STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF JULY 6, 2007
Prepared on June 14, 2007

ITEM NUMBER: **26**

SUBJECT: **Executive Officer's Report to the Board**

This item presents a brief discussion of issues that may interest the Board. Upon request, staff can provide more detailed information about any particular item.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

[Dominic Roques 805/542-4780]

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

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

Staff will recommend "No Action" when no discharge or adverse impacts are expected. Generally, a project must provide beneficial use and habitat enhancement for no action to be taken by the Regional Board. A chart on the following pages lists applications received from April 1, 2007, to May 31, 2007.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM APRIL 1, 2007 THROUGH MAY 31, 2007

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
California Department of Transportation	Chittenden Pass Realignment	Placement of approximately 3 cubic yards of concrete to line existing box culvert/arch culvert in order to repair and prevent deterioration.	East of Watsonville	Santa Cruz	Unnamed drainage to Pajaro River	0.003	0.14	18-May-07
City of San Luis Obispo	Tank Farm Gravity Sewer, Lift Station and Force Main	Upgrading and replacing an over-capacity gravity sewer, three lift stations, and two force mains. The new gravity sewer will be extended down Tank Farm Road to a new lift station site.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo Creek, Acacia Creek, Orcutt Creek, Tank Farm Creek			
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority	State Route 152/156 Interchange Project	Operational improvements to the intersection of SR 152 and SR 156 which will involve the installation of five pre-cast box culverts and the relocation of a portion of a wetland/drainage into a box culvert. A portion of the ditch will also be filled with RSP.	Unincorporated	Santa Clara	Unnamed agricultural ditch	0.067	0.195	25-May-07

[1] Total Acreage includes both temporary and permanent impacts to riparian, streambed, and/or wetland environments within federal jurisdiction.

[2] Mitigation acres are reported only for Certified projects. Water Board compensatory mitigation requirements are determined based on area impacted. They are generally 2:1 for streambed impacts, 1:1 for riparian impacts, and 3:1 for wetland impacts. Mitigation acreage is final upon issuance of certification and not shown unless the Water Board has issued certification.

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
Wayne Colmer/Colmer Construction	Toad Creek Villas	Upgrading of the Salinas Ave crossing of the north fork of Toad Creek from a swale to a double box culvert and installation of two storm drains that will direct runoff into Toad Creek.	Templeton	San Luis Obispo	Toad Creek	0.052	0.05	1-Jun-07
Eric Morgan /BLM	El Toro Creek Bank Stabilization	Bank stabilization of a 167-foot long section of an actively eroding creek bank.	Former Fort Ord - BLM Lands	Monterey	El Toro Creek	0.056	0.168	1-Jun-07
Damien Mavis	Cherry Creek Project	Installation of a 72-inch drainage pipe along the east side of Branch Mill Rd., closure of the existing culvert under BM Rd., direction of future high flow events to new bioswale, installation of 568-foot bioswale, installation of 2 culverts, and placement of 4 tons of rip-rap in Arroyo Grande Creek.	Arroyo Grande	San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande Creek	0.07		
Craig Cowan	Stormwater Basin and Prado Road Widening	Prado Road will be widened, existing box culverts will be extended, and new box culverts will be added.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo Creek	0.76		

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
Richard DeBlauw	Tract 2353, Sierra Gardens Development	Construction of a culvert and filling of a small area of wetlands.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Unnamed tributary to San Luis Obispo Creek	0.106		
Craig Cowan	Margarita Area Tract 2434	Grading and filling of a wetland and installation of culverts.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Unnamed tributary to San Luis Obispo Creek	0.92		
Andrew Bermant	The Village at Los Carneros	Construction of a 50'x75' bridge over Tecolotito Creek, removal of vegetation for construction, temporary shoring up/downstream of bridge, and possible wetland affected by soil stockpiling.	Goleta	Santa Barbara	Tecolotito Creek	0.54		
David Chesterman	Pajaro Basin Freshwater Wetland Project	Excavation of an agricultural field several feet below existing grade with connections to Uvas-Carnadero Creek and the Pajaro River via several wide, excavated openings; construction of a temporary stream crossing; and improvement of an existing bridge.	Gilroy	Santa Clara	Tar Creek, Pajaro River, Uvas-Carnadero Creek	0.09	Based on the nature of the project, mitigation was not required.	25-May-07

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
Cachuma Conservation Release Board	El Jaro Creek-Rancho San Julian Fish Ladder	Demolition of the existing concrete sill and construction of a concrete fishway. Construction will involve two phases: 1) construction of step pools and 2) modification of the concrete diversion wall.	Unincorporated	Santa Barbara	El Jaro Creek	0.005		
SLO County Office of Education	Fish Weir Mitigation Project	Repair and improve existing fish ladder, including: remove bedrock from final fall, install another fish ladder drop, install weir structure at head of pond, and vegetation trimming/removal for construction activities.	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	Pennington Creek	0.1323		
Richard Oliver	Mallorca Drainage Improvement Project	Realignment and widening of ~700' of creek, relocation of creek channel ~60' to the west, filling of the original channel.	Morgan Hill	Santa Clara	West Little Llagas Creek	0.12		
Glenn Priddy	Santa Margarita Wetland Enhancement	Construction of an earthen berm across an existing seasonal wetland; berm will be 6'x750'.	Santa Margarita	San Luis Obispo	Seasonal wetland	2.7		
Glenn Priddy	Cypress Mountain Road at Las Tablas Creek Bridge Repair Project	Replacement and reinforcement of bridge footings, construction of new scour protection wall, and replacement of support posts.	Rural Adeida	San Luis Obispo	Las Tablas Creek, Nacimiento Reservoir, Nacimiento River, and Salinas River	0.07		

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
Glenn Priddy	Lake Nacimiento Watershed Mercury Sediment Reduction Project	Installation of approximately 430 feet of bioengineered streambank stabilization, replacement of 8 culverts, and installation of one new culvert.	Rural Adelaide	San Luis Obispo	Las Tablas Creek, Nacimiento Reservoir, Nacimiento River, and Salinas River	0.45		
Scott McMahan	McMahan Residential Project	Installation of a 25' CMPA culvert and riprap, removal of a failed culvert, and reparation of existing erosion.	Atascadero	San Luis Obispo	Unnamed tributary to Atascadero Creek	0.037		
Patty Forbes-Hollister Hills SVRA	Area 5 Sediment Basin Restoration	Dredging the sediment in the basin, re-contouring the sides of the basin, and hardening the crossing at the entrance of the basin for equipment passage. Stabilizing banks around erosion control features.	Hollister	San Benito	Bonanza Gulch Drainage to Bird Creek	0.66		
United Launch Alliance	Maintenance Dredging and Kelp Mitigation at Vandenberg Harbor	Maintenance dredging to a depth of 12 feet. An estimated 1000-5000 cubic yards will need to be removed each dredging event. Dredging may be required annually.	Vandenberg Air Force Base	Santa Barbara	Pacific Ocean	0.4		
Bill Medel-Rancho BB Property, LLC	Rancho San Marcos Storm Drainage Maintenance	Work has already been completed: removal of 770 CY of silt from storm drainage channel. Installation of 25 CY of riprap on the bank of the drainage.	San Marcos Pass	Santa Barbara	Tributary to Santa Ynez River	0.75		

Applicant	Project	Purpose	Location	County	Receiving Water	Total Acreage[1]	Mitigation[2]	Certified
Cecilia Bourdreau-Caltrans	Slo-Ops 1b	Culvert replacement, culvert extension, and the installation of RSP to accommodate a new auxiliary lane on State Route 101 between Halcyon and Grand Avenue off-ramps.	Between Pismo Beach and Arroyo Grande	San Luis Obispo	An unnamed trib. to Arroyo Grande Creek and an unnamed trib. to Meadow Creek	0.134		
Veronica Lezama- San Benito County	San Juan Highway Bike Lane Culvert Extension	Extending a box culvert by three feet to accommodate a bike lane along the San Juan Highway.	San Juan Bautista	San Benito	Unnamed tributary to San Juan Creek	0.005		
Mount Hermon Association, Inc	Zayante Creek Fish Barrier Removal Project	Removing a 3-4 ft. section of a sill to improve fish passage conditions. No creek diversion necessary; all work will be done with a jackhammer, hand tools, and possibly an overhead crane.	Mount Hermon	Santa Cruz	Zayante Creek	0.001		

WATERSHED REPORTS

Stormwater Municipal General Permit [Ryan Lodge 805/549-3506]

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) and Heal the Ocean filed a petition with the State Board requesting a review of the Regional Board's approval of the County of Santa Barbara Storm Water Management Program, Resolution R3-2006-0045. Water Board staff prepared and submitted the administrative record and a response to the petition on May 30, 2007.

The NRDC, Sierra Club, the Otter Project, the Environmental Center of San Luis Obispo, and the Surfrider Foundation submitted a petition for review of the Water Board's adoption of Resolution R3-2007-0019 approving the San Luis Obispo County Storm Water Management Program. Staff has not received instructions from State Board to prepare the administrative record.

The current status of the Region's Phase II SWMP review is shown in **Attachment A**.

[See Attachment A]

Stormwater Program Update [Chris Adair 805/549-3761]

Storm water program (Program) staff made various reports over the last fiscal year to inform the Water Board of our progress to protect waters in the Central Coast region from the potential detrimental effects of pollutants carried in storm water runoff. Some of our activities included the enrollment of one regional and two county municipalities in the State Municipal General Permit; several dozen comment letters to other traditional and non-traditional MS4s to further develop storm water management plans; notices of violation to the City of Paso Robles for non-compliance with the Municipal General permit; more than 160 inspections of construction and industrial facilities; 85 Notices of Violation (NOV) for non-compliance with the annual reporting requirements of the Industrial Annual Permit (which ultimately resulted in five ACL complaints), and revised storm water and construction ordinances for the City of Salinas, which include a new Low Impact Development (LID) design standards manual suitable for region-wide application. One staff member also developed a BMP selection tool while on educational leave and is currently researching and developing a regulatory tool to require LID in the Central Coast Region. Staff is also managing several grants directly related to the Program, which will result in two LID demonstration projects and an LID design manual for San Luis Obispo County.

Over the past nine months, Program staff worked to realign the Program with our Region's Vision Goals and Objectives. The Program traditionally focuses on implementation of the State General Permits for Construction, Industrial, and Municipal discharges. During the process we realized that over 80 of the individual objectives

outlined for the Region's major goals align well with traditional Storm Water Program tasks, and implementing federal Stormwater requirements is tied closely with furthering our Vision. After completing a prioritization process based on attaining high quality water and tangible on-the-ground results, our top objectives are as follows:

CORE OBJECTIVES

- Require that pollutant reduction measures and monitoring are included in storm water management strategies and implemented by landowners and municipalities
- Create model LID ordinances for incorporation into City and County Codes
- Require municipalities to revise and/or adopt new ordinances that require LID and to update outdated ordinance(s) that conflict with LID principles
- Locate and regulate entities that are required to comply with existing regulations but are currently unregulated (non-filer searches)
- Require Low Impact Development to achieve the Maximum Extent Practicable standard in Phase II stormwater regulations
- Increase public education about what can be done at homes, businesses, and in the community to protect stormwater quality and preserve natural runoff conditions
- Adopt new water quality objectives and or performance goals in the Basin Plan for: hydrograph, channel form (structure), channel stability (sediment)
- Incorporate new water quality objectives, TMDLs and implementation plans (or other regulatory devices) into discharger conditions and requirements

We realize there are many ancillary objectives that will necessarily be accomplished along with these core objectives and that we must develop metrics to gauge our progress. We are now developing strategies to incorporate these objectives into a comprehensive stormwater program work plan for the coming fiscal year. At this point, our preliminary ideas include working with the municipalities and Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) to come to consensus on how best to protect the waters of the Central Coast from the detrimental effects of urban pollutants.

Managing and regulating Municipal stormwater is the key to accomplishing our priority objectives and effectively managing the storm water program as a whole. The objectives listed above are based on applying Low Impact Development through a combination of regulation, education, and assistance. We must also incorporate regulation of over 1,100 construction and industrial sites and nearly 90 non-traditional MS4s in the region. It is our intention that the municipalities of the region will play a larger and more aggressive role in this regulation in the future.

In addition, NGOs in the region should continue to play an active role in deciding how best to protect Central Coast waters from the potential effects of storm water runoff in

the urban environment. To date, much of our interactions have been through the adjudicative process of approving or petitioning Phase II Stormwater Management Programs (SWMPs). Staff hopes to take the lead in forming a cooperative rather than adversarial relationship. Therefore, we plan to convene a series of round tables throughout the region with local representatives from municipalities and NGOs to overcome the obstacles that have hindered the protection of the environment in the recent past.

The State Water Board is currently reviewing the Santa Barbara County SMWP in response to NRDC's petition. The State Water Board must issue an order or dismiss the petition by late January 2008, although a 60-day extension is available. The issues on review include the level of specificity that is necessary to support Board approval of a SWMP, and the interpretation of the five-year phase-in period for new SWMPs. The Santa Barbara petition may affect how staff and the Water Board review and approve Municipal Storm Water Management Plans (SWMPs). In the meantime, staff is considering options for streamlining the process of SWMP approval. For example, options include proposing a regional permit which contains specific requirements, enforcing against substandard SWMPs after initial staff review in order to minimize 'back and forth' comments and response to comments, and/or additional education and outreach (workshops, inspector training, etc.) prior to final SWMP submittal.

We want to utilize the wealth of financial assistance available for the protection of water quality, ground water, and riparian areas from the potential detrimental effects of urban storm water runoff. For instance, Proposition 84 provides approximately $90 million for urban stormwater projects state-wide. Proposition 1E authorizes over $300 million for water quality, riparian and groundwater protection projects. While working with TMDL and Grant unit staff in our office, Stormwater staff must be actively engaged with municipal staff, Resource Conservation Districts, and other agencies and non-profits to develop grant proposals to put meaningful strategies in place in the urban environments of the Central Coast Region.

Staff had anticipated presenting a workshop to the Board at the July 2007 Board meeting to discuss SWMP development. Given we have not completed our process to realign the Stormwater Program with our Region's Vision Goals and Objectives, a workshop is premature at this time. We are currently developing and will be bringing innovative options for the Municipal permitting process to the Board in the near future.

Hollister Wastewater Treatment Plant, San Benito County [Cecile DeMartini 805/542-4782]

At the September 8, 2006 Board meeting, Hollister City Manager, Mr. Clint Quilter, presented the status of the City's domestic wastewater treatment plant upgrade. He explained delays in the CEQA process, construction bidding, disposal facility construction and required disposal field area acquisition, City Council passage of sewer rate hike, continued domestic diversions to the industrial plant, and effluent limit violations. The Board requested a progress report on Hollister's compliance with Cease

and Desist Order No. R3-2002-0105 (CDO) and Administrative Civil Liability Order No. R3-2002-0097 (revised October 21, 2005)[ACL] by the following year.

As a quick historical summary, the Water Board required the City to fulfill nine compliance requirements per the CDO and six compliance conditions with attached suspended liability per the ACL. Since the September 2006 Board meeting, the City has met all nine of the CDO compliance requirements and five of the six compliance conditions set in the ACL. Compliance Condition Item No. 3 of the ACL entails a suspended liability split among three sub-conditions. It is Sub-Condition No. 3.b. in this list of three that has not been met completely. The three sub-conditions set in ACL compliance Condition Item No. 3 are as follows:

ACL Compliance Condition 3. An additional $200,000 is suspended in three increments in accordance with the following:

Sub-Condition 3.a. $66,000 is suspended on condition the Discharger submits an updated Long-term Wastewater Management Program (LTWMP) technical report by December 31, 2005.

The LTWMP – In December 2005, the City submitted a LTWMP. Water Board staff reviewed the document and found the report to be an exceptional plan that meets the intent of Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) No. 00-020, CDO No. R3-2002-0105, and ACL Order No. R3-2002-0097. The Water Board sent some minor comments in a response letter dated April 17, 2006, to the City regarding the LTWMP. The City responded by submitting an updated LTWMP on March 31, 2007 in compliance with Water Board deadline set in its response letter.

Sub-Condition 3.b. $67,000 is suspended on condition the Discharger awards the contracts for construction of the new domestic wastewater treatment and disposal facility by October 31, 2006.

Project Financing – In September 2006, the City Council adopted a wastewater rate increase package to support revenue bond financing of the Domestic Wastewater System Improvement project. The bond financing consisted of 2006 and 2007 series bonds. The full bonding package was consummated on May 30, 2007 totaling $120 million in available financing.

TREATMENT FACILITIES:
Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade and Expansion – The City awarded a construction contract on October 31, 2006 for the construction of the new Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant. The project is under construction and over 20% complete. The construction contractor is progressing ahead of schedule and anticipates start-up in the Fall of 2008.

DISPOSAL FACILITIES:
Seasonal Storage Ponds – The design is now complete with construction contract documents prepared. Project is currently in the construction bid phase with construction scheduled to begin in July 2007. The City has phased the project so

that initial pond capacity will begin to be available by the Fall of 2007. The City scheduled all three phases of the project to be complete by December 2008.

Reclaimed Water Reuse System – The City is evaluating alternative reuse sites under a Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (SEIR) tiered off of the Domestic Wastewater System Improvement EIR certified in October 2006. They have scheduled the release of the draft SEIR for public comment in September 2007 and certification is scheduled for December 2007. Parallel to the SEIR process, the City is conducting design of alternative reuse conveyance and irrigation projects, which the City foresees being complete by Fall 2007. Construction of the selected conveyance and irrigation systems is scheduled to begin in January 2008, with initial sites available for use by Fall 2008 should capacity be needed when the new treatment plant starts up. The City scheduled the construction of all reclaimed water reuse sites by early 2009, so that full reclaimed water reuse capacity will be available as soon as the irrigation season begins in 2009.

<u>Sub-Condition 3.c.</u> $67,000 is suspended on condition the Discharger submits a complete Report of Waste Discharge by March 31, 2007 for the new domestic wastewater treatment and disposal facility.

Report of Waste Discharge – The City submitted a ROWD on March 31, 2007 in compliance with RWQCB deadline. The City plans on submitting a revised ROWD in the Fall of 2007 incorporating additional information on the Reclaimed Water Reuse System (see previous).

As noted in compliance Sub-Condition 3.b., contract awarding and construction start-up for the disposal facility is expected to occur by July 2007 and SEIR certification for the reclaimed water reuse system is expected to occur by December 2007. Therefore, completion of the disposal portion of the domestic wastewater treatment plant is the only remaining portion of the ACL that has not been met.

<u>Las Palmas Ranch Water Reclamation Plan, Monterey County [Matt Keeling 805/549-3685]</u>

During the December 1, 2006 Central Coast Water Board public meeting discussion regarding the adoption of revised supplier and distributor master reclamation requirements (MRRs) for the Las Palmas Ranch Residential Development, the Board requested staff provide an update at the July 2007 meeting regarding the progress of the formation of the master irrigation association. The master irrigation association would be responsible for implementing the distributor requirements contained within the MRRs.

Discussion among the various stakeholders has been ongoing since 2003 for the formation of a master irrigation association to take on the distributor role and facilitate a unified agreement between the reclaimed water supplier and various users. The stakeholders are comprised of the various reclaimed water users that consist primarily

of eleven individual Las Palmas Ranch development homeowners' associations. An agreement among the users was pending during the December 1, 2006 adoption of the revised MRRs. In an effort to facilitate the issuance of updated MRRs and the development of additional reuse areas, the Monterey County Public Works Department (County) agreed to act as the interim distributor until the master irrigation association was formed.

As of May 30, 2007, there has been no further progress in the ratification of the master irrigation association agreement and the subsequent agreement between the various users and the Supplier, California American Water (Cal Am). Electronic communication received on April 23, 2007 from Mr. Bob Taylor, the de facto spokesperson for the various homeowners' associations, indicates there has been no further progress and that the formation of a master irrigation association is highly unlikely given the conditions of the newly adopted MRRs. Follow up telephone correspondence by staff with Mr. Ron Lundquist, Monterey County Public Works Director, confirmed that discussions regarding the master irrigation association had stopped primarily as a result of a lack of cohesion among, and support by, the various homeowners' associations. Ron Lundquist indicated that the County is now considering transferring the distributor role to Cal Am. During personal communication with staff, Cal Am representative Mr. Tom Peterson, indicated Cal Am is willing to take over the distributor role if a rate surcharge is applied to the Las Palmas Ranch residents' sewer fees to cover the expenses of managing the distribution side of the reclamation system. Cal Am is appearing before the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) this September. Although an agreement between the County and Cal Am is tentative regarding the transfer of responsibility, Cal Am intends to request approval of a surcharge at the September CPUC hearing in anticipation of taking over the distributor role from the County.

Mr. Taylor sent another email June 13, 2007 **[see Attachment B]** which staff will answer (copies of answer will be sent to the Board via a supplemental sheet).

Central Coast Water Board and California Department of Health Services staff are not opposed to Cal Am acting as both the supplier and distributor. A single entity is both common and legally acceptable. Staff members believe the existing management structure and onsite presence of Cal Am make it a viable and stable entity to carry out the distributor provisions of the MRRs. In the interim the County will remain as the permitted distributor and will act as the interface between Cal Am and the various users. Staff will provide an updated MRR order to the Board once a new distributor is in place. The updated order will likely contain no substantive modifications other than corrected references to the permitted distributor.

Staff has inspected various reuse areas within the Las Palmas Ranch Development three times since November 6, 2007. On the most recent May 3, 2007 site visit staff observed several improperly adjusted sprinklers spraying reclaimed wastewater on to a roadway and a parking lot resulting in significant runoff to adjacent storm drains. The Executive Officer issued a notice of violation to the County on May 31, 2007 for the observed discharges.

California Utilities Services, Monterey County [Matthew Keeling 805/549-3685]

During the February 9, 2007 Central Coast Water Board public meeting discussion regarding the adoption of revised waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for the California Utilities Service's wastewater treatment facility, the Board requested staff provide an update at the July 2007 meeting regarding public access to, and signage around, the spray irrigation disposal area. The following discussion describes the spray irrigation disposal area access points and signage with references to figures (photographs) that can be found in **Attachment C** of the Executive Officer's report.

The spray irrigation disposal area is located between the Salinas River riparian habitat and actively cultivated agricultural land. The disposal area is separated from the agricultural fields by an earthen berm/embankment with service roads on either side (see Figures 1 and 2) and gates at each point of entry of the Discharger's property (see Figures 2 and 3).

Access to the disposal area is from Highway 68 to the South via approximately one half mile of agricultural service roads (see Figure 4) and from Davis Road to the north via approximately one quarter mile of an agricultural service road (see Figure 5). Gates are present at both agricultural service road access points and are commonly open during active agricultural periods. A third and direct access at Davis Road via an unimproved road owned by the Discharger (see Figure 3) parallels the Davis Road agricultural service road separated by drainage ditches, berms, and dense vegetation. This access point is gated and signed (see Figure 6) with the gate being locked at all times. The southern access gate is generally open daylight hours during the week when disposal area maintenance staff are present.

Prior to May 14, 2007 both access points owned by the Discharger were posted with bilingual no trespassing, no dumping and Danger, do not drink the water signs. Several signs were also present along the berm between the disposal area and agricultural service road. Additional bilingual signage was added this May at each of the Discharger's gated access points (see Figures 6 and 7), every 500 feet along the agricultural service road adjacent to the disposal area (see Figure 8), and within the disposal area at all major risers and valve junctions (see Figures 9 and 10). In addition to "private property" warnings, new bilingual signage (Figure 11) also reads, "Danger, treated wastewater, do not drink or contact this water."

Sunnyslope County Water District, San Benito County [Cecile DeMartini 805/542-4782]

The Sunnyslope County Water District's (District) wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) consists of two separate locations; the Ridgemark I facility and the Ridgemark II facility. In general, the facilities utilize a series of ponds for treatment and disposal of wastewater. Ridgemark I was constructed in 1974, and consisted of five ponds with a sixth pond added in 1988. Ridgemark II was constructed in 1988 and consists of four ponds. At each facility, ponds 1 and 2 are used for treatment while the remaining ponds are used for evaporation and percolation. There is no discharge to a surface water body.

The existing facility has no recent violations. However, in December 2004, the Central Coast Water Board updated the District's Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR), Order No. R3-2004-0065, with more stringent salinity effluent requirements. The salinity effluent requirements are due to take effect on January 30, 2008 and January 30, 2010. See the following table for existing effluent water quality characteristics and adopted salt effluent limits.

Existing Effluent and Phased Effluent Limitations for Salt Constituents

Existing Effluent Water Quality	*Concentration (mg/L)*		
	TDS	*Sodium*	*Chloride*
Reported 2005-2006 (30-day average)	1675-1973	361-508	549-738
Effluent Requirements Effective Date			
January 30, 2008	1,500	300	300
January 30, 2010	1,200	200	200

Currently, the District is involved in a variety of salinity reduction measures to reduce salt loading to the groundwater basin. These programs include water softening education activities, a water softening rebate program, evaluation of alternate water supply alternatives such as groundwater desalination and Central Valley Project water treatment alternatives. Additionally, the District has options of joining the ongoing upgrade and expansion of the City of Hollister's WWTP, or expanding and upgrading its own existing facilities to reduce salt loading to the local groundwater basin. The City of Hollister has begun construction of their WWTP expansion, but has not given the District the cost to connect to the City's facility. Without knowing the cost to join the City of Hollister, the District can not make an informed decision on whether to upgrade its own facilities or join the City of Hollister's WWTP expansion.

The District is also in the process of providing additional treatment of its drinking water supply to lower total dissolved solids (TDS), sodium, and chloride with the use of reverse osmosis (RO) technology. Brine waste management alternatives under consideration include evaporation at the disposal ponds, partial percolation with treated wastewater at the District's WWTP, trucking of concentrate or dry solids, and advanced concentration to minimize the volume of waste to be managed. In May 2007, at their request, the District was added to the State Revolving Fund Priority List in order to acquire funding for this project and anticipates making final recommendations on the project in 2007. After the District treats the drinking water supply to reduce TDS from approximately 900 mg/L to approximately 275 mg/L, it will be necessary to have its customers, who receive both potable water and sewerage service, to remove or change their water softeners in order to comply with the salinity portion of the more stringent WWTP plant effluent requirements noted above. This aspect of meeting the more stringent salinity requirements will involve a substantial amount of time and effort to achieve. While the District expects to meet the salinity effluent requirements for the WWTP in the future through improved water supply quality and/or advanced wastewater treatment, District staff are concerned they won't be able to meet the salinity effluent requirements by the effective dates of 2008 and 2010.

CLEANUP REPORTS

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated May 30, 2007 [Burton Chadwick 805/542-4786]

[See Attachment D]

REGIONAL REPORTS

Total Maximum Daily Loads Report [Lisa Horowitz McCann 805/549-3132]

TMDL Approvals and Implementation

USEPA recently approved the Pajaro River Sediment TMDLs. During the fiscal year 2006-2007, staff initiated implementation of the TMDL by developing methods for collecting contact information for all private landowners in order to notify them of new requirements to control sediment discharges. Staff also initiated outreach and collaboration with other agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide technical and financial assistance to landowners. Through a grant-funded project, researchers with UC Santa Cruz are collecting baseline sediment data in Pajaro River Watershed to characterize stream conditions and assist staff in defining the future monitoring program. These activities will continue in fiscal year 2007-2008.
USEPA is still considering the following TMDLs for approval:

- Chorro Creek Nutrient TMDL
- Watsonville Sloughs Pathogens TMDLs

Staff reviewed the status of implementation and monitoring for the Morro Bay Pathogen TMDL and prepared a status report that is available at :
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm

Staff concluded that water quality has not improved in either the Bay or the watershed. However, implementing parties (e.g., Morro Bay National Estuary Program, County of San Luis Obispo, City of Morro Bay) have not fully implemented all actions yet. For example, the Harbor Director recently assigned an officer as a Live-a-board Coordinator to manage use of live-a-board boat's and increase enforcement for improper uses including their waste discharges into the estuary. Similarly, the County of San Luis Obispo is just now initiating their recently adopted Storm Water Management Program and the City of Morro Bay is not yet implementing a Board-approved Storm Water Management Program. The community of Los Osos has not yet implemented a plan to eliminate discharges from septic systems. The Estuary Program continues to provide financial and technical assistance to many private landowners to prevent cattle from accessing the creeks. Staff will continue to encourage and support the Estuary programs. Staff will also require improved implementation of management measures (e.g., work to get approval of the City of Morro Bay Storm Water Management

Program). The Morro Bay Volunteer Monitoring Program and the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program will continue to collect and analyze bacteria samples in the Morro Bay Watershed for subsequent evaluation.

Staff also reviewed the status of implementation and monitoring for the San Lorenzo River Sediment TMDL and and prepared a status report that is available at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/TMDL/303dandTMDLprojects.htm

In 2005, Water Board Staff, along with implementing parties in the watershed, developed a reporting form along with time-schedules for each of the actions in the approved implementation plan for the TMDL. In January 2007, Water Board staff requested implementing parties submit the form for activities that occurred between December 1, 2003 and November 30, 2006. Water Board staff evaluated the information provided for each action.

Staff concluded that Implementing Parties made significant progress implementing the actions and continued their commitment to sediment control implementation. Implementing Parties submitted reports on all (21) of the TMDL implementation actions. Staff evaluated the status of the actions (e.g., erosion assessments, implementation of rural road management practices, and environmental code enforcement) per the previously established milestones and timeframes. Staff coordinated with other Water Board program staff (e.g., non-point source, ambient monitoring, storm water, timber harvest) and compiled a summary of the individual reporting forms, detailing the overall progress and status of each action.

Staff established a contract with research biologists at the Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory, University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB) to develop sediment and benthic invertebrate metrics. Recently, staff collaborated with UCSB and agreed to build the sediment TMDL in the San Lorenzo River into the broader scope of sediment TMDLs for the Sierra and Coast Ranges. Staff anticipates developing a better monitoring program and gaining better characterization of sediment conditions in the San Lorenzo River Watershed because these researchers have extensive field experience, are well-trained in the methodology, and are directly involved with the regional TMDL study. The researchers will apply knowledge, experience, and analytical results from the regional-scale to the watershed-scale sediment TMDLs.

In May 2007, the UCSB researchers monitored sites for sediment and benthic invertebrates in both impaired and non-impaired reaches of the San Lorenzo along with 25 regional sites throughout the Sierra and Coast ranges.

In May 2008, they will survey the listed segments of the San Lorenzo River watershed, along with non-impaired segments, and integrate physical habitat and biological data to meet most of the current numeric target monitoring requirements and potentially additional, more meaningful benthic invertebrate numeric targets based on the outcomes of the Spring 2007 data. Additionally, Implementing Parties also plan to conduct other monitoring not included as numeric targets. For example, the County of

Santa Cruz Water Resources Program partnered with the San Lorenzo Valley Water District, Soquel Creek Water District, City of Santa Cruz, City of Capitola, City of Watsonville and Lompico County Water Agency to sample juvenile salmonids and stream habitat in a low flow year and compare these data with data collected in previous years.

Staff will continue to track the implementing parties' progress with actions using similar reporting, outreach and evaluation methods. Staff will also continue to collaborate with the monitoring researchers and will evaluate the results of their work to determine improvements in sediment-related conditions in the San Lorenzo River Watershed.

TMDL Tasks during Fiscal Year 2007-2008

Staff will continue to work on the following TMDL tasks or reports in fiscal year 2007-2008:

- Corralitos Creek Pathogen TMDL- Draft Project Report
- Salinas River Pathogens TMDL- Draft Project Report
- Salinas River Pesticides TMDLs –Draft Project Report
- Watsonville Sloughs Pesticides TMDL- Draft Project Report

Staff will work on the following new TMDL tasks or reports in fiscal year 2007-2008:

- Aptos and Valencia Creeks Pathogen TMDLs- Final Project Report and Presentation to Water Board
- Pajaro River and Tributaries Pathogen TMDL- Draft Project Report
- San Lorenzo River and Estuary (including Carbonera Creek) Pathogen TMDLs - Final Project Report and Presentation to Water Board
- Santa Barbara Beaches Bacteria TMDLs- Preliminary Project Report (to be prepared by USEPA contractor, Tetra-Tech)
- Santa Maria River and Oso Flaco Creek Fecal Coliform TMDLs- Final Project Report
- Santa Maria River and Oso Flaco Creek Nitrate TMDLs- Final Project Report
- Santa Maria River Estuary Pesticides TMDL- Project Plan
- Soquel Lagoon Pathogen TMDL- Final Project Report and Presentation to Water Board

TMDLs to be Presented for Board Consideration

As indicated above, staff plans to present the Aptos and Valencia Creeks Pathogen TMDLs, San Lorenzo River and Estuary (including Carbonera Creek) Pathogen TMDLs, and Soquel Lagoon Pathogen TMDL to the Board. They are currently scheduled to be presented at the February 2008 Board meeting.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

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

In May 2007, Cleanup Program staff Thea Tryon, Engineering Geologist, attended the Water Board Academy's *Art & Science of Leadership* class in Sacramento and Fred Pryor's *Managing Multiple Priorities and Deadlines* class in San Luis Obispo.

Thea Tryon was also a guest speaker at the Central Coast Geological Society Meeting in San Luis Obispo on May 29, 2007, and Groundwater Resources Association Meeting in San Francisco on June 1, 2007. Ms. Tryon presented information on the Olin Perchlorate Cleanup Case at both meetings.

On May 25, 2007, Cleanup Program staff Diane Kukol, Engineering Geologist, gave the 5th Grade class at Los Ranchos Elementary School in San Luis Obispo their first class in Geology. Multiple Water Board staff geologists allowed Ms. Kukol to use their personal rock and mineral collection specimens for the class.

Management staff members Michael Thomas, Lisa McCann, John Robertson, and Harvey Packard attended Skelly Officer training in Sacramento on May 20, 2007. In an employer's adverse action against an employee, the function of the Skelly Officer is to provide an objective review of the proposed discipline and the employee's response. We (trained staff) are occasionally asked to act as Skelly Officers for a personnel action at another region or for the State Board.

ATTACHMENTS

A. Phase II SWMP Review
B. Email dtd June 13, 2007 from Bob Taylor
C. California Utilities Services Public Access and Signage Photos
D. Underground Tanks Summary Report dated May 30, 2007