California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

A Monthly Report to the Board and Public

February 2006

The next regular scheduled Board meeting is February 8, 2006.
See http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/ for latest details and agenda

Items in this Report (Author[s])

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Addressing the NPDES Permitting Backlog (Lila Tang)

Though it is important to keep our focus on actions that benefit water quality, we recognize that it is equally important to meet program goals. At last month's Board meeting, U.S. EPA directed us to meet its national goal to have 90% of all NPDES permits current. We have subsequently met with EPA staff to continue the discussion on how to achieve that goal with the resources we have available. We have also developed some options for restructuring our NPDES Division for the near-term for more efficient and accountable permit outputs and have discussed these options with EPA.

We plan further meetings with EPA prior to the Board meeting to continue the discussion. We will present a plan of permit reissuances over the next two years to show our progress towards meeting the national goal. Our hope is that this plan will allow EPA to reinstate to us contractor support for drafting permits. As we stated in our January presentation, without additional support, we cannot maintain our innovative projects and work down the permitting backlog. We will provide progress reports to you as our discussions and plans become firmer.

The Napa Flood Protection Project and the Recent Floods in the City of Napa
(Leslie Ferguson, Mary Rose Cassa, Alec Naugle)
The Napa River/Napa Creek Flood Protection Project (Project), being implemented by the Napa County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District) and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), is a model for the San Francisco Bay Area and the nation for meeting both flood protection and environmental goals. The Project was designed through a unique, participatory community coalition design process that successfully unified previously disparate local, state and federal agencies, and local environmental and business groups. Through incorporating environmentally sensitive flood control features, such as setback levees, wetland overflow areas, floodplain benches, a dry bypass, biotechnical bank stabilization, bridge replacement, and cleanup of contaminated floodplain lands, the Project is designed to provide needed flood relief to the local community, while also providing significant environmental benefits to the Napa River watershed and San Francisco Bay.

The Project has already made great strides toward improvement of water quality in the Napa River watershed and the Bay. The creation, enhancement, and restoration of more than 650 acres of high value tidal wetlands along the River south of Napa provides an effective and environmentally beneficial method for minimizing flooding, while providing habitat for many endangered plant and animal species. Additionally, these wetlands provide an effective natural method for removing nonpoint source pollutants from stormwater and the Napa River. The cleanup of petroleum-contaminated riverside sites in Napa, recently completed in conjunction with the Project, removed more than a quarter-million cubic yards of polluted soil and treated more than 64 million gallons of polluted groundwater. For many decades, this polluted soil impacted groundwater and the River due to the groundwater's migration through the contaminated sites to the River. Removing this source of pollution has significantly reduced polluted groundwater discharges to the River.

The Project began construction in 2000 and was slated for completion in 2007 for an estimated $255 million. Unfortunately, due to federal and State budget shortfalls, the completion of the Project is considerably behind schedule and will not be completed until 2011. At the time of the recent December 31 flood, the Project was only 40% complete. The majority of the Project elements in the southern part of the City are complete, including the 650 acres of overflow wetlands, bridge replacement, river-widening floodplain and marshplain terraces, and levee construction. However, numerous critical elements within the City's downtown and residential areas are not yet constructed, and therefore the Project could not function as an integrated system to provide complete flood relief. Some of the key features critical to the success of the Project include improvements to Napa Creek and the downtown area, construction of the dry bypass, floodwalls, pumps and detention basins.

The Corps and District are in the process of conducting a complete analysis of the December 31 flood and evaluating the performance of the flood control features already constructed. Their preliminary conclusion is that the features already constructed functioned as intended, but that at 40% completion, the Project could not convey the large amount of floodwaters generated by the full series of late December storms.

A large percentage of the flooding in Napa was generated by Napa Creek, tributary to the Napa River, which runs directly through the downtown. Napa Creek is slated for future flood project improvements that include bypass culverts and floodplain terraces that require land acquisition.

Starting December 30, with soils already saturated from previous storms, the Mt. Veeder watershed tributary to Napa Creek received 10 inches of rainfall within 24 hours, almost a third of its normal annual rainfall. This resulted in record water levels in Napa Creek, eight feet above flood stage in the downtown. An additional source of flooding was the River's Oxbow area, a natural constriction where the River loops and takes an almost 90 degree turn in the northern part of the downtown area. Due to this constriction, the probability of flooding is significant during high flow events. During the River's high flows on December 31, the River crested its banks and created its own bypass in the area where the future bypass is planned, causing considerable flooding and damage. District staff believe unconstructed flood Project features and elements such as the downtown and the Oxbow floodwalls would have alleviated most flooding had they been in place.

In the past four decades, the City has sustained more than $600 million in flood damages. The December 31 flood is estimated to have caused more than $70 million in damages within the City. The Project itself sustained relatively little damage during the high flows. Debris removal, minor levee erosion repair, removal of excess siltation on marshplain terraces, and replacement of groundwater monitoring wells will be necessary. Erosion of the transition zone between the marshplain and floodplain terraces may necessitate an accelerated planting schedule to prevent further erosion in these areas.

Board staff will be working with Corps and District staff to expedite any repair work that is necessary to continue further work on the Project. We will also ensure that any repairs or design modifications continue to conform to the original "Living River" design standards that provide the environmental benchmark of this Project. At the Board, Watershed Management Division staff have been involved in this Project from its beginnings in the early 1990s, while an interdisciplinary team of staff from the Toxics, Groundwater Protection, and Watershed Management divisions has been integrally involved since 2000.

The main obstacle that the District and Corps are currently facing is a commitment from the federal and State government to provide adequate funding to complete the Project. Since 2000, the Corps has requested $99 million and received only $60 million for the Project. This shortfall would have been adequate to construct both the Napa Creek and Oxbow bypass feature of the Project. In the wake of the flood, Senator Dianne Feinstein and Congressman Mike Thompson have asked for $31 million in this year's federal budget to expedite Project construction. Additionally, the District is seeking $10 million from the State Flood Subvention Fund which is past due. Lastly, with the cost of $20 million to clean up the petroleum-contaminated sites, the District has petitioned the State Underground Storage Tank Fund for $1.5 million in reimbursement. Unfortunately, the State has rejected the District's claim of approximately $1.225 million. The District has filed an appeal but has yet to receive a response. Without this funding from the federal and State governments, Project completion will continue to be delayed and flooding damage can be expected.

Litigation Update (Yuri Won)
Communities for a Better Environment (CBE) and Environmental Advocates v. Water Board, et al. (San Francisco Superior Court). On January 20, 2006, CBE filed for, and the court entered, a dismissal of CBE's lawsuit on the Board's 2001 NPDES permit for the Chevron Richmond Refinery. CBE's lawsuit, filed in 2002, raised substantially similar issues to its lawsuit on the Tesoro Golden Eagle Refinery NPDES permit (for example, the Chevron lawsuit alleged that the permit failed to contain water quality based effluent limitations for dioxin, mercury, selenium and nickel

and that the permit's compliance schedules for these pollutants were invalid). Due to the similarity of issues, the Chevron lawsuit had been on hold pending a final conclusion of the Tesoro litigation. Now that the Tesoro litigation has come to a close (reported in last month's EO Report) with the Board prevailing on all issues in two precedential Court of Appeal decisions, CBE filed for this dismissal. I note that reissuance of Chevron's permit will come before the Board this summer.

Wetland Protection Grants Awarded (Marcia Brockbank)
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently awarded the San Francisco Estuary Project (SFEP) two grants that will assist with stream and wetland protection in the regions covered by the San Francisco Bay and North Coast Water Boards. SFEP and both Water Boards are using a $291,670 grant for a two-year project to develop a single, scientifically based Stream and Wetland Protection Policy that will be proposed for adoption in both regions. The Policy will demonstrate that wetlands, riparian areas, and floodplains protect water quality and support beneficial uses. The Policy will also improve regulatory consistency, consolidate stakeholder and political support, and serve as a model for other Water Boards and the State in wetland and stream protection. The San Francisco Bay and North Coast Water Boards and SFEP's partner, the Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG), will provide $158,285 in matching funds for this project.

U.S. EPA awarded a second grant in the amount of $87,665 to SFEP and the San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI) to expand the Wetland Projects Tracker - a public, web-based information system that tracks tidal and formerly-tidal wetland areas. The expansion project will develop technological infrastructure for the entire San Francisco Bay Area, and focus pilot data collection on one major watershed in the region. Information on all types of wetlands found in uplands [or outside of the tidal area] will be managed. Over 100,000 acres of existing and potentially restorable wetlands and over fifty ZIP codes are involved. SFEI, SFEP and ABAG will provide $29,222 in matching funds for the project.

Mobil Bulk Terminal Cleanup Update, Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco (Priya Ganguli)
The Tentative Site Cleanup Requirements Order (Order) for the Former Mobil Bulk Terminal at Fisherman's Wharf was distributed for public review on December 19, 2005. Electronic copies of the Order were distributed to identified stakeholders via e-mail. Board staff has also offered to send a hard copy of the Order to any party upon request. Additionally, the Order was posted on the Board's website, and a hard copy was available for review at the Port of San Francisco office. Board staff also extended the 30-day public review period by a week to give the public additional review time over the holidays. During the review period, Board staff held two public meetings with interested parties (January 5 and 11) to discuss the Order and to respond to inquiries. Meeting attendees included representatives from local businesses, the swimming community, the National Park Service, the Port of San Francisco, and ExxonMobil. The comment period closed on January 26, 2006. Parties submitting comments included:

1. An attorney on behalf of the Alioto-Lazio Fish Company
2. Two citizen members of the Port of San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf Environmental Quality Advisory Committee (EQAC)
3. The Port of San Francisco
4. TRC (consultants) on behalf of ExxonMobil Oil Corporation

Board staff will hold another public meeting on February 16 to discuss the comments received and staff's responses. The Tentative Order will be brought before the Board for its consideration at its March 8 meeting.

Concord Naval Weapons Station Reuse Project Gets Underway (Alan D. Friedman)
On January 18, staff attended the City of Concord's Mayor's Forum for the Concord Reuse Project, the City's term for the redevelopment of the Concord Naval Weapons Station. The 12,800-acre Naval Weapons Station was mothballed in 1999. In May 2005, the Department of Defense recommended that the 5,170-acre inland portion of the Weapons Station be closed. The remainder of the site, the 7,630-acre tidal area, will be transferred to the Army. The inland portion lies entirely within the city limits of the City of Concord, and represents about one quarter of the area of the City.

The Concord City Council has been established as the Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) and has started the planning process for the Station's reuse. The City's Draft General Plan proposes the development of a new community with up to 50 percent open space and parks, and up to 13,000 housing units and 13,000 jobs.

The Mayor's Forum introduced this plan to various service providers, those agencies involved in or affected by the cleanup and eventual development of the reuse area, and to welcome their input throughout the process. Board staff has been working along with U.S. EPA and DTSC on the environmental remediation of the Station, which was designated a Superfund site in 1994. While a substantial amount of remediation remains, it is likely that the Navy will pursue an early property transfer prior to full cleanup. This requires agency agreement, but often the LRA or a private developer can complete the cleanup much faster than could the Navy.

The actual method and cost of the property disposition has not been worked out, though the Navy would probably prefer to use a public sale in an auction to a future developer, who would then take over responsibility for the remaining cleanup. Over the next few months, the City will be seeking funding for additional staff for the planning process and will set up technical and citizen advisory committees to help advise on this process. We will keep you informed of progress on the site.

Web-based Industrial Storm Water Annual Reports Previewed (Rico Duazo)
On January 26, State Water Board staff introduced the Storm Water Annual Report Module (SWARM) to the public in our Region. This is one of the many outreach sessions that State Water Board staff has been conducting throughout the state. SWARM is a web-based system that will allow dischargers to submit industrial stormwater annual reports via the internet. This effort was prompted by my recommendation to and subsequent approval by the statewide Management Coordinating Committee in October 2004.

<u>Background</u>
The Industrial Stormwater General Permit (General Permit) requires dischargers to submit by July 1 of each year an annual report that documents their monitoring of stormwater runoff quality. The annual report also requires an annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation. This report is a key tool for Board staff to determine the quality of stormwater runoff at a site and whether a discharger has implemented appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

Board staff regularly receives about 1,500 annual reports in hard copy every year. Each report is reviewed for completeness, and monitoring data have to be manually entered into a database to allow status and trend analysis. This database is used to identify sites that need further inspections,

additional BMPs, or more focused oversight. Annual report review has been labor intensive and time consuming but is necessary to prioritize Board followup actions.

SWARM capabilities

SWARM is designed to streamline dischargers' responsibilities in filing complete and timely annual reports and Board staff's review and followup. With SWARM, access to monitoring data use and accuracy will be greatly improved for use by Board staff, local agencies, and the public. This will also greatly enhance the program's accountability and customer service.

SWARM is scheduled to be fully operational for the report submittals due July 1, 2006. Initially, SWARM reporting will be optional with a possible one-time annual fee rebate as an incentive to participation. SWARM will become mandatory by 2009.

Adaptive Management of the Restoration of Tidal Wetlands

(Naomi Feger, Beth Christian, and Andree Breaux)

On January 12, Board Staff attended a workshop on lessons learned in tidal wetlands restoration projects from the Oregon Coast south to the Tijuana Estuary marshes. Andree Breaux of our staff helped facilitate a break-out session led by Marilyn Latta of Save San Francisco Bay on adaptive restoration at the Martin Luther King marsh mitigation site adjacent to San Leandro Bay. The workshop, sponsored by the Estuarine Research Reserve Coastal Training Program, was held in the vicinity of the Hamilton Wetland Restoration Project Site at the Unity Center in Novato and began with a walk to an overlook of the Hamilton Project.

Dr. Joy Zedler presented work done in the Tijuana marshes trying to recreate vegetative diversity in an impacted salt marsh. She defines adaptive management as learning while restoring, using a scientific framework and an experimental approach. An important lesson learned was that in the nascent field of ecosystem restoration any initial expectations may not be supported by the results of the project; thus we should not limit our definition of "restoration success" too narrowly. Another important lesson learned was the need for heterogeneity of topography, i.e., a site should not be graded too evenly. Craig Cornu presented restoration projects in Oregon's South Slough (Coos Bay) to enhance fish habitats, showing how projects can be adaptive on a regional basis, i.e., lessons from one can be applied to others. This is quite true of projects here in our region. For example, the Hamilton Project is benefiting from lessons learned in restoration of the Sonoma Baylands and others, as Tom Gandesberry of the California Coastal Conservancy pointed out in his presentation on the Hamilton Project. Consultant Philip Williams also presented some major concepts from his recent report *Design Guidelines for Tidal Wetland Restoration in San Francisco Bay.*

One important take-home message from this workshop was that adaptive management has multiple meanings. In the context of restoration projects, funding for application of the scientific approach to adaptive management may not always be available (e.g., Dr. Zedler received a National Science Foundation Grant). As a regulatory agency, we may be faced with some limitations in how we define requirements for adaptive management.

Devil's Slide Tunnel Project Wet Weather Discharges (Keith Lichten, Brendan Thompson)

The Water Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for this Project in June 2004. Grading and other construction activity has been ongoing at the Project's construction site through December 2005.

On December 23, 2005, Board staff received a citizen complaint reporting slope failure and sediment discharge at the southern extent of the site. The complainant reported two incidents that occurred during the weekend of December 17, when a storm deposited 2.4 inches of rain at the site over a 12-hour period. During the storm, an engineered slope at the site failed and discharged dirt into a pond designated as potential California red-legged frog habitat.

As followup to the complaint, staff has inspected the site and been communicating with Caltrans. Caltrans has reported that the discharge may have been due to an unprotected and recently graded slope that was overwhelmed with rainfall and stormwater runoff from the hillside above it, resulting in significant amounts of soil washing off the slope and across Highway 1. Caltrans indicated that despite the large area of actively eroding slopes on the construction site, the agency's contractor was able to prevent further discharges onto the highway by constructing additional onsite drainages and temporary sediment traps.

Staff is investigating whether the discharges violated the Board's WDRs. We will report back to you on the results of our investigation as well as any recommendations for further action or enforcement.

Brownfield MOA Implementation (Stephen Hill)
Since the Brownfield memorandum of agreement (MOA) took effect in March 2005, the Water Boards have noticed a decrease in the number of new Brownfield sites entering our oversight program, with a corresponding increase in new Brownfield sites overseen by DTSC. Brownfields are properties that remain vacant or under-utilized due to actual or perceived site contamination. Successful restoration of Brownfield properties promotes urban infill development and helps reduce urban sprawl and its attendant water quality problems. The Brownfield MOA between the Water Boards and DTSC is intended to improve coordination between the agencies in their oversight of Brownfield sites in California.

A key role of the Brownfield MOA is to establish specific criteria and process for determining the appropriate lead agency for new Brownfield sites. The MOA exempts existing sites and certain categories of sites where lead agency determination is already set by law (e.g. underground fuel tank sites go to the Water Boards, school sites go to DTSC). For all other Brownfield sites, the MOA establishes lead-agency-determination criteria. Sites where the primary concern is water quality generally should be overseen by the Water Board, and sites where the primary concern is human health generally should be overseen by DTSC. Other criteria involve future land use (e.g., DTSC would be favored for sensitive land use sites) and beneficial water uses (e.g., Water Boards would be favored for sites near wetlands). The MOA establishes a process for determining lead agency:

1. Proponent files MOA application with preferred oversight agency
2. Two agencies meet and discuss application in light of lead-agency determination criteria
3. Two agencies use dispute-resolution steps if they do not agree
4. Lead agency notifies MOA applicant of the resulting determination

Since the Brownfield MOA took effect in March 2005, the agencies have processed 100 MOA applications. The table below shows that more applications were submitted to the Water Boards and slightly more sites were assigned to DTSC based on the lead-agency determination criteria. In sum, the Water Boards are experiencing a 20 to 30% decline in new Brownfield site oversight as a result

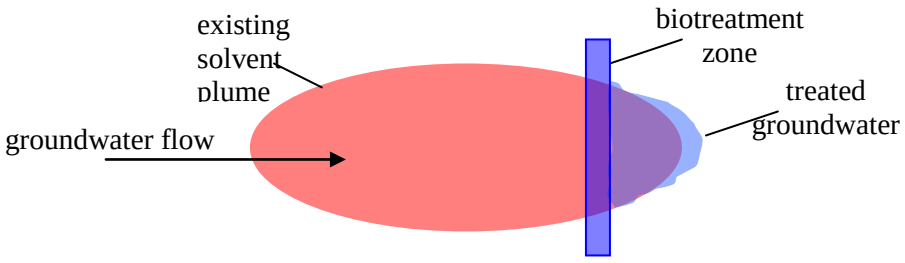
of the MOA. In virtually all cases, the agencies were able to rapidly agree on the appropriate lead agency; only one site went through the dispute resolution process. A positive result of the MOA has been better coordination between Water Board and DTSC offices at the regional level, both on new Brownfield sites as well as other aspects of cleanup oversight.

		Statewide	This region
Applications*	To DTSC	41	15
	To Boards	59	26
	Total	100	41
Determinations	To DTSC	52	21
	To Boards	48	20
	Total	100	41
Net gain/loss	DTSC	+9	+6
	Boards	-9	-6

* excluding applications that are pending or ineligible

Solvent Discharges to Surface Water Controlled at Dow (Alec Naugle)
Dow Pittsburg is a large chemical manufacturing facility located along New York Slough in Pittsburg. Due to the legacy of decades-long manufacturing onsite, dissolved chlorinated solvents exist in the groundwater beneath the Dow facility to a depth of about 130 feet that could potentially impact New York Slough.

In 2002, the Board issued Site Cleanup Requirements (SCRs) to Dow, which approved the use of a large-scale engineered in-situ bioremediation system designed to contain and treat dissolved solvents migrating in groundwater. The bioremediation system is aligned perpendicular to the direction of groundwater flow so that it intercepts groundwater and the solvent plume (see figure below). The system functions as a "permeable reactive barrier" allowing groundwater to flow through while biodegrading migrating solvents in the process.



Solvent plume capture and treatment by biotreatment

In one area, residual solvents downgradient of the plume were discharging to a small man-made bay along the Dow facility boundary with New York Slough. Although Dow had planned to stop this discharge by extending the biotreatment zone, a more immediate solution was required, and Dow readily agreed to take a more immediate interim solution. Throughout 2005, Board staff worked closely with U.S. EPA and DTSC to agree on an interim remedy that could be implemented

immediately. In September, Dow installed ten directionally-drilled groundwater extraction wells along the bay boundary to hydraulically capture and stop the solvent discharge. Visual inspections and surface water monitoring in the bay is proceeding on a monthly basis and have demonstrated that the discharge has been eliminated.

This interim remedy was the necessary step in demonstrating that the Dow facility has solvent migration under control. This was also a major milestone for both Dow and the regulatory agencies because Dow had previously pledged to the U.S. Congress to meet the goals of the federal Corrective Action program under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act by the end of 2005. Dow is continuing to monitor and optimize the groundwater capture wells and the biotreatment zone to demonstrate continued plume control and surface water protection.

Presidio of San Francisco Cleanup –2005 in Review (Devender Narala)
Significant progress continues to be made in the cleanup of the Presidio of San Francisco, turning unused remediation sites into green space and other uses to be enjoyed by all park visitors. In 2005, a key accomplishment in Presidio environmental remediation was the removal of a large Army landfill located upstream from the Crissy Field Marsh (located at Lincoln Boulevard and Halleck Street). Removal of this landfill allowed a 400-foot segment of creek to be day-lighted and restored (see photo below) as an important riparian corridor where more than 35,000 native plants will be planted in 2006. The remaining portion of the former landfill site will be restored and reused as a landscaped open space area to include a trail that will pass near a stand of mature redwood trees overlooking the new riparian area. Approximately 77,000 cubic yards of waste were excavated from the landfill, eliminating landfill debris and soil contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, metals, and PCBs. The excavated soil volume filled over 3,000 dump trucks.

All of this work was completed with no reported worker accidents and no community complaints. An additional project benefit has been increased community participation in the Presidio's site restoration program. The total project cost is approximately $4.8 million, which includes costs for planning, design, waste removal, construction oversight, and post-construction monitoring. In early December 2005, a special kick-off event was held when over 50 volunteers planted native plants and renamed the site Thompson Hollow. In the near future, Thompson Hollow will be a thriving creek for future generations to come.

GeoSymposium on Perchlorate in Surface Streams (Keith Roberson)
On January 11, Keith Roberson of the Groundwater Protection Division made a presentation at the DTSC GeoSymposium, which was held at the Cal/EPA building in Sacramento. The presentation summarized the use of an automated technology to collect storm runoff samples from creeks during the 2004-05 winter at the former United Technologies Corporation (UTC) rocket motor manufacturing site near San Jose. The UTC site is under a Site Cleanup Order adopted by the Board.

Creek samples were collected during and after discrete storm events using four automated samplers. One sampler was positioned on each of the three seasonal streams that flow through the site, and a fourth sampler was placed on a creek just outside the facility boundary. These devices measure in-channel flow and are programmed to collect up to 24 flow-proportioned stream samples during each significant storm event, with the sample collection interval based on a pre-determined amount of flow past each collection station. Data obtained from the automated samplers was combined with data gathered from the routine (monthly) creek sampling program and collection of additional diagnostic samples. All samples were analyzed for perchlorate concentrations. The measured flow data and perchlorate concentration data were used to calculate perchlorate mass in the streams during and after storm events. This analysis of the 2004-05 rainy season was the first attempt to quantify perchlorate mass in surface water flowing through and exiting the site. The exercise yielded very useful and previously unknown information, including an estimate of the total mass of perchlorate discharged to site creeks during each storm event; an estimate of the total perchlorate mass in the streams for the entire rainy season; clear differentiation between the perchlorate loads in each stream; and specific locations where groundwater plumes discharge into the creeks. Fine-tuning of the automated monitoring technology will continue as more information is collected. This data will be used to prioritize future cleanup actions at the site.

Wick Drains Utilized at Brisbane Landfill (David Elias)
The City of Brisbane is constructing a new highway overpass that will also pass over a portion of the closed Brisbane landfill. Brisbane will utilize wick drains as part of the construction process. Wick drains are permeable vertical conduits that are installed in order to dewater soils. Wick drains function by providing an upward pathway for water to leave soils after the underlying soil is loaded with many feet of soil. The City has proposed to install thousands of wick drains to facilitate rapid dewatering and consolidation of the underlying bay sediments beneath the overpass structure. Several feet of soil will be placed above the landfill and bay sediments and left in place for several months, until acceptable consolidation and dewatering has occurred. The overpass structure will then be ready to be constructed. Without wick drains, this dewatering and consolidation would take years to complete rather than months.

One concern is that the wick drains must be installed through about ten feet of waste associated with the former landfill, not a typical installation. Board staff were concerned that the installation of thousands of wick drains through the landfill would create conduits between the landfill waste leachate and deeper bay sediments that could impact groundwater quality. To mitigate this potential for migration of landfill leachate, Board staff required the City to prepare detailed soil profiles to ensure that no permeable soils existed in the project area. In addition, the City is required to construct custom wick drains that include an impermeable wick drain casing that extends above and below the landfill waste. The cased-wick drains will ensure that migration of leachate will not occur.

Presentations and Outreach
Department of Pesticide Regulation Presentation
On January 20, Tom Mumley gave a presentation on water quality issues associated with urban pesticides at the Department of Pesticide Regulation's Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee. The presentation appeared to be well received and is another effort to build our relationship with DPR.

League of Women Voters State of the Bay Symposium on Restoration, Stewardship, and Access
On January 27, I spoke at the League of Women Voters of the Bay Area's State of the Bay Symposium on Restoration, Stewardship, and Access as part of its "Stewards for the Health of the

Bay" panel. I emphasized how the various agencies involved in Bay stewardship are not integrated but are working together and making progress on the restoration and enhancement of the Bay region's waters. Further, I noted such progress is only possible with broad stakeholder involvement and support.

Bay Area Clean Water Agencies' Annual Meeting
On January 30, I spoke at the annual meeting of the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies on the Board's policy issues and activities anticipated for 2006. In addition to describing our efforts to develop TMDLs, reissue permits, and pursue consistent and effective enforcement over the coming year, I emphasized that the wastewater community needed to expand its message that it leads the way in protecting the Bay to include its efforts at restoring the Bay. I noted that the Bay's wastewater community leads the nation in its efforts on pollution prevention, pretreatment, recycling, and sanitary sewer overflow controls, and that these efforts need broader recognition for their role in Bay restoration.

In-house Training
Our January training was on meeting facilitation. Our February training will be on computer skills (Word 2003and Powerpoint 2003), using an outside trainer, to correspond with our recent upgrade to these software programs.