STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF JULY 12, 2002

Prepared on June 7, 2002

ITEM: 18

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report to the Board

Brief discussion of some items of interest to the Board follow. Upon request, staff can provide more detailed information about any particular item.

Watershed and Cleanup Branch Reports

REGULATION SUMMARY OF APRIL/MAY 2002

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

Orders

Reports of Waste Discharge Received	9
Requirements Pending	37
Inspections Made	74
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (WB)	115
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (CB)	40
Stormwater Reports Reviewed	15

Enforcement

Non-Compliance Letters Sent:	
NPDES Program	0
Non-Chapter 15 WDR Program	15
Chapter 15 Program	0
Unregulated	0
Stormwater	34
CAOs Issued	1
ACL Complaints	1

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

In general, staff recommends "Standard Certification" when the applicant proposes adequate mitigation. Measures included in the application must assure that beneficial uses will be protected, and water quality standards will be met.

Conditional Certification is appropriate when a project may adversely impact surface water quality. Conditions allow the project to proceed under an Army Corps permit, while upholding water quality standards.

Staff will recommend "No Action" when no discharge or adverse impacts are expected. Generally, a project must provide beneficial use and habitat enhancement for no action to be taken by the Regional Board. A chart on the following page lists applications received from May 4, 2002 to June 7, 2002.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MAY 4 THROUGH JUNE 7, 2002

Date	Applicant	Project Description	Receiving Water	Project Location	*Action Taken*
May 6, 2002	City of Santa Cruz	Laguna Creek Pipeline Access Road	Laguna Creek to Pacific Ocean	Santa Cruz	Pending
May 6, 2002	City of Scott's Valley	Glen Canyon Road Stream Bank Stabilization	Unnamed tributary to Carbonera Creek	Scott's Valley	Pending
May 6, 2002	E.A. Morgan	Retaining wall repairs	Bean Creek	Scott's Valley	Pending
May 6, 2002	California Department of Transportation	Culvert Installation	Unnamed Creek to Pacific Ocean	Piedras Blancas	Pending
May 9, 2002	Monterey Peninsula Water Management District	Carmel River Maintenance and Restoration	Carmel River to Pacific Ocean	Carmel Valley	Pending
May 17, 2002	County of Santa Cruz	Wheelock Road Crib Wall Reconstruction	Green Valley Creek to College Lake	Watsonville	Pending
May 22, 2002	City of Pismo Beach Planning Division	Chumash Park	Pismo Lake Ecological Reserve	Pismo Beach	Pending
May 24, 2002	Santa Barbara County Parks	Goleta Beach Five-year Winter Dike Project	Pacific Ocean	Goleta	Pending
May 31, 2002	Richard Faggioli	Faggioli Stream Channel and Bank Stabilization	Unnamed ephemeral streams, tributary to Corralitos Creek	Corralitos, Santa Cruz	Pending
May 31, 2002	Department of Transportation	SLO 41 Operational Improvements: Turnouts	San Luis Obispo Creek	San Luis Obispo	Pending
May 31, 2002	City of San Luis Obispo	Upper San Luis Obispo Creek Dam Removal Project	Lower San Luis Obispo Creek	San Luis Obispo	Pending
June 4, 2002	Pacific Gas and Electric	Gas line protection project	Los Muertos Creek and 4 unnamed tributaries	Hollister	Pending

WATERSHED BRANCH REPORTS

Status Reports

Los Osos Wastewater Project [Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695]

Following is a brief summary of issues relating to the Los Osos wastewater project since the status report provided for the Board's May 31, 2002 meeting.

The Los Osos Community Services District (CSD) continues to proceed with the design phase of the project and also with purchase of disposal and habitat mitigation property (partially funded by a Proposition 13 grant).

Staff has not participated in additional public meetings regarding Los Osos since May 8, 2002. However, the May 8th panel discussion (including Regional Board, State Board, U.S. EPA and CSD representatives) continues to be broadcast on local television and results in telephone questions and comments from viewers.

By letters dated May 24, May 28, and June 3, 2002, staff responded to requests from Los Osos residents, Mr. Jim Marrocco, Ms. Julie Tacker and Ms. Marcia Finders. Letters are included as **Attachment Nos. 1, 2 and 3.**

On June 6, 2002, the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled to dismiss a petition for Rehearing En Banc (hearing by all nine justices) of the appeal filed by a citizens' group opposing the wastewater project and denied April 22, 2002. This most recent court ruling is the eighth court action supporting the project.

Collection System Maintenance Programs and Survey Results Status Report [Brad Hagemann 805/549-3697]

Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) of raw or diluted sewage from collection systems can cause significant public health and environmental problems. The term SSO includes overflows that reach surface water as well as those overflows that are indicative of improper operation and maintenance. SSOs not reaching surface waters, such as raw sewage spills to public parks and backyards, may be violations of standard permit conditions for proper operation and maintenance, and may cause significant threat to public health and the environment. SSOs typically have high concentrations of bacteria from fecal contamination, pathogens and nutrients, all of which are significant contributors to the impairment of the ocean, lakes, rivers, and streams. In addition to surface water pollution, sanitary sewer overflows frequently occur in areas than may be frequented by pedestrian traffic, pets and recreational activities, providing a likelihood of direct contact with pathogenic bacteria and viruses. Thus, such overflows can pose a significant public health risk.

The USEPA, Region 9, is evaluating the performance of California sanitary sewage collection systems. The USEPA chose the collection systems of the cities of Pacific Grove, Montecito, and Carpinteria for evaluation and sent surveys to those cities in July 2001. The completed surveys were returned to USEPA for review. USEPA and the Regional Board staff are planning joint inspections of the three collection systems. On June 18, 2002, Regional Board Staff will accompany USEPA staff on a Pacific Grove sanitary sewer collection system inspection. During the week of June 24, 2002, USEPA and Regional Board Staff will conduct inspections of the Montecito and Carpinteria collection systems. The survey and inspections are a part of a national USEPA effort to evaluate sanitary sewage collection system performance and compliance with the Clean Water Act.

Summary of Sediment Contamination Data from Moss Landing Harbor, Monterey County [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

At the April 2002 Board meeting, the agenda included an item about dredging parts of Moss Landing Harbor. The Board asked if there were any long-term trends in the sediment chemistry. Following is information staff has summarized from a variety of sources.

Moss Landing Harbor is located at the mouth of Elkhorn Slough in Monterey County, California, and is the historical entrance of the Salinas River to the Pacific Ocean. The Monterey Submarine Canyon originates just offshore of the Harbor area. Moss Landing is an important commercial harbor and has required maintenance dredging since its construction in 1947. The Army Corps estimates that annual average sediment disposal requirements include 9,000 cubic yards (cy) from the harbor entrance, 13,500 cy from the harbor channels, and 20,000 cy from the harbor berths and inner channels (USACOE, 2002).

Elevated levels of DDT, Dieldrin, Toxaphene, and other organochlorine pesticides are found in Moss Landing sediments, and in the sediments of the various tributaries which drain to the harbor. Localized elevated levels of tributyltin and several other metals are also of concern. In 1999, the State Water Resources Control Board's Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program declared the Harbor and its tributaries a "Toxic Hot Spot", based on multiple lines of evidence including elevated levels of organochlorine chemicals in mussel tissue and in sediment, with associated toxicity.

High levels of chemicals in sediments have made proper disposal of dredging spoils from Moss Landing Harbor expensive and difficult. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has initiated a Risk Assessment of sediment in the Harbor, to determine the potential for dredged material management activities to impact human health or ecological resources. A Scope of Work (USACOE, 2002) has been prepared for this effort and is currently being evaluated by the Moss Landing Stakeholders Work Group. As part of the development of this Scope, consulting scientists have compiled historical sediment data from various locations in the Harbor. The Scope of Work includes data collected from dredge spoil testing from 1996 through 2000, taken from several locations in the Harbor. Elevated levels of DDT, Toxaphene, Chlordane, and Dieldrin were common at some sites. Values for DDT are shown in **Figure 1**. Though other chemicals are often present at levels of concern, DDT is most consistently elevated and represents the best opportunity for trend detection. Average values of total DDT at some sites in the Harbor exceed 150 ug/kg, and the volume-weighted average concentration from this study is 162.73 ug/kg. No time trend is apparent in this data. However, the data probably spans a time period too short for trend detection in chemicals as persistent as DDT.

The NOAA Effects Range Median (ERM) for DDT in sediment is 46.1 ug/kg (Long and Morgan, 1990). ERM values were developed using existing datasets which include information on both toxic effects and chemical concentrations. The ERM is the median (or 50^{th} percentile) concentration of all toxic samples from these datasets. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board has adopted a sediment screening criteria of 3.0 ug/kg total DDT, for the beneficial reuse of dredging materials for protection of aquatic life. Average DDT levels in sediment from the Harbor far exceed both of these values.

Older maintenance dredging data from the Army Corps of Engineers, from 1993, also show elevated levels of total DDT. Most sites from this sampling event were under 20 ug/kg total DDT, but some samples, primarily in the Old Salinas River arm of the Harbor, exceeded 400 ug/kg, dry weight (USACOE, 1993). Anecdotal data taken from three poorly documented sites in the Harbor in 1984 show relatively low levels of DDT, at or below 5 ug/kg. The Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program sampled sediment from Sandholdt Bridge in 1992 and detected total DDT levels of 165.8 ug/kg. Subsequent sampling by the same program at that location in 1994 detected no DDT. Differences in apparent concentrations can result from variable sediment grain size and organic carbon content, and combined with inconsistent sampling approaches between studies over the years make long term trend detection in these various datasets difficult.

The State Mussel Watch Program has been sampling mussel tissue in Moss Landing Harbor at the Sandholdt Bridge for two decades, utilizing relatively consistent methods. Chemical concentrations measured reflect uptake of chemicals directly from the water or from the sediment and organic material suspended in the water. Levels of DDT and Dieldrin in mussel tissue from Sandholdt Bridge are shown in **Figure 2.** Several screening values are available for these chemicals in tissue: the National Academy of Sciences recommended guideline for total DDT in

freshwater shellfish is 1000 ug/kg. The Maximum Tissue Residual Level, calculated using water quality criteria from the California Toxics Rule is much lower, at 32 ug/kg for DDT and 0.7 ug/kg for Dieldrin in enclosed bays and estuaries. These latter values are almost always exceeded at this site.

It can be seen that no declining trend in either of these chemicals in mussel tissue is apparent over the twenty year period of record. In fact, it is more likely that the relatively low levels of these chemicals during the mid 1980s to early 1990s reflect the low runoff years of the drought, and the relatively high levels during the early 1980s and later 1990s reflect periods of increased rainfall. High flow events move newly eroded sediment into the estuary and result in more suspended sediments in the water column, available for uptake by filter feeders. For context, monthly flow from the Salinas River during this period can be seen in **Figure 3.**

As explained by the Executive Officer at the April Board meeting, our focus for pesticide reduction is on erosion control, since pesticides are generally attached to the sediments in these waters. Staff is also tracking efforts to improve practices associated with boat bottom paints (paint formulation and cleaning techniques), as this seems to be one of the primary sources of some of the problematic metals in harbors, including Moss Landing.

Figure 1. Average Total DDT Concentrations in Moss Landing Harbor Sediments, from 1996 to 2000 (taken from ACOE, 2002).

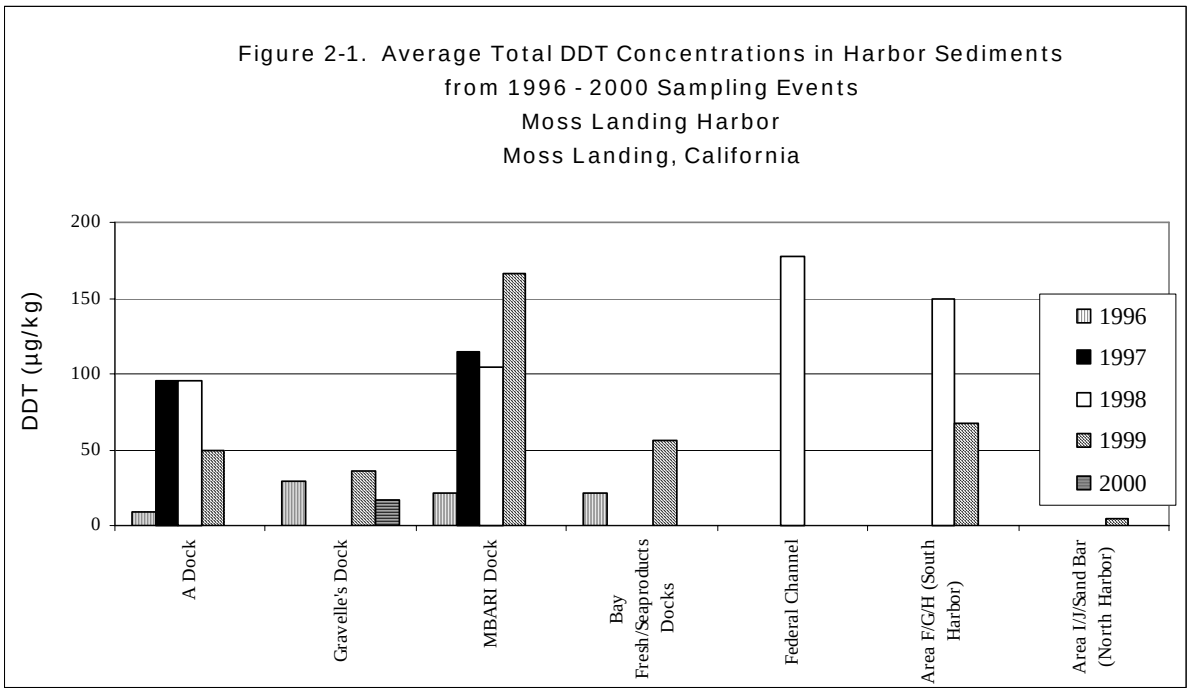


Figure 2. Total DDT and Dieldrin concentrations (ug/kg) in mussel tissue collected from Sandholdt Bridge in Moss Landing Harbor, 1982 – 2000. State Mussel Watch Program, SWRCB (left axis is DDT, right axis is Dieldrin).

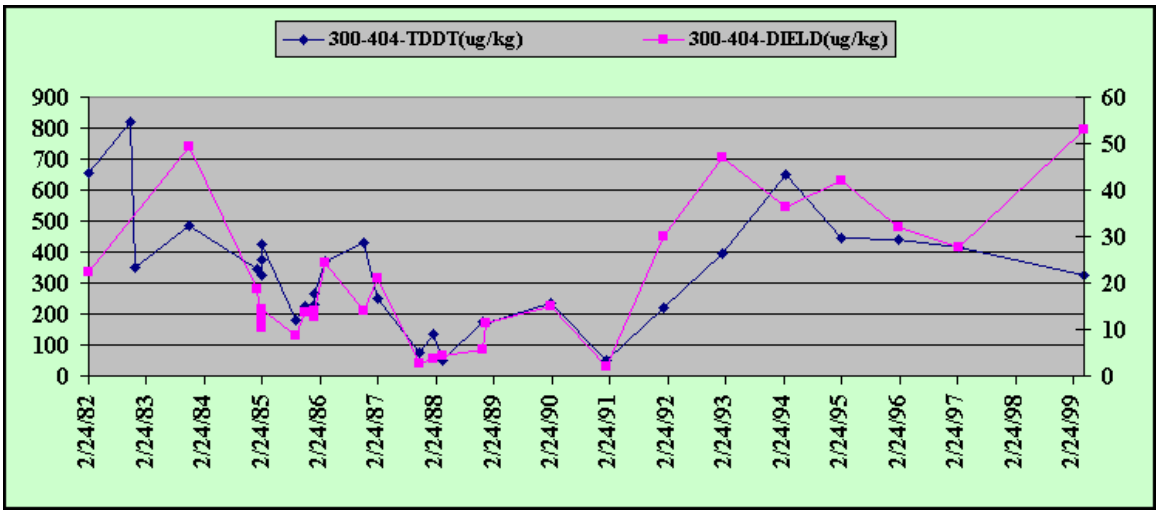
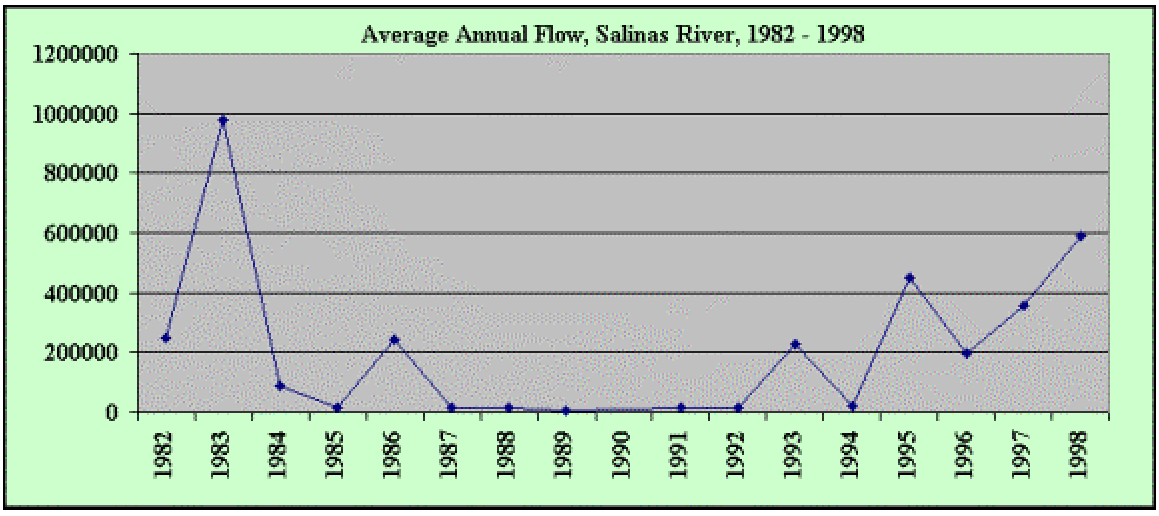


Figure 3. Average Annual Flow in the Salinas River, 1982 – 1998.



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SWRCB. 1998. Chemical and Biological Measures of Sediment Quality in the Central Coast Region, Final Report. Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1993. Chemical Analysis and Toxicity Evaluation of Sediments at Moss Landing Harbor: Fiscal Year 1993 Maintenance Dredging. Final Report. Prepared by ToxScan Inc./Kinnetic Laboratories, Inc., Watsonville, California.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District. 2002. Scope of Work for a Comparative Risk Assessment of Dredged Material Management Alternatives, Moss Landing Harbork, Moss Landing, California. May 24, 2002. Prepared by K von Stackelberg and J. Cura (Menzie-Cura & Assoc.), B. DeShields (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc.), J. Word (MEC Analytical, Inc.), and T. Bridges (U.S. Army Engineer and Development Center).

Loma Alta Farm, Santa Cruz County [Bill Arkfeld 805/542-4627]

During the Executive Officer Report of the May 2002 Board Meeting, Regional Board staff summarized the current status of the Loma Alta Farm investigation. Regional Board staff is investigating whether a discharge from the Loma Alta Farm is impacting water quality on or near Mr. Fallon's property. The evidence to date includes staff inspections several photographs and statements provided by Mr. Fallon and observations by a Board Member. During a March 2002 meeting Mr. Fallon, Regional Board staff and Mr. Wahler from Loma Alta Farm agreed to the following:

1) **Implement Best Management Practices**: Regional Board staff is coordinating with Loma Alta Farm to ensure implementation of manure management and erosion control best management practices. Based on a February 2002 inspection by Regional Board staff and follow up discussions, the Loma Alta Farm owners are implementing appropriate best management practices. Current best management practices include covering of compost piles, daily stable cleaning, vegetated buffer zones, and incorporation of organic matter (compost) into soils used for farming. All parties agree that Loma Alta Farm should continue to implement appropriate best management practices.

2) **Track Manure/Compost Produced**: The Loma Alta Farm owners agreed to keep records of the amount of manure produced (collected from stables), compost created, compost sold, and compost applied to land at Loma Alta Farm. These records will be maintained at the Loma Alta Farm and will be made available to Regional Board staff upon request.

3) **Soil Samples**: On April 16, 2002, Regional Board staff collected 10 soil samples from Mr. Fallon's property. All samples were collected from a depth of 3 to 6 inches and analyzed for nitrogen compounds, orthophosphate, potassium, pH and moisture content. The ten samples included three compliance point samples (two drainage ways leaving the Loma Alta Farm), four background point samples (completely out of the influence of the Loma Alta Farm) and three semi-compliance point samples (i.e., the influence by Loma Alta Farm expected to be low to zero). Sample results for total nitrogen levels were all within the normal range for soil. According to the tenth edition of "The Nature and Properties of Soils" by Nyle C. Brady soil normally has between 0.02 to 0.5% total nitrogen. When compliance points and background points are compared for nitrate, nitrite, ammonia nitrogen, orthophosphate and potassium, background levels were all similar or higher compared to the compliance points. The results for the three semi-compliance points were not significantly different from the compliance or background points. Regional Board staff concluded that no significant evidence of shallow soil contamination originating from the Loma Alta Farm existed on April 16, 2002. The sample results were forwarded to Mr. Fallon on May 21, 2002.

On June 20, 2002, Regional Board staff called Mr. Fallon to discuss the sample results. When staff asked him, "Where we should go next (with this investigation)?" He replied, "No where" and ended the discussion. Based on staff's analysis of the data, inspection results and subsequent conversation with Mr. Fallon, we recommend no further action at this time. A letter will be sent to Loma Alta Farm thanking them for their cooperation and requesting continued compliance with best management practices.

CLEANUP BRANCH REPORTS

Status Reports

Unocal Guadalupe Oil Field, San Luis Obispo County [Katie DiSimone 805/549-3690]

Summary - The following is a status report of Unocal's Guadalupe oil field cleanup. This information was current on June 7, 2002.

Unocal has begun installation of the hot water flood/steam injection pilot test. Installation of the injection wells, extraction wells, and associated monitoring points is approximately half completed, with completion expected in mid-July 2002. Thus far, the wells have been going in smoothly and no major problems have been reported. Construction of piping and other system equipment will begin in August 2002. The pilot test will begin in October 2002 and will run for approximately six months.

Unocal and Regional Board staff continue to address site-characterization issues through a facilitated work group. The ecological and human-health risk assessments are still on schedule to be completed in September 2002. Significant progress has been made on the topics of confining unit integrity and natural attenuation.

Corrective Action Plan Approval

Former E-Z Serve, 4901 Soquel Drive, Soquel, Santa Cruz County [Tom Sayles 805/542-4645]

E-Z Serve is a former station located on the northeast corner of Soquel Drive and Main Street in Soquel. Four underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed from the site on October 31, 1989. Based on soil samples collected below, the removed USTs, additional assessment activities were completed and groundwater monitoring wells were installed at the site. According to Clearwater Group, Inc.'s, June 27, 2001, *Groundwater and Natural Attenuation Monitoring Report*, Monitoring Well MW-1 contained maximum concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline (TPH-G), benzene, and methyl-*tertiary*-butyl ether (MTBE) at 9,700 micrograms per liter (µg/L), 13 µg/L, and less than 50 µg/L, respectively. In order to achieve attainment of water quality objectives in a more timely manner, Regional Board staff recommended active remedial measures to the Responsible Party (RP). Based on these recommendations, the RP's consultant proposed the installation of three vapor extraction wells and three air sparge wells. The results from the recent pilot tests supports the air sparging with soil vapor extraction as an effective remedial alternative.

The RP's consultant has proposed to implement the remedial system that initially includes using existing vapor extraction wells VE-1, VE-2, and VE-3 and proposed well VE-4 until influent concentration drops below 7,000 part per million (ppm). After that time, the system will combine vapor extraction and air sparging utilizing existing air sparge wells AS-1, AS-2, and AS-3 and proposed wells AS-4 and AS-5.

Regional Board staff agrees with the proposed Corrective Action Plan and recommendations, and the Responsible Party has been requested to proceed with implementation of the approved plan. Quarterly Remedial System Installation Progress Reports will be submitted in conjunction with regularly scheduled quarterly groundwater monitoring reports.

Lockwood Store, Lockwood, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

On May 17, 2002, Staff concurred with a corrective action plan, submitted by the consultant for the Lockwood Store on May 2, 2002. A gasoline leak was discovered at this site when the underground tanks, dispensers and related piping were removed. Degraded soil also was removed at the time of tank removal. Interim remedial action of free product removal and bio-sparging of groundwater to promote microbial degradation have been ongoing. Pilot testing of the bio-sparging system has shown it is effective in degrading the dissolved gasoline plume, and staff has concurred with the consultant's conclusion this technology is appropriate for this site. The site is overlain by mostly sandy sediments, ideal for this

type of remedial technology. Over the test and interim remedial action period, benzene reduction has been significant at the test application points. Groundwater monitoring well MW-3 has shown a reduction in benzene from 30,000 ppb to 9,000 ppb over a eleven month test period. Well MW-5 has shown a benzene reduction from 35,00 ppb to 6,600 ppb over the same test period. A total of nineteen injection wells will be installed on the site for cleanup of the plume. Part of the plume does extend under Jolon Road and onto the adjacent property. The on-site remedial system affects on the entire plume will be evaluated and the bio-sparging system expanded if needed. Installation time is estimated to be three months, with a start-up expected by September of this year.

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated May 23, 2002 [Jay Cano 805/549-3699]

(See Attachment No. 4)

Regionwide Reports

Regional Monitoring [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

We have submitted the work plan for Fiscal Year 02-03 for the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program, or CCAMP, and it has been reviewed by State Board staff. This plan includes monitoring of the Pajaro watershed rotation area for the second time (the first being in 1998), and will also include monitoring of watersheds to the north of Pajaro, including San Lorenzo, Aptos, Soquel, and other smaller creeks draining to the ocean.

CCAMP staff attended a two-day Scientific Planning and Review Committee (SPARC) meeting with other Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program participants from other Regions. The SPARC Panel included scientists with expertise on project management, sedimentation, pathogens, toxicity, statistical design, stream ecology, and chemistry. Each Region presented a summary of monitoring program goals, objectives, and basic study plan. The panel provided technical input on methods, in particular associated with pathogen and sediment monitoring. Much discussion centered on the overall goals of the program and the distinction between region-specific monitoring needs and statewide monitoring. It is generally accepted that at the funding levels we currently have, regional priorities take precedence over more general, statewide questions such as "what percent of the state's waters are impaired"? Though this approach addresses the Regions' needs in a more immediate way, it has resulted in a lack of over-arching program structure, which makes the program very difficult to evaluate. The SPARC is preparing written comments on the program for staff consideration. Future meetings with this group are anticipated.

A new paper on sea otter pathogens published by the International Journal for Parasitology, is available "in press" electronically at http://www.parasitology-online.com/parasitology/23/55/show/toc.htt.The paper is entitled "*Coastal freshwater runoff is a risk factor for Toxoplasma gondii infection of southern sea otters (Enhydra lutris nereis)*", by M.A. Miller, et al. **(See Attachment No. 5).** Karen Worcester and Dave Paradies of CCAMP staff are coauthors. We assisted by providing information on the estimated volume of fresh water inputs from various watersheds to the ocean. This information was used as part of the epidemiological assessment of whether fresh water influence was a risk factor for infection by Toxoplasma. This disease is being found at a high rate of prevalence in sea otters, and is typically associated with cats and cat litter. Primary findings in the paper include increased risk of Toxoplasma infection associated with areas of high fresh water input, and increased risk specifically in the Morro Bay area. The Elkhorn Slough area also had an higher rate of infection, although this was not quite significant at the 95% level.

Staff have reviewed our first watershed characterization report on the Pajaro area and have reformatted it completely so that it will be easily adaptable to website browsing. We have developed a template for report development that will allow us to produce reports more efficiently and will provide consistency in overall format from year to year, using graphics that are automatically exported in the correct format into Word from the CCAMP data management system.

Karen Worcester attended a symposium of the Resources Agency's Legacy Project and provided input related to water quality issues. This project is establishing criteria to help identify where important resources are located in the State and to help guide investments in conservation and

stewardship. It will include development of an extensive Geographic Information System database for the State of California to help prioritize critical landscape areas based on key decision-making criteria. Workshops are being held at a number of locations throughout the State to collect information from stakeholder groups about what the most important criteria for consideration should be, and to gather information resources for building the database.

We have ordered five new water quality monitoring probes, which will provide us with 24-hour recording of pH, dissolved oxygen, and temperature at specified intervals. We will deploy these at each of our watershed monitoring sites several times this summer, to get a better understand of duel variability in these parameters. Wide swings in dissolved oxygen and pH are symptomatic of eutrophication, but are hard to document using conventional grab sampling approaches.

Staff continue to participate in several statewide committees, including the AB885 Technical Advisory Committee for addressing onsite wastewater disposal regulations, the SB 390 Workgroup for addressing the Waiver Policy (which is expiring soon), the Regional and State Technical Advisory Groups for nutrient criteria development, the Bacteria Technical Advisory Group for addressing proposed changes to recreational contact standards for bacteria in marine waters, and the AB 599 Groundwater Monitoring Workgroup. Staff is supporting the AB885 effort by participating in the "Regulation Writers" group to draft the new State regulations. CCAMP data is being used by the Nutrient criteria group and Tetratech to aid in development of statewide nutrient criteria.

The Regional Monitoring and Basin Planning Unit hosted an all day retreat with the Watershed Assessment Unit to discuss how to best coordinate monitoring, basin planning and TMDL, or Total Maximum Daily Load development. The CCAMP monitoring program received important input on ways in which monitoring supports TMDL development, and also ways in which it could improve. As we head into our second five-year rotation period, it is important that we assess elements of the program that can be improved to better serve other staff. The TMDL staff clearly expressed the desire for flow data collected alongside water quality data. This has been a known shortcoming of our sampling plan, but represents a large incremental increase in field time for our samplers. We are strategizing ways to address this need beginning in January, 2003, when our next five-year sampling rotation begins. Another outcome of this meeting was the formation of an Assessment Team, that will jointly review proposed 303(d) listing criteria, and will work on development of more standardized approaches for decision-making related to the Water Quality Assessment Report.

Staff is currently drafting a major revision to Chapter Four of the Basin Plan, which will include a revised Nonpoint Source Policy and a Riparian Protection Policy.

Howard Kolb continues to provide Local Area Network backup support. He also has been shepherding the digital file storage system through its pilot phase into implementation.

Administrative Reports

Presentations and Training [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

Grant Himebaugh, staff member in the Board's Department of Defense Unit, traveled to Madison Wisconsin to attend the National Water Quality Monitoring Council National Monitoring Conference, May 20–23, 2002. At the Conference the Army presented information regarding innovative groundwater monitoring techniques used at Fort Ord. Grant is involved with these monitoring programs and attended the conference, in part, at the request of the Army. Grant also participated in the Ft. Ord Community Open House, on Saturday June 15th, and attended two sessions (June 20, 4 and 7 pm) of public meetings for the Preston Park Community regarding Fort Ord generated groundwater plumes adjacent and, in part, beneath the community.

On May 3, 2002, Alison Jones attended a State Board Proposition 13 Workshop in Sacramento. The workshop focus was on Phase II projects, Request For Proposal.

Staff members Alison Jones, Amanda Bern, Lisa McCann, John Robertson, Mark Angelo, Brad Hagemann, and Roger Briggs attended the Malcolm Sparrow training on May 14-15, 2002, on the Environmental Problem Solving process. The workshop included continued development of our two projects for agricultural land runoff in the

Salinas Valley and Greenhouse runoff in the Carpinteria Marsh watershed.

On May 30, 2002, Jennifer Soloway (Legal Counsel) provided a brief enforcement workshop for Region 3 technical staff. Approximately, thirty staff attended.

On May 7, 2002, Alison Jones made a presentation to an "Issues in Agriculture" class at Cal Poly. Alison's presentation addressed "Agriculture and Water Quality."

On May 17, 2002, Lida Tan participated in a local elementary school (Sinsheimer) Career Day Fair. Ms. Tan gave a presentation focused on California water quality issues, major pollution sources and career opportunities.

On May 20, 2002, Alison Jones made a presentation at the State Board's Waiver Workshop (SB390) in Tulare. The workshop focused on waivers of waste discharge requirements for Agricultural Return Flow. Ms. Jones presented Region 3's work with agriculture through the Nonpoint Source Program and the Monterey Bay Sanctuary's Plan for Agriculture. She also described Region 3's approach to monitoring and tracking management practice implementation.

On June 6, 2002, Alison Jones made a presentation to the Basin Planning Committee of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. The presentation addressed Region 3's approach to managing agricultural return flows. Ms. Jones described the relationship between various entities working to address nonpoint source pollution from agriculture in Region 3, explained the importance of widespread participation in Farm Bureau-led efforts, and described the relationship of current activities to upcoming TMDLs.

On June 20th, Jennifer Bitting, Storm Water Program Manger, spoke at the monthly American Society of Civil Engineers meeting in Pismo Beach. The presentation included an overview of the Storm Water Program focusing on the Phase II requirements.

Lou Blanck taught a spring quarter geology course at Cal Poly. The course content included groundwater, surface water and pollution, and the role of the Regional Board, in addition to many geology topics.

David Schwartzbart represented the Board and geological professions in general at the 8th grade Judkin's middle school career day (in Pismo Beach, Lucia Mar School District) on March 20.

On April 17, John Mijares attended a Perchlorate and NDMA (N-nitrosodimethylamine) in Groundwater: Occurrence, Analysis and Treatment training. The training was presented by the Groundwater Resources Association of California and held in Baldwin Park, California.

On June 11, David Athey (Land Disposal Unit) attended a one-day class on landfill and waste containment design. The class was taught by George Koerner, a professor of Civil Engineering at Drexel University and founder of the Geosynthetic Research Institute. Topics included: bioreactor (wet) landfills, lateral and vertical expansions, geosynthetic clay liners, final cover soil veneer stability, liquid containment liner design, and liner and cap lifetime prediction. Mr. Athey expects to utilize the information on forthcoming engineered alternative liner design proposals.

Mark Angelo, Chris Rose, and Larry Harlan attended the second of three training sessions for usage of the Hydrologic Simulation Program - Fortran (HSPF). HSPF is a computer model that simulates hydrologic processes and pollutant transport. The May 21-23 training was held in Santa Clara and focused on model application, hydrologic calibration, sediment processes, and water quality parameter calibration.

Dominic Roques attended the five-day Applied Environmental Statistics Course in Riverside June 10-14. The course, sponsored by the International Ground Water Modeling Center, covers statistical methods useful for the analysis of water quality data and introduces students to a prominent statistical software package through class exercises. Topics range from tests for normality to logistic regression and trend analysis.

Ryan Lodge is the most recent addition to the Region 3 staff. Ryan began Region 3 employment on April 22, 2002. Ryan is a 1998 Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, Environmental Engineering graduate. He transferred from Region 5, Sacramento, where he has been employed since December 1999. Ryan has been working in Region 5's NPDES Permit Section. He was previously employed by a consultant to USEPA, San Francisco, involved in surface water permit compliance and inspection activities. Ryan will be working in the Central

Watershed Unit and will replace Lida Tan, who has worked for the past four years as a USEPA contract employee. Ms. Tan's contract ends in September 2002.

Beach Erosion Authority for Clean Oceans and Nourishment (BEACON), Santa Barbara County

On June 11, 2002 Corinne Huckaby, Brad Hagemann, and Board member Jeff Young met with Susan Rose (Santa Barbara County 2nd District Supervisor), Kevin Ready, BEACON Program Executive Director, consultants for the South Central Coast Beach Enhancement Program and Goleta Beach Enhancement Demo Project, and Ruben Guieb, State Board 401 certification unit staff.

BEACON is a California Joint Powers agency established to deal with coastal erosion and beach problems on the Central Coast of California. The agencies making up BEACON are Santa Barbara and Ventura Counties and the cities of Port Hueneme, Oxnard, San Buenaventura, Carpinteria and Santa Barbara.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss information needs to complete the 401 certification process and project timing. The project proponents wanted to make clear that they are proposing two related, but independent projects and that timing for the Goleta Beach Demonstration Project was most critical. Specific information needs and processing times were clarified and the project proponents agreed to provide agencies the additional information needed to resolve the issues. In summary, the following will be provided by the applicants:

1) A comprehensive and detailed monitoring master plan for the projects;

2) A scientifically based report on sediment transport;

3) Documentation of Endangered Species Act coordination with Resources Agencies. Some of the beach enhancement sites serve as essential habitat for sensitive species; and

4) Completion of CEQA document and process.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Ltr from Mr. Marrocco dtd 4-27-02 and Regional Board Response Ltr dtd 5-24-02
2. Email from Ms. Julie Tacker dtd 5-15-02 and Regional Board Response Ltr dtd 5-28-02
3. Ltr from Ms. Marcia Finders dtd 5-10-02 and Regional Board Response Ltr dtd 6-3-02
4. Underground Tanks Summary Report dated May 23, 2002
5. Article entitled "Coastal Freshwater Runoff Is A Risk Factor For Toxoplasma Gondii Infection Of Southern Sea Otters."

EOrptJUL02/Carol