California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region

26/27 October 2006

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

ENFORCEMENT

1. **Notice of Violation, Buena Vista Landfill, Amador County**
On 28 September 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation to Waste Connections, Inc. and the County of Amador who operate and own the Buena Vista landfill. During staff's 21 September 2006 inspection of the landfill, a large pile of concrete, asphalt and roofing tiles was observed on top of the Closed Phase I Waste Management Unit. However, the WDRs require the landfill to stop taking waste as of 30 April 2004. Consequently, staff has instructed the operator/owner to remove this waste before 31 October 2006. (HFH)

2. **Notice of Violation, Fox River Paper Company, Ripon Mill, San Joaquin County**
On 22 August 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation to Fox River Paper Company for violating WDRs No. 5 01-148. In their quarterly report, Fox River did not submit the required documentation discussing any violations or operational issues during the period the report represented. This violation has occurred in the past and Fox River has not corrected this problem. Staff's review of the monitoring report found an additional issue. Industrial effluent is land-applied to acreage surrounding the Fox River plant, and groundwater beneath the site has been impacted with high TDS waste. Therefore, staff requested Fox River to evaluate the discharge and discuss planned corrective actions to reduce groundwater impacts. (TAD)

3. **Notice of Violation, Dixon Pit Landfill, Sacramento County**
On 29 August 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Super Pallet Recycling Corporation (SPRC), former owner of the Dixon Pit Landfill, for failure to notify the new landfill owner of the existence of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs). The NOV required SPRC to notify the new owner of the existence of the WDRs in writing, and send a copy of the notification to the Regional Water Board as is required by the WDRs. On 1 September 2006, SPRC sent a copy of the required notification to staff informing us that the new owner of the landfill property is Five Star Towing, Inc. Staff subsequently issued a letter to the new owner and has received the necessary information to complete a name change. SPRC completed the final phase of landfill closure this summer and it is now in its post-closure maintenance phase. (WLB)

4. **Notice of Violation, City of Sacramento, 28th Street Landfill, Sacramento County**
On 5 September 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Sacramento, operator of the closed 28th Street Landfill, for failure to submit monitoring reports by due dates required under WDRs Order No. R5-2004-0039. The WDRs require semiannual groundwater monitoring and reporting that includes tracking of historical groundwater impacts consisting of low concentrations of volatile organic compounds and elevated general minerals. The NOV required that the City submit the past due report by 20 September 2006 to avoid further enforcement action. The City submitted the report on 20 September 2006. (JDM)

5. **Notice of Violation, Wastewater Spill, Calpine Geyser Company, Lake County**
On 20 September 2006, Calpine Geyser Company (Discharger) was issued a Notice of Violation for a spill of geothermal condensate estimated between 500 and 1,000 gallons. The spill, which is a violation of Discharge Prohibition No. A.3 of WDRs Order No. 99-042, occurred on 27 July 2006 from a leaking injection pipeline at one of the well pads for the Unit 13 Power Plant. The spill resulted from a loose clamp connecting a 1-inch sampling port to the pipe. The Discharger indicates that permanent repairs, which consisted of replacing the clamp with a heat-welded connection, were completed on 8 August 2006. (GJC)

6. **Notice of Violation, Wash Water Spill, Chevreaux Aggregates, Inc., Placer County**
On 20 September 2006, Chevreaux Aggregates Inc. (Discharger) was issued a Notice of Violation for discharge of an unknown volume of process wash water to the Bear River and Lake Combie that occurred on 14 August 2006, and for not reporting the spill as soon as it was discovered. Staff received notification of the spill via a complaint;

the spill was verified by County personnel. The Discharger's 23 August 2006 spill report states that immediately following discovery of the spill, the aggregate plant was shut down. A follow-up inspection by the Discharger's consultant did not identify signs of leakage from the ponds or a ditch used to return wash water to the plant for recycling. To eliminate the possibility of discharge from the recycling ditch, the Discharger proposes to remove the ditch and replace it with a closed pipe system. Staff is evaluating additional enforcement action. (GJC)

7. Notice of Violation, City of Ione Wastewater Treatment Plant, Amador County

On 26 September 2006, the City of Ione was issued a Notice of Violation for spills that occurred within the City's collection system and at its wastewater treatment plant treatment and disposal ponds. From November 2005 through May 2006, the City's collection system had four sanitary sewer overflows ranging from 300 gallons to 2,000 gallons each. To reduce the potential for future collection system spills, the NOV requires the Discharger to submit a Sanitary Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan (SSSOP) for the entire collection system. In addition, two spills occurred at the WWTP's ponds during the 2005/2006 wet season. One spill was due to a seeping berm at disposal Pond No. 7 and the other was due to an overtopping of one of the treatment ponds due to excessive rains and the inability to transfer water to Pond No. 7. Of the approximately, 237,000 gallons that was released from Pond No. 7, approximately 175,000 gallons was captured and contained with the WWTP site, while the remainder was discharged off site and may have entered surface waters. The spill caused by overtopping of one of the treatment ponds was contained on site and did not enter surface waters. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a report by 20 October 2006 showing that Pond No. 7's berm as been repaired or replaced and will no longer seep. (JSK)

8. French Gulch Mining Company Fined for Illegal Discharge to Clear Creek, Shasta County

An ACL Complaint was issued to French Gulch (Nevada) Mining Corporation for $35,270 for a spill of mine tailings from the Washington Mine into Scorpion Gulch and Clear Creek. The mine is near French Gulch in western Shasta County. The finer tailings particles were carried by flows in Clear Creek and reached the upper end of Whiskeytown Lake (a popular recreation waterbody) a few mile s downstream. The spill occurred on the 24 June 2006 during record high temperatures and recreational lake use was high. Although later information showed the spill did not pose a threat to human health, officials of the Whiskeytown National Recreation Area responded protectively and recommended lake users not contact the grey colored sediment plume as it entered the lake. Residual deposits of the material remained on the creek bottom and are not susceptible to cleanup without further damage to the aquatic community. The mine operators have taken appropriate corrective actions to assure there will not be a recurrence and cleaned what material they could from the hillside. (PVW)

9. Illegal Discharge of Pond Sediment to Burney Creek, Sierra Pacific Industries, Burney, Shasta County

Regional Water Board staff inspected the Sierra Pacific Industries Burney Sawmill and Cogeneration facility response to a spill notification by the California Department of Fish and Game. Regional Water Board staff confirmed that a release of pond sediment slurry containing a high proportion of cogeneration wood ash flowed overland to a storm drain inlet to Canyon Creek and Burney Creek. Black sediment residue was observed in the creeks approximately 0.5 miles downstream of the discharge. The quantity released and the feasibility of cleanup is unknown at this time. Samples of the discharge and receiving water are being analyzed for a range of pollutants. No fish mortality was immediately observed; however, DFG biologists plan to conduct a bioassessment. Staff is awaiting laboratory results and will prepare a recommendation for formal enforcement action. (BJS)

10. Progress Update, Hilmar Cheese Supplemental Environmental Project, Merced County

On 8 September 2006, the Study Directors for the Hilmar Cheese Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) submitted their 1st Quarterly Report of the study's progress along with an Outreach and Communication Plan. Current study activities outlined in the report include the development of: descriptions of food processing waste streams, GIS-based land-use maps showing the locations of food processors, and flow and transport models of representative areas of the southeastern San Joaquin Valley. The next quarterly report is due November 2006. Staff is currently in the process of reviewing the Outreach and Communication Plan. (SJK)

11. Cleanup and Abatement Order Rescinded for Twin Bridges Class II Landfill and Class II Surface Impoundment, Shasta County

CAO R5-2004-0721 directed Timber Management Services, Inc. to close the Twin Bridges Class II landfill, investigate possible leaks in the Class II surface impoundment, establish financial assurances, and sample all monitoring devices to determine possible impacts to groundwater. The Executive Officer rescinded the CAO On 4 October 2006 as the discharger completed corrective actions and complied with all conditions described in the order. (KEB)

12. ACL Settled for Stormwater Violations at Bel Air Estates in Redding, Shasta County

On 7 September 2006, Ochoa & Shehan submitted a waiver of hearing, $40,000 and a proposed supplemental environmental project (SEP) for $40,000 to settle a recently issued ACL Complaint. The $100,000 complaint was issued on 18 August 2006 for violations of the General Construction Storm Water Permit during construction of Bel Air Estates, a 20-acre subdivision. Runoff from the site discharges to an unnamed creek, which is a tributary of the Sacramento River. In the winter of 2005/2006, Ochoa & Shehan (the developer) failed to stabilize steep erosive slopes in the development, resulting in the discharge of silt and sediment to an un-named tributary of the Sacramento River. The discharger has agreed to settle the complaint and proposes to provide $40,000 to the Churn Creek Watershed group to restore and repair eroded and damaged stream banks and to restore and replant riparian habitat along Churn Creek and Stillwater Creek. (GDD)

SITE REMEDIATION

13. DTSC Staff Discovers PCE in Domestic Well, Chico Southwest Plume, Butte County

While inspecting proposed down-gradient monitoring well locations, DTSC recently found an unmapped domestic well at a mobile home near the corner of Miller and Butte Avenues. Follow-up sampling showed PCE over 100 ug/L, which is several orders of magnitude above human toxicity water quality goals and one to two orders above predicted trends in existing monitoring wells. On 4 October 2006, DTSC contacted Regional Water Board staff. Staff advised DTSC to inform Butte County Division of Environmental Health and issue a Proposition 65 Notification. Staff is working with DTSC regarding domestic well owner notifications, alternative potable water supplies, and further sensitive receptor surveys. (EJR)

14. Nicoletti Oil Facility;

Request for Fuel System Integrity Survey, Dos Palos. On 19 September 2006, staff issued a request for a fuel storage and delivery system integrity survey at the Nicoletti Oil Facility in Dos Palos. The request requires the Discharger to demonstrate that there is no ongoing release of petroleum hydrocarbons to the subsurface beneath the facility. The discharger is requested to submit a proposal for a state-certified tank tester to perform the survey on an annual basis. [MWC]

15. Follow-up Information for Remedial Action at Stockton Redevelopment Area

Chevron and Conoco-Phillips began excavating and removing three unused pipelines that originate from the City of Stockton Waterfront Redevelopment Area and run to the Stockton deep-water channel. On 28 September the first phase of excavation was nearing completion when a human skull was discovered in the stockpiled soil. The remedial excavation work stopped and the San Joaquin County Coroner's office was called. The Coroner determined that the skull is Native American and so further work is necessary. No time estimates for the project shut down are available at this time. [MES]

16. Follow-up Information on Pipeline Release Kinder Morgan Energy Partners

Water Board staff are responding to a petroleum pipeline release that was discovered on 24 August just west of Soda Springs. One lane of Interstate 80 will be closed for work on Monday through Thursday, through October 15th. KMEP is excavating the gutter along this section of the highway. The equipment necessary to conduct active and passive remediation will be installed prior to the stop of work this fall. No remediation is expected to occur through the winter because of the snow load and freezing temperatures. As of October 4th, about 780 gallons of separate phase hydrocarbons were removed from the subsurface. During this effort, on September 30, 2006 the contractor for KMEP, Universal Environmental (UE) released about 100 gallons of petroleum fuel with extracted groundwater from its vacuum truck due to a faulty valve. The CHP was on the scene and reported that fuel was carried by eastbound traffic taking it about 4,000 feet up I 80. UE performed hand excavation activities on North side of Eastbound I-80 on Sunday October 1, 2006, removing the polluted soil. Water Board and Nevada County staffs are conducting oversight of this work. [MES]

17. Former Shell Crude Oil Pipeline, Mountain House Development, Tracy.

Shell Oil identified thirteen areas along a former crude oil pipeline for removal of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil in the Mountain House residential development in Tracy. Investigation data show that the impacted areas are typically isolated and less than 50 feet wide. Soil containing separate phase hydrocarbons (SPH) is being completely removed from the vadose zone. During remedial excavation, an area of contamination not previously identified was encountered as a linear feature oblique to the pipeline measuring approximately 850 feet by 85 feet by 15 feet deep. Shell is undertaking additional soil and groundwater investigations in this area to evaluate the extent of contamination before proceeding further. [MWC]

18. Signature Properties Redevelopment Project, North Sacramento

Water Board staff met with Signature Properties to discuss the conditions of an Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue related to two properties they wish to purchase and develop into residential housing in an economically depressed area of North Sacramento. The Sacramento Redevelopment Agency has expressed strong support for the project. Signature proposes to include condition that restricts future use of groundwater and requires installation of vapor barriers at the homes to protect residents from potential vapor intrusion to indoor air from groundwater contaminated by an off-site source. The proposed Agreement and Covenant not to sue will be brought to the Regional Board for consideration in its December meeting. [DAA]

19. "S" Street Redevelopment Project, Midtown Sacramento

The Water Board has been designated lead agency under the MOA with DTSC for oversight of cleanup of a Brownfield redevelopment project downtown Sacramento; a one-block area at "S" Street and 17th Street. A multi - story mixed-use structure is planned for office and residential use. The site was formerly a metal plating facility and the groundwater is heavily contaminated with solvents and hexavalent chromium. Staff is collaborating with Sacramento County's Business and Environmental Resource Center (BERC), which is providing assistance to the developer on the project. [DAA]

20. Interim Groundwater Remediation, Alpha Explosives, Placer County

Remediation of perchlorate and nitrate in groundwater beneath the Alpha Explosives facility will begin in October 2006 with subsurface injections of acetate. The injections will be conducted pursuant to Waste Discharge Requirements, adopted 22 September 2006. This technology was proven effective in a pilot scale applications. [AST]

21. Stanislaus Farm Supply Pilot Study Underway, Stanislaus County

Stanislaus Farm Supply has begun a pilot study using extracted nitrate-polluted groundwater as irrigation water, providing nitrogen to test crops grown on-site. From the pilot study, data and procedures will be developed to adequately monitor and regulate agricultural application of extracted groundwater to all of Stanislaus Farm Supply's demonstration crop acreage through Waste Discharge Requirements. [AST]

22. Aitken Turkey Farm Development Project, Lincoln

Signature Properties completed an expedited remediation of a turkey carcass burial pit at the site. Approximately 340 yards of turkey debris and soil impacted by arsenic, nitrate and ammonia were excavated from the pit. The pit was then backfilled with clean soil, compacted, and re-graded. Cleanup of this pit was critical to allow the development to proceed with its first phase. [BLS]

23. Site 10 Enhanced In Situ Bioremediaiton Treatment System Phase III, Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County.

The U.S. Air Force has completed construction of the third phase of an enhanced in -situ bioremediation system, which will provide groundwater cleanup at Beale Air Force Base. The bioremediation system cleanup activities are being conducted at Site 10, which is one of more than 30 environmental restoration sites that the Air Force has identified at Beale Air Force Base that require groundwater cleanup.

The Bioremediation system at Site 10 utilizes sodium lactate and bio-augmentation with a specific microorganism to stimulate reductive dechlorination in groundwater. The purpose of this treatment system is to conduct remediation of the source area at Site 10 and to provide cleanup of groundwater with TCE concentrations that exceeds 500 mg/L. The phase III system, which will begin operation later this year, is designed to optimize the cleanup of TCE concentrations that are greater than 500 mg/L. The total VOC mass removed at the Site 10 source area is estimated to be 77 kilograms (Kg). The VOC mass removed represents a 53 percent reduction in VOCs within the Site 10 source area since January 2005 when the first phase of the bioremediation system was placed into service. The bioremediation system is regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R5-2004-0131. The Air Force will also evaluate if the system could be optimized to provide cleanup of groundwater with TCE concentrations that are greater than 100 mg/L and will use a remedial process optimization approach that was developed jointly by Regional Water Board staff and the Air Force staff. (RRR)

24. Final Record of Decision for Supplemental Basewide Operable Unit Sites at the Former Mather Air Force, Sacramento County

On September 27, 2006, a Final Record of Decision (ROD) was signed to complete the site remediation process for four Installation Restoration (IR) Sites and one area of concern identified as the Supplemental Basewide Operable Unit Sites at Former Mather Air Force Base. This ROD represents a significant milestone in the overall Restoration Program for the former base. The ROD completes the remedy selection process and addresses all remaining sites not covered under prior documented cleanup records of decision. In October, the Air Force will issue a Public

Notice of Signing for this important environmental decision document. The selected remedies include No Further Action determinations for three sites (Golf Course Maintenance Area Ditch, South Ditch, Morrison Creek) where past removal actions were sufficient to address the pesticide pollutant release(s). No further action was also determined for an Ordnance Burial Area of Concern where site investigation information shows that no evidence of any pollutant release was found. The ROD also selects Institutional Controls as the final remedy for an Old Trap Range where lead contaminants will remain in buried soil that are not fully characterized. Institutional controls are appropriate to ensure that exposure to residual lead contaminated soil is limited and that actions are taken to protect human health and the environment in the event of any activities that would disturb this site soils in the future, and as part of any future property transfers.

The ROD clarifies that the Air Force has the responsibility to implement the appropriate Institutional controls prior to deed transfer and that additional Mather Airport lease conditions are in place and operational to cover the required land use restrictions. (KAB)

25. Proposed Plan for 11 Strategic Sites at the Former McClellan Air Force Base Nears Completion, Sacramento County

In November 2006, a Final Proposed Plan for 11 Strategic Sites at the former McClellan Air Force Base is scheduled for completion. The process will include a 30-day public comment period and a public meeting. The 11 IRP sites addressed in the Proposed Plan are considered to be the highest volume, most costly, strategic sites, because these sites represent the largest volume of waste to be addressed at McClellan. The sites contained in this Proposed Plan are a combination of large disposal pits, a former fire training area, and a small arms firing range. The Air Force proposes to take a remedial action under CERLCA for all 11 of the sites. The Proposed Plan addresses volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and non-volatile organic compounds (non-VOCs), such as semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and radionuclides in soil at these sites.

The proposed remedies include excavation and consolidation (placement of wastes into an engineered facility with a low permeability cover, low permeability bottom liner, and leachate collection system) and composite caps (engineered low permeability cover). The Proposed Plan addresses four exposure pathways: 1) Impacts on human health by direct contact with soil and inhalation of indoor air; 2) Impacts on the environment associated with offsite transport of contaminants; 3) Impacts to surface water from non-VOCs, including radionuclides, and; 4) Impacts to groundwater from VOCs and non-VOCs, including radionuclides. The final cleanup choice might be different from the Air Force's Preferred Alternatives presented in this Proposed Plan, after considering public comments or if new information becomes available. The Proposed Plan leads to a Record of Decision in which the final cleanup decision is established and described in detail. The Air Force will invite community comments on the Proposed Plan and participation in a public meeting in November. (JDT)

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

26. DeAngelo Brothers, Inc., McArthur, Shasta County

On 11 November 2005, a truck and trailer hauling 1,000 pounds of Diuron for DeAngelo Brothers, Inc., crashed into an agricultural drainage in McArthur in eastern Shasta County. Up to 100 pounds of Diuron were released to the agricultural drainage during removal of the vehicle and trailer. Redding staff responded to the Office of Emergency Services' notification and obtained surface water samples from the agricultural drainage in an effort to characterize water quality impacts. DeAngelo Brothers, Inc., in conjunction with their consultant and the property owner, worked with Redding staff and the Shasta County Agricultural Commissioner's Office on site remediation actions. Cleanup efforts between November 2005 and July 2006 included removal of approximately 170,000 gallons of water and 22 cubic yards of sediment from the agricultural drainage. Four different sampling events documented gradual reductions in Diuron concentrations in both surface water and sediment. A No Further Action Determination letter was issued to DeAngelo Brothers, Inc. on 12 September 2006. (DPS)

27. City of Redding Former Animal Burial Site, Buenaventura Blvd, Redding, Shasta County

Site investigations were performed on two City of Redding parcels used for the disposal of animals destroyed at the local animal shelter from 1965 to 1976. Test pit excavations at a total of 24 locations indicate that the former disposal area is bound laterally, animal wastes have undergone significant anaerobic decomposition, and the vertical extent of the wastes do not have a potential to impact groundwater. No animal wastes or animal remains were observed during the site investigations. The residual waste does not present environmental and human health risks. The City of Redding agreed to provide deed notification regarding past use to potential purchasers of the parcels. A No Further Action Determination letter was issued to the City of Redding on 22 September 2006. (MEWB)

LAND DISPOSAL

28. Storm Water Segregation Plan Approved, Sacramento Rendering Company, Sacramento County
On 23 August 2006, staff approved Sacramento Rendering Company's plan to segregate land application area runoff from industrial storm water runoff at its Rancho Cordova Rendering Plant. In the past, commingling of these storm water streams has made it difficult for staff to differentiate between violations of the WDRs (which regulate storm water discharged from the land application area) and the NPDES General Permit for industrial storm water (which regulates discharges form the rendering plant site). Three catch basins in the industrial area would be removed, and the remaining industrial storm drain pipes would be cleaned. Drainage from field Nos. 1 and 2 would be conveyed to the land application area storm water retention pond system instead of the industrial storm drain outfall. Sacramento Rendering continues to evaluate whether additional storm water controls are needed for the land application areas under its Cease and Desist Order. (ALO)

29. Reclamation Lake Overflow Compliance Plan Approved, Rancho Murieta Country Club, Sacramento County
On 7 September 2006, staff approved Rancho Murieta Country Club's (RMCC's) plan to eliminate overflows of reclaimed water from its golf course lakes to the Cosumnes River. The report was submitted pursuant to CDO No. R5-2006-0001. RMCC proposed to prevent overflows of reclaimed water from the lakes by modifying storm water drainage to reduce the volume of storm water runoff entering the lakes; modifying Lakes 10 and 11 to prevent overflows; and removing reclaimed water from Lakes 16 and 17 prior to the start of the rainy season. Staff requested that RMCC submit a detailed scope and schedule for the proposed work.

As a separate but related matter, RMCC recently informed Regional Water Board staff that Lakes 10 and 11 are protected from the 25-year Cosumnes River flood event, but do not have the 100-year flood protection required by the WDRs. In order to resolve this issue, RMCC proposed to obtain coverage under the General Permit for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters (WDRs Order No. 5-00-175; NPDES Permit No. CAG995001). Staff advised RMCC that discharges of reclaimed water associated with the infrequent flooding of Lakes 10 and 11 could likely be covered under the Low Threat NPDES Permit because the lakes will be modified to prevent overflows, and requested that RMCC submit a Notice of Intent to apply for coverage. (ALO)

30. Musco Olive Company, San Joaquin County
The Musco Olive Company operates one of the last remaining olive processing facilities in the State. The facility is located in the foothills on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley over marine deposits. The facility generates a large volume saline waste stream that is stored in a pond before being applied to land. Regional Board staff has been working with the facility for many years to obtain compliance with the WDRs. The facility was issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order in 2000, an Administrative Civil Liability Compliant in 2002, a 13308 Time Schedule Order in 2002, revised WDRs in 2002, a Cleanup and Abatement Order in 2002, and an Administrative Civil Liability in 2004. Staff is currently conducting a full review of the facility's compliance history, groundwater-monitoring data, and recently submitted technical reports. Staff also recently met with Department of Fish and Game staff to further investigate last spring's off-site discharges, and met with the facility owners. (WSW)

BASIN PLANNING

31. Pesticide TMDL / Basin Plan Amendment Implementation
On 6 September, Joe Karkoski, Bill Croyle, and Margaret Wong, along with Mark Rentz and Marshall Lee from the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), met with the Sacramento Valley section of the County Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association. The discussion focused on the implementation of recently adopted Regional Board TMDLs/ Basin Plan Amendments that address diazinon and chlorpyrifos. Recently adopted DPR regulations that address all dormant spray pesticide applications were also discussed. A number of the Commissioners indicated they have active outreach programs to inform growers of the need to manage pesticide runoff. For the new DPR dormant spray regulations, DPR and the Commissioners are still developing the outreach and enforcement approach and the priority to give those efforts.

The group also discussed the role of the Irrigated Lands Program in the implementation of new TMDLs and Basin Plan Amendments. The diazinon management plans for the Sacramento and Feather Rivers was both a Basin Plan and Irrigated Lands conditional waiver requirement. The group discussed options for follow-up with the 1/3 of diazinon users who did not respond to a survey of practices distributed by the Commissioners.

Regional Board and DPR staff will meet with the San Joaquin Valley section of the County Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association on October 26 (JK).

32. Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List Update

The State Water Resources Control Board has released their draft final Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list. The 303(d) list identifies those waters that are not meeting standards and the associated pollutants. There are four issues that the Executive Officer has raised that have not been addressed by State Board staff: 1) listing "exotic" species; 2) the rationale for new temperature listings; 3) removing waters from the list that do not yet meet standards; and 4) identification of specific Delta waterways.

33. Exotic species - For the San Joaquin River, Delta, and Cosumnes River, State Board staff has identified non-native ("exotic") species as causing the decline of native species. This determination was based on a comparison of species distribution in the early to mid-1900's compared to more recent information. The State's intentional planting of non-native game fish together with major hydromodification (e.g., dams, flow diversions) occurred during this time. The non-native species identified have generally been established for decades or centuries and are not present from ongoing discharges. The identification of non-native species as "pollutants" could undermine efforts to protect non-native species and might make the use of mosquito fish (a non-native) for mosquito abatement more difficult. The Executive Officer has asked that "exotic species" not be listed or that the species causing the problems be specifically identified on the 303(d) list.

Temperature **-** The State Board's method for identifying impairments due to temperature is similarly problematic. As with exotic species, the baseline used is the early to mid-1900's – pre-dating most major hyrdomodifications. Temperature data are generally not available for the baseline, but some fisheries data are available. If there is evidence that cold-water fisheries have declined since the baseline, the water body was listed if recent data show the annual maximum temperature exceeds 21oC (about 70 oF). Due to our long, hot summers, it is highly unlikely that lower elevation Central Valley streams would remain below 70 oF, even under natural conditions. State Board acknowledges that the decline in the fishery could be due to factors such as hydromodification or flow modification. Only two water bodies are proposed for listing at this time. However, if the approach used is applied to other Central Valley streams, potentially, all streams below 2000 feet with a cold-water beneficial use could likely be listed.

"De-listing" waters not meeting standards – State Board staff is proposing to remove several waters from the 303(d) list that are not yet attaining standards. Although the water quality objectives and criteria only allow a once in three -year exceedance rate, the State Board's listing policy allows a higher exceedance rate (up to 8% of samples can exceed the criteria).

Identification of specific Delta waterways – Early in 2004, Regional Board staff worked with State Board staff to divide up the Delta into nine sub-areas for 303(d) listing purposes. Since that time, Regional Board staff has digitized specific Delta waterways (146 separate waterbodies). Identification of specific Delta waterbodies facilitates revision of NPDES permits and clarifies the applicability of the listing. The Executive Officer has asked that the specific Delta waterways be identified on the 303(d) list. State Board staff would like to defer identifying the Delta waterways, since entering the necessary information into the 303(d) list database is extremely time consuming. (JK)

34. Urban Pyrethroid Pesticide Loading and Source Identification Monitoring in the Lower Sacramento River Watershed: Region 5 Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program Update

The discharges of two Sacramento-area storm drains are being sampled throughout the year to determine: 1) How the load of pyrethroid pesticides carried in urban runoff varies temporally throughout the year, and 2) To help establish whether the pyrethroids are traveling in the dissolved phase or adsorbed on to particles. Receiving water sediments are also being monitored for both pyrethroid content and sediment toxicity to establish if the seasonality in loading from urban runoff is reflected in the receiving water/sediment quality. Sampling is occurring from the stormwater discharge outfalls and at downstream creek locations by staff and UC Berkeley. Dry season sampling has been completed, and the wet season work will occur over the winter of 2006/2007. The data will be valuable both for identifying the practices leading to urban pyrethroid pesticide inputs and determining appropriate mitigation measures. A draft final report on findings is expected July 31, 2007. (RWH)

35. Delta Methylmercury Stakeholder Meetings and Workshops

Staff is proposing a TMDL and Basin Plan amendment to control methylmercury discharges in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Draft staff reports were made available to the public and scientific peer reviewers in June 2006. Comments from the scientific peer reviewers have been received and have been posted on the Central Valley Water Board's website for the public to view.

In August and September 2006, staff held two public workshops and multiple, targeted stakeholder meetings, and they attended several other meetings to present the TMDL and proposed basin Plan amendments and listen to public comments. Stakeholder groups included the: San Joaquin-Delta Water Quality Coalition, Central Valley

Clean Water Association, DWR, the Delta Protection Commission and the associated Delta Mercury TMDL Collaborative, State Water Board Division of Water Rights, local storm water agencies, Northern California Water Agencies, Central Valley Joint Venture Group, Northern Section of the Sacramento Valley California Water Environment Association, USBR, state and federal wetland managers, and wetlands interests in the Yolo Bypass. A meeting with representatives of Delta fish consumers is planned for late October.

Staff is in the process of updating the draft TMDL and Basin Plan amendment staff reports and will be releasing the documents for formal public review and comment prior to a Board workshop tentatively scheduled for this winter. (PWM)

36. CALFED Update

The CALFED Bay-Delta Program is a unique collaboration among 25 state and federal agencies with the mission to improve water supplies in California and the health of the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. In 2000, CALFED drafted a 30-year plan described in its programmatic Record of Decision (ROD) that set forth general goals and laid out a science-based planning process through which the collaborative was able to make better, more informed decisions on future projects and programs within their purview. Two years later, the California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA) was created to oversee the program's implementation and Congress adopted the plan in 2004. Following issuance of the ROD, CALFED implementing agencies embarked on Stage 1 implementation. Stage 1 covers the first seven years of the 30-year program and builds the foundation for long-term actions. Decisions regarding whether CALFED actions were sufficient to improve water and ecosystem quality or if new conveyance facilities were needed were to be made upon completion of Stage 1. (KLL)

37. Regional Board ROD Commitments

The CALFED ROD commits the Regional Water Board to conduct work in several areas: development of a Central Valley Drinking Water Policy, development of the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for salt in the San Joaquin River, and improve dissolved oxygen (DO) conditions in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel. In addition, the Regional Water Board is committed to working with the CALFED Water Quality Program to reduce the impacts of pesticides including organochlorine pesticides, reduce impacts of mercury and selenium, and increase understanding of toxicity of unknown origin. The Central Valley Drinking Water Policy is under development. Staff anticipates a policy recommendation for Board consideration in 2009. The Regional Water Board adopted the TMDLs for salt in the San Joaquin River; DO in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel, and diazinon and chlorpyrifos pesticides in the Delta. Staff will hold a Board workshop on the Delta methylmercury TMDL in December 2006. Finally, staff has worked closely with CALFED and stakeholders to develop a strategy and seek funding to investigate the causes of toxicity of unknown origin. (KLL

38. Summary of CALFED Related Activities

There are so many groups meeting to work on various activities both directly and indirectly related to the Delta and CALFED that it is not always clear how they fit together. Below is a summary of several groups and efforts and how they relate to CALFED. (KLL)

39. Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee

The California Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee (BDPAC) is a cornerstone of CALFED's public involvement. Established in October 2001, the 30-member Committee is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to provide advice and recommendations about implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

Committee members advise the Secretary of the Interior and Interior agency executives participating in the CALFED Program and serve as members of the CBDA. In addition, the Committee's advice and recommendations may be forwarded to or shared contemporaneously with Governor Schwarzenegger, members of the Authority and other State and Federal entities participating in the CALFED Program.

With representation from an array of environmental, water, tribal, and civic interest groups, the Committee provides a key link among CALFED agencies, stakeholders and the public. Its nine subcommittees also are an integral part of CALFED, providing oversight and recommendations on specific program areas such as water quality, environmental justice and water use efficiency. (KLL)

40. Performance Measures & Coordinated Monitoring Assessment and Research Program

The CALFED ROD describes both the Comprehensive Monitoring, Assessment and Research Program (CMARP) and the development of performance measures as responsibilities of the CALFED Science Program within Stage 1 of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. There were several initial efforts to develop performance measures by the agencies implementing the various program elements, some in coordination with the Science Program, but throughout Stage 1 these types of activities have received little to no support or direct funding from the agencies. In

spring 2006 the Governor's 10-Year Action Plan clearly recognized that the implementing agencies have the responsibility for developing performance measures.

Recognizing that the CMARP and performance measures efforts are closely linked, the CALFED Science Program is in the process of merging them. Monitoring plan development will occur as a component of performance measures as performance measures identify the program goals and objectives, key management questions, targets and initial points of measurements. The first phase of performance measures for water quality are focused on mercury, toxicity, and drinking water constituents of concern (i.e., organic carbon, nutrients, pathogens, and salinity). (KLL)

41. Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan

The Delta Regional Ecosystem Restoration Implementation Plan (DRERIP) is one of four regional plans intended to guide the implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program's Ecosystem Restoration Program (ERP) element. The DRERIP will refine the planning foundation specific to the Delta, refine existing Delta specific restoration actions and provide Delta specific implementation guidance, program tracking, performance evaluation and adaptive management feedback.

Preparation of the DRERIP is a collaborative effort involving the ERP implementing agencies: Department of Fish and Game (DFG), NOAA Fisheries, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as well as the CBDA ERP and Science Program staff and the ERP Science Board (ERPSB). A final plan is expected by December 2007. (KLL)

42. Delta Improvements Package

The CALFED Record of Decision (ROD) calls for a balanced approach to achieving key goals of water supply reliability, water quality improvement, ecosystem restoration, and levee system integrity. The preferred program alternative in the CALFED ROD is based on a through-Delta conveyance approach, which includes optimizing management and protection of the existing physical system (including Delta levees) to improve water supply reliability, improve Delta water quality, and protect and restore key fishery species. As a part of this approach, operational changes to the State Water Project (SWP) to allow for increased export pumping, under specific conditions, were proposed. Given the significance of these potential proposed changes, the State and Federal agencies agreed to integrate their planning related to SWP and CVP operations in September 2002 and began to develop the Delta Improvements Package during the fall of 2003. The current proposal by the agencies is to view the Delta Improvements Package as a cross-section and subset of the actions described in their annual CALFED Multi-Year Program Plans. (KLL)

43. CALFED-Related Efforts

Below is a summary of planning efforts in the Delta region that are related to CALFED. Each will affect CALFED's decisions regarding the future of water and ecosystem management in the Delta. Likewise, planning and technical work conducted by the CALFED implementing agencies will inform these related processes. (KLL

Delta Vision

The Delta Protection Commission is a State agency, created under legislation sponsored by Senator Patrick Johnston (Delta Protection Act of 1992). The seats on the Commission are set out in the legislation and include the directors (or designee) of Department of Parks and Recreation, State Lands Commission, Department of Water Resources, Department of Boating and Waterways, Department of Fish and Game, and Department of Food and Agriculture. Also on the Commission are one supervisor from each of the five counties in the Delta, three city representatives, and five reclamation district representatives. The Commission is charged with preparation of a regional plan for the "heart" of the Delta. The plan must meet the requirements of AB 1200 (CWC §139.4) to address land uses and resource management for the Delta area. Key land uses are identified in the legislation and include agriculture, wildlife habitat and recreation. The report is due to the legislature by 1 January 2008. (KLL)

44. Bay-Delta Conservation Plan

Department of Fish and Game's Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) program takes a broad-based ecosystem approach to planning for the protection and perpetuation of biological diversity. An NCCP identifies and provides for the regional or area-wide protection of plants, animals, and their habitats, while allowing compatible and appropriate economic activity. The program seeks to anticipate and prevent the controversies and gridlock caused by species' listings by focusing on the long-term stability of wildlife and plant communities and including key interests in the process.

A planning agreement for the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) has been developed. The planning agreement defines the goals and obligations in the development of an NCCP and provides a preliminary list of the natural communities, and the endangered, threatened, candidate, or other species that are found, or may be found, in

those communities, to provide an initial focus of the NCCP. The public comment period for the planning agreement ended on 2 October 2006. (KLL)

45. Delta Risk Management Strategy (DRMS)

AB 1200 (CWC §139.2) requires DWR to evaluate the potential impacts on water supplies derived from the Delta based on 50-, 100-, and 200-year projections for each of the following possible impacts: subsidence, earthquakes, floods, climate change & sea level rise, or a combination of the above. The DRMS work will provide the majority of this required information. The report is due to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2008. (KLL)

46. Interagency Ecological Program (IEP) & Pelagic Organism Decline (POD)

The mission of the Interagency Ecological Program (IEP) is to provide information on the factors that affect ecological resources in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that allows for more efficient management of the estuary. The Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP) for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Suisun Bay, and San Pablo Bay is conducted under the auspices of the IEP. The primary purpose of the IEP EMP is to provide necessary information for compliance with flow-related water quality standards specified in the water right permits. The EMP also provides information on a wide range of chemical, physical and biological baseline variables.

In 2005, the Department of Fish and Game's discovery of a severe decline in abundance of some pelagic fish and zooplankton species redirected the EMP's monitoring and research to identify the cause of the decline (dubbed the pelagic organism decline or "POD"). Studies under the 2005 work plan followed a triage model in an attempt to eliminate one or more potential causes (i.e., invasive species, water project operations, or contaminants). While the studies have produced significant results that have directed further study, no "smoking gun" was identified. Currently, the IEP is working to refine conceptual models to determine the relative importance of the potential causes of the POD. (KLL)

STORM WATER

47. Restoration Efforts at French Bar Bluffs Halted, Stanislaus County

In the spring of 2005, State and Federal agencies became aware of significant damage to creeks and sensitive environments adjacent to the creeks in the foothills of Stanislaus County. French Bar Bluffs, a limited liability corporation, had installed eight dams in a tributary to the Tuolumne River. The work was done without environmental or water rights permits. Trees were cut along stream banks and grading was done without even a County grading permit. The result was extensive environmental damage.

The Regional Water Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order in July of 2006 requiring the removal of the dams and restoration of the affected streams. However the dams were not removed prior to the rainy season. Later, in February of 2006, several of the dams collapsed sending soil downstream and smothering creek beds. The Regional Water Board followed up with an additional Cleanup and Abatement Order requiring removal of the soil discharged as a result of the dam failures.

This case involved a wide array of environmental agencies including the Regional Water Board, the Department of Fish and Game, the US Army Corps of Engineers, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and NOAA Fisheries. The Circuit Prosecutor, working with all of theses agencies and French Bar Bluffs, was able to conclude a settlement agreement.

French Bar Bluffs, LLC failed to complete all of the required clean-up activities outlined in the settlement agreement and has not paid his contractors and consultants for some time. As a result, restoration work in the creek has ceased and stabilization work of the restored channel has not been completed. A great deal of graded area is now exposed and will create significant impacts to Upper Dominici Creek, the Tuolumne River and most likely the downstream spawning grounds for threatened fish. We are currently working with the Circuit Prosecutor and other agencies in effort to resolve the matter and have contacted Stanislaus County to take the lead in stabilizing the site. The County has agreed to take the lead and will hire a contractor to stabilize the site once they receive the funds. We anticipate that $100,000 will be needed to effectively implement an effective combination of erosion and sediment control measures in the channel, on the slopes of the channel and in the areas where the dams have been removed. (RWM)

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

48. Increasing workload including emergency levee repairs

Staff has been active in the issuance of an increasing number of water quality certifications. The increase in workload is due to a robust economy and a significant increased number of construction projects where wetlands

are disturbed. One certification of note is the Corps of Engineers (Corps) and Department of Water Resources (Department) emergency repair of levees at 29 critical erosion sites along the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and some of their tributaries. This work is being done under the Governor's Declared State of Emergency for California's levee system dated 24 February 2006 and is being implemented under Executive Order S-01-06. An additional 160 repair sites have been identified for inclusion under the existing Executive Order, or a newly proposed Order. The sites will be repaired by the Department, the Corps of Engineers, or local agencies such as individual reclamation districts. Construction at the critical repairs sites must be completed by November 1, 2006 in order to be ready for the up-coming flood season. Staff will continue to work with the Corps and Department to expedite the issuance of water quality certification on the remaining 160 sites. These levee repairs will begin next spring. Staff Patrick Gillum and Robert Solecki have done an exceptional job of handling this extremely heavy workload. (GKV)

NPDES

49. City of Tracy and Mountain House Community Services District NPDES Permit Renewal Status.
At the August 2006 Board meeting proposed NPDES permits were discussed for the City of Tracy and Mountain House CSD wastewater discharges. The Board tabled the items until a later Board meeting to address the salinity issues in the southern Delta. Specifically, the Board requested that additional modeling be performed to better understand the salinity impacts of the discharges. The past couple of months, staff has been working with modelers at the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to model the discharges using DWR's Delta Simulation Model 2 (DSM2). On 14 September 2006 staff met with representatives of the City of Tracy, Mountain House CSD, South Delta Water Agency, DWR, and California Sportfishing Protection Alliance and developed an approach for modeling the discharges. On 20 September 2006, staff sent a modeling request to DWR with the agreed upon modeling scenarios and input parameters to evaluate the salinity impacts of the discharges. The DWR modelers expect results to be available by the end of October. Currently, the updated proposed NPDES permits for the City of Tracy and Mountain House CSD are scheduled to be presented to the Board at the January 2007 Board meeting. (JDM)

GENERAL

50. Fresno Employee of the Month
For the month of August, the Fresno Office recognized Jan Alfson as its employee of the month. Jan is an Engineering Geologist that works in the SLIC/DOD unit, and has been with the Fresno office about 1½ yrs. Jan has over 20 years of experience in the environmental field, which has been a real asset to the office. Jan is very productive and efficient, maintains a positive attitude, and willing to assist other staff when needed.

51. USEPA Criteria Exceedence Frequency
During previous meetings, Board members asked for background information on why some water quality criteria are expressed as "shall not exceed more than once in any three year period." These criteria are to prevent unacceptable impacts on aquatic ecosystems from toxicity. Criteria to protect human health (e.g., carcinogens and pathogens), agriculture (e.g., salts and boron), and most other criteria are not based on a three-year recurrence.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has developed water quality criteria to protect aquatic organisms from a variety of toxic pollutants. USEPA-published aquatic life criteria include three components: magnitude, duration, and frequency. Magnitude is how much of a pollutant (or pollutant parameter such as toxicity) is allowable while protecting organisms against acute (short-term) and chronic (long-term) effects. Duration is the period over which the criteria are averaged to limit the length of time that concentrations occur above the criteria (normally 1 hour average for acute criteria and 4 day average for chronic criteria). Frequency is the how often the criteria can be exceeded without unacceptably affecting the ecological community. The application of water quality criteria in a waste load allocation or effluent limitation involves assessing the probability that a toxic event (i.e., the criteria are exceeded) will occur. To be completely certain that a toxic event will never happen would require unnecessarily stringent pollution controls. Ecosystems can tolerate occasional impacts provided they are not too severe or too frequent. The question is how often the criteria can be exceeded without adversely affecting the community. USEPA recommends an average frequency not to exceed once in 3 years for excursions above both acute and chronic criteria. USEPA established this recommended frequency as part of its guidelines for deriving water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life. The intent of this frequency is to provide for ecological recovery from a variety of severe stresses.

Recovery of an aquatic community is influenced by a number of factors, including the severity of the toxic event, the temporal distribution of toxic events, the season of the year in which the event occurs, the extent of the area affected by the event relative to the size of the water body, spatial relationships to unaffected waters, the structure and function of the community, whether or not the community is generally under stress or is unstressed, and the

presence of residual pollution following the event. Some ecosystems do not have the ability to recover in one human life span, while others are able to fully recover within a few weeks.

USEPA based its 3-year frequency recommendation on a limited number of studies of aquatic ecosystem recovery following toxic events. In studies on the Clinch and Roanoke Rivers in Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, researchers found that approximately 80 to 95 percent of species were reestablished by the third year following severe stress. An ecosystem severely stressed every few years will not reach its full potential, while an ecosystem in a constant state of recovery has increased vulnerability from additional stresses. In reviewing available data on aquatic community recovery following major stress events, USEPA found that most biological communities would not be significantly affected if on the average there was one event every three years, meaning that there should be three years on the average between events. Where communities are under stress from (1) uncontrolled spills, (2) large areas of impact relative to the size of the water body (e.g., due to multiple dischargers), (3) exposure that will be extended for longer time periods, or (4) where locally important species are particularly sensitive to the type of impact expected, USEPA recommends that the frequency be reduced to once every four or more years on the average. (JBM)

52. McFarland Cancer Concerns, Kern County

During the hearing for renewal of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waivers several citizens spoke of children in the town of McFarland with cancer and the concern that the cancers were due to pesticide exposure. The Board asked for follow-up information on the topic. The following information was obtained from the Department of Pesticide Regulation. The Department of Health Services conducted an investigation of potential causes of the cancer cluster from 1985 to 1991, sampling water, soil and air. The sampling revealed that pesticide levels were well within the limits of widely accepted safety thresholds. DHS could not tie the cluster of cancer occurrences to pesticide presence or to any other environmental contaminant. In 1998 the residents petitioned USEPA to conduct a new series of tests. USEPA conducted drinking water samples from throughout the community, testing for more than 300 substances. Most of the substances were not present in any of the samples. Many of the substances that were found occur naturally in the groundwater. Most of the detected substances were below or treated to below safety thresholds. (KDL)

CEQA REPORTING

53. Revised Draft Environmental Impact Report for Three Subdivisions, Rancho Murieta, Sacramento County

On 23 August 2006, staff provided comments on the Revised DEIR for The Residences West of Murieta Hills, The Residences East of Murieta Hills, and The Retreat in Rancho Murieta. The subdivisions would comprise 282 single-family residences that would be served by the Rancho Murieta Community Services District's wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). Staff's comments focused on apparent confusion between the WWTF's storage and disposal capacity problems and Rancho Murieta Country Club's compliance issues. Under CDO No. R5-2006-0001, the Country Club is required to cease overflows to surface waters from the golf course lakes that are used to temporarily store reclaimed wastewater prior to irrigation. However, staff noted that correcting this compliance issue will not directly affect the storage and disposal capacity problem at the WWTF. (ALO)

54. Tulare Lake Drainage District, Mitigated Negative Declaration, Kings County

Staff commented on an initial study and proposed mitigated negative declaration for the construction and operation of a new 1,800-acre evaporation basin (about 10 miles west of Alpaugh) and the expansion of the Hacienda Evaporation Basin by approximately 290 acres. The new basin and expansion would serve 17,000 acres of tile-drained land. Tulare Lake Drainage District currently operates 3,165 acres of evaporation basins for the disposal of subsurface agricultural drainage from over 31,000 acres of farmland. Staff commented that additional information is needed to evaluate the significance of possible environmental impacts. (ALT)

55. Mitigated Negative Declaration, Walnut Grove Arsenic Treatment Project, Sacramento County

On 20 September 2006, staff provided comments on the Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for construction of a wellhead treatment system to remove arsenic at California American Water Company's Walnut Grove Well No. 3. The system will treat up to 300 gallons per minute (gpm) of extracted groundwater, and all treatment and waste containment will be performed in tanks, and residual solids will be disposed of by landfill disposal or discharge to the Sacramento County Regional Sanitation District's sewer system. Staff concurred with the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration. (ALO)

56. Mitigated Negative Declaration, Isleton Arsenic Treatment Project, Sacramento County

On 20 September 2006, staff provided comments on the Draft Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration for construction of a wellhead treatment system to remove arsenic at California American Water Company's Isleton 5th Street well. The system will treat up to 500 gpm of extracted groundwater, and all treatment will be performed in

tanks. Residual solids would be dewatered on a concrete containment pad, and decant liquid would be pumped back to the system. Staff advised that the owner/operator might be required to obtain Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the facility. (ALO)

57. Use Permit Application, Buckingham Park Estates Subdivision, Lake County
On 7 September 2006, staff provided comments on the Use Permit Application for the proposed Buckingham Park Estates Subdivision. The proposed subdivision project will consist of 92 residential lots on approximately 50 acres in Kelseyville. The Use Permit Application states that the wastewater from the 92 lot subdivision will be handled via individual septic systems. Staff requested submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge for the proposed project. (GJC)

58. Mitigated Negative Declaration, City of Lakeport, Parallel Drive Annexation Project, Lake County
On 7 September 2006, staff provided comments to the Mitigated Negative Declaration for the city of Lakeport's Parallel Drive Annexation Project. The proposed project consists of a 157-acre park located along the western side of Parallel Drive, west of Highway 29, to be annexed to the City of Lakeport for planned growth of the community. The Mitigated Negative Declaration states that the proposed project would not directly result in the production of additional wastewater. However, future development could result in creation of new homes and businesses that would generate wastewater and thus require treatment and disposal by the City of Lakeport Municipal Sewer District, which is regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 98-207. Staff directed that if the proposed project increases the monthly average dry weather discharge above the permitted flow, then a Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted. (GJC)

59. Sutter County Initial Study, Butte Sand and Gravel, Sutter County
On 20 September 2006, staff provided comments to the Initial Study for the Butte Sand and Gravel surface mining operation in Sutter County. The Initial Study details an amendment to the Reclamation Plans for both the Butte Sand and Gravel surface mining operation and the Butte Ranch surface mining operation, and describes a change to the Conditional Use Permit for the Butte Ranch site. The proposed changes would expand current mining operations at the two adjacent mining areas from 216 to 320 acres by removing a hill south of the existing area and removing the ridge separating the existing quarries, thereby connecting the two mining areas. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. 5-00-174 regulates the Butte Sand and Gravel mining operation. The proposed expansion is within the existing permitted mining area, and as described, no changes to wastewater production or disposal would occur, as no operational changes are proposed. Therefore, staff does not anticipate a WDRs permit update at this time. Staff also provided information regarding the stormwater settling/sedimentation ponds. (BPK)

60. Amodei/Anderson Project, Mitigated Negative Declaration Initial Environmental Study, Sierra County
On 13 September 2006, staff provided comments to the Mitigated Negative Declaration Initial Environmental Study for further subdivision of a residential subdivision in the Loyalton area. In a 31 August 2004 letter, staff previously requested tentative maps for the subdivision and information demonstrating that the proposed on-site wastewater disposal systems will comply with the Basin Plan. The Initial Study included the tentative subdivision maps; however, it did not provide the necessary wastewater disposal information. Staff reiterated the request for this information. (BPK)

SPILLS

61. Food Processing Wastewater Spill to Surface Waters, Pacific Coast Producers, Yolo County
On 14 September 2006, Pacific Coast Producers discovered a leak in the force main that conveys tomato-processing wastewater from the processing plant to the land application area. The leak caused a spill of up to 30,000 gallons before it was discovered and controlled. Some of the wastewater flowed into the City of Woodland's agricultural/storm drain system and was pumped into a drain that leads to the Yolo Bypass. The City of Woodland and Pacific Coast Producers worked together to close down the pumping station, control the leak, and remove wastewater from structures and ditches upstream of the pumping station. Analytical results for upstream and downstream surface water samples are pending, and Pacific Coast Producers is planning to rehabilitate the force main before the next processing season. Staff is evaluating additional enforcement actions. (ALO)

62. County Sanitation District No. 1, Sacramento County
On 15 September 2006, a 39,000 gallon raw sewage spill occurred near American River College in Sacramento County, and discharged to Arcade Creek. The cause was due to a main line stoppage. CSD-1 reported that they placed sandbags, collected samples, and cleaned up the spill. (BLH)

63. Raw Sewage Spill Into Sacramento River Near Walnut Grove, Sacramento County
On 20 September 2006, County Sanitation District 1 reported that the force main crossing under the Sacramento River in Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, was broken and spilled about 200,000 gallons of raw sewage to the

Sacramento River. CSD-1 turned off the lift station upstream of the break, and is hauling wastewater from the line to the Walnut Grove WWTF pending repair of the force main. CSD-1 expects to complete temporary repairs during the week of 9 October 2006, and permanent repairs after May 2007. The cause of the breakage is unknown; however, there have been barges in the vicinity conducting levee repair work. (BLH)

64. City of Stockton Collection System, San Joaquin County

The contract operator for the City of Stockton, OMI/Thames, has reported numerous spills of raw sewage to the San Joaquin River and its tributaries. Several water agencies and the Department of Health Services have expressed concerns regarding the frequency of spills reported by the City of Stockton, and requested direct notification of water districts when future spills occur. Staff have requested Stockton provide direct notification to any water district that requests this. (BLH)

65. Domestic Wastewater Seepage, Windflower Point Homeowners Association, Los Brez's Mutual Water Company, Lake County

Staff has responded to a 26 July 2006 report from the Discharger that describes its actions related to a seep from a hillside approximately 250 feet below the facility's wastewater seepage trench. The spill report states that on 12 July 2006, the Discharger discovered the discharge and collected a water sample. As of 14 July 2006, the seepage was contained in a small temporary trench, and a sump pump was used to discharge the water from the trench into a nearby collection system manhole. A piping system was installed on 21 July 2006. Two samples were taken from the discharge point (on 14 July and 20 July) and coliform was reported at 30,000 MPN/ml and at 241,960 MPN/100 mL. These elevated coliform results, as well as the location of the seep, suggest that the Discharger's wastewater disposal trench is not fully functional and therefore wastewater is surfacing downslope. While Regional Water Board staff is extremely concerned about this situation and believe it should be corrected quickly, the Discharger was allowed to proceed with its plan to conduct a dye test before beginning corrective action. However, the Discharger must continue collecting the water seeping from the hillside and returning it to the wastewater collection system. The dye test results are due by 15 November. (GJC)

66. Spills, Inspection, and Compliance Update, Mule Creek State Prison, Amador County

On 21 September, the Amador County Environmental Health Department notified staff of a potential spill at the Mule Creek State Prison WWTP sprayfields. County staff noted tailwater runoff from the sprayfields entering Mule Creek. In response, staff immediately called the Discharger and requested that they investigate the complaint. On the evening of 21 September, the Discharger notified staff that a spill did in fact occur at the sprayfield in question. The Discharger estimates that approximately 5,000 gallons spilled into Mule Creek due to over saturation of the sprayfields. Mule Creek was dry at the time of the spill and wastewater was contained within the state prison property. In addition, the Discharger notified staff that a spill had occurred at one of the other sprayfields, and it had also entered Mule Creek. The spill was approximately 3,000 gallons, and was also caused by saturated conditions. The Discharger stated that it removed wastewater from the Mule Creek drainage by placing loose dirt in the creek to soak up the water, and removing and placing the saturated dirt in the sprayfields. Staff is awaiting the formal spill report. On 28 September, the Discharger notified staff that a 750-gallon spill occurred from the filtrate wet well located at the sludge drying facility. The spill occurred because the wet well did not have any type of alarm system to notify plant personnel if the well was full. The spill entered a storm drain which discharges into a surface water drainage course that flows into the Mule Creek. The surface drainage course was dry at the time of the spill, and wastewater did not flow into Mule Creek. The Discharger removed the spilled wastewater that was present in the drainage course. Staff is awaiting the formal spill report. On 27 September, the Discharger submitted a memorandum to Regional Board staff stating that they may not be able to draw down the WWTP's effluent storage reservoir enough going into the 2006/2007 wet season and that there may not be sufficient storage capacity in the reservoir this coming winter. The memo cited three reasons for the potential storage capacity concerns: (1) the wastewater treatment, storage, and disposal system was designed to handle flows from the current prison population; (2) 20% of the sprayfields are within the firing range and are not used due to access issues; and (3) vehicle breakdowns and maintenance issues have prevented the operators from inspecting, repairing, and maintaining sprayfield field equipment to ensure that wastewater disposal operations are being maximized to their fullest extent. On 29 September staff conducted an inspection of the prison's WWTP sprayfields. Staff noted numerous current and potential compliance issues within the sprayfields, including: spray heads being within the required 100 foot setback from creeks and drainages; sprayfields saturated from over-irrigation; overgrown vegetation within the sprayfields which limits the fields from properly being inspected and maintained; lack of tailwater control to prevent discharges into surface waters; lack of access to numerous sprayfields; and seepage from the storage reservoir. The Discharger indicated that the sprayfields will not be used the remainder of the year, and that waste will be sent to the ARSA system. Since the September EO Report, the Discharger has kept Regional Board staff informed as to the improvements that have been made to the effluent treatment process. Beginning of 21 August 2006, the Discharger has added polymer to the treatment system to enhance solids settling in the secondary clarifier. Within approximately two days of adding the polymer, a sludge blanket was present in the

clarifiers, and the effluent quality improved. The Discharger has provided staff with preliminary effluent lab data for three weeks in September, and the data suggests that the Discharger is generally complying with the effluent limits prescribed in the WDRs. (JSK)

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Pamela Creedon
Executive Officer
26/27 October 2006

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)
3. Public Outreach
4. Irrigated Lands Program Report

Attachments:

1. Summary Report
2. Line Item Report
3. Fund Report

Addendum 1

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
September and October 2006

PERSONNEL

Total Positions	Vacancies	Gained	Lost
255.5	20	3	2

Gains:

Calvin McGee II	Staff ISA Supervisor	Sacramento
Kiran Lanfranchi-Rizzardi	Staff Services Analyst	Sacramento
Neena Moitoso	Staff Services Analyst	Sacramento

Separations:

Jon Ericson	WRC Engineer	Sacramento
Margarita Gordus	Environmental Scientist	Fresno

RECRUITING

On 30 September 2006 we had:

Vacant Positions Advertised	11
Vacant Positions on Hold	2
Vacant Positions in Interview/Selection Process	15
Vacant Positions waiting for paperwork or State Board approval	3

Recruiting is on-going for the positions that the State Water Resources Control Board has approved for filling, given the requirement to set aside positions for salary savings.

TRAINING

From 8/25/2006 to 10/2/2006

Course Name	Date of Training	Number of Attendees
Landmark Forum	8/25/2006	3
Conflict Resolution	8/28/2006	1
Lead the Way Workshop	8/30/2006	1
Achieving Highest Priorities	9/6/2006	1
Conceptual Site Models	9/6/2006	6
Water Quality Goals	9/6/2006	20
Application of Risk Assessment for Environment	9/6/2006	1
Basin Plan Approval	9/7/2006	1
Geosynthetics and their Performance	9/7/2006	7
Geosynthetics in Landfill Construction	9/7/2006	6
Overview of Fluvial Geomorphology	9/18/2006	2
Introduction to ARC GIS	9/20/2006	4
Waste Water Treatment Plant Operation	10/2/2006	6

Addendum 2

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

Following are sites where Board staff determined that investigation and remediation work may be discontinued and that no further action is required. Further, any residual hydrocarbons remaining do not pose a threat to human health and safety or anticipated future beneficial uses of water. This determination is based on site-specific information provided by the responsible party, and that the information provided was accurate and representative of site conditions. Article 11, Division 3, Chapter 16, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations requires public notification when the Board determines that corrective actions have been completed and that no further action is required at a leaking underground storage tank site. This document serves to provide public notification.

For more information regarding a site, the appropriate office personnel should be contacted:
Fresno (559) 445-5116, Redding (530) 224-4845, and Sacramento (916) 464-3291.

Completion of CERCLA Cleanup Actions at 2 Sites, Former Castle Air Force Base, Merced County

Remedial actions have been completed at Discharge Area 5 (DA-5) and Solid Waste Management Units 4.3/4.21 (Units 4.3/4.21) at the former Castle Air Force Base. These sites are part of the Castle aviation parcel that is scheduled to be transferred to Merced County in late October 2006. Solvents, primarily tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene, and petroleum hydrocarbons were released into the subsurface by historical activities. These sites were remediated by excavation with off-site disposal and soil vapor extraction. In September 2006, the Regional Water Board issued concurrence on no further action (NFA) for these sites because the solvent contamination no longer posed a significant threat to human health or water quality. However, there are residual petroleum hydrocarbons at these sites that pose a potential risk to human health and institutional controls are needed to prevent unnecessary exposure. Regional Water Board staff has drafted a land use covenant to implement institutional controls at the 2 sites. Merced County has indicated they intend to sign the land use covenant when the parcel is transferred. After execution and recording of the land use covenant, a final NFA action determination will be issued on the 2 sites. (MLP)

Shell Agricultural Chemicals Begins Verification Monitoring, Stanislaus County

Using groundwater extraction and treatment, Shell Agricultural Chemicals has removed chlorinated organic compounds from groundwater to levels at or below the water quality objectives. Shell has turned off the extraction equipment and will monitor for rebound of chemicals before requesting consideration of No Further Action. [AST]

FRESNO OFFICE

Fresno County

Produce Trucking, 1159 Upper Bridge Road, Reedley - One 1,000-gallon and one 2,000-gallon gasoline, and one 10,000-gallon diesel USTs were removed from the site in 1991. Excavation was performed to a depth of 30 feet that was successful in removing diesel-impacted soil. Four borings were subsequently drilled to depths of 65 feet and gasoline was detected through the total depth investigated. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed and relatively high levels of gasoline were detected in groundwater. Soil vapor extraction commenced in June 2002 using granular activated carbon for emission control. Initial concentrations of TPHg in the extracted vapor was 16,000 µg/L and 76.8 pounds per day of TPHg were extracted from the subsurface. The TPHg removal rate was reduced to 2 pounds per day in August 2005. During the latest groundwater-monitoring event performed in August 2005, no petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in any of the wells. No petroleum hydrocarbons have been detected in groundwater beneath the site since January 2005. The groundwater monitoring and vapor extraction wells were destroyed in 2006, and the site closed August 2006. (JWH)

Reedley General Food Store, 1384 East Manning, Reedley - Three underground storage tanks (USTs) used to store gasoline were removed from the site in May 1989 and soil was found to have been impacted. In March 1995, five soil borings were drilled to depths of 45 feet bgs and gasoline constituents were detected to the total depth drilled. Groundwater monitoring wells were installed and groundwater was found to have been impacted. Depth to groundwater has ranged from 45 to 62 feet. Floating product was first detected at the site during January 2001. Vapor extraction wells were installed and vapor extraction commenced at the site during October 2001. By June 2003 an estimated 2,100 pounds of TPHg had been removed from the subsurface. After TPHg concentrations in the extracted vapor had been substantially reduced the emission control unit was changed and an additional estimated 116 pounds of gasoline were removed from the subsurface between September 2004 and August 2005. The SVE system was extracting about 0.63 pounds of gasoline per day in August 2005.

No floating product has been detected at the site since June 2001. The groundwater monitoring wells have not had detectable concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons since October 2004. The site was closed August 2006. (JWH)

REDDING OFFICE

Tehama County
SNE Cutstock Plant, South Ave., *Corning* - Soils associated with an underground pentachlorophenol storage tank at a former wood treating facility were removed in October 1987. Nine soil samples, collected from the excavation, were tested for pentachlorophenol. Pentachlorophenol was detected in one of the nine samples at 24 ppm (results from remaining eight samples were non-detect). Pentachlorophenol was not detected in the post excavation sampling performed in November 1987. In February 1988, 20 drums of contaminated soil were transported to Environsafe Services in Grandview, Idaho. Closure documentation was submitted in 1989; however, the case was not formally closed. Residual pollutant levels do not threaten human health or water quality, and therefore a no further action letter was issued in September 2006. (MEWB)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Placer County
Quick Stop Market #103, 2850 Sunset Blvd., Rocklin - This site is currently an active fuel station; however, the site's original UST system was excavated and removed from the site in December 1998. Groundwater samples collected from the UST excavation contained elevated hydrocarbon concentrations; concentrations have decreased in monitoring wells installed at the site with time. The only constituent detected in groundwater during the most recent groundwater sampling event was MTBE at maximum concentration of 32 µg/L, no constituents were detected in the site's two most downgradient wells or Antelope creek. The results of a human health risk assessment indicate that the residual hydrocarbon mass does not pose a threat to human health. Additionally, the MTBE in groundwater beneath the sites is predicted to decrease to below water quality objectives by the end of 2006. Therefore, residual chemical concentrations remaining in soil and groundwater beneath the site are unlikely to pose a threat to human health or waters of the state, as they will continue to degrade. (PRS)

Merced County
Livingston By-Pass Site; 1410 and 1444 Highway (Hwy) 99, Court Oil, 1443 Court Street and Livingston Shopping Plaza, 100 Third Street, Livingston – In 1989, a release occurred primarily from three underground storage tanks (UST) located at 1410 and 1444 Hwy 99. The release resulted in an extensive free-product and dissolved phase plume along with significant impacts to subsurface soil beneath and surrounding the sites. The release initiated an investigation that included the installation of 16 soil borings and 56 monitoring wells. In 1992, CalTrans purchased the three properties from private owners for realignment of Highway 99 around the City of Livingston. In 1993 CalTrans removed, nine USTs (including the three from 1410 and 1444 Hwy 99) from the subject properties. Because of the magnitude and extent of contamination, the Regional Board adopted Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order) No. 94-325. From 1993 to 1994, the site was remediated by removing up to 20,000-gallons of free product from five monitoring wells and extracting 250,000 pounds of contamination from impacted soil surrounding the sites using a soil vapor extraction system. Following remediation, confirmation samples had shown a significant decreases in contaminant concentrations. In January 2005, the requirements of the Order were complied with, and the Order was rescinded and the site closed in August 2006. (MTS)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review

Sacramento County
Recycling Industries, 3300 Power Inn Road, Sacramento
Conocophillips, 2849 Watt Avenue, Sacramento

San Joaquin County
Tuff Boy Trailers, 5151 Almondwood Drive

Solano County
Pope Property, 801 Lovers Lane, Vacaville
Chevron, 299 Orange Drive, Vacaville

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Tehama County
Wasco/Lindenburg, 22521 Rodeo Avenue, Gerber

Fresno County
Sierra Building Materials, 2636 N. Larkin Ave., Fresno

Addendum 3

PUBLIC OUTREACH

On 7 September, Catherine Graham attended the Steering Committee and Core Work Group meeting for the Cosumnes River Preserve Management Plan Prop 50 grant. Discussion focused on followup to the Public Meetings held in July and August to explain the Management Plan to the public and set a schedule for the work item due dates.

On 9 September, Catherine Graham attended the Calaveras Watershed Stakeholder Group Watershed Tour. The tour started at the University of the Pacific campus in Stockton and ended at the base of New Hogan Dam, with stops at examples of various land uses.

On 11 September, Rudy Schnagl and Phil Crader attended the first monthly management meeting for the US EPA San Joaquin Monitoring and Assessment Project. Participants included the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Geological Survey, the California Bay-Delta Authority, the California Department of Water Resources, the San Francisco Estuary Institute, the Sacramento River Watershed Program, and the Bay Institute. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss progress and plans for the project to further inter-agency coordination for monitoring programs in the San Joaquin River Basin.

On 13 September, Petra Lee and Susan Fregien attended a field trip sponsored by the Coalition for Urban/Rural Environmental Stewardship (CURES). The field trip was headed by Lenwood Hall (University of Maryland) and highlighted his work on bioassessment on Kirker Creek in Pittsburg, California.

On 13 September, Lonnie Wass attended a planning meeting preparing for a 4 October exercise on Avian Influenza. The Office of Homeland Security and County of Fresno's Office of Emergency Services will host the table-top-exercise.

On 13 September, John Russell of the Site Cleanup staff participated in a meeting of the Beale Air Force Base Joint Land Use Study technical committee. The Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment is providing a matching grant for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to conduct joint land use studies in California. The studies will involve collaborative land use planning between local communities and the military. The goal of the studies is to safeguard the military mission while fostering compatible and sustainable civilian growth in the selected areas. The studies involve military bases and military-controlled airspace. The Beale Air Force region is one of the areas selected for study. The technical team provides input on various issues that impact the local communities' use of the land adjacent to Beale Air Force Base, and issues regarding how these local communities impact the Bases' mission. Staff from the Regional Water Board was asked to provide input on issues regarding water quality, and the environmental restoration program that the Air Force is conducting at the Base.

On 14 September, Karen Clementsen attended a tour of the McCloud Project sponsored by the Pacific Forest Trust. The McCloud project, a landmark working forest conservation easement of 9,200 acres near Mt. Shasta and along eight miles of the McCloud River, is the first working forest conservation easement in California on lands owned by a major commercial timber interest. In addition to preventing all development, the easement protects water quality and important fish and wildlife habitat, and provides public recreational access, while promoting sustainable forest management. Funding for the $7.3 million acquisition and associated costs of the McCloud Project came from a consortium of public and private sources united by a desire to set a precedent for conserving California's working forests.

On 15 September, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Lake County Coordinated Resource Management Committee. The group discussed ongoing activities in the Clear Lake watershed. Ms. Webber updated the group on the progress of the Clear Lake Nutrient TMDL.

On 15 September, Karen Larsen and Phil Crader attended the Comprehensive Monitoring, Assessment, and Research Program (CMARP) meeting. Participants included the United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Geological Survey, California Bay-Delta Authority, California Department of Water Resources, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Sacramento River Watershed Program, and the Bay Institute. Discussion was focused on increasing coordination of existing programs, agency outreach, and progress on a US EPA funded grant to create a framework for water quality indicator development in the San Joaquin River Basin.

On 17 September, Petra Lee and Zhimin (Jamie) Lu attended the Urban Pesticide Committee (UPC) meeting at the San Francisco Regional Water Board building in Oakland. U.S. EPA and DPR provided updates on pesticide registration issues.

On 18 September, Catherine Graham attended the Merced River Stakeholders Meeting. Discussion included updates on restoration projects, to include the Merced River Ranch, and other gravel tailing removal projects, and on the Merced County General Plan.

On 19 September, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to 40 contractors, developers, and County staff from Calaveras County. The class held in the San Andreas covered SWPPP requirements, common storm water management problems, stormwater BMPs and Regional Board expectations and requirements. The class also included a presentation by Terry Strange the upper Mokelumne Watershed Coordinator on the importance and implementation of post construction BMPs.

On 20 September, Lonnie Wass attended a meeting in Bakersfield to review disposal options in the event of an outbreak of HPath H5NI Avian Influenza in Kern County.

On 20 September, Catherine Graham attended the Dry Creek Stakeholders group monthly public meeting for the Dry Creek Watershed (subwatershed to Mokelumne River) Prop 50 capacity building and education/outreach grant. Discussion included a presentation by Chris Wright from the Foothill Conservancy on the Williamson Act and development of the brochures and flyers for the project.

On 20 September meeting of the California Chapter of the National Brownfields Association, NBA, (held at the CalEPA building), a roundtable of consultants, developers, agencies and environmental organizations was convened to discuss issues related to Brownfields. Board member Christopher Cabaldon presented the introductory remarks. State Board Chair Tam Dudoc, Regional Board member Dan Johnson (Region 9) and Region 5 staff Antonia Vorster represented the Water Boards on the panel. Director Maureen Gorsen and Dorothy Rice represented DTSC. Several legislative initiatives the California Chapter of the NBA is considering were briefly discussed, including best practices for implementing meaningful Public Participation; Strengthen institutional controls through intergovernmental coordination; no fault dry cleaning fund; and RCRA reform. The meeting provided a good platform for constructive dialogue between all the parties involved in cleanup and reutilization of Brown fields.

On 21 September, Lonnie Wass participated in an advisory panel for the civil engineering department of the School of Engineering, California State University, Fresno.

On 25 September, Amanda Smith presented information on water quality programs addressing rice production at the Rice Leadership class in Sacramento.

On 26 September, Janis Cooke attended a meeting of the Delta Tributaries Mercury Council. She provided an update on the Delta methylmercury TMDL and proposed Basin Plan amendment.

On 27 September, Dennis Heiman attended the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group meeting concerning new grazing practices to provide for reduced fuel loads and better habitat in overgrown brush areas of western Tehama County.

On 27 September, Rudy Schnagl, Phil Crader, and Matt McCarthy met with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the San Francisco Estuary Institute, and the Bay Institute. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss current progress and future work on the US EPA funded grant to create a framework for water quality indicator development.

On 29 September, Jorge Baca Jr. participated in the "Water Quality Day" at Liddell Elementary School, Fresno Unified School District. Baca introduced three groups of approximately 30 students each to the principles of Watersheds. This was a hands on presentation, using the EnviroScape Watershed Model, where students were allowed to simulate the effects of stormwater runoff and movement of water through a watershed.

On 30 September, Guy Chetelat participated the Cottonwood Watershed group tour of problematic erosion sites in Cottonwood Creek watershed, Tehama and Shasta counties.

On 2 October, Pamela Creedon, Executive Officer and Ken Landau, Assistant Executive Officer, attended a Basin Planning meeting at UC Davis

On 3 October, Karen Larsen and Holly Grover hosted a workshop on the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy development. Stakeholders presented technical studies completed and underway. And other research, monitoring and modeling projects that will collaborate with the policy were presented.

On 4 October, Danny McClure and Joe Karkoski held a stakeholder meeting to discuss the status of the Central Valley Pesticide Basin Plan Amendment. The meeting focused on changes in the scope of the Amendment that are being made and the status of technical work products. Options for stakeholder participation in the process were also reviewed.

On 5 October, Phil Woodward, Senior Engineering Geologist gave a presentation to Leadership Redding on water quality issues in the northern Central Valley. Leadership Redding is a local civic organization that provides a forum for involved community members to learn about local and regional issues that may affect the future of Redding and Shasta County.

On 5 October, Pamela Creedon met with Kip Lipper and Rob Engel at the Legislature

On 5 October, Guy Chetelat participated in the Tehama County RCD technical advisory meeting concerning their SWRCB funded watershed management plan and water-quality enhancement projects.

On 6 October, Guy Chetelat gave a presentation on constructed ponds and water quality at the Tehama County RCD public workshop on agricultural ponds in Red Bluff.

On 12 October, Guy Chetelat participated in the Churn and Stillwater Creeks group technical advisory meeting concerning their SWRCB funded watershed assessment.

On 12 October, Pamela Creedon, staff and Board Member, Paul Betancourt met with environmentalists, Laurel Firestone and Susana DeAnda from the Water Community Center in Fresno.

On 13, October, Guy Chetelat participated in a one-day water quality monitoring effort organized by the Bear Creek Watershed Group in Shasta County.

On 16 October, Pamela Creedon, along with Board Members, Dan Odenweller and Dr. Karl Longley met with Executive Director of the SWRCB, Celeste Cantu to discuss the Salinity Workgroup.

On 16 October, Pamela Creedon and Dr. Longley met with the Regional Director of the US Reclamation Department.

On 16 October, Guy Chetelat participated in the Butte County Watershed Partners meeting concerning public outreach efforts, watershed issue workshops and planning for an upcoming tour of Butte County watersheds.

On 17 October, Pamela Creedon attended and presented at the Air and Waste Management Association, Golden Empire Chapter, Annual Technical Conference in Bakersfield.

On 18 October, Pamela Creedon attended the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition at the Yolo County Farm Bureau.

Addendum 4

IRRIGATED LANDS CONDITIONAL WAIVER PROGRAM
Executive Officers Report

Coalition Group Participant List Requirement
The Regional Board renewed the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver in June 2006 (Order NO. R5-2006-0053) and added a requirement that the Coalition Groups must submit electronic lists of their participants by 30 September 2006. All Coalition groups submitted participant lists by 29 September 2006.

The following three Coalition Groups submitted complete participant lists consistent with the requirements in the waiver:

- San Luis Water District
- Westlands Coalition
- Westside San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition

Staff is in the process of contacting the following Coalition Groups to obtain missing participant information:

- East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition
- Goose Lake Water Quality Coalition
- Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition
- San Joaquin County & Delta Water Quality Coalition
- South San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition

Missing participant information includes: Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs), parcel size, owner/operator name and owner/operator mailing address information.

A significant amount of information was collected and submitted by the Coalition Groups. Although there was missing participant information, overall, the extent of the missing information is minor in comparison to the amount of information that is complete.

The following are estimates of acres enrolled by Coalition Group based upon preliminary review of the data:

East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition:	474,738
Goose Lake Water Quality Coalition:	8,324
San Luis Water District:	48,605
San Joaquin County & Delta Water Quality Coalition:	426,260
Westlands Water Quality Coalition:	438,457
Westside San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition:	468,566
Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition:	1,278,815
South San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition:	490,452
Total:	**3,634,217**

Notices of Violation
On 31 August 2006, 235 Notices of Violation (NOVs) were mailed to recipients in Colusa, Glenn, Kern, Madera, Merced, Solano, Sutter, Tulare, and Yolo counties for failure to comply with California Water Code (CWC) section 13267 Orders. The NOV deadline for recipients to submit technical reports describing their farming operations, if they have obtained regulatory coverage for waste discharges, and if so, the type of coverage obtained was 2 October 2006. The NOVs were sent to the recipients as the second request for a technical report. Failure to comply with a CWC section 13267 Order could result in the issuance of Administrative Civil Liabilities (monetary penalties) by the Regional Board. CWC section 13268(b)(1) authorizes up to $1,000 per day for each day the violation occurs.

To date, 103 recipients have responded to the NOV. Of those, 56 recipients submitted technical reports including required proof that they are current members of a Regional Board approved coalition, 8 recipients submitted technical reports indicating they are current members of a coalition but attached no proof of membership, 30 recipients submitted technical reports indicating they do not irrigate, and 10 recipients indicated they have no discharge off their irrigated lands. 25 NOV were returned to the Water Board, as undeliverable and 106 recipients have not responded to the NOV. Staff will review and verify information submitted, and is preparing further enforcement action for those that have failed to respond to the CWC section 13267 Orders and NOVs. Staff will conduct 100% follow-up on the 13267 Orders and NOVs.

Follow-Up on Existing California Water Code 13267 Orders
On 25 August, CWC 13267 Orders were reissued to 29 recipients in Madera, Tulare, Colusa, Solano, and Yolo Counties. Technical Reports were due on 26 September 2006. Recipients who did not respond are being assessed for NOVs.

On 31 August, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 20 recipients in Madera County, part of the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition (ESJWQC). Technical Reports were due on 2 October 2006. Recipients who did not respond are being assessed for NOVs.

On 7 September, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 101 recipients within the Duck Slough Watershed in Merced County. Technical Reports were due on 2 October 2006. Recipients who did not respond are being assessed for NOVs.

Newly Issued California Water Code 13267 Orders
Between 13 September and 4 October, 401 CWC section 13267 Orders were issued to growers in 6 counties in the Central Valley. Growers were identified, based upon best available data, as dischargers or those with irrigated lands operations having the potential to discharge waste to surface waters of the state. Table 1 at the end of this section summarizes the total orders sent by date and county.

Individual Mailings:
On 13 September, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 15 recipients in Merced County. Growers were identified as owners of irrigated lands based upon best available Land Use and Parcel data in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). These recipients total approximately 18,000 acres of agricultural lands within the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition (ESJWQC). Technical Reports are due 25 October 2006.

On 20 September, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 18 recipients in Stanislaus County. Growers were identified as owners of irrigated lands based upon best available Land Use and Parcel data in GIS. These recipients total approximately 21,000 acres of agricultural lands within the ESJWQC. Technical Reports are due 23 October 2006.

On 20 September, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 205 recipients in Placer County. These recipients total approximately 4,000 acres. Growers were identified as previous coalition participants of the Placer North Sacramento Sub-watershed (PNSS) who did not re-enroll with the PNSS, a sub-watershed group in the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (SVWQC). Technical Reports are due 20 October 2006.

On 27 September, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 115 recipients in Nevada, Sacramento, and Sutter Counties. These recipients total approximately 2,500 acres. Growers were identified as previous coalition participants who did not re-enroll with the PNSS. Technical Reports are due 24 October 2006.

On 4 October, CWC 13267 Orders were issued to 48 recipients in Sutter County. Growers were identified as owners of irrigated lands based upon best available Land Use and Parcel data in GIS. These recipients total approximately 26,000 acres of agricultural lands within the PNSS. Technical Reports are due 3 November 2006.

Table 1: Summary of California Water Code section 13267 Orders issued from 13 September to 4 October, by county.

DATE	**CWC 13267 ORDERS – By COUNTY**						**TOTAL**
	Merced	**Nevada**	**Placer**	**Sacramento**	**Stanislaus**	**Sutter**	
13 Sept	15						**15**
20 Sept			205		18		**223**
27 Sept		97		6		12	**115**
04 Oct						48	**48**
Totals	**15**	**97**	**205**	**6**	**18**	**60**	**401**

Management Plans
In a 30 June 2006 letter, the EO requested the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition (ESJ Coalition) to submit a Management Plan due to multiple exceedances of water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos and/or toxicity in Ash Slough, Duck Slough, Highline Canal, and Merced River. The ESJ Coalition submitted the Management Plan by the due date of 18 August. Staff has reviewed the Plan and is preparing a comment memo. The Plan does not contain several items that are required by Item B.6 of Amended Attachment B of Order No. R5-2006-0053, such as a "waste specific monitoring plan and schedule to implement additional management practices" and an evaluation of "the effectiveness of existing management practices in achieving applicable water quality standards."

On 27 January 2006, the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition (SV Coalition) submitted a Management Plan for the Yolo Bypass area in response to the EO's 13 December 2005 letter. That letter cited data from four sites monitored by the City of Woodland, which showed numerous exceedances of water quality objectives for boron, EC, E.coli, and DO. In a 26 May comment letter, staff stated that the Plan needs, among other items, a waste specific monitoring plan, a specific time schedule for completion of tasks, and the means to evaluate the effectiveness of management practices. On 7 July 2006, the SV Coalition submitted a revised Plan, which proposes to establish baseline conditions for these constituents to determine if they are natural background and not caused by agricultural practices. However, the revised Plan requires a specific and scientific monitoring plan to accomplish this. Staff will meet with the SV Coalition to further refine the revised plan to ensure that it complies with conditions of the Conditional Waiver and Monitoring and Reporting Program.

The Westside Coalition (WS Coalition) submitted a Water Quality Management Strategy on 31 July 2006. This Management Strategy was submitted in accordance with staff request, and was based on the results reported in the WS Coalition's Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports, documented exceedances of water quality objectives, and ongoing communications between WS Coalition and staff. Staff reviewed the Management Strategy, and identified aspects of the submittal that would require improvements in order to adequately document management practices, performance measurements, and reporting intervals. For example, specific information regarding the type, number and location of newly implemented management practices that are initiated in response to monitoring results, and how these practices will be evaluated, will be provided in the a revised strategy. The revised strategy will also specify the constituents and locations that specifically need to be addressed. Staff has held two meetings with the WS Coalition since 15 August in order to discuss and resolve the issues to be addressed in an effective strategy. Staff will propose that the revised strategy be implemented under a Management Plan.

Meeting With Sacramento Valley Coalition

On 2 October 2006, staff met with representatives of the Sacramento Valley Coalition and discussed the (1) monitoring plan for 2007, (2) management practice implementation and communication process for monitoring results, (3) E.coli special study, and (4) Yolo Bypass Management Plan. The Coalition distributed tables with lists of water bodies and their sizes, as well as the proposed monitoring sites for 2007. The latter document lays out a proposed long-term monitoring strategy, which includes conducting Phase I and II monitoring concurrently at new monitoring sites, some of which the Coalition still needs to choose. Once this is done, staff requested that the Coalition submit an official transmittal with a cover letter, and staff will review the proposed plan for approval.

Parry Klassen explained the Coalition's new process for communicating monitoring results to sub-watersheds and for implementing management practices. If there is an exceedance, an advisory notice will be mailed to landowners above the sample site, which identifies the constituent(s), source(s), potential management practices, and a management practice survey. Workshops will then be scheduled for those landowners in the targeted area and be stand-alone water quality workshops. The information from the surveys will be used to determine what farmers are currently doing to protect water quality and to help direct management practice development and promotion. Parry stated little has been done so far on management practice effectiveness evaluation, but studies have shown most pollutant discharges come from land directly adjacent to waterways. David Guy said this new communication process is ready to begin this fall. Bill Croyle suggested that Board staff join with the Coalition in these focused meetings to emphasize their importance, and that the Coalition consider making completion of surveys a condition of Coalition membership.

Regarding the E.coli special study, staff stated that the Coalition has not provided a study design, QAPP or monitoring plan, although the Coalition has already collected samples. A Coalition representative said there is a rough study design that they used for the sampling, and two more sample rounds are planned. The Coalition said the study plan is not yet final, but they will finish it and submit it by the end of October. There was discussion of a study design that Dr. Mike Johnson submitted for two other Coalitions, on which staff provided comments. Dr. Johnson provided a revised study design on 1 September, which is under review. Comments will be provided to Dr. Johnson before the October Board meeting.

The Coalition submitted a revised Yolo Bypass Management Plan on 7 July, and it is under review by Board staff. The constituents of concern are EC, boron, E.coli, and dissolved oxygen. The Management Plan relies heavily on the constituents being natural background and not due to agricultural practices, but this is not justified with existing data, and the Plan does not contain a specific or scientific background study plan. Staff and the Coalition agreed to discuss this plan at a later meeting.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

Fiscal Report Based on August 2006 Expenditures

(An average of 17% should have been expended to date)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Our personal services budget is $21.6 million. We have spent 17% of these funds.

We continue to recruit for authorized vacant positions.

Our budget has not been updated to reflect the pay raises that were approved and became effective on July 1, 2006. State Board has indicated that additional funds to cover this will be put into our November budget reports.

OPERATING EXPENSES

As of August, we have spent 16% of our operating expense budget. We are on track to fully expend these resources.

FUND ISSUES

Key Fund Sources	Percent Expended
General Fund	18.4%
Federal Funds	8.9%
Waste Discharge Permit Fund	21.1%
Bonds Prop 40, 50, 13, etc.	14.2%

We do not expect to have any fund issues.

FY 06/07 UPDATE

State Board has finalized all the last minute budget changes and incorporated them into our budget. We are working with program managers to identify potential problems and shift staff time so that we do not create an over expenditure issue.

All labor contracts have been negotiated and settled. Our Environmental Scientist did not receive the same percentage pay increase as the Engineers. In some cases they do very similar type work. This pay differential has created a pay equity and moral issue. Our concerns have been expressed by the Executive Office and the Assistant Executive Officers to State Board management.

ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

PERSONAL SERVICES	POSITIONS/PYS BUDGETED	$ BUDGETED	$ EXPENDITURES EXPENDED	BALANCE	% EXPENDED
Authorized Positions					
Permanent Positions	255.3	17,151,091	2,759,960	14,391,131	16 %
Temporary Help	0.0	0	1,096	(1,096)	0 %
Overtime		0	148	(148)	0 %
Board Stipend		12,000	0	12,000	0 %
Total Authorized Positions	255.3	17,163,091			
Salary Increases		0			
Workload & Admin. Charges	0.0	0			
Proposed New Positions	0.0	0			
Partial Year Positions	0.0	0			
Total Adjustments	0.0	0			
Total Salaries	255.3	17,163,091			
Salary Savings	(12.9)	(767,074)			
Net Total Salaries	242.4	16,396,017			
Staff Benefits		5,239,401	898,811	4,340,590	17 %
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS)	242.4	21,635,418	3,660,015	17,975,403	17 %
LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL					
General Expense		270,755	33,916	236,839	13 %
Printing		47,421	1,426	45,995	3 %
Communications		159,729	5,791	153,938	4 %
Postage		26,935	5,992	20,943	22 %
Travel In-State		237,566	330	237,236	0 %
Travel Out-Of-State		3,160	0	3,160	0 %
Training		97,653	2,467	95,186	3 %
Facilities Operations		1,361,867	219,460	1,142,407	16 %
Utilities		226,581	12,917	213,664	6 %
Contracts - Internal		668,630	0	668,630	0 %
Contracts - External		4,657,352	991,500	3,665,852	21 %
Consolidated Data Center		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - Prorata		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - SWCAP		0	0	0	0 %
Equipment		38,500	0	38,500	0 %
Other		12,500	1,306	11,194	10 %
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE)		7,808,649	1,275,105	6,533,544	16 %
TOTAL PS & OEE		29,444,067	4,935,120	24,508,947	17 %
Indirect		6,445,137	1,240,074	5,205,063	19 %
GRAND TOTAL		35,889,204	6,175,194	29,714,010	17 %

Organization - Region 5 for the month ending August 06/07

Fund Source		$ Allotment	$ Expenditures	% Expended
NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC)	=	466,856	41,582	8.9
Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP)	=	298,893	65,025	21.8
Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA)	=	6,123,536	762,816	12.5
F(104B3) -- (F(104B3))	=	0	0	0.0
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) -- (F(104MERC))	=	148,073	0	0.0
NPDES -- (F(106))	=	44,697	17,993	40.3
Non-Point Source -- (F(319H))	=	913,949	80,912	8.9
DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR))	=	96,005	14,798	15.4
Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300))	=	117,806	11,578	9.8
Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP))	=	75,126	0	0.0
General -- (G)	=	6,020,282	1,107,238	18.4
Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC)	=	0	0	0.0
-- (IDC-D)	=	0	0	0.0
Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA)	=	1,752,900	320,526	18.3
Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50)	=	543,020	84,945	15.6
Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40)	=	215,067	24,558	11.4
Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET))	=	197,322	26,737	13.6
Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW))	=	256,390	13,581	5.3
DTSC Brownfield Coordination -- (R(BROWNFIELDS))	=	22,008	1,201	5.5
CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED))	=	966,575	49,545	5.1
Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL))	=	0	0	0.0
R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD))	=	1,201,565	179,794	15.0
Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY))	=	296,140	0	0.0
Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA)	=	193,769	24,980	12.9
State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED)	=	11,949	579	4.9
Tobacco Tax -- (TBT)	=	155,407	41,966	27.0
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF)	=	2,548,186	520,777	20.4
Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF)	=	13,223,716	2,784,063	21.1
TOTAL		35,889,237	6,175,194	17.2 %