ADEQ Arizona Department of Environmental Quality **MEETING SUMMARY**

ADEQ WATER QUALITY DIVISION
AZPDES PERMITS TOOLKIT REVIEW
STAKEHOLDER WEBINAR SUMMARY

DATE: Sept. 15, 2020

TIME: 10 a.m.-1 p.m.

ADEQ STAFF
Trevor Baggiore
Randy Mattas
Justin Bern
Deborah Birutis
Len Drago
Sondra Francis
Rik Gay
Claudia Gil
Wayne Harrison
Chris Henninger
Jaime Hernandez
Erin Jordan
Swathi Kasanneni
David Lelsz
Roxanne Linsley
Joaquin Marruffo
Devin McAllister
Edna Mendoza
Chris Montague-Breakwell
Natalie Muilenberg
Morgan O'Connor
Leigh Padgitt
Rosi Sherrill
Meghan Smart
Patti Spindler
Jason Sutter
Jen Widlowski
Spencer York

STAKEHOLDER ATTENDEES (Attached)

ADDITIONAL ATTENDEES
Kelly Cairo, GCI
Theresa Gunn, GCI

WELCOME
Facilitator Theresa Gunn reviewed webinar instructions and the agenda. She provided instructions how to submit questions using the. The slides will be posted on the website as early as tomorrow. Additionally, a narrated version of the presentation will be prepared and posted to the website. The webinar was not recorded.

ADEQ Water Quality Division Director Trevor Baggiore welcomed attendees. 395 stakeholders attended the webinar.

Trevor explained that due to the recent change to the definition of traditionally navigable water (TNW), it is not clear which Arizona waters continue to be regulated by the Clean Water Act (CWA). ADEQ has drafted a Navigable Waters Protection Rule (NWPR) screening toolkit to help answer whether an AZDPES permit is required at a high level. ADEQ is requesting input and feedback on the toolkit, as well as additional data that could be used to update the Flow Regime Map.

DOES A FACILITY NEED AN AZDPES PERMIT?

Chris Montague-Breakwell reviewed the presentation, which included the importance of flow regime to the NWPR, why an NWPR screening toolkit is needed, and how the proposed ADEQ toolkit works. ADEQ intends to create a fact sheet as well. Stakeholders will be notified when the toolkit and fact sheet become available.

He emphasized that the presentation discusses only AZDPES permits. Other permits, such as APP permits, are not affected by changes to the CWA or the definition of a TNW. Highlights of comments, questions and responses follow.

ADEQ Flow Regime Map

- Is it possible to have access to the ADEQ Flow Regime Map?
    - The Flow Regime Map is currently offline. It is being updated and context regarding information source is being added. As soon as it is complete, it will be reposted. Stakeholders will receive notification when it is back online.
- What Arizona Game and Fish data was used?
    - Flow regime data is related to gauge-data and actual physical measurements.
- Will the map include how often the water flows?
    - Action item: ADEQ will bring this item to the GIS team.
- Will ADEQ answer the typical year flow on the flow regime map?
    - Information discussing this distinction will be included in the map.
- Pima County and others may have data to contribute to the flow regime map.
    - Staff encouraged all data contributions.
- Will there be an official comment period?
    - No. ADEQ would appreciate comments in the next two weeks. Updates will occur as the tool is refined.
- Will the Flow Regime Map be linked to the determination and data source?
    - ADEQ will work with the GIS team to determine how robust this tool can be made.
- Would flow direction included on the Flow Regime Map.
- Will the Flow Regime Map help determine whether a permit is required?
    - It is ADEQ's hope that the map and toolkit will provide basic direction without permittees needing to contact EPA, US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) or ADEQ staff.
- Is an effluent dependent water stream that does have water count as a WOTUS?
    - An EDW stream could be a WOTUS.
- How are recharge sites and basins with flora adjacent to the basin handled? Would flora indicate it is not ephemeral?
    - If it didn't need a permit in the past, NWPR is unlikely to change the designation. Recommend reaching out to ADEQ in these instances. Riparian vegetation is considered a risk factor, but is not a decision-making tool.
- Is a dam a break in the flow to a TNW?
    - Action item: Legal specialist to address this item.
- Suggest language: "If flow can't be traced to a TNW or MS4" would not need CWA permit.
- Suggest adding Corps as resource.

- Suggest that the ADEQ streams map in e-maps use the same color legend as that used in the Flow Regime Map.
- Suggest the fact sheet clarify USGS as a data source.
- Suggest adding ADWR and University of Arizona as resources to Flow Regime Map.
- Does flow regime analysis have to extend beyond the state line?
    - It could be needed, such as for a water that flows out of Arizona to another state, and returns to Arizona. This example is similar to Tribal jurisdiction instances.
- Is data from citizen scientists being collected?
    - Yes, this is an ongoing effort and undergoes a robust review. ADEQ will also use industry data that can undergo QA/QC.
- Why doesn't ADWR get involved in basin level and surface water determinations?
    - ADEQ is collaborating with ADWR on these issues for the Flow Regime Map. ADWR does not implement the CWA. ADEQ and EPA implement the CWA.
- Additional staff responses:
    - Flow regime map follows EPA definitions of ephemeral, intermittent and perennial waters.
    - Flow regime map Includes a wide range of data and will list data sources. A current list of collaborating agencies is shown on the map.
    - Data sources include the NEMO tool, from the University of Arizona, and SRP.
    - The flow regime map is updated periodically.
    - Believe it will be available in about two months.
    - A discharge does not have to be perennial to require a permit.

Toolkit

- Is it required to use the toolkit to talk to staff?
    - Using the toolkit may help, but permittees can talk to staff without using the toolkit.
- Does the toolkit tell us what to measure and how?
    - Yes, and ADEQ also will provide a fact sheet.
- Will it be available to the public?
    - Yes.
- Where does data in USGS rain drop tool come from?
    - This is a front end for a topography/flow path modeling tool. USGS information is publicly accessible and available at: https://streamstats.usgs.gov/ss/
- Will risk be quantified?
    - No, the toolkit will be more qualitative.
- Is it for construction projects and facilities?
    - Yes, the toolkit is for both. In an urban area, the rain drop map may not work well for you since storm drain systems are designed around topography.
- Is there a set distance for a relatively permanent water (RPW)?
    - No, there is not a tool for determining the distance that will affect the conveyance of a pollutant to a WOTUS.
- Recommend including a disclaimer regarding potential inaccuracies of using remote tools in urban areas.
- Will public beta test tool?

    - Yes, this is currently occurring and is nearly ready for general release. ADEQ will continue to request feedback.
- How is riparian vegetation defined?
    - ADEQ does not specifically define riparian vegetation. Typical scientific definition is used.
- In the Buckeye example showing a discharge to the Gila River, do locations not directly adjacent require coverage?
    - This depends on conveyance.
- Will you delineate and publish all terminal basins?
    - ADEQ's goal is to map this out.
- Suggest that a link to riparian vegetation tool will be included in fact sheet.
- Why would someone get a permit if they don't need one?
    - ADEQ does not have the authority to issue a permit if there is not a discharge to a WOTUS.
- Need an APP for a construction site?
    - APPs are not typically needed for construction activity. This would be handled on a case-by-case basis. For example, a detention pond would require an APP.
- Is there an actual tool, or conglomeration of websites to figure out whether a permit is needed?
    - A mix of tools, such as using the Flow Regime Map, can be used to make the determination.
- Cochise County has a floodplain division. This might be useful for flow regime information.
- Additional staff responses:
    - The toolkit does not address typical year flow.
    - The toolkit is a screening level tool. If there is additional data that needs to be considered, we will do so. It is designed to provide a conservative answer to the question of whether an AZPDES permit is needed.

Typical Year Flow

- How will typical year questions be addressed?
    - This toolkit is not designed to address this issue. Typical year information will not alter those instances where the Flow Chart outcome shows a permit is needed, or not to be needed.
- How does 25-year rain-event affect permitting?
    - Need to assess the facility risk and whether a storm event will create a conveyance.
- How can we access the toolkit?
    - ADEQ will publish a fact sheet in the coming weeks with links to the tools.
- Would like a live demo on website or YouTube showing the Rain Drop tool.
- When will typical year tool be available?
    - The Antecedent Precipitation Tool (APT) has been released by EPA. ADEQ is reviewing this tool.

Flow Chart

- How can you determine "no CWA permit required" if you don't know about typical year flow?
    - If the flow cannot be traced, typical year would not affect this outcome.
- If the water body is "undetermined" (no known flow regime) how do you utilize row three of the flow chart?
    - Path three (yellow path) is used when flow regime is unknown for at least one stream segment between the activity and a WOTUS.

- How can ADEQ determine if a permit is required without a typical year analysis?
    - Many questions can be answered without the typical year analysis information. However, this information is needed for permittees that fall into the third row of the flow chart.
- I'd like clarification on "unbroken chain."
    - By "unbroken chain", ADEQ means that all water bodies connecting a point of discharge and WOUS are relatively permanent. Red and green rows on the flow chart do not require this information. Those that fall under the third row will need additional review, including typical year flow.
- Suggest avoiding use of the term "facility," as those with construction activities may not realize they are considered facilities in this instance.

TNW, WOTUS, Definitions and Jurisdictional Clarification

- Are intermittent and perennial waters that flow to a TNW a WOTUS?
    - Yes.
- Will ADEQ make additional TNW calls?
    - In the short term, ADEQ will rely on the Corps. There is not a TNW Arizona list and there are no plans to create one. ADEQ does not have a process to make a TNW determination. Will consider information provided, but not developing a TNW process in the short term.
- Are water systems, such as the Arizona Canal system, WOTUS?
    - Human-made waters are not WOTUS. However, if the canal is a conveyance to a WOTUS, permit coverage would be needed.
- What percent of waters have a determination?
    - About 20% of waters have a determination
- Are the Salt River and Verde River WOTUS?
    - Yes, both remain jurisdictional waters.
- Is there a list of all WOTUS waters requiring coverage in Arizona?
    - No, because not all waters have been assessed. This level of clarity is a future goal.
- Can ADEQ make determinations?
    - Yes. ADEQ has and will continue to make jurisdictional determinations, and therefore can require permits.
- Will ADEQ assert jurisdiction over ground water flow?
    - Aquifer Protection Permits (APP) protect groundwater. Groundwater is not regulated under the CWA or considered jurisdictional.
- Is a natural channelized conveyance an ephemeral?
    - It could be.
- Since Alamo Lake no longer considered WOTUS, is Bill Williams River no longer WOTUS?
- Is ADEQ seeking Corps review and approval for jurisdictional determinations?
    - ADEQ is coordinating with the Corps and EPA; however, there is not a requirement to do so. The toolkit is designed to be used until further information is available. EPA may reverse any ADEQ decision.
- What if an ephemeral wash links downstream to a nonjurisdictional water?
    - This will depend on how the NWPR might change that determination. Most likely, the NWPR would not change this determination. May need to consider continuous conveyance to a WOTUS.

- Are intermittent and perennial tributaries that flow to a TNW through an ephemeral a WOTUS?
    - No, this would be considered an ephemeral break and severs jurisdiction.
- What about Tribal lands?
    - EPA is the permitting authority, not ADEQ. ADEQ is consulting with Tribes and have shared the toolkit with the Tribal nations should they find these tools helpful.
- How does an effluent dependent water (EDW) factor into the decision process?
    - An EDW is not categorically in or out. Effluent can create relatively permanent waters and result in discharge to a WOTUS.
- What about a land disturbance that results in turbidity many miles from a WOTUS?
    - Should assess whether pollutants could be conveyed to the WOTUS. This is similar to the Sierra Club case outlined in the presentation.
- Regarding the Waddell Dam, is the current state considered when determining whether a water is an ephemeral?
    - TNW designation can use historical data. Where there isn't a known status, typically the current state is applied.
- What about the Granite Reef Dam separating the Salt River?
    - The Salt River is currently considered an intermittent water.
- Is the Hassayampa a WOTUS?
    - Certainly, portions are WOTUS, due to their connection to the Gila River. However, not certain if the entire river is WOTUS. If there is an urgent need to address specific water bodies, permittees should contact ADEQ offline.
- Has ADEQ talked with ADWR about the Gila River model adjudication and subflow?
    - Action item: ADEQ to follow up with staff who are coordinating with ADWR.
- Will the 303(d) list be revised to reflect only WOTUS?
    - ADEQ does not have a path forward on this issue at this time. While it's been discussed, staff is currently focusing on the tools presented today.
- What is now considered an impaired water?
    - There are no changes to impaired waters under the CWA and the NWPR.
- Can a discharge change a feature to an intermittent or perennial?
    - Yes, that is possible.
- Will there be a clear definition of whether a conveyance exists?
    - Ephemeral is flow status. Continuous is whether the pollutant flows at any time from the discharge source to reach the WOTUS.
- How are Outstanding Arizona Waters (OAWs) impacted?
    - This is a longer-term question that will be taken into consideration, as will site-specific questions.
- Additional staff comments:
    - A representative from the EPA noted that intermittent and perennial waters are WOTUS.
    - Using NWPR definition of WOTUS in all instances.

MS4

- What about discharges to MS4, not TNW?
    - MS4, by federal rule, discharges to a WOTUS.
- Have any MS4 holders cancelled coverage?

    - No.
- When MS4 phase 1 and 2 permits are renewed, will ADEQ provide a checklist?
    - Permit modification is not needed due to the updated NWPR.
- Toolkit seems to apply to single point source, how does it apply to an MS4?
    - Tools can be used at the MS4 outfall to help determine whether there is conveyance to a WOTUS.
- Will ADEQ clarify changes in permit language to permittees at renewal?
    - Permits do not need to be modified because they include the flexibility to change the amount of area that is included.
- What if one MS4 permittee determines there is a risk of contributing pollutants, and others do not believe there is a risk?
    - Municipalities are responsible for applying requirements and contractor must follow municipal requirements. A municipality should contact ADEQ about risk to a jurisdiction and contractor.
- Is there a map of all MS4s in e-maps?
    - ADEQ does not have an infrastructure map, but may have a list that could be provided.
- Will there be guidance to MS4s to identify WOTUS in their jurisdictions?
    - ADEQ is providing a preview of the toolkit and will continue to work with jurisdictions.
- If a construction site discharges to an MS4, will they require AZDPES?
    - Yes.
- Does a municipality always need an MS4?
    - No. There can be operators within a jurisdiction that require industrial or construction permits. There can also be circumstances where MS4 coverage is triggered within jurisdictions by certain activities.
- How are determinations made regarding MS4s?
    - The MS4 does not make a determination for the permittee. The permittee makes this determination with the jurisdiction.
- Would like the map of MS4 boundaries, it is no longer posted.
- Suggest providing a different flow chart for MS4s.
- How do MS4s detail area changes? Can they be on a map?
    - Don't believe that there are annual reporting requirements.
- Will ADEQ determine eligibility for upcoming MS4 small permits?
    - If the permittee has a question, ADEQ will work with permittees one-on-one. It is the hope that many permittees can make determinations using the toolkit.
- Additional staff responses:
    - Recommend consulting with the local municipality to determine if the permittee is discharging to an MS4.
    - Believe that using a water body as storm water control does not necessarily change its status.

AZPDES

- How does this permit relate to the 404 permit?

    - The AZPDES program is section 402 of the CWA, for discharges to WOTUS. Both programs rely on the definition of a TNW. It is possible to need a 402 permit, but not a 404 permit. The Corps administers the 404 permit.
- Is there a trigger for coverage?
    - There is not an immediate trigger for coverage. Must consider the risk of an ephemeral wash as a conveyance to a WOTUS – which would require a permit. Permittee will need to assess their risk.
- What if there is a disagreement between permittees on a reach qualifying for a permit?
    - The toolkit provides a starting place to understand whether there is a risk. ADEQ would look at whether there is a known discharge to a WOTUS.
- If a permittee determines a permit is not needed, but ADEQ does, what are the repercussions?
    - Violations resulting in fines of up to $25,000 per day, and other fines of up to $51,000 per day may occur. This is for a violation of water quality standards downstream – not a paperwork violation. Compliance, enforcement and monitoring will continue.
- What is a "damaged water" under the new determinations?
    - Action item: Legal specialist to follow up.
- Is a discharge to WOTUS monitored at the point of entry?
    - Primarily, there are ambient measuring and monitoring stations. Some outfall monitoring also occurs.
- How will total maximum daily loads (TMDL) be determined?
    - ADEQ will need to further consider this process.
- How often does ADEQ inspect CGP?
    - ADEQ uses EPA objectives of about 10% of permitted universe, which is about 250 inspections.
- Will ADEQ address impaired waters in 2021?
    - This information will be part of the 2022 assessment.
- Additional staff responses:
    - Agricultural waters that drain into WOTUS are exempt from CWA requirements. However, a discharge from a facility using that water would need a permit, since there would be a channelized conveyance.
    - ADEQ is the approved 402 permitting program authority from the EPA.

CLOSING

Trevor noted that one purpose of the toolkit is to understand WOTUS in Arizona, and therefore other waters that are not WOTUS and not protected under the CWA. A state program can then be developed to protect waters that are not included in the NWPR.

He encouraged those with additional thoughts on toolkit to contact ADEQ. ADEQ will incorporate EPA guidance once it becomes available. Trevor thanked attendees for their time and participation in the meeting.

ACTION ITEMS

- ADEQ to clarify flow chart to show that an MS4, by federal rule, discharges to a WOTUS.
- ADEQ to see GIS team about including how often the water flows on the Flow Regime Map.
- ADEQ to consider providing demo on website or YouTube showing the Rain Drop tool.

- ADEQ Legal Specialist to address the question of a dam as a break in the flow to a TNW.
- ADEQ Legal Specialist to address the question of a “damaged water” under the new determination.
- ADEQ to follow up regarding ADWR/Gila River model adjudication and Subflow.

STAKEHOLDER ATTENDEES

Jeffrey Allmon
Phil Allred
Melanie Alvarez
George Amaya
Lisa Andersen
Tony Angueira
Patrick Antonio
Jeremiah Armstrong
Kimberly Baeza
Sandy Bahr
Amy Baker
Angela Balliet
Tricia Balluff
Gina Barborek
Michael Barden
John Barlow
Loye Bechtold
Travis Becker
Charles Behney
Wayne Belzer
Thomas Besett
Joshua Beutler
Matthew Bilsbarrow
Matt Bingham
Jim Binick
Joshua Blakey
Jessica Blaydes
Ron Blegen
Paula Bluemer
Don Bohlier
Edwin Bone
Rion Bowers
Shon Brady
Katy Brantingham
Todd Bremner
Ariana Brocious
Erin Broussard
James Brown
Jeremy Browning
Chris Buboltz
Chuck Budinger
Glen Buettner
Wayne Bulsiewicz
Peter Bungart
David Bunge
Silvana Burgos
Steve Burklow
Greg Burnett
Rich Burtell
Robert Buss
Joe Cable
Michael Cabrera
John Calkins
Jennifer Calles
Chip Campbell
Elizabeth Capotosti
Joan Card
Anne Carlton
Leslie Carpenter
John Carr
Noel Carter
Tricia Cassidy
Derek Castaneda
Victoria Casteel
Ryan Cavalier
Jean Charpentier
Craig Chavet
Kenya Chavez
Brian Chimera
Natalie Chrisman Lazarr
William Clark
Charles Cochran
Wayne Colebank
Kelly Collins
Chris Connor
Ron Corbin
Alexandra Corcoran-Shannon
Wesley Crane
DanielcCronin
JimcCross
Mark Cumminga
Patrick Cunningham
Joseph Daconta
Carl D'Acosta
Edward D'Agostino
Kristina DaSilva
Alicia Davia
Jim Davis
Michelle De Blasi
Danny De Hoog
Jan Deal
Lee Decker
Eder Delgadillo
Leah Dennis
Daniel Depadua
Krista DeWalt
Stephen Dey
Sallie Diebolt
Crystal Dillahunty
Darin DiMiceli
Wesley Dooley
Brian Draper
James Dubois
Bob Duennerman
Eileen Dunn
Dylan Easthouse
Jeff Edmister
Sheila Ehlers
Michelle Ellashek
Kellie Elliott
Gina Elmore
Brent Emmerton
Nichole Engelmann
Eddy Escareno
Barbara Escobar
Adam Eyth
Lynn Favour
Joshua Fife
Jane Fillmore
Ryan Fitzpatrick
Trever Fleetham
Ron Fleming
Jennifer Flood
Conor Flynn
Julia Fonseca

Melanie Ford
Mary Fosdick
Paul Friedman
Jennifer Fullam
Baird Fullerton
Michael Fulton
Disha Gadre
John Gallegos
Galovale Galovale
Israel Garcia
Jillian Garman
Ryan Gebman
Allison Getty
Nicole Gillett
Mark Goldsmith
Mark Gramlich
Bryon Green
William Greenslade
Jonathan Griffin
Richard Grimaldi
Theresa Hadley
Melaine Halash
Ned Hall
Laura Hall
Andrea Hamilton
William J Hammon
Nathan Handka
Andrea Harkins
Russell Harms
Jesus Haro
William Hart
Hilary Hartline
Rory Hays
William Heitzenrater
Joyann Hernandez
Joy Hernbrode
Lauren Hertz
Jennifer Hetherington
Jill Himes
Sarah Hinchcliffe
Paula Hinman
Matthew Hodge
Sarah Holcomb
Matthew Holcombe
Robert Hollander
Jeff Homer
Dave Hopper
Christina Hoppes
Yu-Chu Hsu
Rebecca Hudson-Nunez
Nancy Hunziker-Klaes
Ann Hutchinson
Laura Hyneman
Brady J
Lacey James
Gilbert Javalera
Janet Johnson
Raina Johnson
Michele Johnson
Scott Jones
Tim Jordan
Hondo Judd
Sirisha Kalluri
Robert Kammerle
Karen Kanouff
Brian Kehoe
Colleen Kelley
Jamie Kennealy
Matt Killeen
Berai Kimball
Major Kindsfater
Lisa Kirschner
Maribeth Klein
Tom Klimas
Paul Knol
Darcy Kober
T Koch
Scott Kozakiewicz
Jim Kudlinski
Blaine Kussatz
Sandra Lackey
Kris LaFleur
Dan Lair
Lee Lambert
Elizabeth Leibold
Robert Leidy
Jeff Lemley
Jessica LeRoy
Alana Lewicki
Marie Light
Brian Lindenlaub
Robert Linsell
Dave Lipinski
Tim Little
Sheila Logan
Ana Lopenowski
Andrea Love
Jeffrey Low
Clayton Lupe
Ben Lynch
David Mack
Laura Macklin
Ed MacMeans
Kathleen Malloy-Bradley
Kimberly Marsh
James Marshall
Andrea Martinez
Autumn Martinez
Sarah Elizabeth Martinez
George Maseeh
Megan Mattioli
April Mattox
Anais Maurel
David McAdams
Rob McClellan
Jeff McCormick
Justine McCune
Christina McVie
Brian Meaton
Nate Mecham
Rocio Mejia
Scott Mendenhall
Elaine Mercado
Jason Mercer
Kristin Miller
Jeff Miller
Jolene Montoya
Jack Moody
Richard Moore
Michael Morrisson
Marty Mosbrucker
Mark Murphy

Amy Murray
Dave Murray
Colleen Murray
Howard Myers
Katosha Nakai
Karis Nelson
Milton Nelson
Syd Nichols
Dave Nigh
Wade Noble
Laura Nordan
Christine Nunez
Kevin O'Brien
Matt Oller
Diana Orquiola
Chris Ortiz y Pino
Linda Palumbo
Marinela Papa-Konomi
Mary Parke
Paul Patane
Manny Patel
Beena Patel
Bruce Paton
Pamela Pawelek
Martha Pearce
James Peck
Paul Pena
Ashley Pennell
David Perkins
Kevin Perko
Christian Perkovac
Zachary Peterson
Robert Petzoldt
John Phillips
Sandra Phillips
Betsi Phoebus
Taylor Pierce
Joe Pinto
Roxanna Pitones
Mike Ploughe
Mark Prein
Dainae Prejean
Robert Proctor
Thomas Purdon
Ioana Puscariu
Jamie Quisenberry
Monica Rabb
Gail Randolph
Carlos Rascon
Chris Read
Lillian Reeves
Jesse Rice
Jean Marie Rieck
Dusti Rinehart
Eric Riojas
Carrie Roberts
Chutfar Roberts
Jose Rodriguez
Jessica Rodriguez
Jacqueline Ronstadt
Brian Root
Andrew Roth, Jr.
Richard Rubal
Jessica Rybczynski
Tom Savage
Julia Schmidt
Sara Schulte
Adam Schwartz
Malik Shakur
Doyel Shamley
Eric Shepp
Jon Sherrill
Gary Sheth
James Silversmith
Jessica Simmons
Glenn Smith
Kevin Sokolowski
Joaquin Solis
Marcia Sorensen
Kris Starr
John Stefka
Tracy Stephens
Don Steuter
Laura Stewart
Jeffrey Stoddard
Dennis Stropko
Ananya Sudhir
Rebecca Sydnor
Kenneth Tarr
Paula Taylor Moore
Hannah Telle
Maya Teyechea
Scott Thomas
John Townsend
Jeffrey Tripp
George Tsiolis
Cora Tso
Michelle Turgeon
Mark Turner
Norman Umberger
Tyler Viliborghi
Selso Villegas
Rolf Von Oppenfeld
Kale Walch
Russell Waldron
Gerry Walker
Mary-Ellen Walsh
Chelsey Weaver
Amy Weidman
Luis Weisel
Aaron Welch
Lynn Wellman
Lynn Whitman
Thomas Whitmer
Rusty Williams
Kevin Williams
Carie Wilson
John Woods
Forrest Woodwick
Duane M Yantorno
Alexis Zaring
Jeffrey Zimmerman
Lori Zito
Megan Zivic
Steven Zivic