

Quarterly Activity and Monitoring Report

October 1 – December 31, 2009

*In compliance with the “Management Agency Agreement between the
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and the United States
Bureau of Reclamation” executed on December 22, 2008*

February 10, 2010

Abbreviations and Acronyms

Action Plan	Actions to Address the Salinity and Boron TMDL Issues for the Lower San Joaquin River
AF	acre-foot or acre-feet
Authority	San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins, 4 th Edition
BMP	Best Management Practices
CALFED	CALFED Bay-Delta Program
CDEC	California Data Exchange Center
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
cfs	cubic feet per second
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CVO	Central Valley Operations
CVP	Central Valley Project
CVPIA	Central Valley Project Improvement Act
CVRWQCB	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
CV-SALTS	Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long Term Sustainability
DCRT	Data Collection and Review Team
DMC	Delta-Mendota Canal
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EC	electrical conductivity
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
Exchange Contractors	San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority
GBP	Grassland Bypass Project
GDA	Grassland Drainage Area
GRCD	Grassland Resource Conservation District
GUI	graphical user interface
ID	irrigation district
Interior	U.S. Department of the Interior
IPO	Interim Plan of Operations
MAA	Management Agency Agreement
$\mu\text{S/cm}$	micro Siemens per centimeter
$\mu\text{g/L}$	microgram(s) per liter
mg/L	milligram(s) per liter

NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
Reclamation	Bureau of Reclamation
RTMP	Real Time Management Program
Secretary	Secretary of the Interior
Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
SJR	San Joaquin River
SJRIP	San Joaquin River Improvement Project
SJRWQMG	San Joaquin River Water Quality Management Group
SLDMWA	San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAF	thousand acre-feet
TDS	total dissolved solids
TMDL	total maximum daily load
TPRT	Technical Policy and Review Team
VAMP	Vernalis Adaptive Management Plan
WAP	Water Acquisition Program
WCFSP	Water Conservation Field Service Program
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WQO	water quality objective
WRDP	Westside Regional Drainage Plan
YSI	Yellow Spring Instrument

Purpose

The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board's Salt and Boron Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) was approved and placed into effect on July 28, 2006. In response to the Salinity and Boron TMDL, the United States Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) developed a salinity control plan, *Actions to Address the Salinity and Boron TMDL Issues for the Lower San Joaquin River* (Action Plan) and entered into a Management Agency Agreement (MAA) with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVWQCB) on December 22, 2009. The MAA describe the actions Reclamation will take to meet the obligations allocated to it by the Salinity and Boron TMDL for the lower San Joaquin River. The MAA states:

Reclamation will submit quarterly reports to the Regional Water Board by 45 days after the end of the calendar quarter. The quarterly reports will include a summary of activities conducted by Reclamation during the quarter in conjunction with each element included in their Action Plan, including activities related to developing a Real Time Management Program. In addition Reclamation will include data collected relevant to DMC load evaluation.

The "Quarterly Activity and Monitoring Report" summarizes the activities conducted by Reclamation in conjunction with each element outlined in its salinity control plan for the lower San Joaquin River. The Action Plan describes Reclamation's past, current and planned practices and procedures to mitigate and manage adverse impacts of salt and boron imported into the San Joaquin basin via the Delta Mendota Canal (DMC) in order to help achieve compliance with the objectives contained in the Regional Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and the San Joaquin River Basins – 4th Edition* (Basin Plan).

Organization of Quarterly Report

The quarterly report will provide a synopsis of the various activities associated with each element identified in the Action Plan. The Action Plan describes all of the actions contemplated by the MAA. Within the Action Plan, actions are divided into three major categories: Flow, Salt Load Reduction, and Mitigation. For each action a brief description and list of activities are identified. The quarterly report will include calculations of salt loads based on DMC deliveries and calculations of assimilative capacity provide through dilution flows. The calculation methods used in this report are provisional and some elements in this report do not include estimations of benefits at this time. Reclamation submitted the *Draft Compliance Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* to the CVRWQCB (October 2009) which outlines the criteria and methodology for determining DMC loads and credits.

A. Flow Actions

Reclamation has agreed to provide mitigation and dilution flows to meet the Vernalis salinity and boron objectives. Historically, Reclamation has provided dilution flows from the New Melones Project and through purchases for the Vernalis Adaptive Management Plan. Flow actions include: dilution flows from New Melones, water acquisitions, and Recirculation.

1. New Melones Reservoir Operations – Provision of Dilution Flow

Brief Description: In the Flood Control Act of October, 1962, the Congress reauthorized and expanded the New Melones project (P.L. 87-874) to a multipurpose unit to be built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) and operated by the Secretary of Interior as part of the Central Valley Project (CVP), thus creating the New Melones Unit. The multipurpose objectives of the unit include flood control, irrigation, municipal and industrial water supply, power generation, fishery enhancement, water quality improvement, and recreation. New Melones Reservoir is currently operating under an "Interim Operating Agreement." This agreement was completed in 1996 with significant input from stakeholder interests.

Items 12 and 13 of the Control Program for Salt and Boron Discharges into the Lower San Joaquin River of the Basin Plan Amendment states:

12. Salt loads in water discharged into the LSJR or its tributaries for the express purpose of providing dilution flow are not subject to load limits described in this control program if the discharge:

- a. complies with salinity water quality objectives for the LSJR at the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis;
- b. is not a discharge from irrigated lands; and
- c. is not provided as a water supply to be consumptively used upstream of the San Joaquin River at the Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis.

13. Entities providing dilution flows, as described in item 12, will obtain an allocation equal to the salt load assimilative capacity provided by this flow. This dilution flow allocation can be used to:

- 1) offset salt loads discharged by this entity in excess of any allocation or;
- 2) trade, as described in item 10. The additional dilution flow allocation provided by dilution flows will be calculated as described in Table IV-8.

Activity:

- *Developing a methodology to accurately depict the dilution flow allocation resulting from New Melones operations.*

Quantification Methodology: Table IV-8 in the Basin Plan Amendment states that dilution flow allocations are calculated as follows:

$$A_{dil} = Q_{dil} * (C_{dil} - WQO) * 0.8293$$

Where:

A_{dil} = dilution flow allocation in thousand tons¹ of salt per month

Q_{dil} = dilution flow volume in thousand acre-feet per month – above base flows

¹ This is a typographical error in the Basin Plan Amendment. The units are actually tons.

C_{dil} = dilution flow electrical conductivity in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

WQO = salinity water quality objective for the LSJR at Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

Table 1 lists data and monthly calculations for the past quarter. Data for flow releases from Goodwin Dam, the Stanislaus River “design flows,” and salinity at Orange Blossom Bridge are used to calculate the monthly dilution flow allocations.

Dilution Flow Allocation: WY2010 - assuming a dry year.

Table 1: Goodwin Dam Monthly Dilution Flow Allocation, tons

	Goodwin Dam Flow, TAF	Base Flow, TAF	Q_{dil} , TAF	WQO, $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	C_{dil} (monthly average EC at Orange Blossom Bridge), $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$	Dilution Flow Allocation, A_{dil} , tons
Oct-09	41	10	31	1000	71	23,883
Nov-09	15	14	1	1000	70	771
Dec-09	14	13	1	1000	72	770

2. Water Acquisitions

Brief Description: The Central Valley Project Improvement Act (CVPIA) signed into law on October 30, 1992, modified priorities for managing water resources of the Central Valley Project. CVPIA altered the management of the Central Valley Project to make fish and wildlife protection, restoration, and enhancement as project purposes having equal priority with agriculture, municipal and industrial, and power uses. To meet water acquisition needs under CVPIA, the U.S. Department of the Interior (Interior) has developed a Water Acquisition Program (WAP), a joint effort by the Reclamation and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). The program's purpose is to acquire water supplies to meet the habitat restoration and enhancement goals of the CVPIA and to improve the Interior's ability to meet regulatory water quality requirements.

Activity:

- *Developing a methodology to accurately depict dilution flow allocation resulting from Water Acquisition Purchases.*
- *Reclamation acquired 12,500 acre-feet of water in October 2009 from Merced Irrigation District that was released to the San Joaquin River that provided assimilative capacity to the river.*

Quantification Methodology: The discussion on dilution flow allocation presented under New Melones Reservoir Operations is pertinent here as well. Table IV-8 of the Basin Plan Amendment states that dilution flow allocations are calculated as follows:

$$A_{dil} = Q_{dil} * (C_{dil} - WQO) * 0.8293$$

Where:

- A_{dil} = dilution flow allocation in thousand tons² of salt per month
- Q_{dil} = dilution flow volume in thousand acre-feet per month
- C_{dil} = dilution flow electrical conductivity in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
- WQO = salinity water quality objective for the LSJR at Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$

3. DMC Recirculation – Provision of Dilution Water

Brief Description: The DMC Recirculation Project is one project Reclamation is studying that could provide dilution water for salinity management. As part of the project studies, Reclamation conducted three pilot recirculation studies, in 2004, 2007, and 2008. The pilot studies pump water from the Delta at Tracy and convey it through the DMC to the Newman Wasteway, where it is then conveyed to the lower San Joaquin River.

Activity:

- *No recirculation occurred in 2009.*
- *A Preliminary Feasibility Report is scheduled to be finalized by the spring of 2010.*

Quantification Methodology: For the quantification of dilution flow allocations, the Basin Plan prescribes the following equation to calculate assimilative capacity. The Basin Plan specifies that entities providing dilution flows obtain an allocation equal to the salt load assimilative capacity provided by this flow, calculated as follows:

$$A_{dil} = Q_{dil} * (C_{dil} - WQO) * 0.8293$$

Where:

- A_{dil} = dilution flow allocation in tons³ of salt per month
- Q_{dil} = dilution flow volume in thousand acre-feet per month
- C_{dil} = dilution flow electrical conductivity in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
- WQO = salinity water quality objective for the LSJR at Airport Way Bridge near Vernalis in $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$
- 0.8293 = Salinity unit conversion, to convert TDS to tons (using the same EC:TDS as is used for the DMC)

B. Salt Load Reduction Actions

Reclamation is under a court order to provide drainage to its San Luis Unit, on the Westside of the lower San Joaquin River. As part of its efforts to provide drainage, Reclamation has historically supported the Westside Regional Drainage Plan (WRDP) through monetary grants and in-kind services. Reclamation recognizes there is still much to be done to implement the Westside Regional Drainage Plan. Salt Load Reduction Actions include the Grasslands Bypass Project, the Westside Regional Drainage Plan, and conservation programs (Water Conservation

² *ibid*

³ *ibid*

Field Services Program, Water 2025 Grants Program, and the CALFED Water Use Efficiency Program).

1. Grassland Bypass Project

Brief Description: The Grassland Bypass Project is a multi-agency stakeholder project based upon an agreement between the Reclamation and the Authority to use a 28-mile segment of the San Luis Drain to convey agricultural subsurface drainage water from the Grassland Discharge Area (GDA) to Mud Slough, a tributary of the San Joaquin River. The purpose of the project is to separate unusable agricultural drainage water discharged from the GDA from wetland water supply conveyance channels, facilitate drainage management that maintains the viability of agriculture in the GDA, and promote continuous improvement in water quality in the San Joaquin River.

Activity:

- *Reclamation continues to administer the 2001 Agreement to Use the San Luis Drain and meet the terms of the 2001 Waste Discharge Requirements.*
- *In Water Year 2009, the third year of drought reduced the acres of irrigated field crops in the GDA. Consequently, the volume of unusable subsurface drainage water discharged from the GDA to Mud Slough (north) was significantly reduced. The annual load of salts discharged in 2009 are estimated to be about 54,000 tons, the lowest in 23 years and half of the load discharged in drought year 1991.*
- *Reclamation executed a third use agreement December 20, 2009 to continue the Project from January 1, 2010 through December 31, 2019. Implementing the agreement will allow more time to obtain funds to construct treatment facilities that will completely eliminate all discharges of unusable agricultural subsurface drainage water from the GDA to the San Joaquin River and local wetland water supply channels.*
- *The Interagency Data Collection and Review Team continues to implement the monitoring program that includes quarterly biota sampling at seven locations for acute and chronic four species toxicity analyses, flow and water quality monitoring, and sediment monitoring for the accumulation of selenium.*
- *The 2006-2007 report is near completion while work on the 2008 report is progressing well.*

2. Westside Regional Drainage Plan (WRDP)

Brief Description: The Westside Regional Drainage Plan is a local stakeholder program developed by integrating all consistent elements of drainage management developed by government and local agencies and private partnerships. The original efforts of the WRDP focused on reducing selenium discharges to the San Joaquin River. Success of the original effort prompted a proposal to expand the WRDP to go beyond regulatory requirements and eliminate selenium, boron, and salt discharges to the San Joaquin River, while maintaining productivity of agriculture lands in the solution area and enhancing water supplies for the region.

While Reclamation lacks control of many of the resources needed to be an active participant in the WRDP, Reclamation provides annual funding to support and sustain the WRDP.

Activity:

- *Reclamation executed a grant for \$6.4 million dollars to Panoche Drainage District for the San Joaquin River Salinity Management Program, a component of the Westside Regional Drainage Program.*
- *Work has started to install facilities to collect and distribute drain water across the reuse area, remove and replace open drain ditches that are hazardous to waterfowl, and line earth canals with concrete to reduce seepage losses.*
- *Work has started to line water supply canals in three districts in the GDA to reduce seepage losses to the shallow aquifer and to plumb six sumps that currently discharge highly saline groundwater into the DMC.*
- *Reclamation is working on a contract modification to add \$4 million to the San Joaquin River Salinity Management Program grant for 2010 activities.*

3. Conservation Efforts

Brief Description: The water use efficiency program element includes several grant programs which fund actions to assure efficient use of existing and any new water supplies. Efficiency actions can alter the pattern of water diversions and reduce the magnitude of diversions, providing additional benefits. Efficiency actions can also result in reduced discharge of effluent or drainage and improved water quality. Although Reclamation is unable to quantify the benefits of the various funded projects as related to salinity reduction, the following information is provided to depict the agency's water conservation efforts in the basin. Through the Water 2025, CALFED, and the WCFSP, Reclamation has awarded 52 projects in the San Joaquin Valley that require performance measures since 2006. Through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), Reclamation awarded 3 grant projects and 1 contract that require performance measures. As information is collected from these projects quantifiable benefits may be determined in the future.

Activity:

Reclamation recently advertised the FY2010 Water Conservation Field Services Program and the FY2010 CALFED Water Use Efficiency Grant Program Financial Assistance Opportunities on www.grants.gov. Both programs are estimated to award \$500,000 each in water conservation projects, and are anticipated to be awarded by June 2010.

Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), Reclamation awarded three Challenge Grant projects within the San Joaquin basin as follows:

- *Delano-Earlimart Irrigation District received \$1,000,000 to expand an 80-acre groundwater bank. The total project cost is \$2,002,700.*
- *Lower Tule Irrigation District received \$2,143,533 for improvements to the District's distribution system. The total project cost is \$4,287,067.*
- *North Kern Water Storage District received \$5,000,000 to construct a bi-directional water intertie. The total project cost is \$13,867,515.*

- *One additional project within the San Joaquin basin has been identified to be awarded. The project is for a groundwater recharge facility. Additional information will be provided post award.*

C. Mitigation Actions

Reclamation's Action Plan identifies two mitigation actions to reduce salinity loads: a real time management program to maximize the removal of salt using assimilative capacity in the San Joaquin River, and a wetlands BMP plan to research and potentially develop practices to reduce salinity loading from managed wetlands. Reclamation has actively supported the development of a real time monitoring and forecasting program in the River and in managed wetlands.

1. Real Time Management Program – Development of Stakeholder-Driven Program

Brief Description: The Real Time Management Program is described in the TMDL as a stakeholder driven effort to use “real-time” water quality and flow monitoring data to support water management operations in order to maximize the use of assimilative capacity in the San Joaquin River. The Regional Board describes this assimilative capacity as up to 85% of the load determined by Vernalis salinity objective. Reclamation is working with a facilitation firm to support the development of a stakeholder-driven program.

Activity:

- *Reclamation continues working with its consultants to facilitate stakeholder involvement in developing a Real Time Management Program (RTMP).*
- *Reclamation's contractor initiated efforts to develop a salt source map and white paper for the project area.*
- *Reclamation staff produced a draft white paper to document information regarding TMDL loading and allocation schemes for program discussion and stakeholder education.*

2. Real Time Management Program – Technical Support

Brief Description: A successful RTMP will require a real time monitoring network and a model capable of reasonably accurate forecasting of assimilative capacity. The concept behind the RTMP is to enable the use of available assimilative capacity to export salt loads from the basin or to better time the release of salinity loads into the river to times when there is greater dilution capacity, which should also reduce the times where river capacity is exceeded (to the extent that exceedances are caused by discharges and not by background or allowed loads). Development of an accurate forecast model will serve as a decision making tool to help manage salinity loads in the river without violating water quality standards. Reclamation is committed to participate in the development and support of these tools. Reclamation staff has valuable experience in both of these areas. The technical support of this program will follow the stakeholder process.

Activity:

- *Reclamation executed a contract for a salinity and nitrate source study in the Northwest and Grassland areas. This work will compliment the efforts of CV-Salts.*
- *Reclamation executed a contract for additional technical support of the Real Time Management Program. This work will identify general infrastructure needs to enable real time management and provide technical support to the for the upstream salinity studies as they relate to RTMP.*

3. Wetlands BMP Plan

Brief Description: The Service, CDFG, and the Grassland Resource Conservation District (GRCD) in coordination with Reclamation are developing BMP plans to reduce the impact of discharges from managed wetlands into the San Joaquin River. Reclamation also provides resources to support the development of a real-time monitoring network (over 28 stations) and other potential BMP analysis tools within federal, state, and private managed wetlands. At present, the Plan has not been completed and released to the public.

Activity:

- *Reclamation funded the installation and upgrading of real-time flow and water quality monitoring stations within the Grasslands Ecological Area. The stations have been installed in the Grassland Water District and in the State and federal Refuges. The stations are variously employed to help characterize salt loading from key drainages in the watershed and to continue the monitoring of individual wetland impoundments, begun under a State Water Resources Board study led by Nigel Quinn.*
- *A final report on that 4 year study will be available mid-2010. The study results and the ongoing monitoring will provide the basis for the first comprehensive simulation model of wetland hydrology and water quality. This model is under development as part of Reclamation's Program to Meet Standards.*
- *Reclamation is working with the Service, CDFG, and local wetlands managers to update and finalize the BMP Plan taking into consideration the data being generated within the Basin that can provide a more quantitative characterization of wetland hydrology than has been possible in the past.*
- *Reclamation is sponsoring several groundwater conjunctive use investigations in the western San Joaquin Basin that have direct relevance to salinity management. The first project will drill and complete two production wells in the Volta Wildlife Management Area to supplement current wetland water supply. These wells will be continuously monitored for electrical conductivity and drawdown to assess long term impacts on refuge water quality and local groundwater resources. Well sites have been selected, implementation documentation is being prepared and a monitoring plan has been developed. Construction on the first well, located north of the Volta Wasteway is scheduled for completion within 6 months.*

4. Involvement in CV-SALTS program

Brief Description: The Central Valley Water Board and State Water Board initiated a comprehensive effort to address salinity problems in California’s Central Valley and adopt long-term solutions that will lead to enhanced water quality and economic sustainability. The Central Valley Salinity Alternatives for Long-Term Sustainability (CV-SALTS) is a collaborative basin planning effort aimed at developing and implementing a comprehensive salinity management program. The goal of CV-SALTS is to maintain a healthy environment and a good quality of life for all Californians by protecting the state’s most essential and vulnerable resource: water.

Activity:

- *Reclamation continues to participate in various sub-committees of the program – Leaders Group, Technical Advisory Committee, Education and Outreach. In addition:*
 - *Reclamation reviewed and provided comments to the Draft of the Salt and Nitrate Source Pilot Implementation Report.*
 - *Reclamation provided an update to the technical advisory committee regarding MAA and RTMP activities.*

D. Central Valley Project Deliveries Load Calculation

Brief Description: The Central Valley Project (CVP) delivers water to both the Grassland and Northwest subareas (as described in the Basin Plan) through the Delta-Mendota Canal (DMC). The DMC starts at the pumping headworks in the Delta, the C.W. Jones (Jones) Pumping Plant at Tracy, California. Water is conveyed south to the San Luis Reservoir, where water is mixed with the State Water Project in O’Neill Forebay and then either pumped into San Luis Reservoir for later delivery, or conveyed further south through the DMC to the Mendota Pool. Turnouts and groundwater pump-ins occur at several locations along the DMC. “Reach 1” of the DMC includes turnouts between the Jones Pumping Plant and the San Luis Reservoir. Deliveries for Reach 1 are made through the San Luis Canal and the Cross Valley Canal, as well as directly out of the DMC. “Reach 2” of the DMC includes turnouts between the O’Neill Forebay and the Mendota Pool. “Reach 3” covers deliveries made out of the Mendota Pool. Some simplification of this system has been made for accounting purposes, as some districts take portions of their deliveries through several turnouts.

Quantification Methodology: The Basin Plan allocates a load to Reclamation for water delivered to the Grassland and Northwest side Subareas. This load allocation is calculated according to Table IV-8 Summary of Allocations and Credits:

$$LA_{DMC} = Q_{DMC} * 52 \text{ mg/L} * 0.0013599$$

Where:

- LA_{DMC} = Load Allocation of salts, in tons
- Q_{DMC} = monthly amount of water delivered to Grassland and Northwest side subareas, in acre feet
- 52 = “background” TDS of water in the San Joaquin River at Friant per the Basin Plan

Quarterly Activity Report – 4th Qtr 2009

0.0013599 = factor for converting units into tons

Anything above this load allocation is an excess salt load which must be offset. Reclamation is proposing to offset this excess salt load through the actions described in the Action Plan. Excess salt loads are calculated by the following equation:

$$EL_{DMC} = Q_{DMC} * (C_{DMC} - 52 \text{ mg/L}) * 0.0013599$$

Where:

- EL_{DMC} = excess salt load above the Load Allocation (LA_{DMC}), in tons
- Q_{DMC} = monthly amount of water delivered to Grassland and Northwest side subareas, in acre feet
- C_{DMC} = monthly average (arithmetic mean) of salinity of the water delivered to Grassland and Northwest Subareas, in mg/L
- 52 = “background” salinity of water in the San Joaquin River at Friant per Basin Plan
- 0.0013599 = factor for converting units into tons

Each delivery reach’s Q_{DMC} is calculated and then paired with the associated monthly average EC for that reach, so the equation essentially becomes:

$$EL_{DMC} = 0.0013599 * \Sigma(Q_{DMC} * (C_{DMC} - 52 \text{ mg/L}))_{\text{Reach 1-3}}$$

This equation is then broken into two calculations, one for each subarea. Table 2 summarizes data taken from the monthly report titled *Delta-Mendota Canal Water Quality Monitoring Program* and illustrates the excess loads from the subareas and the total excess loads from CVP deliveries.

Quarterly Activity Report – 4th Qtr 2009

Table 2. Calculation of WY 2009 DMC Allocations and Loads

	Grassland Subarea						Northwest Subarea						Total
	San Joaquin River and Mendota Pool Deliveries from CVP, load in thousand tons	Delta- Mendota Canal Deliveries from CVP, load in thousand tons	San Luis and Cross Valley Canal Deliveries from CVP, load in thousand tons	Total Flow, thousand acre-feet	Load Allocation, thousand tons	Actual Load - Load Allocation, thousand tons	San Joaquin River and Mendota Pool Deliveries from CVP, load in thousand tons	Delta- Mendota Canal Deliveries from CVP, load in thousand tons	Total Flow, thousand acre-feet	Load Allocation, thousand tons	Actual Load - Load Allocation, thousand tons	Total Excess Load from CVP Deliveries, thousand tons	
September to March Standard, 1000 uS/cm													
Jan-09	4.9	3.3	0.8	12.1	0.9	8.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	8.4	
Feb-09	20.6	1.9	2.2	33.0	2.3	22.4	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.1	1.3	23.7	
Mar-09	28.3	8.9	3.5	68.5	4.8	35.9	2.5	1.9	7.6	0.5	3.9	39.8	
April to September Standard, 700 uS/cm													
Apr-09	25.3	7.0	5.2	75.6	5.3	32.2	1.6	2.1	8.0	0.6	3.2	35.4	
May-09	38.1	14.5	7.1	123.9	8.8	60.0	3.3	3.1	15.1	1.1	5.3	56.3	
Jun-09	45.3	14.0	8.1	135.8	9.6	57.9	3.9	4.8	16.9	1.2	6.3	65.4	
Jul-09	31.3	10.5	4.8	162.2	11.5	35.2	2.8	5.2	25.4	1.8	5.4	41.4	
Aug-09	35.5	13.0	4.1	131.0	9.3	43.4	3.0	4.7	17.9	1.3	6.0	50.0	
September to March Standard, 1000 uS/cm													
Sep-09	42.6	17.5	2.6	133.3	9.4	53.3	2.7	1.9	9.1	0.6	3.7	57.2	
Oct-09	31.3	6.0	2.3	85.5	6.0	33.7	0.6	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.9	34.5	
Nov-09	11.0	5.4	1.6	39.1	2.8	15.2	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	16.0	
Dec-09	0.0	3.3	0.4	6.9	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	3.4	

E. Reporting Requirements

In the MAA, Reclamation agreed to provide quarterly reports to the Regional Board. Reclamation will consult with the Regional Board before proposing any changes to the sample report format. Quarterly reports are due 45 days after the end of the calendar quarter:

End of calendar quarter	Due date of Quarterly report
Dec 31, 2008	Feb 15, 2009
March 31, 2009	May 15, 2009
June 30, 2009	August 15, 2009
September 30, 2009	November 15, 2009
December 31, 2009	February 15, 2010
March 31, 2010	May 15, 2010
June 30, 2010	August 15, 2010
September 30, 2010	November 15, 2010
December 31, 2010	February 15, 2011

F. Funding Reporting

Reclamation agreed in the MAA to seek additional funding, including grant funding, to support salinity control efforts. In its quarterly reports, Reclamation will report on its efforts to support the securing of additional funding.

Activity:

- *A funding request was submitted for the 2010 budget for WSRDP.*
- *A funding request was submitted for the 2011 budget for WSRDP.*
- *A funding request was submitted for the 2011 budget for administrative coordination and activities related to the RTMP.*
- *A funding request was submitted for the 2011 budget for the administration of the Grassland Bypass Project.*
- *A Science and Technology Grant proposal was submitted to fingerprint salt sources in the San Joaquin Basin however this grant was not selected for funding.*
- *Reclamation is working on a contract modification to add \$4 million to the San Joaquin River Salinity Management Program grant for 2010 activities.*