. The good is that the agency managed an impressive level of analysis, research, and testing to inform its long-term control plan. As a result, we have a thorough baseline inventory of the current condition of wastewater infrastructure and water quality. The bad is that ALCOSAN launched its long-term control plan public discussion process by arguing that it has limits, legal and financial, and had no choice but to present a plan that lacks innovation. As a result, we get a multibillion dollar public investment that can only be admired by the money chasers and sadly hides the largest public works project in our region's history underground and beneath our river's surface. The quality of our waterways is a regional issue, and this tipping point should be met with a regional call to arms with engineers being joined by financiers, lawyers, and politicians to meet the challenge. Lawyers need to draft laws that allow ALCOSAN or its partners to do more than just treat water at the end of the collection system, and financiers need to invent means to finance stormwater controls wherever they are efficient and needed. At the previous public meetings, I heard ALCOSAN leadership state more than once that its charter limits its ability to implement green infrastructure, that its charge is to deal with the water sent to it by its customer municipalities. I think that is a restrictive interpretation that we need to take a closer look at. Years of study and project proposals and inter-municipal machinations during the post-World War II era led to a city taking a more active role in project finance and board leadership, ALCOSAN board leadership through approval of the projects Z agreement and changes the project scope. Like other agreements, project Z can be changed, if necessary, to meet water quality standards and laws. Years of study and project proposals in the early 21st century have led us to this tipping point where we, once again, must redefine the administration for how we manage wastewater. Admittedly it is actually the ALCOSAN board and those that appoint those members that need to fully address this issue, and I hope they are listening because they must be part of the solution. ALCOSAN also seems restricted by the finances, the cost of the project, the cost of the bonds, and the need to capture rates to pay off those bonds. Again, since what matters is the quality of our rivers and streams and limiting the amount of concrete we put in them, we urge you to study alternative distributive water management, wastewater management techniques that lessen the need to transport all of the wastewater to a central treatment plant. Maybe this makes it harder to capture revenue needed to pay off multibillion dollar bonds, but our rivers deserve these efforts and the financial innovation to achieve clean streams. Before we sink billions of dollars into 12-foot pipes lining our rivers and riverfronts, we ask that there be a credible and intensive study of how to support community scale efforts that can substantially reduce the impact to our rivers with upstream treatment. I am not proposing that we can eliminate all the pipes and all the downstream investment, but I am proposing that the gray intensive approach is an inflexible approach driven by habits in thinking and larger rules and regulations that can be changed. ALCOSAN reminded us often during the public discussion process that its authority only reaches to the collector pipes. And those pipelines are long. It takes a lot of water to wash waste through those pipes. Therefore, the system needs some stormwater. So water in the system is an essential ingredient, and water, the river is the receiver of the byproducts. Let's consider a different model, a model that would inquire that agencies and districts cooperate, that ALCOSAN evolves to efficiently serve the whole wastewater system, and that the infrastructure of Pittsburgh evolves towards a real sustainable future. Wastewater treatment has changed a lot in 20 years. There are amazing models of treatment plants, some being developed locally, that recycle everything and produce products that help ecosystems meet nutrient needs. ALCOSAN could be a leader at this critical time and change the conversation. How about some of the billions of funds being discussed going towards new plants, state-of-the-art biological plants, assets to districts. ALCOSAN could be a national leader by evolving to manage a group of smaller treatment plants, converting to basically biological systems instead of just larger pipes channeling water to an end plant. While ALCOSAN transitions into a whole system wastewater treatment utility, the rest of Pittsburgh can begin to daylight and reconnect their stream systems, capture stormwaters, infiltrate everywhere, change the roads, put up rain barrels, disconnect downspouts, and design rain gardens.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park
238	Stephen	John	1106 North Sheridan	Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Three Rivers Waterkeeper	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park

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239	Stewart	Anthony	1303 Bingham Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15203		Research shows that green infrastructure, such as rain barrels, rain gardens, and other natural catchment systems offer effective, low cost options for reducing runoff, recharging aquifers, and providing low-energy intensive (passive) methods for pollution reduction. For these reasons. I hope that passive, green options are included in the plan to mitigate the effects of combined-sewage overflow. These options also aesthetically enhance the community, thereby supporting strong property assessments and a strong tax base that will be needed to implement any improvements to the sewage and drainage systems. The sooner we can separate the sewage and drainage systems, the easier it will be to cope with increased loads on both systems.	Written 9/18/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Southside
240	Stewart	Anthony	1303 Bingham Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15203		My question is, is there or will there be an environmental impact survey on the implementation of the wet weather plan?	Oral 9/18/2012	Other	Southside
241	Still	Vallie	305 N. Graham St.	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		Go Green!	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	East Liberty
242	Supowitz	Terri	310 Hay St	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		Why wouldn't ALCOSAN want to go green? I mean, it's a really basic question. I'm not -- I admit I'm not very well informed about the whole thing, but my sense is that some corporations already have said, we want this contract, we want to do this, and they're going to be making lots of money. So the money goes to a few companies, and the citizens of the area have to pick up the tab, and that's just a really old, old story.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Wilkinsburg
243	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		I'm just wondering about the number of days in 2011 that we had overflow within the system. Do we have data like that? Does ALCOSAN collect that information? Do we have data from like 2010 to 2000? Do we have it on a decade basis going back to like 1950, something like that? There would be some sort of relevance in regards to how this is progressing, the collection of water and the overflow. Do we have all of that down? Is it available to the general public in some sense? How many collective sewers or how many collective systems are still connected within the grand scheme of things? If 50 percent of the people were separated -- I mean, you have rain conductors that go into the system, and is that 50 percent of the system; the residential units that are connected to, in fact, the sewer system? Do we have a number such as that? Sure. So there are those kinds of numbers. And has anybody decided to, in fact, make everybody disconnect from, in fact, the sanitary -- or the combined sewers? That would be the first decree. Everybody has to separate their rain conductors from the collective system. Has anybody gone that far with the analysis of, in fact, a green solution? Because it is evident to me that -- being from the Rocks and such, if I can put it that way, I know that, in fact, a lot of the houses down there are connected through, in fact, the combined system. And if they took those out, those conductors out of their collective system, and put it out into the street, per se, then, in fact, it wouldn't be part of, in fact, the potential problem. It would go to the river as opposed to going to ALCOSAN. I mean, I don't know if I'm barking up the wrong tree here in some regards. My position is, in fact, I think that that should be the real decree is that we should all be mandated to separate our rain conductors from, in fact, any system; unless, of course, we can almost guarantee that it is, in fact, going into a separated system of, in fact, sewage and, in fact, the natural flow of rainwater or street water.	Question 10/4/2012	Design and Construction	McKees Rocks
244	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		What are those other cities doing, Baltimore, Cleveland, where are they along? Is anybody abreast with us? Are we the first one through the chute, or are we the last one through? What are these other cities doing?	Oral 10/10/2012	Design and Construction	McKees Rocks
245	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		Just wondering, what were the other -- like the other three scenarios beside tunnels? How could you contain water, except on a vessel of some sort?	Oral 10/10/2012	Design and Construction	McKees Rocks

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246	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		<p>The reason I'm stopping in to leave a comment is because, in fact, I own property, and all my property happens to sit within the footprint of ALCOSAN's service area. And my concern is, in fact, not only this year, but the next 10 or 15 years the fact of the burden that this tunnel as well and, in fact, this gray infrastructure is going to put on the value of my properties. And I'm not quite sure if the citizenry and the service area that ALCOSAN represents understands the impact that it's going to have in regards to, in fact, their personal properties, or their real estate properties. Let's put it that way. Because I have a feeling once this gets up and running, no matter how cost effective it is, no matter how prudently it's installed, no matter how craftsmanship-like it's developed, none of it's going to happen at the benefit of the community. It's all going to be a cost burden that exceeds anybody's anticipation of the bottom line. That stated, my concerns are, in fact, when you go to sell your piece of property, because, you know, you're 70 years old, there's not enough blight within the neighborhood to contend with. Now you have to contend with a piece of property that's actually in ALCOSAN's footprint. And the value of the property dealing with its service contribution on a monthly basis and on a yearly basis is going to be phenomenal in regards to you, in fact, getting your bottom dollar out of the property you paid for dearly over the course of time, maintained your lifetime, over the course of your lifetime, and really kind of were hoping to use it as maybe, in fact, your retirement fund. So my concerns are, in fact, this escalating -- potential escalating cost of, in fact, the service that's going to be imposed on all the property owners. And so let me get to the other aspect of this which is, in fact, you know, my concerns the fact that this is already maybe a little bit too far downstream in regards to, in fact, the engineering, the tunnel development, and the gray infrastructure that's already been committed to some degree. I understand that this project has been on the drawing board since 1997, where, in fact, maybe at that particular point in time the citizenry should have been noted -- at least noticed, in fact, this was on the schedule, and the possible implementation and cost factors related to all this since 1997 to this current date. I wasn't aware of it, you know, in regards to when this all became a decree from the court, when this all became a problem on the horizon. Whether it was fogged in or fogged over, or I wasn't paying attention, it's probably all a little of the three. The fact of the matter is that I think being that that is stated, I want to state that, in fact, that I think, you know, the green infrastructure is -- excuse me -- one of those things where, in fact, it hasn't been taken into consideration. I think this whole ship has been sailed, built, designed, going backwards as opposed to going frontwards in regards to -- Has been all been designed in the gray water aspect. That's what really bothers me. In fact, none of this commonsense approach, or more commonsense approach has been taken into consideration probably because, in fact, it was created or seen so far back on the horizon as opposed to a current basis. So I want to understand that ALCOSAN -- I want to believe that ALCOSAN is an advocate for the ratepayers of Allegheny County, or more particularly, you know, within the footprint of their service area. And I'm not sensing that in some degree. I'm sensing, in fact, they are just a conveyor of, in fact, the service. They can give, you know, two cents whether, in fact, it's actually part of, in fact, their responsibility or, in fact, whether it's water off their back much like a duck. I believe, in fact, that -- I wish it was one way where, in fact, we knew that they were in our corner, they were advocates for the ratepayers. And, in fact, if we told them that we don't want to go along with the program of tunnel development, you know, of this gray water mass infrastructure, you know, concept, that they would go to the EPA and say, sorry, our ratepayers don't want to go along with it, they feel strongly that, in fact, whatever you might discern as far as punishment goes against the ratepayers that they're willing to ante up. And maybe in the interim, we could actually take a serious look at the concept of the green infrastructures. I know we have 93 communities out there -- 83 communities out there that represent their service commitment to ALCOSAN. And being such, I think that -- I know you have talked to 83 of them in some regard and have advocates as service coordinators in each of those boroughs or communities or developments. And I want to understand that maybe, in fact, they are our advocates, but I have a sense they're not advocates either. They're just part of, in fact, the long arm of the service system which is ALCOSAN. So in closing, which I think I might have like 30 seconds left, I would like to state that, in fact, you know I think this whole thing should be reinvestigated. It should be redesigned. It should be reconsidered, redeveloped for the new year, for, you know, from 2012 and going forward as opposed to looking back and resting on the laurels of, in fact, all the service or work that's been put into it already, because I have a feeling that that work doesn't include other solutions in regards to the bottom line.</p>	Oral 10/19/2012	Design and Construction Green Infrastructure / Source Control	McKees Rocks

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247	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		Well, let me ask you this other -- the thing about the communities and the municipalities being such an entity within the grand scheme of the problem and the solution. Are there going to be incentives for, in fact, those communities as individual units or entities, so to speak, to create their own green and then green solutions, so to speak, or some sort of solution that would incur some sort of incentive for them to go ahead and reduce their cost by the implementation of such?	Question 10/4/2012	Institutional Framework	McKees Rocks
248	Suter	Paul	Island Avenue	McKees Rocks, PA 15136		I mean, isn't that the primary -- wasn't that the primary effort of, in fact, ALCOSAN to actually separate those at the street level? I mean, you worked through the streams and the collection system and the tributaries and brought those tunnels or brought those collective systems down to where you could pick them up at the river, so to speak, and then take those river flows that took them to ALCOSAN. Why wasn't it brought into consideration where, in fact, the streets should have been separated much like, in fact, you separated the streams from, in fact -- do you understand where I am going with that? I have been doing a lot of construction for many years, and I see a lot of people have collected from connected rain gutters and that sort of thing, and here we are treating that. We are treating all of that rainwater that comes on somebody's roof down in South Side and heads over to ALCOSAN or through McKees Rocks in some sense. It was my understanding of it or it was my appreciation that to correct the problem that would be the first decree, everybody has to get disconnected. There are no connected. I don't care if it ends up in your neighbor's yard. You are going to have to mitigate that, and it would have been mitigated. Now we are actually -- you know, McKees Rocks anyway, it looks like we are actually expected to pay maybe more than three percent; is that not correct? I hope it is not four percent. It wouldn't be four percent, would it? We are in the three to four category. We are like in the crosshairs. It is just going to get ugly for everybody in McKees Rocks. You know, we only have 30 people. I would have thought -- I wish we would have had a better solution. I mean, is this covered in concrete? Is this chiseled in stone yet, ma'am? It sounds like it probably -- this is a foregone conclusion. It is just a question of can we beg on one knee and expect some sort of minor resolution as opposed to a major correction.	Question 10/4/2012	Public Engagement Cost/Rates	McKees Rocks
249	Sutner	Klaus	427 Elmer St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		Green infrastructure creates green jobs.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swissvale
250	Thatcher	John	400 N Lexington St, Ste 102	Pittsburgh, PA 15208	Allegheny County Conservation District	This letter serves as the official Allegheny County Conservation District comment on the ALCOSAN Draft Wet Weather Plan. The Conservation District is an urban conservation district that engages and leads through partnerships, innovation, and implementation to conserve, promote, and improve Allegheny County's natural resources. Our primary concern is for the quality of our waterways. The proposed Draft Wet Weather Plan begins the process of mitigating water quality issues of our waterways. The proposed Draft Wet Weather Plan begins the process of mitigating water quality issues from raw sewage, industrial chemicals, and other wastes. Sedimentation is the largest pollutant in our waterways. The proposed plan advocates for 15-foot tunnels and holding tanks to be dug and installed alongside the Ohio, Allegheny, Monongahela rivers, as well as other earth disturbance activities. The volume of earth disturbance this plan calls for will need to be appropriately designed, permitted, contained, monitored, and stabilized for the duration of the project in order to preserve the ecology of our watersheds and to enhance public safety. Currently, the Conservation District is delegated by the Department of Environmental Protection to review, permit, and inspect all sites requiring NPDES permit of sedimentation control in Allegheny County. We anticipate that any solution to the regional wet weather challenges will require considerable efforts from the Conservation District in the form of increased workloads for activities such as permit reviews, field inspections, complaint investigation, and public education regarding sediment controls. Post-project completion, the conservation District will continue to be involved with ongoing stream bank erosion and other potential complaints relating to the ALCOSAN WWP solution. In order for the Conservation District to meet the needs of the community (including ALCOSAN as well as the 83 municipalities served by ALCOSAN) and, per the additional demands mentioned above, we will become a more engaged stakeholder for ALCOSAN's ongoing WWP planning and implementation efforts. And, as an organization charged with conserving, promoting, and improving the natural resources of our county, we encourage the use of green infrastructure where appropriate.	Email 10/18/2012	Water Quality Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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251	Trempus	Julianne	5207 Landing Lane	Moon Township, PA 15108		But I'm wondering, certainly, if this is an EPA standard, there's other places in the country that are facing this same crisis, and I wondered what other people are doing. They probably all have different standards and different timelines, but since the EPA is self-sustaining, I'm just interested in what other solutions and what other counties are doing.	Oral 10/10/2012	Design and Construction	Moon Township
252	Tucibat	Marlane	16 Sedgewick Street	Pittsburgh, PA 15209		You had mentioned previously about grant money for this project. How much grant money do you know or if you know are we going to get towards this project? Is there any way that you can apply for grant monies for this project? Somebody has to get out there and apply. There is money everywhere. There's all kind of grant monies. Somebody has got to get in there and ask for it, and it should be this is a necessity. I mean, every time you turn around, here you go, America. It's put on you again. This is something that it's not a luxury for us. It is a necessity. So maybe you folks can get on our Senators and Congressmen and representatives. They are supposed to be in there for us. Let's go get our money. I just wanted to bring this out because this is heartbreaking when you hear our money goes overseas, and we are sitting here in need.	Oral 8/30/2012	Cost/Rates	Millvale
253	Turner	Alveyenia	3543 Massachusetts Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15212	Action United	First cost you guys are worried about cost when some of your CEO and other staff make (??) a year. Contracting other organizations like UPMC and PNC Bank. Once again the middle-class and low income poverty stricken people have to foot the bill. I think this is bigger than just Pittsburgh we should unite with more cities and municipalities and boroughs like Aliquippa, Robinson, West Mifflin etc. to contribute to this cause. What is going to happen when the tanks get full then where the water is going to go.	Written 8/16/2012	Cost/Rates	Brighton Heights
254	Ulmer	Stephanie	427 Elmer St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		Alcosan's plan is much more expensive than it needs to be. Green infrastructure could definitely lessen the cost. Some cities like Chicago and Philadelphia have found that, by starting with green solutions first, the need for gray infrastructure becomes almost unnecessary. Some possible areas for new green infrastructure: 1) Reconfiguring our parking lots with more trees and rain gardens, and directing storm water runoff into these areas. 2) Permeable sidewalks and pavements. This could be done gradually as worn areas are replaced or all at once. 3) Green roofs. Although these roofs are expensive proposal. If there are issues with getting resources to t to install their expense compares favorably to the enormous cost of gain concrete tunnels. 4) Rain barrels and rain gardens. These are low tech solution that many homeowners could avail themselves of. Big box stores could have larger versions installed. Alcosan could give rebates or discounts on sewage bills of homes an businesses that have these. 5) Planting additional street trees. Green infrastructure gives back more with each passing year while gray infrastructure starts to degrade as soon as it's installed. Green infrastructure will improve the air quality and aesthetics of Pittsburgh making it "more livable". Plans are made to be changes. That is the purpose of having public comment on Alcosan's proposal. If there are issues with getting resources to the municipalities let's put our heads together and work through them. It is imperative that Pittsburgh chooses the least expensive and most environmentally friendly solution to our sewage problems. Fortunately green infrastructure fulfills both these needs. It's a win for the consumers and a win for the environment.	Email 9/25/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swissvale
255	Ulmer	Stephanie	427 Elmer St	Pittsburgh, PA 15218		Investment in green infrastructure yields better infrastructure with each passing year. Gray infrastructure starts depreciating in value as soon as it is installed.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swissvale
256	Unknown				Mt. Lebanon Environmental Sustainability Board	It should be apparent that if all communities employed Green infrastructure to reduce wet weather rate of flow and amount of flow, then a significant component of the overflow and treatment problem in the ALCOSAN System would be eliminated. ALCOSAN can, and should, be a leader in community outreach and education to better inform local communities of their ability to reduce their contribution to downstream overflows or to ALCOSAN's treatment capacity issues.	Written 10/18/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Mt. Lebanon
257	Unknown					There does not appear to be any significant non-contract-based limitation on the ability of ALCOSAN to transfer monies to local government entities in order to have implemented green infrastructure and low impact development (GI?LID) that would contribute to the resolution of the CSO problems generally and of the consent decree specifically.	Written 10/19/2012	Institutional Framework Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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258	Valentine	Daniel	216 East Eighth Ave	Homestead, PA 15120		Please do not complete this expensive and ineffective plan. We already had to separate our plumbing to the street when we remodeled our building. We also put a green roof on the building. This cost us thousands of dollars. Do not waste what we have been required to do by spending billions on a plan that is not going to stop the problem at its source. The plan will still leave us with a combined sewer system which is old and ineffective. Make investments in our communities. Do not invest in a plan that will destroy our river fronts again and cost billions.	Email 10/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Homestead
259	Vietmeier	Fay		Penn Hills, PA 15235		I'm like astonished at the lack of knowledge or understanding that's flowing out into the 83 communities that's going to be affected financially by this plan that was imposed. I myself am paying almost \$1,000 a year for water and sewage. And I am an unemployed person, 1 in 6, the 1 in 6 who have fallen into poverty. I'm one of those people no longer counted, but trying to find work and I can only say for almost two years what a struggle it has been for me personally. But the fact that -- And actually I found out about this because I am interviewing with a company who's going to be involved with this work. So that's what made me last week spend many, many hours researching this. And that's what prompted me to come here. But many people have no idea that -- I'm just asking family and friends, do you know about this? And I'm just astonished how many people do not know what's coming down the pike for them. To think that for myself personally, if I'm paying \$1,000 a year, that that's going to go to 2,000 or how much more, I don't know. This infrastructure -- which I'm not saying it's not needed because I know that some of this work is needed -- where are the dollars federally set aside for this type of work? Why is this falling 100 percent to the users within these municipalities and the people that are being serviced by ALCOSAN? Where are the set aside federal dollars? Why aren't those coming in to also help with this work? That's my question. This is no different than repairing a bridge that needs to be repaired in my opinion. It's monies that should be -- where is the stewardship I guess? Again, because I realize in this moment in history in which we live how much waste that there is because it's not a lack of dollars. It's a lack of vigilance as to how those dollars are spent. That's my personal opinion. But I see these agencies, they're supposed to be stewards over the tax dollars that are accumulated. Work like this should be set aside to be done, but it's not. That money's going for parties where people are waving balloons or whatever they're doing with our federal dollars. I don't know. I can just say from a taxpayers's perspective that the waste of our money is -- I don't even have adjectives. I'm without words to even say. That's how upsetting that it is. And I realize that this is just one issue, but it's going to come to rest on the people that are serviced in this community by ALCOSAN. And we have no say so about it.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Penn Hills
260	Vietmeier	Fay		Penn Hills, PA 15235		So the cost from my reading or my understanding is that between 2.8 billion to 3.5 billion, that there's two plans floating out there as to which one it's going to be, that that 100 percent comes back to be paid for by the people who are paying for water and sewage in these 83 entities, is that correct, with no State or federal monies like coming towards this at all? And, again, I just feel that it is an un -- it's irresponsible to place 100 percent of that burden onto people, because I'm thinking of people who are senior citizens, people who have very constrained incomes that if they're struggling to pay their taxes, how are they going to be able to pay something that could actually be even more than their taxes are based on the dollars that are coming out here? And why aren't more people aware of the problem? I guess that's another question that I have. Well, the thought that occurs to me is why enclosed in your current bill for your water and sewage, why isn't this notice coming to the people that are getting the bills? That would seem like a common sense thing to do. It's newsworthy. You shouldn't have to pay to have the news of what this is sheared through the proper networks. And collaboratively why -- if you have a plan that has to be submitted by January and then these entities, municipalities or whatever have to come back or are coming back in July if they want the inclusion of some green initiatives, why wasn't there a larger collaboration to begin with? Since it's been such a long process, years and years, why wasn't it more thoughtful or planned for? Well, I realize it's like an hourglass. It has a thousand grains of sand in it and I realize that there's a thousand grains of sand that make all of this up, but I just feel like, once again, it's the average taxpayer that is going to be additionally burdened because monies that should have been long ago, decades ago managed and budgeted for this never were. Shame on the people who financially bear that responsibility.	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Penn Hills
261	Vietmeier	Fay		Penn Hills, PA 15235		Yes. I wanted to ask from the meetings that are being conducted what are you hoping to achieve? Because is this going to change the outcome like for the people that are going to have this burden placed on them? Is it going to change? The feedback that you get from people, what is ALCOSAN looking to achieve out of this?	Oral 10/9/2012	Cost/Rates	Penn Hills

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262	Virbitsky	Amanda	4406 Butler St, Apt. 2	Pittsburgh, PA 15201		I feel very strongly that the Wet Weather Plan should be focused on green stormwater infrastructure to treat stormwater where it falls, save money, and increase aesthetic appeal of the region.	Email 9/24/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Lawrenceville
263	Wade	Ka'sandra		Pittsburgh, PA 15206	Clean Rivers Campaign	We need to fix this problem before someone dies again. Go Green	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	East Liberty
264	Wallace	Reginald	3346 McNeil Place	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Unite Here Local 57 Hospitality	I am a resident of Pittsburgh and executive board of Unite Here Local 57, the Hospitality Workers' Union. We are Pittsburgh's warm welcome for the guests who visit this region. The 2,000 members of Local 57 and our families stand in support of the investment in green solutions in the largest public works project to happen in our lifetimes. We believe that green solutions are the right investment for several reasons. Green solutions will create construction jobs in their early phases of the project and green solutions will create long-term jobs in their maintenance of the infrastructures and green spaces resulting from this approach. Unlike an approach that wastes billion of dollars on underground storage tunnels, green solutions are likely to foster jobs in the hospitality and service industries and trees and green spaces are planted in urban areas allowing for the revival of neighborhood business districts. We are 100 percent certain that no neighborhood boutique hotels will be built in sewer tunnels. We believe that Pittsburgh's three rivers are a source of national beauty that once free of raw sewage may serve as an attraction for visitors and a boom to the regional tourism industry. And, finally, hospitality families deserve as all Allegheny County residents to breathe clean air, drink clean water, and to pay a reasonable cost for public utilities. For all these reasons, the families of Unite Here Local 57 urge ALCOSAN to adopt green solutions.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Hill District
265	Wallace	Reginald	3346 McNeil Place	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Unite Here Local 57 Hospitality	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Community Impact	Hill District

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266	Walsh	Randall	1315 N. Sheridan Avenue	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		<p>And let me start by saying that I'm personally really excited about the cleanup that's going to come as a result of whatever plan we adopt. I kayak on the Allegheny regularly and am intimate with some of the CSOs that hopefully people stop spewing unpleasant stuff. And also as an environmental and urban economist I know that cleaning up these rivers is going to make Pittsburgh even more successful than it already is. So I think there's a long-term impact. I am surprisingly really concerned, however, with the fact that reading through the plan that ALCOSAN has put together, it's clear you guys are missing significant cost savings that are available from source reductions. Now, I'm not here to tell you what the optimal level of source reduction is. I don't know what the answer is. Unfortunately, it's really clear that ALCOSAN doesn't know that answer either. I'm pretty sure it's not zero. When you read through the report, while overall it's clear the report didn't take the issue seriously, when you looked at some of the base level analysis, it was clear that the engineers who were doing that analysis saw opportunities for source reductions to occur. But then they would look at and conclude well, that's upstream from our point of collection so we can't make that happen although we shared these ideas with the municipalities and that was the end of the story. And then we move to the system-wide analysis and it never gets any attention. It dies at the basin level. Now, as I said, I'm an economist. I don't know anything about engineering green solutions, but I know a lot about how you do cost benefit analysis. And what I expected to see when I read the plan was a careful basin by basin analysis, first off, of what would be the value of green or source reductions. What was the cost savings for every 100 gallons or 1,000 gallons or how were you going to measure that basin by basin? Right. So, essentially, what would the benefits of basin by basin be of one of these plans? And then compared next to that should have been an analysis of what were the costs. What would it cost to achieve a 10 percent reduction through source reduction? What would it cost to in this basin to get to 20 percent? And then set those two side by side and eventually you would find that place where the cost savings of the last gallon diverted was equal to the cost of the last gallon reduced in terms of gray infrastructure, and that was your sweet spot. But you guys haven't done that analysis. So my biggest message to you is that I really hope that you will do that analysis because I think you're leaving millions, probably hundreds of millions of dollars on the table. I also wanted to comment just briefly on why I think we don't see this in your plan. Right. The first part is a concern about uncertainty. And as you read through the plan, that shows up from time to time. However, it's clear that the EPA is willing to sign on to these solutions. And others are doing it, so I don't think that that is a reason not to go forward. And, again, if you look closely at your basin level analysis, it's clear that the folks of the analysis thought that there was a role for green infrastructure. Right. Unfortunately, you seem to be hung up on this issue of not being able to control beyond the point of collection. And I think that's where the crux of the problem is and it's also being used as a crutch, because another thing that I can tell you as an economist is that if there is a cheaper approach, if we can do this more cheaply by getting municipalities to change their behavior, right, there is a policy solution. Now, if you went to McKees Rocks and you said look, we've got this pipe screen that's going right here into the CSO right now, if you would cover that screen, right, divert gutters into side street wet gardens, make those changes, we're going to lower the rates to your ratepayers and we're going to lower the rates to your ratepayers more than that investment cost, you're going to be able to cut that deal with McKees Rocks. If you went to the City of Pittsburgh and said look, here are all these abandoned lots in Homewood, we want you to go in and build natural areas, wetlands, and then we're going to float bonds to pay for them and we're going to pay off those bonds from the increase that we have to put in place in all of our ratepayers' bills to pay for this plan, but those increases are going to be smaller because you made this change, they would sign off on that. If you went to Stowe and said look, we're going to put 2,000 rain barrels on houses there, we're going to build wet gardens and we're going to pay for that out of your rate increase, but your rate increase is going to be less than it would have been if we didn't put those rain barrels in, they're going to sign off. So I think you need to be more creative when you think about this. Right. On top of the cost savings, the different types of things that I have talked about, as everybody here is saying to you, are going to provide additional benefits, not just the cost savings. So I don't think you'll struggle to get support. Another area where it seems like you're reporting where there's all these entities, like 84 entities in ALCOSAN, well, my understanding of the numbers is that Pittsburgh alone is 74 percent of the CSO miles in your system. If you go to the ten next biggest communities, you get 90 percent. So it seems to me that the number of communities that you need to deal with is not that large. And, clearly, you're hearing today there's a lot of support at that level. So let me just conclude by saying I'm concerned because I think you're missing a really big potential savings from not having a balanced approach. You're missing opportunities in terms of esthetics that this would provide, but also in terms of positioning the region as we go forward. And perhaps the biggest problem I have with the current plan is there are a lot of questions for the municipalities to do anything to reduce. As I said, oral = Oral Testimony, Question or Question that leads to a Q&A, Comment Form = Comment Form, Written = Typed Statement or Letter</p>	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Highland Park

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267	Ward	Christopher	147 Bgone Ave	Strabane, PA 15363		Green solutions need to be a priority to PGH municipalities for the future of our city. I feel this position detrimental in order to preserve and sustain a cost realistic livable environment. Please focus on providing clean water measure for the future infrastructure with these ideas in mind. I agree with you hosting this forum and comment session, listening to the community and its people is a food place to start for ideas of cleaner greener future for Pittsburgh.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
268	Ward	Nathan	1244 Pocono Street	Pittsburgh PA 15218		This is not just a problem in Pittsburgh, this is a problem all over the United States. Just curious of what projects ALCOSAN is using as a benchmark, or if there is any scoring against other cities, if you're taking tours of the improved sewer systems in Chicago, for example, or some of the other cities around the country. And, really, what do you consider to be good projects or successful projects and which projects you would like to avoid using as a benchmark.	Oral 9/12/2012	Design and Construction	Swisshelm Park
269	Ward	Nathan	1244 Pocono Street	Pittsburgh PA 15218		Just a question, you know, that we've talked a lot about the green infrastructure, and I know some of the cities -- Indianapolis comes to mind -- spent a lot of money in research and implementing some of the green solutions and, of course, they are one entity so they had the ability to do that. In a perfect world, though, I mean, if these communities had the ability to go out and put green roofs on every building and rain barrels at every home, what sort of impact would that have on the overall system? I mean, it's not going to completely eliminate the project; right? I mean, is there any estimate of best case scenario, 3 percent reduction in the amount of water that we have to treat?	Oral 9/12/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Swisshelm Park
270	Wendelgass	Bob			Clean Water Action	We believe that 21st century water management innovations must be part of the plans to solve stormwater pollution challenges in Pittsburgh and in our region. Water management innovations and "green infrastructure" need to be part of the mix. These approaches are mainstream, commonsense solutions that not only can help meet pollution-reduction goals but can also cost less, create jobs and make our communities more resilient to climate change and more pleasant places to live.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
271	Wentlnig	Kaye	415 Bellwood Ave	Monroeville, PA 15146		I just have to check for understanding here, because I can't even visualize all of this. Basically we have a big storm. Water runs into these tunnels or into some kind of containment basins and it's stored there until you can process it in your facility. How long does that take to empty out all that water? And once it's treated and everything, it goes directly into the river? What would happen if it was diverted somewhere else? Would that be bad? I know, but what I meant was before you put it into the river, if you somehow used it in another way, is that a possibility?	Oral 10/9/2012	Design and Construction	Monroeville
272	Werkmeister	Ron	4750 Robert Drive	Bethel Park, PA 15102		Something that was just said that was making me think, and I'm a little alarmed, because I overhear this 1, 2, 3 percent thing. And now on the other note, we're hearing that there's this is creative -- whatever for taxing other ways in addition to all of this. So is this going to reduce the 2 percent? Is it going to be offset? Or what is this property tax potential and what are other methods of -- And the example you gave was like \$45,000 median. So that's 450, 1 percent times 2 which would be 900 up until 2026. So we're, you know, 10 to 12 percent increases you're saying? On average. But then, you know, what about like when you look at the bus tunnel that was dug underneath, you're talking about a tunnel, and that scares me, too, because I predicted that there was going to be huge overruns on that, and they were saying no, and then what we saw it was huge overruns to put that stupid tunnel in. So I don't know if this tunnel is really a viable thing for us to be doing for ALCOSAN or not. I'm just thinking, well, are we going to be really looking at, say, in four years, instead of it being 10, 12, we're looking at 20, 30 percent and, you know, something that's just going to put people out completely.	Question 10/3/2012	Cost/Rates	Bethel Park
273	Werkmeister	Ron	4750 Robert Drive	Bethel Park, PA 15102		The other quick question is to find out like with this plan, and there's all this new development as every year goes by, is there going to be restrictions or does this allow for new apartments to be built in areas that's going to be tapping into this system that's not there right now? And I don't know how much that would add to the millions of gallons. But is this something that's going to be restricted now? Or what's the plan for that?	Question 10/3/2012	Institutional Framework	Bethel Park

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274	Werkmeister	Ron	4750 Robert Drive	Bethel Park, PA 15102		I was reading about the combined sewers that's in there, and that's where the wastewater and the sewage -- or I mean -- what is it -- the stormwater and wastewater meet. I didn't think that was allowed anywhere. Is that still actually in existence right now? Is that what you're saying? Or is that what the literature says? [Mr. Borneman responded.] Okay. Because I know like in Bethel Park we went through a lot of money, I guess, around 2005. Our driveway was one of the ones that had a vent that happened to, you know, let water go down. So we had to do a quite expensive conversion and all that to get around that. So I'm just thinking that by now, this is like almost 20 years later, you know, that we're still allowing this to happen. I know it's expensive like you said. But I mean, I assume there's a lot of water coming from these pipes, especially when it's stormwater and when you're talking about Wet Weather Plan and all that. I don't know what the estimate is. If we eliminated those alone, is that like about a billion gallons or -- [Mr. Borneman responded.] MR. BORNEMAN: -- that's the cost we estimate if you try to separate out all those combined sewers. MR. WERKMEISTER: That's where that cost comes from, the combined sewers?	Question 10/3/2012	Institutional Framework	Bethel Park
275	Wesner	Moni	3844 Henley Dr	Pittsburgh, PA 15235		Whenever there's the word rate increase, people go nearly bonkers. If you look at the money saved overall by avoiding flood after flood after flood, the damage done to private residences, roads -- I remember one time a downpour three or four years ago when the creek overflowed, and the road just lifted up. It was amazing, the damage being done by stormwater coming up in all kind of communities. And I really would like to see what is the overall damage within the year, within a decade over this area? It belongs in the whole picture because here is the money spent on -	Question 9/5/2012	Other	Churchill
276	Westman	Kathryn	104 S. Harleston Dr	Pittsburgh PA 15237		I'm just here as a concerned citizen. I'm a retired RN, mother, grandmother and consider myself a steward of God's creation. And I just ask that the 2 billion dollars be spent wisely exploring all green options first and 21st Century solutions, not outdated.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Ross Township
277	Wiegman	Paige	716 East End Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15221		I would like to see the wet weather plan focus more on green solutions to our sewage overflow problems. The construction of a system of underground storage and conveyance tunnels seems like an unwise and expensive solution. At Phipps Conservatory they have constructed a building which completely treats its own wastewater. I realize this is a small scale, but technologies used in that construction, as well as rain diversions (barrels and gardens), separation of storm and sanitary sewers where possible and increases to the capacity of our existing system seem like better solutions.	Email 10/1/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Regent Square
278	Wiener	Mark	21 Ridgewood	McDonald, PA 15057		Please put in as many green roofs, park lakes and community greenbelts as possible to minimize the storm run off load on combined sewers so as to lessen the load and keep SOAK green longer. 3 Clean Rivers better than 3 Scenic Sewers.	Written 9/3/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	McDonald
279	Wiener	Mark	21 Ridgewood	McDonald, PA 15057		It appears to me that neighborhood storm water intercepts into park ponds, green roofs, remediated wetlands and urban greenbelts as interim steps could change ALCOSAN YELLOS status to GREEN while we wait on the bigger, more expensive improvements.	Email 9/27/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
280	Wiens	Laura	504 Peebles St	Pittsburgh, PA 15221	Unite Here Local 57 Hospitality	If we have the phenomenal opportunity to revamp our waterways and processing capabilities, it does not make sense to ignore possible solutions that may be less expensive, more sustainable and ultimately more beneficial to our city. I am a proud citizen and rate-payers, and believe that our city benefits by being forward thinking. We know that the hospitality jobs and tourism that has recently seen a revival in downtown have done so because of the upsurge of green building and eco-tourism around the image of a livable city. If we want to continue to make that claim, we must consider green solutions in Pittsburgh's infrastructure.	Written 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Edgewood
281	Williams	Mary	185 Flowers St.	Pittsburgh, PA 15207		I agree invest in my neighborhood.	Written 10/19/2012	Community Impact	Hazelwood
282	Winter	Elmer	1538 Meerschume Ln	Coraopolis, PA 15108		You know, then, I think, like you're saying, are you the one insulting by coming up with something that's minimum? The other part of that question is, you know, the 10 billion, you know. How can you even -- well, I guess Baltimore is an old city too, but this city that we have, there's sewers that are 250 years old. Most of them are cracked, you know, letting a lot of drainage water into it. You know, Kansas City, relatively flat. You know, to build tunnels, and you get down in the middle of the city in Pittsburgh, you go to start putting in 14-, 20-foot tunnels, think about everything it's going disturb.	Oral 10/10/2012	Design and Construction	Coraopolis

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283	Wolfson	Lawrence	2408 Springdale Drive	Glenshaw, PA 15116		I guess I'm agreeing with the other folks here about the need for green in the plan. It's more than disappointing the way the plan is shaping up. I guess my question is it's one thing to say it's not within our purview or our business to be including that in our plan because we don't have jurisdiction, and it's another to provide leadership in trying to get these groups together and if they're not there, including them in the plan is somebody else that can be providing leadership to provide a comprehensive green approach to the problem, then every effort should be made to make sure those people that are on board or maybe even leading the project. What I'm getting, and I would like you to comment on this or respond to this is I'm getting the sense that the idea is this is the scope that we were assigned and we're just sticking to the scope, and we are going to get the best we can out of building what is within our scope and that's all our job is. The problem is that's not looking at what the Pittsburgh area needs. It's just looking at what the agency is supposed to do. I think what needs to be done is to get that broader leadership and get the project done right rather than crossing T's and dotting I's.	Oral 8/30/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Shaler
284	Wolk	Allen	701 Freeport Road	New Kensington PA 15068		I don't know what some of these pipes are looking like, and I don't know the definitions that are thrown around here. I don't know if other people who have studied this do, but I would really recommend that you sit down with people, everyday people, and try to put aside an engineering way of looking at life and think about what the average person needs to understand. I came in here all for green, green, green; we got to do green. You are like -- you know, you collect the stuff and have to deal with it. You have seven engineering firms working in each of the seven districts. You know, when you give an engineer a project, they know what they have to do. There are certain parameters that have to be met. So if green -- they can't control green. I thought, like everybody who is screaming and shouting about green, green, green, unless the municipalities -- and that means talking to politicians. You know, if Duquesne Light gives rebates for buying CFL bulbs and a lot of other things -- now, I don't know where that money comes from, if it comes from ratepayers. I have no idea whether ALCOSAN has that ability or not. But I think in future meetings you need to have politicians from various communities and certainly the City of Pittsburgh sitting right here because they are the ones who can pass the laws that say, hey, if you are going to build a new parking lot, it has to be semipermeable or you will pay a fine. In fact, when the price of gasoline goes up, you -- as a payer, you make a decision, and you look at your budget. I got to cut down my driving, I got to make my rounds more -- you know, in fewer miles and combine trips. You end up saving your own money. Now, it is great if you can do that with water. If you can afford to buy a more expensive .8-gallon per-flush toilet, do it. If your landlord has an incentive to do it, let him do it. It is sort of like landlords -- you know, if they put a meter in for your electric bill, you buy the CFL bulb because you save the money. If you are paying rent and you don't see an electric bill, you will put incandescent bulbs in there because they are cheaper. There has to be a pricing mechanism that says, this is too much. We got to find an alternative. We got to dig a well if we are not going to do city water; we got to put in our own sewer system and buy out, and that is stupid. That is not going to happen. It is probably illegal in the city. I really do believe that things have to be explained in a way that people can understand them. Not by looking at graphs necessarily, maybe some shots of some of these enormous tunnels. And I do propose, as everybody else with green has said, it is not your responsibility, it is our responsibility. We elect our officials, they make the laws, and they can create incentives for using less water, et cetera, making green -- institutionalize green, making it affordable to the people who pay the bills. And don't forget we pay the bills, the ratepayers. Now, they are talking about \$3 billion as if some government agency gives it to them, and then they are free to spend it any way they want to. That is not how it works. You pay your bill. That is what funds the light company. They are a profit-making organization. So where does the money come from? It comes from every bill that you get on a monthly basis or a three month basis. That is where the money comes from. Nothing comes on high, and the Federal government is not into this, apparently, and funding it. It is up to ratepayers to fund. How is it funded? How will they pay the bills for the guys and women who are building this infrastructure? They issue bonds. Somebody buys a bond, they are assured of a certain percentage of return on the bond. If you can afford to buy a bond, go out buy a bond. You will be earning money while you are spending it on paying the water bill.	Oral 8/16/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control Cost/Rates	New Kensington

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285	Woodwell	Davitt	22 Terminal Way	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pennsylvania Environmental Council	<p>We commend ALCOSAN for a thorough response to the specific requirements of the Consent Decree. The technical merits of the data collection flow monitoring system engineering are of great value for stormwater planning in the region. We also think that out of all of this, just to start out, that the expansion of the primary treatment facility here is something that should go forward no matter what, that that's part of the recommended plan that we really do need to do as a region. We do believe, however, that the plan is constrained by the parameters of the Consent Decree, the sequencing, and primarily that's the sequencing of the municipal consent orders versus the Consent Decree that ALCOSAN is under, that really, to use the term, puts the cart before the horse. That really sets up ALCOSAN to almost treat everything that's sent to it and sent at it and plan for that with a primarily gray infrastructure tunnel approach rather than to be able to look at the region, the ALCOSAN region service territory, holistically and work with municipalities ahead of time with their feasibility studies. We also are concerned with the conclusions reached in the analysis that ALCOSAN has done that call for the selected plan, including especially the tunnels. And we understand that ALCOSAN acknowledges that the selected wet weather plan will not meet water quality guidelines that are called for in the Consent Decree, and that to get to that level would cause an excessive burden on the ratepayers, as shown by the affordability study. We think a number of fundamental issues are failed in this plan that would be successful to achieving compliance with the water quality, that there are other ways to do this; and we think, based on all this, that there are four primary structural deficiencies with the draft plan as presented. The first is source reduction, that the plan, because of the sequencing, doesn't allow for an in-depth analysis of what source reduction in the up-sewer shed communities would do to the need for ALCOSAN to size its facilities, not just here at the plant but also at the proposed tunnels. Second, that there is an inconsistent process through this, and that's, again, based on the timing of this. But the other inconsistency is one with the EPA, frankly, that EPA has been allowing other communities to use innovative approaches to wet weather issues. And there are a number of examples that ALCOSAN knows well, whether it's Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland, which is hard for a Pittsburgher to say, but that they have been given these opportunities to include other methods and take some more time. We also think that to achieve this that as part of source reduction, service fee revenue model under which ALCOSAN operates is ineffective to encourage reduction of upshed flow given the way it's currently set up in the Z agreements, and that being able to address that payment -- the fee structure would allow the upshed municipalities to have more incentive to reduce their flow that's coming to ALCOSAN. As part of this, we also think that another part of source reduction in this whole approach is green infrastructure. I think you've heard a lot about that from a number of folks. We have been working with a number of other groups, the Green Infrastructure Network, which ALCOSAN is, I believe, a member, the Three Rivers Wet Weather, to look at demonstrations and other possibilities for the region, how that would work. It is not necessarily a panacea. We understand that there are major issues at work here but believe that by looking at the Consent Decree in another way that that could really be done. So the following changes, very quickly. We join ALCOSAN in urging that the federal Consent Decree be reopened, revised, and would like the following changes: Authorize the expansion of the treatment capacity here at Woods Run, adjust the sequence of the completion of the municipality feasibility studies to occur prior to the development of a revised ALCOSAN wet weather plan, require green infrastructure as a significant element in any wet weather plan, require source reduction be required at the municipal level, and provide ALCOSAN with additional time to complete a revised wet weather plan incorporating these and other changes; however, that the 2026 deadline for completion of all gray infrastructure construction should remain unchanged.</p>	Oral 10/19/2012	CD Compliance Design and Construction Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
286	Woodwell	Davitt	22 Terminal Way	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pennsylvania Environmental Council	Written statement of oral testimony given above.	Written 10/19/2012	CD Compliance Design and Construction Green Infrastructure / Source Control	

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287	Woodwell	Davitt	22 Terminal Way	Pittsburgh, PA 15219	Pennsylvania Environmental Council	Email statement of oral testimony given above.	Email 10/19/2012	CD Compliance Design and Construction Green Infrastructure / Source Control	
288	Zaenger	Jim	102 Greyfriar Drive	Pittsburgh, PA 15215		1. Eliminating diversion relief valves will lead to basement flooding in the distant future. 2. Would not construct large overflow holding facilities because the inflow and infiltration problems will still require correction. 3. I hope that many meandering flows should be replaced with new (conduit?) and more efficient rooting of sanitary sewage flow without regard to municipal boundaries and historic financial constraints (old bonds, etc.).	Written 9/19/2012	Design and Construction	O'Hara
289	Zavala	Will	159 Roup Ave	Pittsburgh, PA 15206		I am very interested in the development of the Wet Weather Plan. However, your spokeswoman stated that you foresee "adjustments" but "not any wholesale changes" to the plan. Can you confirm this? I don't want to attend the public meetings if the plan will remain essentially the same. I don't believe it's a very forward thinking plan.	Email 9/8/2012	Design and Construction	
290	Zurawsky	Chris	5541 Darlington Rd	Pittsburgh, PA 15217	Squirrel Hill Coalition	The Coalition celebrated its 40th anniversary this year. And as you know, we encompass both Schenley Park and Frick Park. Our water runs into Four Mile Run, Nine Mile Run, Panther Hollow Watershed. Just last night at our annual dinner, our president, Ray Baum, identified stormwater flooding crisis in our neighborhood as the primary focus of the Coalition for the coming here. Earlier this year the Coalition circulated a survey to homeowners and business owners and many of them reported \$10,000 or more in damages from stormwater flooding. There's an immediate urgency to solving the problem there. We're working with both our City Councilmen, Bill Peduto and Corey O'Connor, to find green solutions as well as working with the Water and Sewer Authority, but there's a great interest now in Squirrel Hill for green solutions that will be long term and will guarantee the continued viability of the neighborhood.	Oral 10/19/2012	Green Infrastructure / Source Control	Squirrel Hill

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