California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region

3 - 4 August 2006

ITEM: 5

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

GENERAL

1. ***U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Yosemite National Park, Wawona Wastewater Treatment Facility, Mariposa County***
National Park Service (NPS) staff reported a spill of 700,000 gallons of treated wastewater from its Wawona wastewater treatment facility into the south fork of the Merced River on 22 May. Although the NPS has an NPDES permit to discharge treated dechlorinated wastewater to the river, the wastewater spilled from a pipeline crossing that carries wastewater to the Wawona Golf Course to be used for irrigation. The pipeline was likely damaged as a result of bridge construction that was occurring over the river. Flow in the river at the time of the spill was 4,155 cfs, resulting in a dilution factor of 1,243:1. Free chlorine residual of the wastewater was 0.84 mg/L and the total chlorine residual was 1.4 mg/L. Considering the dilution provided by the river, the chlorine residual in the receiving water never exceeded applicable criteria. Analytical data on the river was collected and will be submitted upon completion of the results and investigation. Regional Water Board staff anticipates no further action on this incident. (GEA)

2. ***U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service, Yosemite National Park, El Portal Wastewater Treatment Facility, Mariposa County***
El Portal WWTF likely exceeded its monthly average discharge flow limit of 1.0 mgd in May. Due to recent heavy rains and flooding in the valley, significant volumes of water entered into the collection system from inflow and infiltration (I/I) problems. NPS has been engaged in upgrading its collection system to reduce I/I problems, but construction will not be completed until spring of 2007. NPS staff also reported three small sewage spills from its collection system. The spills were 700 gallons on 7 April, 40 gallons on 14 April, and 100 gallons on 17 April. The spills were caused by an accumulation of debris associated with a failing sewer line and a manhole replacement. The manhole and 400 feet of sewer line have since been replaced. The spills were confined to land and did not enter any surface waters. The spill area was cleaned up with a vacuum truck and disinfected. Regional Water Board staff anticipates no further action on this incident. (GEA)

ENFORCEMENT

3. ***ACLC Issued to the City of Vacaville for Spill, Solano County***
On 15 June 2006, the Executive Officer issued an ACL complaint to the City of Vacaville for $20,000 for a wastewater spill at their Gibson Canyon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The spill, which entered the creek, involved between 231,000 gallons and 730,480 gallons of partially-treated wastewater and was caused by a blockage in the piping between treatment ponds. The influent to the WWTP is approximately 98% industrial wastewater from a dried-fruit processing plant and a grocery store distribution center and 2% sewage. The amount of the ACL complaint is significantly less than past ACL complaints issued for other wastewater spills of similar volume. The reasons for this are that the City does not have a prior history of violations at this WWTP and has been cooperative in addressing groundwater pollution, the spill was caused by a maintenance issue rather than a known problem or a capacity issue, the spill involved wastewater that had received its primary treatment and was a relatively low threat to public health, and the discharge occurred during a period of high flows in the creek that provided significant dilution. The City has paid the ACL complaint and waived a hearing before the Board. (WLB)

4. ***Water Code Section 13267 Order for Reports Issued to Colusa County Canning Company, Colusa County***
On 30 June 2006, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation and Order for technical and monitoring reports pursuant to Water Code Section 13267 to Colusa County Canning Company. Based on investigation of a compliant, staff determined that Colusa County Canning Company had been discharging tomato-processing wastewater to an unpermitted land area during Spring 2006. The Discharger stated that excess storm water was pumped into the wastewater storage ponds and later had to be released to prevent overtopping. The Discharger had also failed to submit monthly monitoring reports from November 2005 through April 2006. The Order requires

that the Discharger submit the delinquent monitoring reports, and plan and implement improvements to the facility storm water management system to prevent unpermitted discharges of waste. (ALO)

5. Notice of Violation, Exceedance of Flow Limit, Dennis Wilson Farms, Sutter County

On 27 June 2006, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued for the exceedance of flow limits as prescribed in Resolution No. R5-2003-0106, A Wavier of Waste Discharge Requirements For Small Food Processors, Including Wineries, Within The Central Valley Region for Dennis Wilson Farms Inc. (Discharger). The Discharger's Annual Monitoring Report identified effluent flows of approximately 3,500,000 gallons. The flow limit in the Resolution is 100,000 gallons per day. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a notice of intent by 1 August 2006, which specifies how he will come into compliance with Resolution R5-2003-0106 or apply for individual Waste Discharge Requirements. (BPK)

6. Notice of Violation, Oak Lane Mobile Village, El Dorado County

On 29 June 2006, a Notice of Violation (NOV) was issued for odor generated at Oak Lane Mobile Village and for non-submittal of Annual Monitoring Reports. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a site status report by 10 July 2006 and past due Annual Monitoring Reports by 31 July 2006. (BPK)

7. Notice of Violation, Capell Valley Mobile Home Park, Napa County

On 23 June 2006, Robert Joe, dba Capell Valley Estates, Inc. (Discharger) was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) following a site inspection. The NOV was issued for the non-submittal of the December 2005, and January, February, March, and April 2006 monthly self-monitoring reports and thus not complying with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP). Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267, the NOV requires the Discharger to submit all delinquent self-monitoring reports. If these reports are not available, the NOV requires the Discharger to provide a reason for not submitting these monitoring reports and an identification of the actions to be taken to assure that future monitoring reports will be submitted on time. In addition, the NOV requires the Discharger to submit (a) a technical report which includes proposed timelines to repair the surface cracking and holes observed during the inspection in the berm surrounding Pond No. 3, and (b) results of the coliform samples collected from a seepage area observed along the creek adjacent and down slope of the emergency wastewater overflow pond. The NOV also requires the Discharger to submit a technical report describing measures that will be taken to address the seepage if the coliform results identify wastewater seepage from the ponds. (GJC)

8. Notice of Violation, Calaveras County Water District Copper Cove Wastewater Treatment Plant, Calaveras County

On 17 May 2006, the Calaveras County Water District was issued a Notice of Violation for failure to comply with the WDRs for the Copper Cove wastewater treatment plant. Violations included spills from the collection system, failure to comply with the effluent limitations, pond freeboard, spray irrigation during periods of precipitation and/or when the ground was saturated, and lack of sufficient storage capacity. The NOV required the Discharger to submit several reports including: (1) a report describing what improvements will be made to the collection system to ensure that bypass or overflows of the collection system do not occur; (2) what improvements will be made to consistently meet the effluent limitations prescribed in the WDRs; and (3) a water balance showing whether the WWTP has sufficient treatment, storage, and disposal capacity to comply with the WDRs. If the water balance shows that the WWTP does not have sufficient storage capacity to comply WDRs, then the Discharger is to submit a report describing what improvements will be made to the WWTP to come into compliance. The report is to provide specific timelines for each proposed improvement. (JSK)

9. Administrative Civil Liability Complaint, Placer County Department of Facility Services Area No. 28, Zone No. 24, Applegate Wastewater Treatment Facility, Placer County

On 23 June 2006, the Executive Officer issued Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) No. R5-2006-0510 to the Placer County Service Area No. 28, Zone No. 24 (Discharger), in the amount of $300,000 for wastewater spills at its Applegate Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). The ACLC was issued for a series of wastewater spills from a storage pond to a tributary to Clipper Creek and the North Fork of the American River totaling approximately 2.2 million gallons that occurred between 7 March and 13 April 2006. These spills were reportedly caused by the lack of wastewater storage capacity in the WWTF treatment ponds. The Discharger indicated that the wastewater was de-chlorinated prior to being discharged to surface waters. The discharge to surface waters is a violation of Discharge Prohibitions No. A.1 and A.3, and Discharge Specification No. B.5 of the WDRs. In addition, the Discharger was in violation of a May 2001 Cleanup and Abatement (C&A) Order issued by the Executive Officer for not implementing all of the long-term wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system improvements needed to prevent the discharge or threaten discharge to surface waters and fully comply with the WDRs. Unless the Discharger waives its right to a hearing and pays the civil liability by 18 August 2006, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board is scheduled to consider the complaint at the 21/22 September 2006 meeting of the Board. (GJC)

10. Notice of Violation, MUSCO Family Olive Company, Stanislaus County

On 28 April 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation to Musco Family Olive Company for an inadequate groundwater detection monitoring system at its Title 27 surface impoundments. Several monitoring wells have gone dry over the past several years and we no longer have an adequate monitoring system to detect a release to first groundwater. MUSCO's consultants explained their interpretation of the site hydrogeology as "distal alluvial fan deposits where groundwater is spatially discontinuous." and therefore the first groundwater is only under the southern portion of the surface impoundments. Staff believes this is inconsistent with the data provided by the discharger and shallow monitoring wells need to be drilled deeper.

In a letter dated 14 June 2006, MUSCO submitted a "Proposed Alternative Detection Monitoring Program" for the surface impoundments. MUSCO proposal included monitoring the Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) and vadose zone lysimeters more frequently. MUSCO also is proposing to implement a "high accuracy water level measurement" study of the surface impoundments to determine if the surface impoundments are leaking. The management of this facility has been transferred to the Sacramento office.

11. Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued For Illegal Fill of Wetlands, Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County

On 22 June 2006 a CAO was issued to Mike Early for the illegal grading and filling of wetlands. Water Board staff, responding to a complaint in May, conducted a site inspection of a 35-acre site located on Ream Avenue in the town of Mt. Shasta. Surface water drainage from the site is to Cold Creek tributary to the Sacramento River. The property is owned by Mike Early and has been identified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as "jurisdictional" wetlands. The inspection found significant land clearing activities that had impacted surface waters, including wetlands. Heavy equipment was used to clear trees and brush from the site, removing riparian habitat and filling small drainages and wetlands. Required permits for these activities were sought from the City of Mt Shasta, the Corps of Engineers, or the Water Board. The activities clearly violated the federal Clean Water Act and the California Water Code. Water Board staff is working closely the City of Mt Shasta, the Corps of Engineers, and the Department of Fish and Game, who all have some jurisdiction of the site. The CAO requires Mike Early to cease filling activities and further draining of the wetlands. Mike Early is required to delineate the property by a certified professional wetland delineator, to submit a report summarizing the impacts and a work plan to restore impacted wetlands. (AJ)

12. Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued For Illegal Fill of Wetlands in Redding, Shasta County

A CAO was issued on 29 June 2006 to Allan and Rachelle Folino for the illegal fill of wetlands at 20173 Freeman Way in Redding. On 2 June 2006, Central Valley Water Board staff, responding to a complaint, conducted a site inspection of the property and found fill material consisting of earthen materials and concrete rubble had been discharged into wetlands. The wetlands had been determined to be federal 'jurisdictional' wetlands and waters of the state. These activities were not permitted by, the City of Redding, the Corps of Engineers, or the Water Board. The CAO requires the Folinos to cease the discharge of soil, sediment, earthen materials, and concrete rubble to waters of the state and clean up and abate the material discharged to the wetlands. They are required to delineate the property by a certified professional wetland delineator and restore and stabilize the affected area to its natural condition prior to the unauthorized grading and fill activities. (AJ)

13. Cleanup and Abatement Order Issued To Caltrans, for Their Windy Point Disposal Area In The Feather River Canyon, Butte County

In April 2006, Central Valley Water Board staff inspected Windy Point Disposal Area, (a Caltrans highway slide disposal area adjacent to Highway 70 in the Feather River Canyon, Butte County) in response to notifications from Caltrans that the site had experienced a massive slope failure during the rainy season. Water Board staff verified that thousands of cubic yards of slide material had been lost downhill discharging into an unnamed tributary to the North Fork Feather River. Caltrans failed to adequately engineer the site and failed to comply with their general storm water permit. On 30 May 2006, a Notice of Violation was issued requiring Caltrans to engineer both short and long term stabilization plans for the site. The disposal site slope failure continues to threaten downstream surface water quality with the potential to discharge silt, soil, sediment, and earthen materials. A CAO was issued on 6 July 2006 requiring Caltrans to remove sediment and debris from surface water drainage, restore surface water drainage impacted by the slide, re-engineer the disposal site to prevent any future slope failure, install erosion and sediment controls (as required by the General Caltrans Storm Water Permit) and establish long term storm water maintenance of the site. (SAZ)

14. Golden Feather Mobile Home Park, Falsification of Self-Monitoring Reports, Withholding of Self-Monitoring Data, and Effluent Violations, Butte County

During an inspection of the Park on 18 May 2006, Water Board staff discovered laboratory results that had not been reported to the Board as required by the WDRs. Upon further investigation, staff found a total of 18 laboratory results that were withheld from June 2005 through March 2006. There were 25 effluent violations associated with these withheld lab results. The facility has had a history of violations; a total of 69 effluent violations have been documented from February 2004 through April 2006. Since May 2000, seven NOVs, three 13267 letters, and one 13300 letter have been issued to the Park to attempt to bring the Park into compliance. Formal enforcement action is being pursued. (JMM)

15. Progress Update, Humboldt Road Burn Dump Areas 7 and 8 Cleanup and Abatement Orders, Butte County

The 2006 Area 7 CAO requires waste cleanup by 15 August 2006. On 6 July, the final regulatory permit was issued to remove the Area 7 waste and the landowners began cleanup during the week of 10 July. A majority of the Area 7 waste has been removed and transported south of Fresno to the Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility. Confirmation sample results are pending. No dust was reported during the Area 7 cleanup.

The 2006 Area 8 CAO requires the City of Chico, Baldwin Contracting, and the landowners (jointly Discharger) to cleanup Area 8 by 15 August 2006. Although the City and Baldwin are responsible parties, the landowners are facilitating the cleanup this summer. On 30 June, staff issued the Discharger a notice of intent to pursue additional enforcement action if they fail to obtain all federal, state, and local permits and access agreement necessary to begin and complete the Area 8 cleanup by 15 August. Staff encouraged the landowners to reach agreement and submit an application to obtain an EPA Waste Generator ID Number for Area 8 immediately. The waste that is not near Corps jurisdictional areas is being prepared for cleanup. The Corps 404 permit was issued on 19 July. Water Board staff has been assured that cleanup of Area 8 wastes will be completed by the deadline date of 15 August. (KLC/JCP) [See additional information attached at the end of this report.]

16. Portola Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Cleanup and Abatement Order Progress, Plumas County

In November 2005, The City of Portola implemented an interim closure project at the Portola Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill in response to a release of waste and pursuant to requirements of a CAO. The City did not have sufficient funds to complete the closure project, so an interim cover was placed over the wastes to reduce precipitation infiltration. A final cover system is required to be installed by 2015. Additionally, the Discharger released a fact sheet in July 2006 to surrounding property owners and interested parties describing the corrective actions conducted to date. The Discharger is also installing a well-head treatment system on one nearby domestic supply well impacted with low concentrations of MTBE, which is suspected of having originated from the landfill. The well-head treatment system should be installed by 1 October 2006. (DPS)

17. State Controllers Office/Vintage Car Wash, Stockton, San Joaquin County

The Controllers Office (SCO) is owner of a contaminated former UST site at 601 Miner Street, Stockton. Since 1995 Board staff has been working with the SCO on the investigation and remediation of the site. The Department of General Services, operating under a contractual agreement with the SCO, operated an Air Sparge/ Soil Vapor Extraction System from mid 2001 until late 2005 when it was shut down due to a lack of funding but before remediation was complete. Attempts to have the system restarted have been unsuccessful. Staff intends to meet with the SCO to discuss this matter on 26 July 2006.

In addition to the groundwater pollution, the site has the potential for vapor migration. An investigation is required to determine the threat of the hydrocarbon vapors. The current site and plume conditions are unknown, as no sampling has occurred at the site since October 2005. (BCN)

WASTE DISCHARGES TO LAND

18. Meeting With Amador Water Agency Regarding Lake Camanche Village Wastewater Treatment Plant Expansion, Amador County

On 19 May 2006, staff met with the Amador Water Agency (AWA) to discuss both short- and long-term improvements at the AWA Lake Camanche Village wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). In September 2003, the Board adopted C&D Order No. R5-2003-0126 that required AWA to select a long-term solution to increase both the storage and disposal capacity of the WWTP for the number of current and future connections. In the past two winters wastewater spills have occurred at the WWTP effluent storage pond. During the meeting, AWA stated that it wanted to make short-term improvements (i.e., add additional storage and disposal capacity) by January 2007 to prevent any further spills until long-term final improvements could be completed. The long-term plan is to combine wastewater flows from Lake Camanche Village WWTP and East Bay MUD North Shore Recreation Area, and have

the wastewater treated and disposed of at one WWTP. Because of limited number of customers within the Lake Camanche Sewer Service Area (approximately 375 to 400), and the fact that sewer rates are already high (approximately $75/month), the Discharger is trying to obtain small community grant funding from the SWRCB to complete the short-term improvements. (JSK)

DREDGING

19. Delta Long Term Management Strategy

On 30 June 2006, Sue McConnell participated in a Delta Long Term Management Strategy (LTMS) meeting. The LTMS group was convened by the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) in 2004 and stopped meeting because of Hurricane Katrina demands on the Corps and changes in Corps' staff. Staff from the following agencies have participated since the inception of the Delta LTMS: US EPA, Corps, Department of Water Resources, California Bay-Delta Authority and the Central Valley Regional Water Board. The June meeting was the first to be open to other interested parties, and it was attended by a wide array of participants with an interest in dredging in the Delta. Environmental organizations did not participate although their interest level is expected to be high. The objective of the meeting was to discuss the Delta LTMS and goals, organizational structure, proposed charter, upcoming stakeholder kick-off meeting (proposed for September 2005) and potential issues for LTMS project studies. The purpose of the Delta LTMS is the coordinate dredging planning and dredged material management in ways that protect and enhance the Delta environment and water quality. There is a strong interest among current participants to conclude a Delta LTMS similar to the San Francisco Bay LTMS. However, an important difference is that the San Francisco Bay LTMS did not classify dredged material under Title 27, Regulations for the Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste. (SYM)

CEQA REPORTING

20. Negative Declaration for Facility Expansion, Antibodies, Inc., Yolo County

On 23 June 2006, staff provided comments on a Negative Declaration and Conditional Use Permit Amendment for the existing Antibodies, Inc. laboratory in Davis. The facility discharges wastewater to an on-site septic system previously permitted by the Yolo County Environmental Health Department. Staff's comments noted that the environmental documents provided little information about facility operations, wastewater flows, and wastewater character. Staff requested that the County provide more information in the final Negative Declaration and refer the Discharger to the Regional Water Board to determine whether the facility should be regulated under waste discharge requirements. (ALO)

21. Comments to Initial Study, Sheridan Wastewater Treatment Plant Pond Construction Project, Placer County

On 10 June 2006, staff provided comments to an Initial Study for the Sheridan Wastewater Treatment Plant Pond Construction Project. The proposed project consists of constructing a new lined wastewater storage pond to provide additional wastewater storage capacity and prevent discharges to surface waters. The Sheridan Wastewater Treatment Plant is owned and operated by Placer County Community Services Area 28, Zone 6 (Discharger) and is regulated under NPDES Order No. R5-2002-0208 and Cease and Desist (C&D) Order No. R5-2002-0209. The C&D Order requires the Discharger to comply with the requirements of the NPDES Order or cease the discharge to surface waters by 30 December 2006. The Discharger has chosen to cease the discharge to surface waters and implement a land disposal system to meet those requirements of the C&D Order. Regional Water Board staff indicated that the California Water Code (CWC) requires the submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge (RWD) prior to the initiation of any discharge of wastewater to land and that pursuant to CWC Section 13260 a RWD must be submitted at least 140 days prior to the discharge of wastewater at the site. Regional Water Board staff also identified that prior to any land discharge of wastewater; the Regional Board must adopt Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). Finally, staff indicated that a California Environmental Quality Act document must be adopted for the project prior to the Regional Board adopting the WDRs. (GJC)

22. Chukchansi Gold Resort & Casino Expansion, Madera County

The Tribal/State Compact Environmental Evaluation for the proposed expansion of the Chukchansi Gold Resort & Casino (Casino) analyzes the potential effects of a proposal by the Picayune Rancheria of Chukchansi Indians to construct a new wing on their existing hotel at the Casino and improvements to the Casino's water and wastewater systems to handle the anticipated increased demands. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency currently regulates the Casino's discharge of treated domestic wastewater to a leach field, which overlies shallow groundwater. Staff commented that, due to the site's hydrogeology, the discharge threatens to cause groundwater flowing off-Reservation to contain waste constituents in concentrations that exceed applicable water quality objectives. The proposed increase in discharge flow has the potential to exacerbate this threat. (JLK)

23. City of Sanger Notice of Preparation, Fresno County

This NOP for an EIR for the proposed expansion of the City of Sanger's domestic wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) describes upgrades to the existing WWTF, including nitrogen removal, and increased discharge to effluent percolation ponds. Staff commented that the EIR should evaluate the proposed discharge for recycling and for impact on water quality consistent with the Antidegradation Policy. (ARP)

24. Portola Railroad Corrective Action Project, Plumas County

On 11 May, the EO approved the Mitigated Negative Declaration and Revised Corrective Action Plan for the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Portola Yard Corrective Action Project. The Mitigation Negative Declaration includes a monitoring plan to reduce potentially significant impacts to willow flycatcher, a listed State endangered species. Union Pacific is implementing the mitigation measures and construction activities to address subsurface petroleum in soil and groundwater are beginning. Staff intends to inspect the site during construction to ensure that the Project complies with regulations. Construction activities should be completed by October 2006. (RDJ)

GRANTS & FUNDING

25. 2005-06 Consolidated Grants Program Update

Full Proposal applications were due 9 June 2006 to State Board, Division of Financial Assistance, web-based Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST). Statewide there were over 190 Full Proposals applications submitted (out of 209 invited back). Of these, 17 proposals fell within Region 5 totaling $16,331,752 in requested grant funds. The proposals are distributed throughout the region as follows: Lower Sacramento River six proposals, Upper Sacramento River five proposals, San Joaquin River five proposals, and one Region wide proposal.

Technical Review Teams have been assembled by the State Water Board and are assigned Full Proposals for review. Technical Review deadlines were staggered throughout June and July 2006. Staff are reviewing all proposals within Region 5 and providing review comments and/or participating on Technical Review Teams. Following individual technical reviews the Technical Review Teams will meet for Final Scoring Meetings in late July and August 2006. The results of the Final Scoring Meeting will be provided to the Selection Panels for their reviews.

Selection Panel Reviews will begin in August. The Selection Panel will be comprised of one representative identified by management (for the different funding programs) from the following agencies:

Non-Point Source Program: State Water Board and USEPA
Non-Point Source Implementation Program: State Water Board, California Coastal Commission, and USEPA
Ag Water Quality Program: Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Pesticide Regulation, USEPA, and State Water Board
Integrated Watershed Management Program: Resources Agency and State Water Board

The Selection Panel will make initial funding recommendations, considering the following items: Final review and score; Program Preference; Geographic Scope; and Amount of funds available for each grant program. The initial recommendation of funding will be presented to the State Water Board during the fall of 2006.

26. Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program

The IRWM grants (Proposition 50 – Step 2 Implementation Grants), administered by both the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and the State Water Resource Board, called- back twenty-six (26) applicants statewide to submit full proposals. The proposals will include a suite of projects ranging from habitat restoration to using recycled wastewater to groundwater management. Approximately $150 million of funds are available, with a maximum award of $25 million per grant.

Full proposals were submitted for four projects located within Region 5 by the 28 June 2006 deadline. The list of applicants in Region 5 is provided below. This funding source is for regional projects; therefore, four applicants have been called back to submit two consolidated proposals: one for the Sacramento County region and one for the Upper Sacramento Valley region.

County of Plumas
Sacramento County Consolidated:

- Freeport Regional Water Authority
- Regional Water Authority

Sacramento Valley Consolidated:
- Butte County Dept of Water & Resource Conservation
- Northern California Joint Exercise of Powers

San Luis and Mendota Water Authority

The Regional Water Board staff are participating in the technical review of these projects. Each review is expected to take approximately 40 hours of staff time. Technical Review Consensus meetings are scheduled throughout August 2006. Seniors and management, of the Department of Water Resources and State Water Board, will review the proposals following the technical review consensus meetings. The senior and management level reviews will consider comments and recommendations from the Technical Reviews and insure consistency in the reviews. Final project funding recommendations are expected November 2006 and will be presented to Department of Water Resources management and the State Water Board for adoption.

27. Funding for UCD Agricultural Waiver Monitoring.

At the June 2006 Board meeting, the Chair requested that funding be secured to continue the contract with the University of California at Davis monitoring network to support the Board's agricultural programs. We are working with the State Water Board to determine the availability of funding for this purpose. KDL

28. Water Quality and Public Health Concerns Expressed at Ag Waiver Hearing

The Executive Officer initiated investigations with the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) and Water Board staff in the Fresno office in response to allegations by residents of rural communities in the South San Joaquin Watershed of poor quality domestic water supplies, ground water contamination and exposure of field workers to pesticide application. Fresno staff will present an Information item to the Board at its September meeting on the geology and water quality issues in the San Joaquin River Basin. This will address naturally occurring contaminants such as arsenic in groundwater. DPR is continuing its investigation into allegations of pesticide exposure and contamination. The Executive Officer intends to contact Department of Health Services regarding allegations of "dirty water" being delivered to private residents. (PCC)

SPILLS

29. Sewer Overflow, Lake County Sanitation District, Southeast Regional Wastewater Treatment System, Lake County

On 12 June 2006, Lake County Sanitation District (Discharger) submitted a report for a sewage spill estimated at 1,485 gallons that occurred on 30 May 2006. The spill was located at a sewer line cleanout at 14449 El Camino Real within the City of Clearlake. The spill, which entered a dry drainage ditch along the roadway, resulted from a root and grease blockage. The report states that approximately 30 minutes following notification, the Discharger contained the spill and removed the blockage from the main sewer line. The Discharger states that all standing water was vacuumed and the spill area was disinfected and posted with sewage contamination signs. The Discharger also states that no other spills have occurred in this portion of the collection system and that no further action is necessary at this time. Regional Water Board staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for this spill. (GJC)

30. Wastewater Spill, City of Lakeport Municipal Sewer District, Lake County

On 24 April and 11 May 2006 the City of Lakeport Municipal Sewer District (Discharger) submitted spill reports describing the discharge of treated wastewater from the City of Lakeport's wastewater storage reservoir to surface waters. The discharges occurred between 13 April and 24 April 2006 and were estimated at approximately 6,623,250 gallons. The spill reports state that to prevent the storage reservoir from overflowing the Discharger applied wastewater to its land application area via spray irrigation without controlling runoff to surface waters. The Discharger reported that prior to irrigation samples were collected from the storage reservoir and the nearby creek. The Discharger is preparing a Scope of Work (SOW) for an Engineering Consultant to develop a Sewer Master Plan. The SOW and Request for Proposal (RFP) were to be sent out in June 2006. The expected completion date for the Sewer Master Plan is next fiscal year. The Discharger reported that the primary cause of the discharge to surface waters was from the heavy rains that occurred during this period and the inability to allow for the land application area to dry prior to irrigation. Regional Water Board staff is comparing the rainfall totals for 2006 with the 100-year annual precipitation data for the area, and is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions. (GJC)

31. Hume Lake Christian Camp Spills Wastewater, Fresno County

The Discharger reported a sewage spill on 13 June due to blockage that caused an estimated 100 gallons to spill into nearby Long Meadow Creek. The Discharger sampled the creek upstream and downstream of the spill: results

are pending. The Discharger increased collection system maintenance frequency to preclude further spills. Regional Water Board staff is not processing enforcement action for this event. (JKW)

32. Multiple Raw Sewage Spills By Coarsegold Village Oak Creek MHP, Madera County

The Discharger reported a sewage spill on 24 June of about 17,000 gallons to Oak Creek, a tributary to Coarsegold Creek. The spill occurred due to instrument failure that led to several manholes overflowing raw sewage. Regional Water Board staff recently inspected the facility and documented that the collection system generates odor nuisance conditions as well as occasional spillage to surface waters. Regional Board staff initiated enforcement. (JKW)

33. Sacramento Regional WWTF LWNI Project, Sacramento County

On 8 June 2006, a contractor constructing the Lower Northwest Interceptor Southport Gravity Sewer punctured the 30-inch diameter effluent outfall line from the city of West Sacramento's wastewater treatment plant, spilling approximately 200,000 gallons of treated effluent into the construction trench. In order to prevent further effluent release pending repair of the outfall line, the city of West Sacramento shut down its wastewater treatment plant discharge and the lift stations leading to the facility, and allowed raw sewage to back up in the collection system for several hours. The contractor contained the spill on land, repaired the outfall line, and then pumped the spilled effluent to the LNWI treatment facility and outfall to the Sacramento River. The contractor fired the foreman for failure to follow proper procedures, resulting in the incident. This was the second time the contractor had punctured the West Sacramento outfall causing a spill of this magnitude from the LNWI project. (BLH)

34. City of Stockton WWTF. San Joaquin County

On Friday, 16 June 2006, OMI Thames Water, the contract operator for the City of Stockton, accidentally bypassed a portion of the wastewater around the tertiary treatment units and disinfection system due to various operational errors. Over a period of approximately 10 hours, an estimated 8.75 million gallons of undisinfected secondary effluent were discharged to the San Joaquin River along with fully treated effluent. OMI notified OES and posted warning notices on riverbanks near the outfall. The OES report indicated that drinking water was not impacted. No additional warnings at local marinas or press releases were issued. This portion of the river is used extensively for recreational water activities, and there are several drinking water intakes downstream. Some water districts and the Department of Health Services have expressed concerns about potential health impacts and inadequate notification regarding the spill. (BLH)

35. Mine Slurry Spill Reaches Whiskeytown Lake National Recreation Area, Shasta County

Central Valley Water Board was notified by the DFG of a discharge of waste rock slurry that impacted several streams and eventually reached Whiskeytown Lake several miles downstream. The spill occurred on 24 June 2006 when the area was experiencing record high temperatures and Whiskeytown Lake was in high use by swimmers and boaters. The spill was initially detected when National Park personnel observed turbid water in Clear Creek entering Whiskeytown Lake. There was initial concern that the spill may pose a risk to the thousands of boaters and swimmers that were recreating in the lake at the time. Investigation into the spill by DFG and Water Board staff revealed the discharge originated from the Washington Mine. The spill consisted of "rock flour" slurry that had escaped from a ruptured pipeline that was transporting the slurry to the underground stopes for disposal. According to the mine operators, approximately 4,400 gallons of slurry were discharged. Information gathered to date indicates the material did not pose a risk to human health but may have impacted aquatic life. WDRs for Washington Mine do not allow for such a discharge and it appears the pipeline was not engineered or constructed to applicable standards. Staff is working with personnel from the DFG, National Parks, and BLM to complete investigation of the incident and prepare a formal enforcement action. (PVW)

SITE REMEDIATION

36. Record of Decision for 23 Sites Completed at Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

The Local Reuse Authority Initial Parcel Record of Decision (ROD) #2 for 23 Sites is near completion. Final signatures are anticipated in July 2006. This ROD presents the selected remedies for 23 sites located at the former McClellan Air Force Base. Six of these 23 sites present a potential threat to public health, welfare, or the environment, if not addressed by implementing the response actions selected in this ROD. At the remaining 17 sites, the Air Force has determined that No Action is necessary to protect human health, welfare, or the environment, and will allow these sites to be removed from the list of contaminated sites under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. This ROD addresses volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in shallow soil gas for the vapor inhalation pathway and non-VOCs in the soil that may present a threat to human health through direct contact, inhalation or ingestion, or to surface water or groundwater quality. The remedies in this ROD do not address contamination in groundwater that may be present at these sites. The 23 sites will be evaluated in future RODs for groundwater contamination. The remedies selected for the six sites that

require action include, excavation and offsite disposal of contaminated soil, institutional controls, or a combination of vapor barriers or gas collection systems. State of California concurs with Air Force decisions regarding the 23 sites. The completion of this ROD will accelerate the proposed re-use of these sites, and will be a benefit to the community by bringing these sites back into a economically productive use. (JDT)

37. Nestle – 230 Industrial Avenue, Ripon, San Joaquin County

In October 1993, the Regional Water Board issued Cleanup & Abatement Order (CAO) Number 93-712 that provided a list/schedule of interim and final remedial actions, groundwater cleanup standards, and reporting requirements.

Nestlé owned and operated a manufacturing plant at 230 Industrial Avenue in the City of Ripon, located in San Joaquin County. The former plant site is located approximately three quarters of a mile north/northwest of Stanislaus River and adjacent to the west side of US Highway 99. The plant was built in the 1930s and initially used for the processing of dairy products. Between 1948 and 1986 Nestlé manufactured caffeinated and decaffeinated instant coffee. Beginning in 1957, Nestlé used TCE to extract caffeine for the production of decaffeinated instant coffee. In 1970, Nestlé replaced the use of TCE with methylene chloride. After 1986 they ceased the manufacture of instant decaffeinated coffee and continued the manufacture of caffeinated instant coffee until they closed the plant in 1994. Nestlé sold the former plant site to Cal Freight in 2005.

In 1985, Nestlé detected TCE in the facility's water supply. The presence of TCE is attributed to accidental spills at the facility and unanticipated leaks in the industrial sewer system. Since that time, TCE has been detected in many public and private water supply wells in Ripon. In April 2005, TCE was detected in private wells south of the Stanislaus River in Stanislaus County. Currently, TCE is present in three water bearing zones to a depth of approximately 200 feet and has spread at least 9,000 feet south-southwest, migrating beneath the Stanislaus River.

From July 1986 to the present, Nestlé extracted and treated groundwater from at the facility on Industrial Avenue at a rate of approximately 10 to 140 gallons per minute (gpm). In October 1999, Nestlé began extracting and treating groundwater at a second location on Stockton Avenue, approximately 1,400 feet southwest of the former facility. Groundwater at this location is extracted at a rate ranging from approximately 40 to 120 gpm; treated water from both locations is currently discharged to the City of Ripon's non-potable water system.

Groundwater treatment and disposal facilities are not adequate to handle the existing extraction wells operating at their maximum pumping rates. Nestlé needs to improve the existing pump and treat operations as an interim measure and install additional treatment and disposal facilities to handle the increased groundwater extraction that is needed to fully contain/capture the TCE plume. Regional Water Board staff are also evaluating options, including further enforcement actions, to accelerate the rate of cleanup progress. (JRB).

38. Final Record of Decision for the Former Castle Air Force Base, Merced County

The Regional Water Board is working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) to oversee remediation of the former Castle Air Force Base (AFB). The regulatory team and AFRPA have reached agreement on the Comprehensive Basewide Record of Decision (ROD) – Part 2 and it should be signed in July 2006. The Comprehensive Basewide ROD – Part 2 is the fifth and final ROD prepared for the former Castle AFB. This ROD provides three groundwater remedies including: 1) implementation of institutional controls to prevent use of groundwater within the solvent plumes until remediation efforts are complete, 2) provision of wellhead treatment or alternative water supplies for public and private wells that exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) due to a Castle AFB plume, and 3) local pump and treat to reduce groundwater contamination below MCLs in the off-base Confined Hydrostratigraphic Zone where plume capture is impractical. This ROD should allow the transfer of the remainder of the property still under Air Force control to the County of Merced. The County has extensive re-use plans for most of this property. (MLP)

39. Privatized Cleanup of Contaminated 60-Acre Parcel at Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

The Regional Water Board is working with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Air Force Real Property Agency, and Sacramento County to oversee the privatized cleanup of a contaminated 60-acre parcel at the former McClellan Air Force Base. The Air Force Real Property Agency is transferring the contaminated parcel to Sacramento County and their developer (McClellan Park) will assume responsibility for cleanup of the parcel to industrial reuse. In the United States, this is the first privatized cleanup of a Department of Defense facility on the National Priorities List (Superfund site). If successful, this innovative cleanup effort will provide an approach to expedite cleanup, transfer and future re-use of other contaminated sites at closed Department of Defense facilities both in California and across the United States. All

parties involved are aggressively pursuing the process, and it is anticipated that it will be completed by the end of the calendar year. (MLP)

40. Innovative Groundwater Cleanup and Performance Based Contracting Being Tested at the Former Davis Transmitter Site, Yolo County

The Air Force Real Property Agency (AFRPA) owns and operates a groundwater extraction and treatment system at the Davis Transmitter Site in Yolo County. The inactive Davis Site was an annex of the former McClellan Air Force Base and is now managed by the AFRPA. This system is being utilized to contain and remove numerous chlorinated solvent plumes (primarily tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene) present in the groundwater. The AFRPA is evaluating potential alternative technologies that may replace the existing groundwater extraction and treatment system and reduce the time required to reach applicable water quality standards. The project is being conducted as part of a performance-based contract between the AFRPA and an environmental consultant. The Davis Site is located approximately 20 miles southwest of the former McClellan Air Force Base in Yolo County and 3 miles southeast of the City of Davis.

On 29 November 2005, the Regional Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements for an innovative groundwater cleanup treatability study. The AFRPA is conducting an in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) treatability study to evaluate the potential for in-situ treatment of groundwater containing chlorinated solvents at the Davis Site. The treatability study will involve injection of potassium permanganate into test cells in two phases.

Chemical oxidation has the capability to reduce the contaminant mass in the subsurface in a much shorter timeframe than a pump-and-treat approach. The groundwater table at the Davis Site fluctuates up to 40-feet seasonally primarily due to agricultural pumping. ISCO can permanently degrade volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in months, allowing contaminants in the seasonally saturated zone to be treated during the short periods the zone is saturated. The objective of a full-scale ISCO application would be to remediate the residual VOC contamination in the B aquifer zone and seasonally saturated portion of the A aquifer zone and thereby facilitate the AFRPA's goals of property transfer and site closure.

ISCO causes some secondary effects such as increases in total dissolved solids and redox sensitive metals. The potential for formation and attenuation of hexavalent chromium at the Davis Site will be evaluated during the treatability study. These adverse byproducts created by injection of the potassium permanganate are expected to be transient. Any persistent adverse byproducts created by the treatability study can be captured by the existing groundwater extraction system, if necessary. (JDT)

41. Former Mather Air Force Base, Sacramento County

Rehabilitation of the Site 7 groundwater extraction and treatment system is expected to begin in July-August 2006. Two extraction wells have operated intermittently due to gravel mining activities in the area since remediation began in 1999. The plume is characterized by a number of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, in groundwater that have migrated off former Mather base to the southwest approximately 4,000 feet beyond the southern property boundary near the Site 7 disposal area. During periods when groundwater extraction has been interrupted, water quality data from the remaining (accessible) performance monitoring wells have been used to describe contaminant distribution and interpret the plume boundary. The interpreted downgradient extent of the plume is approximately 2,000 feet upgradient of the nearest water supply well. Area drinking water supply wells are not threatened at this time.

The Site 7 remedial system was completely shut down in April 2003 due to re-routing of Morrison Creek by the property owners (Teichert Land Co. and Granite Construction). The regulators have been tracking the developments in the field and stressing the importance of getting the system back on-line. The plume is no longer defined at the leading edge, so new monitoring wells will need to be completed to re-define the extent. Easement negotiations between the Air Force and Teichert Land Co. were completed in June 2006 and the easement agreement with Granite Construction is also now in the final stages. The Air Force has a contract in place to begin the fieldwork necessary to reconnect the extraction wells and rehabilitate or reinstall several of the groundwater monitoring wells this field season. Staff of the Regional Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the USEPA, will continue to work with the Air Force to complete a detailed remediation system performance assessment once rehabilitation is achieved. (KAB)

LAND DISPOSAL

42. Lava Cap Mine, Nevada County

On 14 June 2006, Regional Board staff participated with USEPA and DTSC in a field meeting at the Lava Cap Mine Superfund site in Nevada County. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss and review the construction status of

the OU1 (Mine Area) Remedial Action and discussion of water treatment options for the mine adit and tailings pile discharges. The Lava Cap Mine operated from 1861 to 1943, producing gold and silver. In 1979, the Lava Cap tailings impoundment log dam structure partially failed releasing tailings into Little Clipper Creek. The Water Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order to the mine property owner and lessees. Various public and private entities conducted sampling over the next decade and continued to find high concentrations of arsenic in surface water, mine discharge, waste rock, and tailings. During a major winter storm in January 1997, the upper half of the log dam collapsed, releasing over 10,000 cubic yards of tailings into Little Clipper Creek. The USEPA formally listed the Lava Cap Mine on the National Priorities List in February 1999 and has been working since to investigate the nature and extent of the contamination and develop an engineered remedy. Implementation of the remedy started this spring. (JSH)

43. Empire Mine State Historic Park, Nevada County

During the 23 June 2006 hearing for the NPDES permit, community members and representatives of various environmental groups expressed concerns about water discharging from the Magenta Tunnel of the Empire Mine State Historic Park and the hazardous sediments deposited in the receiving stream, which runs through the City of Grass Valley's Memorial Park. Residents emphasized the ready access to the creek and their concerns over human, pet, and wildlife exposure. The City plans to install fencing in Memorial Park during the last week in July. Studies and monitoring programs are proposed to begin in August to further characterize the water quality and flow of the NPDES discharge and to assess the nature and extent of the sediments to determine the most appropriate remedy. (JSH)

44. Groundwater Remediation Begins at Vacaville's Gibson Plant, Solano County

On 29 June 2006, the City of Vacaville submitted a required technical report on the performance of a new groundwater remediation system their Gibson Canyon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The purpose of the system is to remediate salt impacts from two large unlined wastewater ponds at the facility, and was required by the Board under the City's waste discharge requirements and a cease and desist order (CDO). The CDO also includes a time schedule to close the WWTP. The remediation system extracts impacted groundwater from two recovery wells located immediately down gradient from the unlined ponds. The groundwater is discharged to the sanitary sewer that drains to the City's Easterly WWTP. The technical report indicates that the system is capturing most of the impacted groundwater at the combined 22 gallon per minute flow rate proposed in the corrective action plan (CAP), but that the flow rate will be increased to provide the capture zone estimated in the CAP. (WLB)

45. Homestake Mining Company, McLaughlin Mine, Lake County

On 30 June 2006, Homestake Mining Company submitted a Revised Work Schedule for investigations concerning closure of the McLaughlin Mine Tailings Facility in Lake County. The McLaughlin Mine ceased operations in 2000 and staff has been in discussions with Homestake Mining Company and their successor company Barrick Gold of North America, Inc. (Barrick) on how best to close the tailings facility. The Revised Work Schedule requests new completion dates and asks that the 8 November 2005 13267 Order be rescinded and that Barrick Gold of North America Inc. be taken off the order. (RDA)

46. Royal Mountain King Mine (RMK), Calaveras County

RMK, as required by Time Schedule Order (TSO) No. R5-2006-0900, has installed two temporary flumes in Little Johns Diversion and monitoring wells east of Skyrocket Pit Lake. They were installed to study the effects of adding leachate spring water from the waste rock piles to Skyrocket Pit Lake. The temporary flumes will be replaced before the 2006/2007 rainy season. RMK has requested that the TSO be modified to handle the excess water from the 2005/2006 rainy season. The modification would include increasing evaporation of the water in new evaporation areas and adding a turbo mister. Board staff recommended that RMK implement its proposed measures to reduce the quantity of water in both Skyrocket Pit and North Pit Lakes. The goal would be for RMK to create enough capacity within the water system to handle the 100-year wet season without discharging. Board staff requested additional information prior to approving RMKs request to revise the TSO. Staff has received the information and it is under review. (TDA)

BASIN PLANNING

47. Basin Plan Amendment

The Office of Administrative Law approved the Basin Plan amendments for the control of diazinon and chlorpyrifos runoff into the lower San Joaquin River on June 30, 2006, and the amendments are now state law. Final approval by U. S. EPA is expected by the end of August. (DB)

TIMBER HARVEST

48. Timber Harvest Roundtable

On June 8 and 9, staff attended a Regional Water Board timber harvest roundtable meeting and field tour in Santa Cruz along with staff from the North Coast, the Central Coast, and Lahontan Regions. Topics discussed on June 8 included timber harvest practices in Santa Cruz County, the Central Coast General Waiver, United States Forest Service timber practices, timber harvest monitoring, and Best Management Practices. On June 9, staff participated in a field tour that focused at the Little Creek watershed monitoring project, culvert removal, water quality monitoring stations and cut and fill slope failures. (CMC)

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Pamela Creedon
Executive Officer
3/4 August 2006

Addenda that follow:

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

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

Addendum 1

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT
PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
June 2006 – July 2006

PERSONNEL

Total Positions	Vacancies	Gained	Lost
256.3	28.5	3	4

Gains:

Mary Ann Walton	Office Assistant	Sacramento
Stephen Louie	Environmental Scientist	Sacramento
Salina Saenz	Office Assistant	Fresno

Separations:

Joe Ernest	WRC Engineer	Fresno
Wayne Cooley	Engineering Geologist	Sacramento
Alex Baillie	Environmental Scientist	Sacramento
David Bell	Staff Information Systems Analyst (Supervisor)	Sacramento

Promotions:

Wendy Stewart	Sanitary Engineering Technician Trainee	Sacramento
Della Kramer	Staff Services Analyst	Sacramento
Karen Snavely	Office Technician	Fresno

RECRUITING

On 30 June 2006 we had:

Vacant Positions Advertised	17
Vacant Positions of Hold	2
Vacant Positions in Interview/Selection Process	3
Vacant Positions waiting for paperwork or pending State Board approval	6

Recruiting is on-going for the positions that the State Water Resources Control board has approved for filling. We are working with State Board to try and expand our candidate pools. Given the current economic environment within California, our current pay scale is not very competitive.

TRAINING
From 6/1/2006 to 7/1/2006

Course Names	Date of Training	Number of Attendees
Analytical Skills Certificate Program	06/01/2006	3
Basin Plan Approval	06/06/2006	1
Getting Basin Plan Amendment Approved	06/06/2006	7
Getting Your BPA Approved	06/06/2006	1
Injury & Illness Prevention Training	06/07/2006	1
Dreamweaver MX 2004	06/08/2006	1
Introduction to TMDLs	06/08/2006	1
Analytical Skills Certificate Program	06/13/2006	1
Competency Based Interviewing	06/13/2006	4
ITRC Fall Conference	06/13/2006	2
Defensive Drivers Training	06/14/2006	2
Fish Mercury Project	06/14/2006	1
Media Training	06/15/2006	1
Science and Art of Leadership	06/15/2006	1
Sexual Harassment Prevention Training	06/18/2006	1
GIS for Resource managers and Professionals	06/19/2006	1
Environmental Forensics	06/20/2006	2
GIS and Watershed Analysis: intermediate	06/21/2006	1

Defensive Drivers Training	06/22/2006	4
GIS and Watershed Analysis	06/22/2006	1
Landmark Forum	06/22/2006	1
Dealing with Conflict	06/27/2006	2
Investigative Training	06/30/2006	1

Addendum 2

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

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

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

FRESNO OFFICE

Fresno County
Chevron #9-2283, 505 N. Clovis Ave., Fresno-Three gasoline USTs, one waste oil UST, one hoist, and associated product lines and dispensers were excavated and removed from the site in July 1997. Soil sampling conducted at the time of removal revealed a release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred at the site and resulted in the degradation of the underlying soils. The extent of impacted soils were subsequently evaluated and the underlying groundwater was monitored for potential impacts. A majority of the impacted soils were satisfactorily remediated using SVE technology. The results of monitoring and sampling events conducted for the site reveal that the underlying groundwater plume has diminished to non-detectable levels. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils will naturally degrade and are not anticipated to pose a public health risk or pose a threat to the beneficial use of groundwater in the area. Case was closed 22 June 2006. (DAM)

REDDING OFFICE

Butte County
Arco #5662, 410 Oro Dam Blvd., Oroville, Butte County – Minor concentrations of hydrocarbon contamination was discovered in soil during UST system upgrades in 2002. Thirty cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated from the site. Groundwater samples from direct-push borings contained trace amounts of fuel constituents. Monitoring wells were installed. In five quarters of groundwater monitoring, no contaminants were detected with the exception of 68 µg/L TPH-g in one well. The site poses no threat to human health and safety or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (RDJ)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Amador County
Ham's Station, 34950 Highway 88, Pioneer- In January 1999, five underground storage tanks (USTs) and product piping were removed and seven soil samples were collected. Approximately 188 yards of contaminated soil were removed during an over-excavation. After a seven-year investigation, which included a soil vapor survey, extensive soil characterization, and the installation of five monitoring wells in multiple groundwater zones, results indicate that though residual hydrocarbons remain in site soil, largely beneath Highway 88, no groundwater pollution has been identified. Other than the Ham's Station domestic well, there are no water wells within at least a 1,000-foot radius for any residual contamination to impact. The small amount of residual fuel hydrocarbons remaining in the shallow subsurface is unlikely to pose any significant threat to water quality, public health, or the environment or hamper any anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

Placer County
Holmes Service Station, 2435 Highway 49, Auburn-In September 1992 four USTs, a 8,000-gallon gasoline UST, two 4,000-gallon gasoline USTs, and a 400-gallon waste oil UST, were excavated and removed from the site. Groundwater was encountered within the primary tank cavity and two inches of free phase product was observed within the cavity. An extensive investigation ensued and remedial efforts including excavation, groundwater extraction, soil vapor extraction, and air sparing removed a significant amount of contamination. The closest active supply well is located over 800 feet east of the site, and all other identified supply wells are located over 1,400 feet away. Minimal residual hydrocarbon constituents remain in soil and groundwater beneath the site, their extent is limited, and historical sampling data and site specific date indicates that the residual hydrocarbon mass will continue to attenuate without migrating in significant distance, posing a threat to human health, or impacting beneficial uses of waters of the state. Water Quality Objectives are expected to be met by 2020. (PRS)

Tuolumne County
Overholter Property-Sonora Rental and Sales, 13849 Mono Way, Sonora-In May 1994, two 500-gallon diesel underground storage tanks (USTs) and one 10,000-gallon diesel UST that may have contained gasoline at one time and associated piping and dispenser were excavated and removed. Results of soil samples collected from the UST pit showed that additional investigation was required. A soil investigation, consisting of six borings, helped define the extent of contamination. Two subsequent soil excavations removed approximately 2,800 cubic yards and a monitoring well was installed near the highest concentration found in the soil boring investigation. Groundwater monitoring results indicated a stable declining plume and Water Quality Objectives are expected to be met within a couple years. The monitoring well has been properly destroyed. A sensitive receptor survey indicated there are no domestic wells located within 2,000 feet of the site. Water is supplied by the Tuolumne Utility district and has two water supply wells approximately 1,500 feet south and down gradient of the site. All excavated soil was disposed of off-site, per regulatory approval. The groundwater sampling results indicate that the residual petroleum constituents were declining, expecting to reach water quality objectives in a couple years and not a threat to human health or water quality. (PGM)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review

San Joaquin County
MBP Linden, 8203 E. Highway 26, Stockton

Stanislaus County
GC & SP Trucking, 2007 L Street, Newman

Sacramento County
Cheaper Liquor #142, 809 20th, Sacramento
Beacon Station #685, 9301 Greenback Lane, Orangevale
Shra Property, 1614 K Street, (AKA 1622 K Street), Sacramento

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Fresno County
San Joaquin Glass, 2150 E. McKinley Ave., Fresno
Unocal SS#31155-256353, 1418 E. Shaw Ave., Fresno
Zacky Farms, 190 N. Thorne Ave., Fresno

San Joaquin County
Stacey Lynn Elving Trust, 1610 N. Broadway, Stockton

Addendum 3

PUBLIC OUTREACH

On 19 April, Karen Bessette participated in the Former Mather Air Force Base Public Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting held at the former base in Mather, CA. This is a public meeting held on a quarterly basis to inform the public of progress in Mather's environmental cleanup program. The Restoration Advisory Board is composed of citizens from local communities, some of whom are liaisons to other interested community groups. An important goal of the Board is to create the opportunity for sharing opinions from diverse interests within the community so they can be considered throughout the cleanup process. Representatives from the regulatory agencies provide an overview of the major issues and are available to answer questions posed by the Board or other members of the public in attendance. (KAB)

On 23 and 25 May, Randy Judge assisted the Tribal Council of Arizona in their LUST Certification training course. Randy led field trips to selected LUST sites that are using a variety of remediation technologies.

On 15 June, Guy Chetelat attended the Feather River CRM and Plumas Corp. field check of proposed restoration sites on the Middle Fork Feather River in Plumas County.

On 1 June, Catherine Graham attended the Cosumnes River Preserve's Prop 50 grant project's Steering Committee meeting.

On 3 June, Catherine Graham attended the Dry Creek Watershed's Prop 50 grant Watershed Festival in Sutter Creek.

On 7 June, Catherine Graham and Jeanne Chilcott met with the Project Manager for the Dry Creek Watershed's Prop 50 grant and CalFed representatives to discuss project direction and status.

On 8 June, Jennifer Heyd and Matthew McCarthy attended and assisted with instruction of a UC Davis Extension course titled Introduction to TMDLs for Water Quality Enhancement. Jennifer presented the case study for the Dissolved Oxygen TMDL in the lower San Joaquin River and Matthew presented the case study for the Salt and Boron TMDL in the same water body, as well as an overview of Porter-Cologne and the State water quality regulatory process. The course was well attended by watershed group representatives, regulators, and other interested parties.

On 15 June, Greg Vaughn participated in a permitting workgroup for the Upper Laguna Creek watershed. The group is proposing a comprehensive alternative to individual permitting and mitigation of impacts due to urban growth in the Elk Grove area of Sacramento County.

On 22 June, Guy Chetelat attended the Glenn County RCD meeting in Orland on programmatic permitting for invasive plant and erosion control projects on lower Stony Creek.

On 28 June, Guy Chetelat attended the Cottonwood Creek Watershed Group meeting concerning a major source of sediment discharge in the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek.

On 29 June, Jacque Kelley participated in an El Dorado County Building Department public outreach open house. Jacque answered storm water questions and handed out educational materials to promote storm water and water quality awareness.

On 29 June, Greg Vaughn attended a public workshop on the Environmental Phase of the Elk Grove - Rancho Cordova - El Dorado Connector Study. The Connector will link residential communities and commercial areas between Elk Grove and El Dorado Hills, and provide new options for bicycle, pedestrian, transit and automobile travel through the corridor over a length of approximately 30 miles.

On 6 July, Guy Chetelat attended the Bear Creek Watershed Group meeting concerning potential funding proposals for water and salmonid habitat projects.

On 6 July, Catherine Graham attended the Cosumnes River Preserve's Prop 50 grant Core Work Group meeting to discuss the Watershed Assessment for the project.

On 10 July, Ken Landau and Rudy Schnagl participated in a dairy stewardship coordination workshop held by the Department of Food and Agriculture. The purpose of the workshop was to identify ways to best provide technical

assistance to dairy operators that must make changes to address new air and water quality requirements. Participants in the workshop included representatives of the dairy industry and several agencies.

On 11 July, Guy Chetelat attended the Churn and Stillwater Creeks Group watershed assessment review meeting in Redding.

On 12 July, Wendy Wyels, Anne Olson, Mark List and Steve Rosenbaum attended the Pacific Southwest Organic Residuals Symposium held in Sacramento. Water Environment Federation and USEPA sponsored the event. The symposium focused on recycling of non-hazardous organic residuals to products and energy. Dr. Karl Longley was the opening speaker and session moderator.

On 12 July Ken Landau attended the Sierra Economic Development District's Wastewater Forum in Nevada City. The all-day forum featured presentations by a number of small wastewater agencies on their compliance and financing issues; presentations by Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and USEPA representatives on the regulations and compliance alternatives; and a number of state and federal agencies that provide grant or loan funds for collection system or treatment plant improvements. Following the presentations, breakout groups developed a number of alternatives for addressing the problems of small mountain wastewater systems. The Development District will synthesize the recommendations into a few possibilities for follow-up. Three recurring themes were apparent: the need for increased grant funding for improvements, more specific standards for effluent dominated waters, and a reduction in mandatory minimum penalties for small dischargers.

On 13 July, Steve Rosenbaum attended the Sacramento Municipal Utility District's kick-off meeting for its new program aimed at converting food wastes or leftovers, to electricity. The "Leftovers to Lights" meeting attracted over 30 participants from the public and private sectors to discuss food waste sources, collection, conversion technologies, economics, and incentives. Follow-up meetings are planned for the coming year.

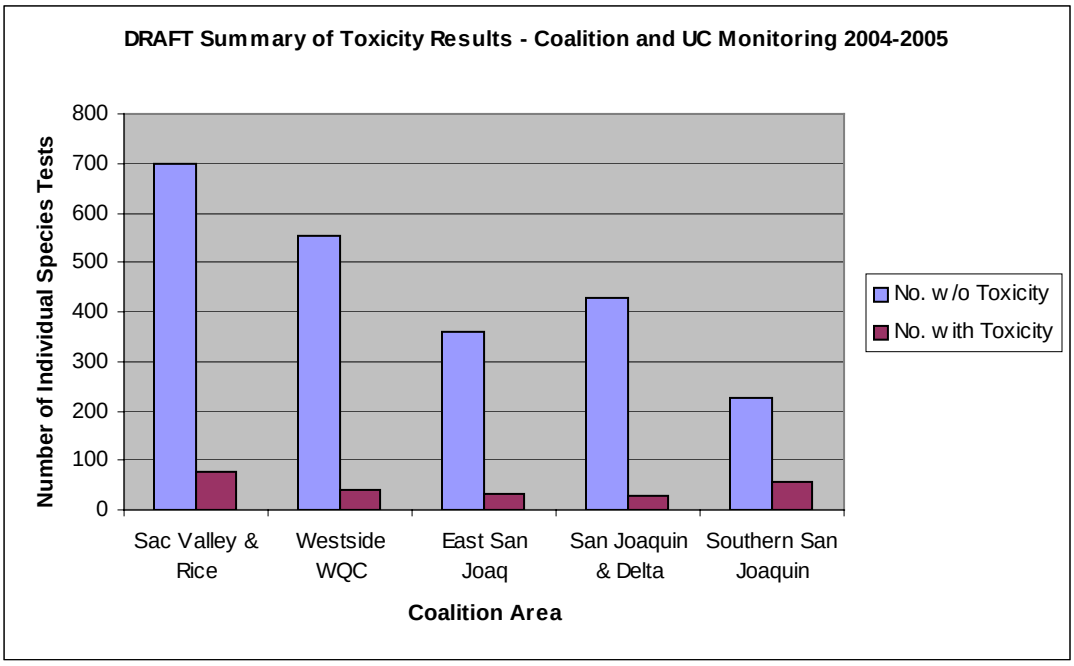
Addendum 4

IRRIGATED LANDS CONDITIONAL WAIVER PROGRAM
PROGRAM MONITORING RESULTS SUMMARY

I. <u>Toxicity Data Summary.</u> The May 2006 Executive Officer's report (May EO Report) summarized the acute toxicity monitoring data received for 2004-2005 Coalition monitoring as well as the Central Valley Water Board (CVRWQCB) program monitoring through contract with UCDavis. Those data demonstrate that toxicity had been found within each of the geographical boundaries covered by five coalitions. Within the five coalition areas that were monitored, toxicity was measured at rates that are summarized below, and found in the storm season as well as during the summer months. The May EO Report could not include toxicity data for Coalition or for CVRWQCB monitoring for three Coalition areas – Goose Lake, Westlands and San Luis Coalitions, which were not sampled during the period 2004-2005.

The toxicity identified in the May EO Report is for both water column and sediment and extends from the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition through to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Water Quality Coalition. Coalition group monitoring indicated toxicity to the three water column species that were tested at an average of 5.9%, and sediment toxicity to one tested species averaging 29%. The CVRWQCB monitoring indicated an average 13% toxicity for the three water species and sediment toxicity at 21%.

The chart below presents a visual summary of the same data, although it combines results from Coalition monitoring and CVRWQCB monitoring. Generally, although not always, each time a site is visited the water is analyzed in three different ways using three different species – water flea, fathead minnow and algae. For the purpose of this chart, the result from each individual species is counted as one test. Therefore, where one location is sampled, generally speaking three water tests are counted. The chart compares the number of individual species tests that demonstrated toxicity as compared to the number that that did not, within the boundaries of each of the five Coalitions from which samples were taken.



Toxicity data are valuable because they inform us about the possible effects of pesticides and other stressors that may not be included in the chemical monitoring required for the Irrigated Lands Program. Toxicity data also inform us about the cumulative effect of multiple stressors, each of which may exist at low levels and not individually exceed a water quality standard.

Toxicity Summary Limitations. The toxicity information summarized in this chart is limited to acute toxicity tests for water column. Chronic toxicity testing is not required at this time. Therefore, the current monitoring program does not inform us about sublethal or longer-term effects that may be caused by certain contaminants or groups of contaminants. The sediment toxicity testing at this time only requires utilization of one species, whereas water

column tests are conducted on three species. The species *hyalella azteca* is sensitive to pyrethroids in sediment, but may not be as sensitive as the *chironomus tentans* to chlorinated pesticides, which also exist in Central Valley sediments.

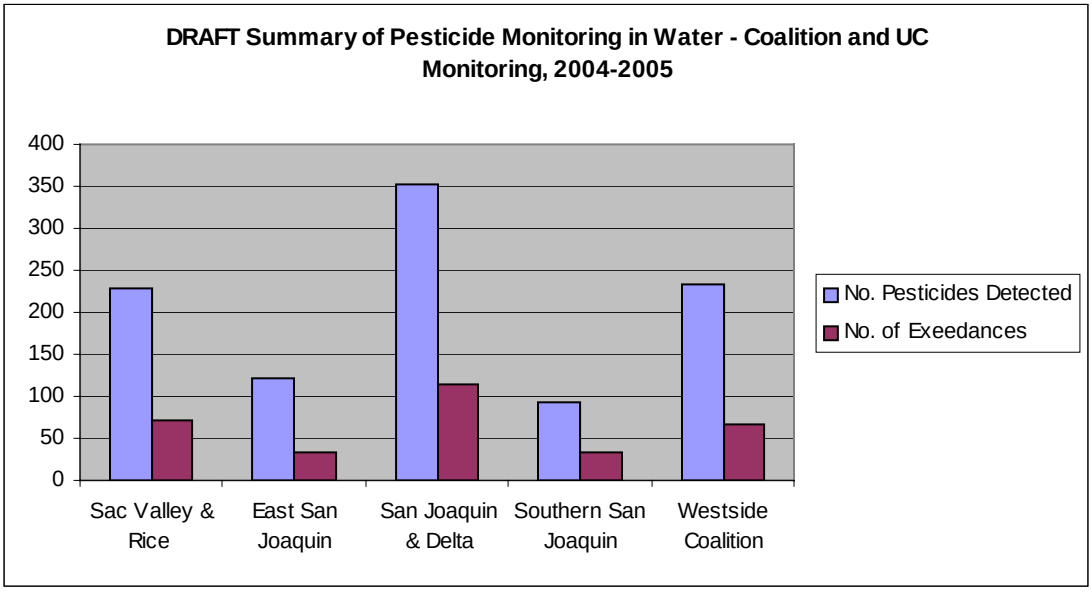
The toxicity results chart does not reflect the number of different sites that were monitored, and in most cases the same location was visited multiple times throughout the 2004-2005 time span. A separate analysis is necessary to show the spatial distribution of the data, the magnitude and duration of the toxicity, results of toxicity identification evaluations, and other pertinent summaries.

II. <u>Pesticide Summary.</u> Pesticide data for water column monitoring are currently being received and evaluated. The summary below is primarily based on data received as of June 2006, and is mostly from CVRWQCB monitoring through UCDavis. Coalitions had not yet entered Phase II of their monitoring programs, which is the phase that includes monitoring for pesticides, metals and nutrients. There is a small amount of pesticide data from coalition monitoring in the instances where the individual coalitions may have been complying with the requirement to test for 303(d) listed contaminants that are pesticides.

The pesticide data that were available for this summary tell us that out of 107 unique monitoring sites, most of which were sampled several times during the two-year monitoring period, 91.6% indicated the presence of one or more pesticides. Out of the samples that showed detected pesticides, 64% of the same sites had detected levels that exceeded water quality objectives. The same preliminary data indicate that the pesticide detects, as well as exceedances, were found within all the coalition boundaries where pesticide monitoring has been conducted for the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program. The only coalitions that were not included in the preliminary data from CVRWQCB monitoring were the San Luis, Westlands, and Goose Lake Water Quality Coalitions. Similarly, these three coalitions had not submitted pesticide monitoring data in the March 2006 monitoring report submittal.

Irrespective of the monitoring location, and without taking into account the number of times the same site was sampled, out of the 885 pesticide detections in the water column, 328 of them exceeded water quality objectives, or about 37%. The pesticide that exceeded objectives most frequently was chlorpyrifos at 43%. Other detections worth noting were the exceedances measured for diazinon at 18%, and 15% from DDT and DDT breakdown products.

The chart below summarizes these preliminary results from pesticide monitoring data generated for the Irrigated Lands Program.



Pesticide Summary Limitations. The pesticide results chart almost exclusively represents CVRWQCB monitoring, as Coalitions have not yet begun Phase II of their monitoring programs. The chart provided above does not reflect the number of different sites that were monitored, and in most cases the same location was visited multiple times throughout the 2004-2005 time span. Separate analyses are necessary to show the spatial distribution of the pesticide data, seasonality of pesticide detections, as well as the magnitude of the exceedances. Additional monitoring and other studies will be necessary in order to determine the source(s) of the pesticides.

III. Pending Data Summaries. Data that are being generated for the CVRWQCB through UCDavis contract monitoring will include results for nutrients, metals and general water quality parameters, as well as more information regarding toxicity results, pesticides and sediment monitoring. It is anticipated that the complete set of data from the UCDavis monitoring will be received by September 2006. Coalition monitoring for pesticides, metals and nutrients, through Phase II of the Coalition MRP should be taking place at this time, and the first set of Coalition Semi-Annual Monitoring Reports, that will include Phase II data, is to be received by 31 December 2006.

The preliminary information that has been provided for toxicity and pesticides in this report indicates that pollutants do affect water bodies within the Central Valley Region, although definitive information regarding specific land uses and other source identification is not available at this time. Monitoring requirements for the coalitions is currently being reviewed through the TIC. New monitoring requirements may include expanded monitoring to other water bodies in order to identify the stressors that cause impairments, and to continue at current sampling so that effectiveness of management practice implementation can be determined.

Central Valley Water Board Staff will continue to review all of the data that have been received for quality control, and to assess the data for the information that they provide.

Addendum 5

REGIONAL BOARD ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

At the May 2006 Board meeting staff provided an informational item on the enforcement activities of the Board. During the presentation the Board requested additional information, including:

- Comparison of enforcement PYs allocated per Region[1]
- Tabular data used to develop slides 18-20 of the 5 May 2006 staff presentation
- Estimated actual[2] ACL amounts imposed by Region for FY 04/05 (including breakdown of MMPs vs. discretionary amounts)
- Estimated actual[2] ACL amounts imposed by Region 5 for 2002 - 2005
- The largest ACL issued by a Regional Board

The following provides this information. In addition, this report includes estimates of permitted facilities by Region for the NPDES, WDR and Land Disposal Programs,[3] and Storm Water Program in FY 04/05 to provide a sense of the numbers of dischargers regulated by Region. A copy of the 5 May 2006 presentation has been included at the end of this report.

Comparison of enforcement PYs allocated per Region
(current figures from State Board fiscal database)

As shown below, Region 5 is allocated 20% of the total funding allocated for enforcement activities (21% of the total PYs).

Regional Board	PCA 112 (PYs)	% of Total Distribution	Funds Allocated ($)	% of Total Distribution
R1 – North Coast	1.0	6.1%	232,746	9.7%
R2 – SF Bay	1.9	11.7%	312,213	13.0%
R3 – Central Coast	1.1	6.7%	135,799	5.7%
R4 – Los Angeles	2.5	15.3%	288,959	12.1%
R5 – Central Valley	**3.4**	**20.9%**	**468,716**	**19.6%**
R6 – Lahontan	1.5	9.2%	184,234	7.7%
R7 – Colorado River Basin	1.0	6.1%	121,090	5.1%
R8 – Santa Ana	1.2	7.4%	158,134	6.6%
R9 – San Diego	0.9	5.5%	120,803	5.0%
OCC (State Board)	1.8	11.0%	373,637	15.6%
Total	**16.3**		**$2,396,331**	

[1] PCA 112 (enforcement) PYs/funds allocated do not provide a full picture of resources dedicated to enforcement activities. The majority of enforcement work is supported by program budgets. PCA 112 funds supplement enforcement activities in some programs, and support region-wide enforcement work and coordination. For other programs, program funds are used exclusively to support enforcement.
[2] Data presented in May were ACL amounts initially issued; final amounts imposed can vary if cases go to the Board or into the settlement process.
[3] Estimate also includes sites regulated under the CAFO, Cleanup and Underground Tanks Programs that are under NPDES permit or WDRs. This summary was produced from a query of SWIM and the Storm Water Program NOI database. The CAFO, Cleanup and Underground Tanks Programs also regulate a significant number of sites, however these sites were not tracked in SWIM unless they were under permit, and thus are not represented in this summary.

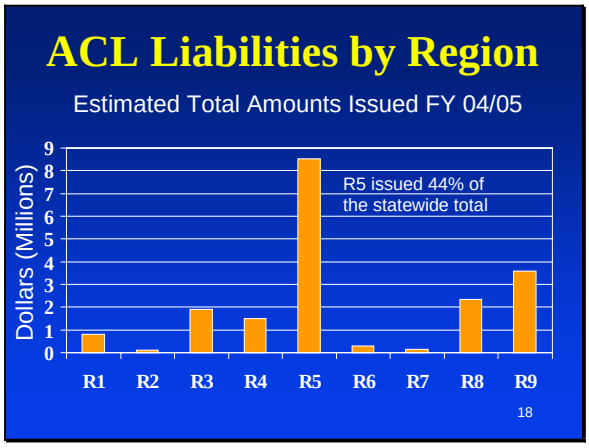
Estimates of permitted facilities by Region for the core regulatory (NPDES, WDR and Land Disposal Programs) and Storm Water (Construction and Industrial) Programs

As shown below, Region 5 has issued approximately 30% of all the core regulatory permits issued throughout the state. This summary was produced from a query of SWIM and the Storm Water Program NOI database. The CAFO, Cleanup and Underground Tanks Programs also regulate a significant number of sites, however these sites were not tracked in SWIM unless they were under permit, and thus are not represented in this summary.

Regional Board	Core Regulatory # Permits	% of Statewide Total	Storm Water # Permits		% of Statewide Total	
			Construction	Industrial	Construction	Industrial
R1 – North Coast	520	7%	410	367	2.2%	3.7%
R2 – SF Bay	471	6.3%	1852	1497	9.9%	15.2%
R3 – Central Coast	619	8.3%	769	408	4.1%	4.2%
R4 – Los Angeles	1342	18.1%	2501	2930	13.3%	29.8%
R5 – Central Valley	**2207**	**29.7%**	**5507**	**1968**	**29.3%**	**20.0%**
R6 – Lahontan	524	7.1%	875	203	4.7%	2.1%
R7 – Colorado River Basin	459	6.2%	575	171	3.1%	1.7%
R8 – Santa Ana	801	10.8%	3038	1543	16.2%	15.7%
R9 – San Diego	476	6.4%	3242	735	17.3%	7.5%
Total	**7,419**		**18,769**	**9,822**		

Estimates of ACLs issued by Regional Board (Slide 18)

These estimates are based on FY 04/05 data.

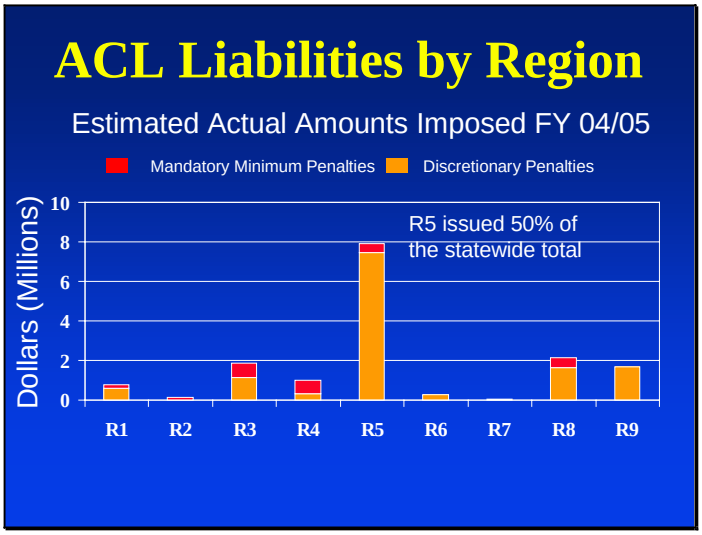


Region 5 issued 44% of the ACL liability amounts issued in the state. Estimated total amounts include ACL complaints and ACL orders, mandatory minimum penalties (MMPs) and discretionary penalties. The metric used to determine the percentage is the amount issued. Once issued, amounts can go up or down if the case goes to the Board or into the settlement process. Also, some amounts are applied to supplemental environmental projects or compliance projects. Therefore, the values shown above do not represent amounts collected, but is a measure of work being done using this enforcement mechanism. Data used to develop the above graph are shown in the table below.

Regional Board	ACL Liabilities Issued
R1 – North Coast	$790,000
R2 – SF Bay	$130,000
R3 – Central Coast	$1,920,000
R4 – Los Angeles	$1,500,000
R5 – Central Valley	**$8,540,000**
R6 – Lahontan	$290,000
R7 – Colorado River Basin	$130,000
R8 – Santa Ana	$2,360,000
R9 – San Diego	$3,600,000
Total	**$19,260,000**

Estimated actual ACL amounts imposed by Region for FY 04/05 (including breakdown of MMPs vs. discretionary amounts)

The following graph provides an estimate of the actual liabilities imposed for ACL liabilities issued in FY 04/05.



The following table provides the data used to develop the above graph.

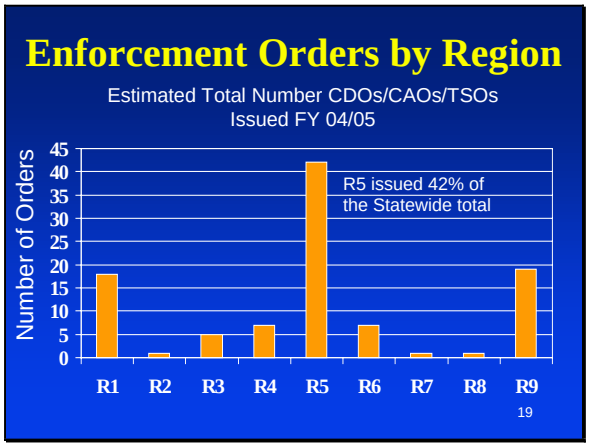
Regional Board	Discretionary Penalties Imposed	Mandatory Minimum Penalties Imposed	Total Penalties Imposed
R1 – North Coast	$607,850	$183,300	$791,150
R2 – SF Bay	$8,000	$118,500	$126,500
R3 – Central Coast	$1,151,500	$694,500	$1,846,000
R4 – Los Angeles	$296,820	$715,500	$1,012,320
R5 – Central Valley	**$7,468,100**	**$453,500**	**$7,921,600**
R6 – Lahontan	$291,000	$0	$291,000
R7 – Colorado River Basin	$50,000	$18,000	$68,000
R8 – Santa Ana	$1,630,697	$527,500	$2,158,197
R9 – San Diego	$1,661,700	$33,000	$1,694,700
Statewide Total	**$13,165,667**	**$2,743,800**	**$15,909,467**

In summary, R5 imposed 57% of the discretionary ACL penalties and 17% of the MMPs imposed statewide. This accounts for approximately 50% of all of the liabilities imposed for the entire state.

	Discretionary	MMP	All ACL Penalties
Region 5 % of Statewide Total	56.7 %	16.5%[4]	49.8%

Enforcement orders by Regional Board (Slide 19)

The following graph summarizes the enforcement orders issued throughout the state for FY 04/05.



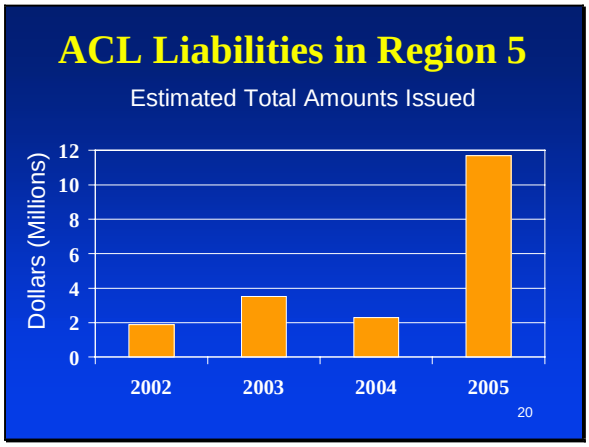
R5 issued **42%** of all Cleanup and Abatement, Cease and Desist, and Time Schedule Orders issued statewide. The following table summarizes the data used to develop the above graph.

Regional Board	Number of Enforcement Orders Issued
R1 – North Coast	18
R2 – SF Bay	1
R3 – Central Coast	5
R4 – Los Angeles	7
R5 – Central Valley	**42**
R6 – Lahontan	7
R7 – Colorado River Basin	1
R8 – Santa Ana	1
R9 – San Diego	19
Total	**101**

[4] Several significant MMP ACLs were issued by Region 5 in FY 05/06 and it is anticipated that this ratio will increase, however FY 05/06 data is not currently available for all Regions, thus preventing cross-region comparisons at this time. Further, at least $0.5 million in MMP ACLs are currently under development.

ACL liabilities issued in Region 5 between 2002 and 2005 (Slide 20)

Estimated total amounts include ACL complaints and ACL orders, mandatory minimum penalties (MMPs) and discretionary penalties.



In 2005, $11.5 million in penalties were issued.

Even if the amount issued to Hilmar ($ 4 million) is subtracted, the total in 2005 is more than double what was issued in 2003 (the next highest year). The number of complaints and orders issued has not increased significantly, but penalty amounts have increased.

We don't judge our success by the amount of penalties we issue. Our goal is compliance and protection of water quality. But as we work with dischargers to achieve compliance under the progressive enforcement policy, it needs to be clear that if compliance issues are not resolved in a timely manner at the lower levels of enforcement, this Board is prepared to respond in the manner necessary to ensure compliance and protect water quality. In some cases this means issuing penalties, and sometimes significant ones, to get a discharger's attention.

A few other points to consider:

- the bigger the case, the more time they take and the fewer we can do
- in some situations, a few larger cases can have the greatest impact in deterring would be violators within the given program and industry
- in others, we may want to consider a higher number of smaller cases – if we only address large scale dischargers, smaller ones may come to believe they will be able to fly under the radar and they won't face consequences for noncompliance
- and we must always factor in addressing the threat to water quality

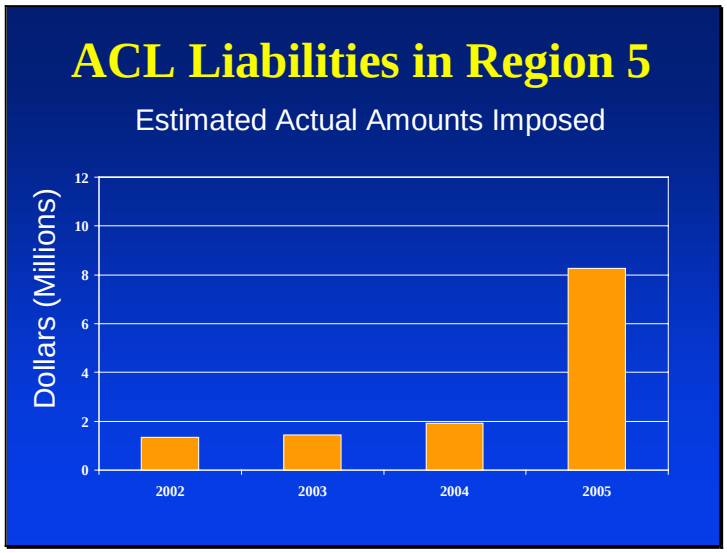
The bottom line: with each program and industry, and there may be regional differences as well, we need to assess how to achieve the greatest impact in terms of protecting water quality and achieving compliance. Also, in balancing resources across programs, from a program integrity perspective, we must have some level of enforcement in all of our programs.

The following table summarizes the data used to develop the graph above.

Year:	2002	2003	2004	2005
ACL Liabilities Issued:	$1,900,000	$3,500,000	$2,300,000	$11,700,000

Estimated actual ACL amounts imposed by Region 5 between 2002 - 2005

The following illustrates the actual liabilities imposed by the Board between 2002 and 2005. There was significant increase in activity in 2005. Excluding the $3 million imposed on Hilmar in 2005, the amount of ACL penalties imposed in 2005 was a 274% increase over the amounts imposed in 2004.



The following table summarizes the data used to develop the above graph.

Year:	2002	2003	2004	2005
ACL Liabilities Imposed:	$1,356,400	$1,454,000	$1,920,000	$8,268,312

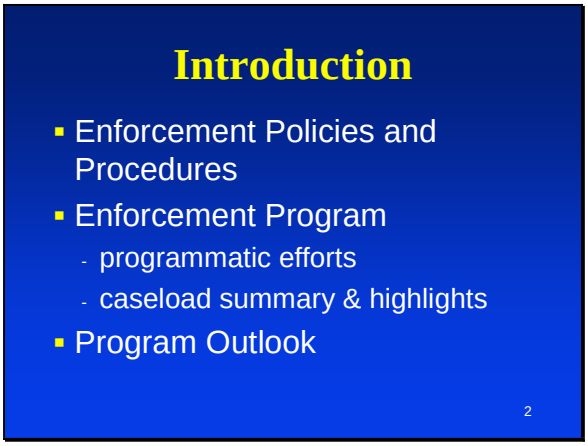
Largest ACL issued by a Regional Board

When Region 5 issued the $4 million ACL complaint against Hilmar in January 2005, it was the largest ACL issued in Water Board history. Subsequently, Region 3 issued an ACL complaint against Los Osos Community Services District and Los Osos Wastewater Project in October 2005 in the amount of $11 million. The Region 3 Board reduced the ACL in January 2006 to $6,627,000 (ACL Order No. R3-2005-0137).

5 May 2006 presentation (with talking points)

Slide 1

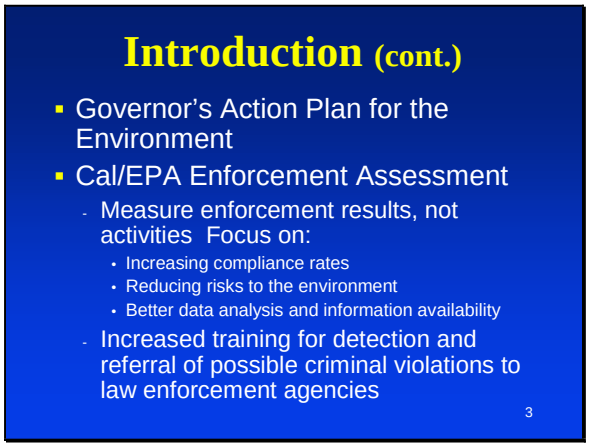
Slide 2



Good morning Mr. Chairman, members of the Board. My name is Kelly Briggs. I am an Environmental Scientist with the Regional Board's Sacramento office. The Regional Board takes very seriously its responsibility to implement water quality laws, plans and policies to protect public health and the environment. As a public agency, it also committed to transparency in process. In January 2005, the Board directed staff to prepare a written report evaluating the enforcement and communication policies and procedures. This was presented at the March 2005 Regional Board meeting. As a part of the evaluation process, actions were identified that could improve our enforcement efforts.

This staff report is to serve as a review of enforcement policies and the tools available to the Board to protect water quality and ensure compliance with water quality laws, plans, policies, and orders of this Board; and to provide the Board a status report on enforcement program activities and accomplishments.

Slide 3



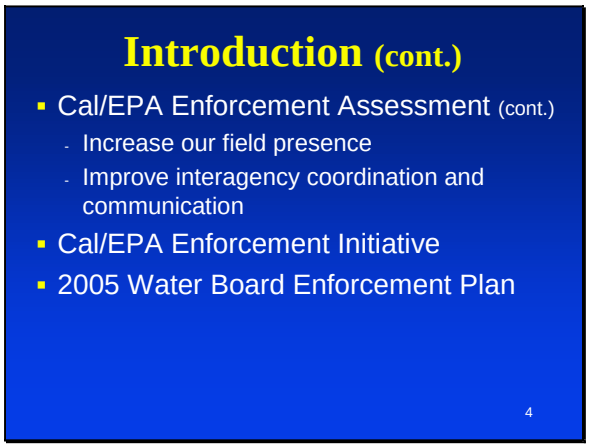
The Regional Board has a strong policy with respect to enforcement. In addition, the Governor, Cal/EPA, and the State Board support strong enforcement. For example, the Governor's Action Plan for the Environment provides:

> Strict law enforcement is vital to assure environmental protection, prevent polluters from achieving unfair competitive advantage against complying competitors, send a message of public values, and establish conditions conducive to creativity and participation in voluntary initiatives.

The Deputy Secretary for Law Enforcement and Counsel with Cal/EPA in November 2004, addressed the Management Coordinating Committee for the Water Boards on enforcement matters, and presented a Cal/EPA survey on enforcement conducted by the Boards, Departments and Offices. Some of the findings included:

> Strengths – the Water Boards have clear administrative enforcement authority, and make good use of this authority, particularly in view of the very limited resources dedicated to enforcement tasks.
>
> Recommended areas to address – ***summarized in slide bullets***.

Slide 4



In November 2004, Cal/EPA also issued the Enforcement Initiative that sets forth a series of administrative improvements to implement the Governor's Action Plan and to improve the results of enforcement efforts throughout all of the Cal/EPA Board, Departments and Offices. The 2005 Water Board Enforcement Plan was developed to implement the Cal/EPA Enforcement Initiative at the Water Boards and to improve our enforcement efforts.

I will summarize our recent enforcement efforts from programmatic and caseload perspectives, but first I will review Water Board enforcement policies and the enforcement tools the California Water Code provides the Board to ensure compliance.

Slide 5

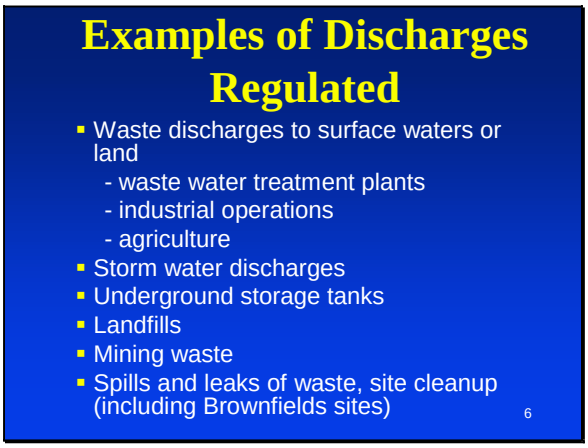
The foremost responsibility of the Regional Boards is to implement water quality laws, plans and policies to protect public health and the environment. Primary functions include planning, regulation and enforcement.

Planning was discussed at the last Board meeting in the Triennial Review.

Regulation involves issuance of permits and waivers, review of discharger self-monitoring reports, compliance inspections, and complaint investigations.

When we discover violations, we take enforcement action to bring the discharger back into compliance. This can be informal or formal, depending upon the facts and circumstances.

Slide 6



Slide 7

Basis for Enforcement

- WDRs, NPDES permits and waivers
  - prohibitions
  - effluent and receiving water limits
  - task schedules & other requirements
  - monitoring requirements
- Basin Plans
  - water quality objectives
  - prohibitions

7

Basin plans contain water quality objectives, prohibitions and other requirements that must be met, even in the absence of a permit, and if not met also form the basis for enforcement.

Slide 8

Why Enforce?

Our chief goal is compliance, not enforcement. However, without a strong enforcement program, you cannot reasonably expect compliance.

8

Slide 9

Enforcement Goals

- Protect public health and the environment
- Protect water quality
- Prevent pollution & nuisance
- Promote prompt cleanup of existing pollution

9

Slide 10

Level playing field – by this we mean that dischargers not complying should not gain unfair economic advantage over those complying.

Slide 11

The State Board has set forth of policy of progressive enforcement.

We escalate to more significant actions if compliance is not achieved at the lower levels of enforcement.

Slide 12

1. Discover violation

2. Decide who should enforce – this is where interagency coordination comes into play, as well as Environmental Task Forces. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of a given case, other agencies (e.g., the Department of Fish and Game, county environmental health departments, US EPA, the Department of Toxic Substances Control) may need to be involved, and in fact may more appropriately be the lead agency. Additionally, if there are potential criminal aspects to a case, appropriate law enforcement agencies need to be involved (e.g., county district attorney offices, the Attorney General's Office, or US Attorney's office).

Slide 13

3. Choose the appropriate action - a relative **priority** needs to be attached to violations when they are discovered so resources can be properly directed to address violations with appropriate enforcement responses. Resources are limited, thus the Regional Board must continually balance the need to complete non-enforcement tasks with the need to address violations. Within resources available for enforcement, the Regional Board must then balance the importance and impact of each potential enforcement action with the cost of that action.

An important point needs to be made relative to enforcement and costs: just because resources are limited does not mean we won't enforce where we need to, but it does mean we must make careful decisions to use our enforcement resources in the most wise, efficient and effective manner.

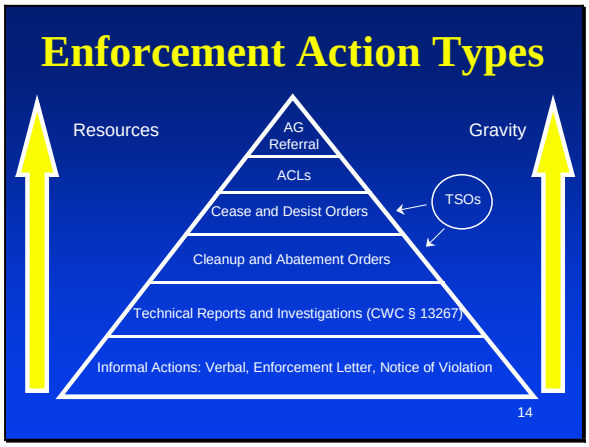
The State Board Water Quality Enforcement Policy provides **criteria or factors** to consider in selecting relative priority for violations. Some of these include - ***summarized in slide bullets***.

The Enforcement Policy also identifies certain types of violations as categorically "high priority" (e.g., specific NPDES permit violations, violations of discharge prohibitions, violations of compliance schedules, and falsifying information, to name just a few).

When an appropriate action is chosen, it goes to **Executive Management and Legal for review, direction and approval.**

4. Then actions are taken.

Slide 14



This slide is a simplistic depiction of what is a complex process. Here are the points it was designed to convey:

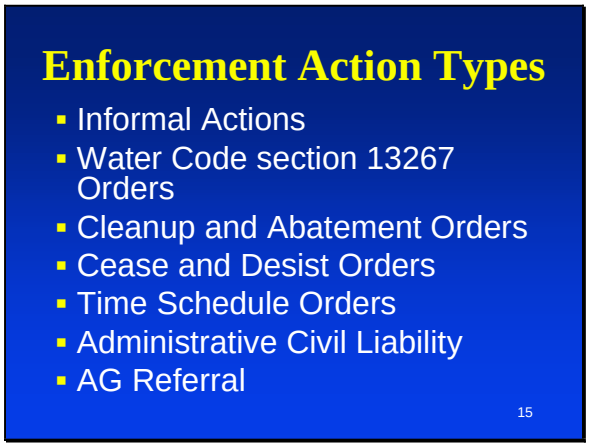
First point – **progressive enforcement.** Generally we start at a lower or informal level (this is consistent with the Enforcement Policy, cost effective and in many cases very effective in bringing about compliance). If compliance is not achieved, we move to increasingly more stringent actions until the discharger is in compliance. That is the "gravity" arrow. This arrow also reflects that if we are facing an egregious violation or significant threat to public health or the environment we will generally start with a more significant enforcement action higher up in the pyramid.

Second point – **staff resources.** The higher up the pyramid you go, the greater the amount of staff time and resources it will take to develop and manage the case.

Third point – the base of the pyramid reflects the category of enforcement where we take the greatest **number of actions.** This is informal enforcement. Staff spends a significant amount of time conducting informal enforcement (it's cost effective and effective), but in general these activities are not comprehensively tracked in the data system. So this part of the enforcement story is not easily quantified. In general, there are progressively fewer actions in quantity as you move higher up the pyramid.

Fourth point – look at the **available tools** shown here. The California Water Code is powerful and well crafted in that it provides a wide variety of tools to the Regional Board for addressing the wide variety of violations and circumstances we encounter, and provides the flexibility to carefully tailor enforcement responses that are most appropriate to the situation and will be the most efficient and effective.

Slide 15



Informal actions include verbal communications by staff, written communications (staff enforcement letters) and notices of violation.

The rest of the actions identified are in the California Water Code (Water Code) and are enforceable orders.

Water Code section 13267 Orders
The Regional Board may require dischargers to furnish, on request, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports that the Regional Board may require to investigate and ensure water quality is protected.

Cleanup and Abatement Orders
Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAOs) are issued under authority of Water Code section 13304, and require abatement of discharge and/or a particular cleanup action by a discharger forthwith or by a specified date, and may require submittal of appropriate reports. CAOs are either issued by the Board, or by the Executive Officer under delegation from the Board pursuant to Water Code section 13223. Executive Officer-issued CAOs are used when speed is important, such as when a major spill or upset has occurred and waiting until the Board can meet to approve a CAO would be inappropriate.

Cease and Desist Orders
Cease and Desist Orders (CDOs) are generally adopted to regulate dischargers with chronic noncompliance problems. These problems are rarely amenable to a short-term solution. Often, compliance involves extensive capital improvements or operational changes to a facility or site. The Board, under authority contained in Water Code sections 13301 thru 13303, adopts CDOs in a public meeting. They order compliance within specified time limits, and in the event of a threatened violation, require that appropriate remedial or preventative action be taken.

Water Code section 13308 Time Schedule Orders
The Board may issue a Water Code section 13308 Time Schedule Order (TSO) if there is a threatened or continuing violation of a CAO, CDO, or any order issued under Water Code sections 13267 or 13383. TSOs provide dischargers with time schedules and prescribe specified ACL amounts should compliance not be achieved by the time schedule. TSOs are not used as commonly as some of the other enforcement tools available to the Board (which also include enforceable schedules).

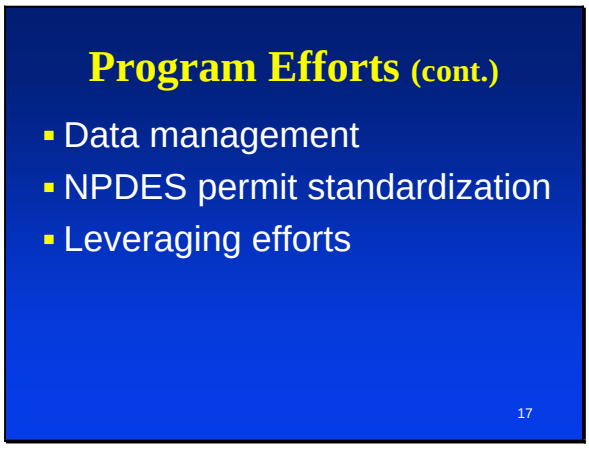
Administrative Civil Liability
Several sections of the Water Code authorize the Regional Board to impose Administrative Civil Liabilities (ACLs) to address past violations. Sometimes, a fine is what is necessary to get a discharger's attention and bring about compliance. The Water Code authorizes the Executive Officer to issue an ACL Complaint, or ACLs Orders can be adopted by the Board in a public meeting. If the underlying problem has not been corrected, the ACL action should be accompanied by an order to compel future work by the discharger (e.g., a CAO or CDO).

AG Referral
In addition to issuing ACLs, the Regional Board may refer cases to the Attorney General for recovery of civil monetary remedies in judicial actions, and can also seek injunctive relief.

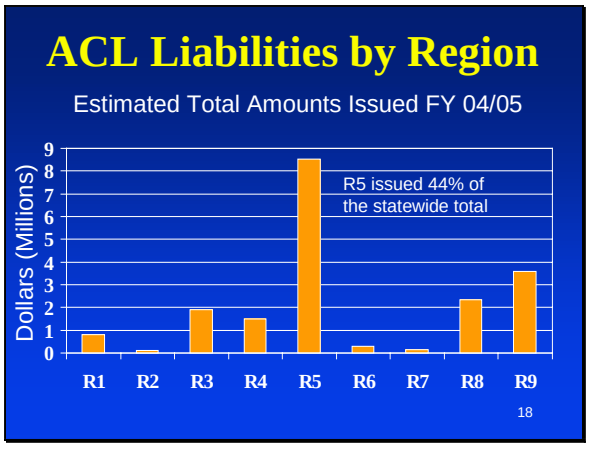
In some cases, we coordinate with county district attorney offices, the US Attorney's Office, the US EPA, and other agencies through Environmental Task Forces to address civil & criminal matters.

Slide 16

Slide 17



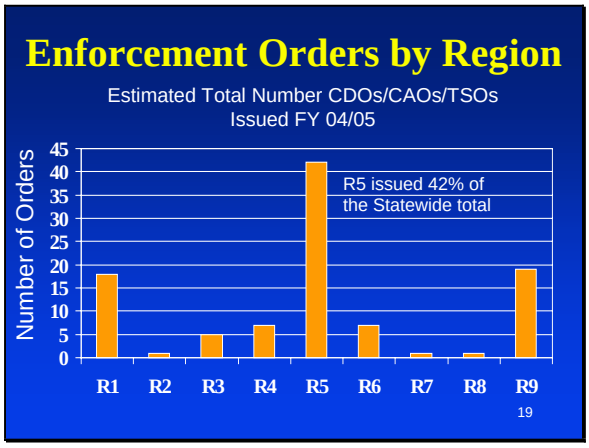
Slide 18



FY 04/05: R5 issued **44%** of ACL liability amounts issued in the State.

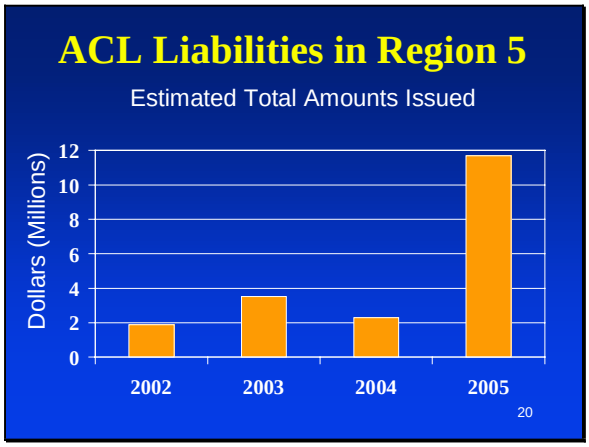
Estimated total amounts include ACL complaints and ACL orders, mandatory minimum penalties (MMPs) and discretionary penalties. The metric is amount issued. Once issued, amounts can go up or down if the case goes to the Board or into the settlement process. Also, some amounts are applied to supplemental environmental projects or compliance projects. The bottom line – this doesn't represent amounts collected, but it is a measure of work being done using this enforcement mechanism.

Slide 19



FY 04/05:
R5 issued **42%** of all Cleanup and Abatement, Cease and Desist, and Time Schedule Orders issued in the state.

Slide 20



Estimated total amounts include ACL complaints and ACL orders, mandatory minimum penalties (MMPs) and discretionary penalties.

2005 - $11.5 million in penalties were issued.

Even if the amount issued in Hilmar is subtracted ($ 4 million), the total in 2005 is still more than double what was issued in 2003 (the next highest year).

The number of complaints and orders issued has not increased significantly, but penalty amounts have increased.

We don't judge our success by the amount of penalties we issue – our goal is compliance and protection of water quality. But as we work with dischargers to achieve compliance under the progressive enforcement policy, it needs to be clear that if compliance issues are not resolved in a timely manner at the lower levels of enforcement, this Board is prepared to respond in the manner necessary to ensure compliance and protect water quality. In some cases this means issuing penalties, and sometimes significant ones, to get a discharger's attention.

A few other points to consider:

- the bigger the case, the more time they take and the fewer we can do

- in some situations, a few larger cases can have the greatest impact in deterring would be violators within the given program and industry
- in others, we may want to consider a higher number of smaller cases – if we only address large scale dischargers, smaller ones may come to believe they will be able to fly under the radar and they won't face consequences for noncompliance
- and we must always factor in addressing the threat to water quality

Bottom line – with each program and industry, and there may be regional differences as well, we need to assess how to achieve the greatest impact in terms of protecting water quality and achieving compliance. Also, in balancing resources across programs, from a program integrity perspective, we must have some level of enforcement in all of our programs.

Slide 21

The Storm Water Program oversees a significant number of sites – approximately **4000** under the Construction general permit alone. Construction projects are generally short in duration and dischargers must come into compliance quickly or we will move to enforcement actions. It is not unusual to require compliance within two week time periods – which is not unreasonable given that best management practices (BMPs) are fairly low tech and can be implemented quickly.

We have taken a firm enforcement stance with this program and have seen significant changes in the industry

Also, according to the **FY 04/05 enforcement data,** the Central Valley Region issued **over 40%** of total amount issued statewide in ACL penalties in the Construction Storm Water Program.

We have been aggressively outreaching to developers, construction operators and municipalities regarding the requirements of the Storm Water Program and our Enforcement Policy. During FY04/05, staff participated in over 20 outreach events to discuss the storm water requirements, staff expectations at construction sites in terms of necessary storm water BMPs, and our added focus on enforcement. This work includes providing on-site training to construction crews on BMPs and consequences for failures implement an effective combination of BMPs.

We have also been working with our Phase II or small permitted municipalities on developing their own construction storm water enforcement programs and have been leveraging their help in getting compliance with the Construction General Permit. The local municipalities help us identify the construction sites with the highest threat to water quality and help us track the status of those sites once they have been identified to be a risk to water quality.

Slide 22

2003 construction storm water case
At the time, this was the largest construction storm water case the Region had ever dealt with.

This was a large site, with over half of the 500 acres denuded. It was being improperly managed and the violations were egregious in nature. These flat areas with no BMPs represent a majority of the site. This photo demonstrates that there was not an effective combination of erosion and sediment control. Violations were discovered in early Dec 2002 and an NOV was issued. Additional inspections revealed additional violations. An ACL complaint was issued by the Executive Officer for $571,000 in early 2003. The case was ultimately referred to the Attorney General and was settled in 2005.

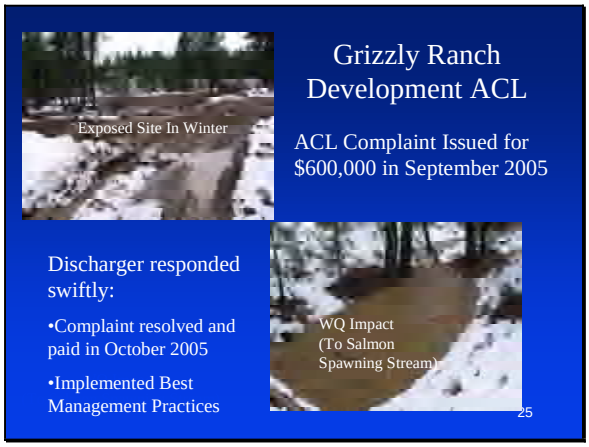
Slide 23

Here is an additional view where you can see that the lack of erosion control led to failure of other BMPs (Dec. 2002).

Slide 24

Here is an example of what could have been done. This is a picture from the fall of 2003 showing widespread use of straw at the site, a BMP that was not implemented on graded areas the previous rainy season.

Slide 25



Slide 26

In this case, the discharger stepped up immediately, made site improvements and resolved the ACL complaint in a matter of months, rather than years.

Slide 27

Program Outlook

- Program structure
  - increase efficiency
  - improve consistency
- Data management
- Improve process/procedures
  - library of model template orders
  - update Office Procedures Manual
  - staff training
- Cal/EPA Enforcement Initiative/Water Board Enforcement Plan
- Leverage resources

27

Slide 28

Questions/Comments

28

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

Fiscal Report Based on May 2006 Expenditures

(An average of 92% should have been expended to date)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Our personal services budget is $21.4 million. We have spent 87% year-to-date.

We continue to recruit for authorized vacant positions.

OPERATING EXPENSES

As of May, we spent 77% of our operating expense budget. We have $2.9 million of CAA project funds that are unspent. These funds are committed to specific projects and will be expended in future years.

Utilizing savings from this year we replaced five vehicles and two copiers that were beyond their useful life ($170,000). These purchases were made before State Board swept the savings from our budget.

In late March State Board notified us that they would be sweeping any projected excess funds from our budget this year. No additional year-end purchases could be made.

FUND ISSUES

Key Fund Sources	Percent Expended
General Fund	88.5%
Federal Funds	91.8%
Waste Discharge Permit Fund	85.6%
Bonds Prop 40, 50, 13, etc.	74.7%

FY 05/06 UPDATE

Budget has passed. State Board is in the process of finalizing all the last minute changes and will be incorporating those into our allotments. At this point in time we do not have a budget plan for FY 05/06.

Labor contract expire this June. Department of Personnel has started labor negotiations with the unions. Numerous contracts have been negotiated and include a pay raise for state employees. Not all contracts have been finalized yet.

for the month ending May 05/06

ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

	POSITIONS/PYS		---------- $ EXPENDITURES ----------		
PERSONAL SERVICES	BUDGETED	$ BUDGETED	EXPENDED	BALANCE	% EXPENDED
Authorized Positions					
Permanent Positions	256.3	16,917,456	13,865,533	3,051,923	82 %
Temporary Help	0.0	0	62,341	(62,341)	0 %
Overtime		0	4,466	(4,466)	0 %
Board Stipend		12,000	9,600	2,400	80 %
Total Authorized Positions	256.3	16,929,456			
Salary Increases		0			
Workload & Admin. Charges	0.0	0			
Proposed New Positions	0.0	0			
Partial Year Positions	0.0	0			
Total Adjustments	0.0	0			
Total Salaries	256.3	16,929,456			
Salary Savings	(13.2)	(766,144)			
Net Total Salaries	243.1	16,163,312			
Staff Benefits		5,234,806	4,534,162	700,644	87 %
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS)	243.1	21,398,118	18,476,102	2,922,016	86 %
LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL					
General Expense		270,755	205,569	65,186	76 %
Printing		47,421	40,693	6,728	86 %
Communications		159,729	116,315	43,414	73 %
Postage		26,935	68,192	(41,257)	253 %
Travel In-State		237,866	110,796	127,070	47 %
Travel Out-Of-State		3,160	0	3,160	0 %
Training		97,653	48,151	49,502	49 %
Facilities Operations		1,246,231	1,230,204	16,027	99 %
Utilities		226,578	105,421	121,157	47 %
Contracts - Internal		892,850	251,135	641,715	28 %
Contracts - External		4,741,542	1,822,714	2,918,828	38 %
Consolidated Data Center		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - Prorata		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - SWCAP		0	0	0	0 %
Equipment		38,500	12,984	25,516	34 %
Other		12,500	195,518	(183,018)	*****%
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE)		8,001,720	4,207,692	3,794,028	53 %
TOTAL PS & OEE		29,399,838	22,683,794	6,716,044	77 %
Indirect		5,603,891	4,301,792	1,302,099	77 %
GRAND TOTAL		35,003,729	26,985,586	8,018,143	77 %

Organization - Region 5 for the month ending May 05/06

Fund Source		$ Allotment	$ Expenditures	% Expended
Coastal NPS Control Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-CNPS)	=	0	0	0.0
NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC)	=	445,477	272,397	61.2
Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP)	=	287,602	251,747	87.5
Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA)	=	6,033,657	2,746,274	45.5
F(104B3) -- (F(104B3))	=	88,179	77,212	87.6
Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) -- (F(104MERC))	=	142,929	115,873	81.1
NPDES -- (F(106))	=	672,643	637,325	94.8
Non-Point Source -- (F(319H))	=	879,505	830,787	94.5
DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR))	=	92,604	73,918	79.8
Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300))	=	94,621	73,695	77.9
Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP))	=	98,065	89,311	91.1
General -- (G)	=	4,279,498	3,789,117	88.5
Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC)	=	0	0	0.0
-- (IDC-D)	=	0	0	0.0
Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA)	=	1,677,136	1,475,962	88.0
Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50)	=	503,792	431,574	85.7
Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40)	=	206,910	159,994	77.3
Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET))	=	171,002	125,879	73.6
Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW))	=	246,662	77,020	31.2
DTSC Brownfield Coordination -- (R(BROWNFIELDS))	=	21,174	17,604	83.1
CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED))	=	948,158	474,533	50.1
Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL))	=	0	0	0.0
R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD))	=	1,110,124	818,069	73.7
Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY))	=	295,930	0	0.0
Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA)	=	166,881	153,291	91.9
State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED)	=	11,495	4,371	38.0
Tobacco Tax -- (TBT)	=	149,570	122,901	82.2
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF)	=	2,490,205	2,280,557	91.6
Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF)	=	13,889,868	11,886,172	85.6
TOTAL		35,003,687	26,985,583	77.1 %

Addendum 5

Future Board Activities

The following are significant Board meeting actions anticipated for the next few months. This is not a complete listing of all Board meeting items. This listing is tentative and subject to change for many reasons. The listing is intended to give a longer-range view of planned Regional Board activities.

September 2006 Board Meeting

- Cal Pine Geothermal Project
- Dairy General WDRs – workshop
- Timber Harvest Program status report
- Tulare Lake Basin Groundwater information report

- NPDES Permit/WDRs/Waivers
    - Linda County Water District NPDES Permit, Yuba County
    - Clear Creek CSD, Clear Creek WTP
    - Cutler-Orosi Joint Powers Authority SWTP
    - Dunsmuir STP
    - Modesto WQCF
    - Shasta Lake WTP
    - Valley Waste Disposal Co., Cawelo Reservoir
    - Visalia WWTF
    - Copper River Ranch

October 2006 Board Meeting

- Irrigated Lands - Water Quality Workshop
- CIWQS Update on Public Access Update
- NPDES Permit/WDRs/Waivers
    - Burney Forest Products
    - Calmat of Central California
    - Chevron Texaco, Produced Water Reclamation Project
    - Grizzly Lake Resort Improvement District
    - Lodi WWTP
    - Malaga CWD
    - Oxy USA, Inc.
    - Stolz Sea Farm
    - UC Davis Aquatic Animal Center

Pending Regional Board Actions

The following are listing of facilities for which Reports of Waste Discharge and/or NPDES Permit Applications have been received, and Administrative Civil Liability Complaints that have been issued and are still active.

Waste Discharge Requirements Under Consideration

4446 INC., COMPOST SOLUTIONS
A&P GROWERS, LOST HILLS PISTACHIO PROCESSING FACILITY
ACCARDI VINEYARDS (WAIVER)
ACTAGRO, INC, HENRY KLEIN, WASTEWATER REC
ARMONA CSD, ARMONA CSD WWTF
B. E. GIOVANETTI & SONS, COLD PACKING FACILITY
BAKER PETROLITE CORP., TAFT PRODUCTION FACILITY
BAKER, DAVID, BIOSOLIDS PROJECT
BAKERSFIELD, CITY OF, WWTP # 2
BARIANI OLIVE OIL (WAIVER)
BARREL 10
BART PROPERTIES WINERY
BATTH DEHYDRATOR LLC, BATTH DEHYDRATOR
BECKMAN VINTANGER
BEEF PACKERS INC, BEEF PACKERS FRESNO PROCESSING PLANT
BIDART BROTHERS, INC., POTATO SHED
BIG WEST OF CALIFORNIA, LLC, BIG WEST OIL REFINERY
BLOCKBUSTER INC, FORMER 7-ELEVEN #24861
BLUE GUM WINERY
BRITZ, INTERGRO, BRITZ COOLING TOWER DISCHARGE
BUD BERTRAND, EAGLE RIDGE RV PARK
BUTTE CREEK PARK LLC, BUTTE CREEK INDUSTRIAL PARK
C MEREDITH GUERNSEY TRUST, GUERNSEY SUBDIVISION
CA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS, PLEASANT VALLEY STATE PRISON
CA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS-JAMESTO, SIERRA CONSERVATION CTR-WWTP-1
CA DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS, KERN VALLEY STATE PRISON WWTF
CA DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION, TAFT MAINTENANCE STATION WWTF
CAL PRODUCE SALES CORP., FRUIT PACKING OPERATION
CALIF NATURAL PRODUCTS
CALIF NUGGETS
CALTRANS ELKHORN REST AREA
CAMANCHE DAM POWERHOUSE
CAPAY HILLS GOLF CLUB RECLAMATION
CARUTHERS RAISIN PACKING, CARUTHERS RAISIN PACKING
CCI TEHACHAPI, CCI TEHACHAPI WWTF
CCWD RANDALL-BOLD WTP
CDF-DEVILS GARDEN
CENTRAL GREEN RIVER RANCH, RIVER RANCH WWTF
CENTRAL VALLEY MEAT CO., HANFORD MEAT PROCESSING FACILITY
CHATEAU LASGOITY WINERY, CHATEAU LASGOITY WINERY
CHATFIELD WINERY (WAIVER)
CITY OF ANGELS WWTP
CITY OF CHICO, CHICO MUNICIPAL AIRPORT GWETS
CITY OF GRIDLEY WWTF (2B)
CITY OF IONE
CITY OF LATHROP MBR II

CITY OF TRACY ASR WAIVER
CLARK ADAMS METALS
CLOVIS LAKES ASSOCIATES, LLC, WILD WATER ADVENTURE PARK
CLOVIS, CITY OF , CLOVIS SWTP
CON AGRA WAIVER
CONCRETE GENERAL ORDER
CONTAINMENT SOLUTIONS, INC., CONTAINMENT SOLUTIONS, INC.
COOL VILLAGE
COOPER INDUSTRIES, AMERICAN AIR CO. GWCS
COOPER VINEYARDS
CPN TELEPHONE FLAT INC, GLASS MOUNTAIN GEOTHERMAL UNIT
DAIRY GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
DARK HORSE
DEL REY CSD, DEL REY WWTF
DEL REY JUICE & PARAMOUNT CITRUS, FRUIT PROCESSING PLANT
DEL REY JUICE & PARAMOUNT CITRUS, FRUIT PROCESSING PLANT SI
DEL WEBB/PULTE HOMES, SUN CITY TEHAMA
DELANO GROWERS GRAPE PRODUCTS, DELANO WINERY
DELANO, CITY OF, DELANO WWTF
DELICATO WINERY
DIVITTORIO WINERY
DOCTORS PARK OWNERS ASSN (3B)
DOCTOR'S PARK OWNERS ASSOCIATION
DR. T. B. SRIVASTAVA, PROPOSED WATER BOTTLING FACILITY
DUNNIGAN WATER WORKS
EA FAIRBAIN WTP
EHLERS ESTATE WINERY
EVERGREEN DESTINATION HOLDINGS, EVERGREEN LODGE
FALL RIVER MILLS CSD, FALL RIVER MILLS STP (2B)
FHK PROPERTIES, SKYWAY PLAZA SHOPPING CENTER
FICKLIN VINEYARD, FICKLIN VINEYARD WINERY
FIG GARDEN PACKING, INC, FIG PROCESSING PLANT
FOSTER FARMS, RECLAMATION SITE
FOXWOOD LLC, FOXWOOD DEVELOPMENT
FRANK AVILA, SNUG HARBOR MOBILE VILLAGE
FRENCH AND ASSOC., FREEDOM TRUCK WASH
FRESNO, CITY OF, FRESNO SWTF
FRESNO, COUNTY OF, #18-MIRA BELLA LEACHFIELD
FRESNO, COUNTY OF, FRESNO CO JUVENILE JUSTICE WWTF
FRESNO, COUNTY OF, JUVENILE JUSTICE CAMPUS WWTF
FRIANT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, NORTH FORK VILLAGE WWTF
G. B. BROWN DEVELOPERS, INC, QUAIL MEADOWS VILLAGES WWTF
GALLO, E & J, MADERA FACILITY
GEORGE REED (OLD SITE)
GERARD PARADISE PARTNERS I LTD, BLACKBERRY KNOLL SUBDIVISION
GOLDEN VALLEY GRAPE JUICE/WINE, GRAPE JUICE & WINE FACILITY
GOLDSTONE LAND, BEAR CREEK WINERY
GRAHAM WINERY (FULL WDRS)

GUENOC T27 PONDS
GUNNER, RICHARD, GUNNER RANCH WWTF
HALF MOON FRUIT AND PRODUCE
HAWK AND HORSE VINEYARDS
HAYES FAMILY TRUST, HAYES SUBDIVISION
HEFNER'S SEPTIC SERVICE , HEFNER SEPTAGE DISPOSAL SITE
HUGHSON
HUME LAKE CHRISTIAN CAMPS, HUME LAKE WWTF
HYATT-BAUMBACH WINERY
IRONSTONE WINERY UPDATES
JANET PETERSON, ELDERBERRY PARK RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
JASWANT BAINS, MARY'S GONE CRACKERS
JAXON ENTERPRISES, INC, CRAVEN PIT
JESSIE'S GROVE (WAIVER)
JOE SIMONIS, SNOW MOUNTAIN SPRING WATER BOTTLING
JOHN BYRNE, EATON RANCH SUBDIVISION
JONES & MATTHEWS RANCH INC, THE RESERVE SUBDIVISION
JOSEPH GALLO FARMS, CHEESE PLANT
JULIE LARSON WINERY WAIVER
KERMAN, CITY OF, WWTF
KERN RIDGE GROWERS, ARVIN PACKING SHED
KINGS RIVER PACKING, KINGS RIVER PACKING
KIRKWOOD
LAKE DON PEDRO OWNERS ASSOC., HACIENDA WWTP
LAMONT PUD, LAMONT WWTF
LAND O'LAKES INC, CHEESE PROCESSING FACILITY
LANGE TWINS/JAHANT WOODS CELLARS
LAWRENCE COBB, KARLY WINES
LEPRINO FOODS, CHEESE PROCESSING FACILITY
LIBERTY PACKING COMPANY, TOMATO PROCESSING PLANT
LIVINGSTON, CITY OF, LIVINGSTON DOMESTIC WWTF
LOCKEFORD CSD
LOMA RICA SOIL REMOVAL
LOUISIANA PACIFIC CORP, VG MILL & JAMB PLANT ($0 RECD)
LUCERO VINEYARDS
MADERA, CITY OF, MADERA WWTF
MARCON INC, GLIDEWELL SUBDIVISION
MARIPOSA CO DPW, DON PEDRO SEWER ZONE 1
MARTIN MARIETTA MATERIALS INC, TABLE MOUNTAIN QUARRY
MCCARTHY FAMILY FARMS, GREEN WASTE RECYCLING FACILITY
MCCLORY PROPERTIES, EL DORADO MHP WWTF
METRO PACIFIC (SIAVASH BARMAND) SKYWY MEADOWS
MICAT INC.
MILLA, JOEY, MILLA VINEYARDS
MINERAL RESOURCES LLC, MORRIS RAVINE QUARRY
MOKELUMNE RIM VINEYARDS (WAIVER)
MORNING STAR PACKING
MOSS CREEK WINERY

MOZZARELLA FRESCA, CHEESE PROCESSING FACILITY
MP&S LOGGING INC, ROLLING HILLS COMMERCIAL
MT. HOPE CHURCH EXPANSION
MULBERRY MANOR MHP, MULBERRY MANOR MHP WWTF
MUNN AND PERKINS
NELLA OIL CO, FLYERS #55
NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, PARADISE PLAZA
NONINI, GENA, MARION FARMS DISTILLERY
NOR CAL INVESTMENTS, LLC, HALL CREEK SUBDIVISION (RECD $2,338)
NOR-CAL BOAT STORAGE
OAKDALE
OAKWOOD LAKE
OLD DURHAM WOOD INC (3B)
PACIFIC HOLT CORP, BUCKS LAKE MEADOWS SUBDIVISION
PACIFICUS REAL ESTATE GROUP, SILVERTIP RESORT VILLAGE WWTF
PARAMOUNT FARMS, LOST HILLS PISTACHIO PROCESSING FACILITY
PATTERSON
PATTERSON SAND AND GRAVEL
PIXLEY PUD, PIXLEY WWTF
PORT OF STOCKTON, BULK TERMINALS
PORTOLA MINERALS COMPANY, BLUE MOUNTAIN MINERALS
PRIMEX FARMS, WASCO PISTACHIO PROCESSING FACILITY
PTLA, COARSEGOLD VILLAGE WWTF
PUTAH CREEK WINERY (WAIVER)
QUAIL RIDGE SUBDIVISION
R.H. PHILLIPS WINERY
RANCHO CORTINA ESTATES
RANCHO ROBLES VINEYARDS
RED INK BIG SEAM MINE
REEDLEY, CITY OF, REEDLEY MUNICIPAL AIRPORT A/C WASHRACK SYS.
REEVES SAND AND GRAVEL
RICHGROVE CSD, RICHGROVE WWTF
RIO BRAVO TOMATO CO., LLC, BUTTONWILLOW TOMATO PROCESSING PLANT
RIVERBANK
RIVERDALE PUD, RIVERDALE WWTF
ROOT CREEK WATER DISTRICT, GATEWAY VILLAGE WWTF
SACRAMENTO RIVER WTP
SAINT-GOBAIN CONTAINERS, LLC, MADERA GLASS CO
SALIDA
SAN FRANCISO, CITY AND COUNTY OF, MOCCASIN AFTERBAY DREDGE OPERATION
SERENIDAD WINERY
SETTON PROPERTIES, INC., TERRA BELLA PISTACHIO PROCESSING FACILITY
SHASTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT
SHASTA LIVESTOCK AUCTION YARD
SHASTA MARINA RESORT
SHASTA RANCH AGGREGATE PROJECT
SHOEI FOODS
SIERRA BROOKS

SIERRA NEVADA CHEESE COMPANY
SIERRA PACIFIC INDUSTRIES, CHINESE CAMP MILL
SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION WEST LLC, THE VILLAS AT BUTTE CREEK SUBDIVISION
SIMPSON FARM CO. INC., SIMPSON FARM CO. INC.
SINGH, LEXANDER, LEBEC HOLIDAY INN EXPRESS
SK FOODS, TOMATO PROCESSING FACILITY
SMUD CAMINO PENSTOCK
SONORA ESTATES, LLC, ROLL-IN MOBILE HOME PARK WTF
SOUTH SHORE RANCHES, LLC & JMZ CO, LLC, SOUTH SHORE CLUB WWTF
SPI, LOYALTON
SPORTSMAN LODGE
STEPHEN J SCHUSTER, EMERALD SEA SUBDIVISION
STORY WINERY
SUN ORCHARD, INC., STRATHMORE PACKING PLANT
SUN PACIFIC SHIPPERS, MARICOPA PACKING HOUSE
SUPERSTORE (REVISE WAIVER)
SYGENTA SEEDS
SYNAGRO SILVA RANCH
TAYLOR FAMILY TRUST, SIERRA VISTA SUBDIVISION ($0 RECD)
TEICHERT, HALLWOOD
TEICHERT, MARYSVILLE (CONCRETE)
TEJON RANCH INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX WWTF
THE RANCH
THE WINE GROUP, FRANZIA WINERY
THERMOLITO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, WTP
TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OWTS
TRIPLE E PRODUCE (WAIVER - DON'T COMPLY)
TULARE COUNTY RES. MGMT. AGENCY, SEQUOIA FIELD WWTF
TWIN MINE
UNIMIN/MIKE HARDING BIOSOLIDS
US ARMY CORPS ENGINEERS, PINE FLAT LAKE ISLAND PARK CAMPGROUND
US ARMY CORPS ENGINEERS, PINE FLAT LAKE TRIMMER MARINA
US BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, TUTTLETOWN RECREATION AREA
USDA FS, BECKWOURTH RANGER DIST, HONKER COVE BOAT RAMP
USDI, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SEQUOIA KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK SEPTIC SYSTEMS
VALLEY FIG GROWERS, VALLEY FIG GROWERS DIGESTER
VILLA BERRYESSA WWTP
WARMERDAM PACKING, WARMERDAM PACKING FACILITY
WEIBERT MEATS, MEAT PROCESSING FACILITY
WELLCO SERVICES, INC, WELLCO COOLING TOWER DISCHARGE
WEST VALLEY SAND AND GRAVEL
WESTSIDE AGGREGATES, WESTSIDE AGGREGATES II
WILDHURST VINEYARDS
WILLIAM ISAAC, DP COMMERCE CENTER
WINTON W&SD, WINTON WWTF
WOOFORD ACRES VINEYARD (WAIVER)
YOUNG'S VINEYARD (WAIVER)

NPDES Permits under consideration

AMADOR WATER FISHERIES,
AMERIPRIDE,
ANGELS CAMP,
BRENTWOOD, CITY OF, BRENTWOOD WWTP
CA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS-JAMESTO, SIERRA CONSERVATION CTR-WWTP-2
CALIF AMMONIA COMPANY, CALAMCO - STOCKTON TERMINAL
CCWD SADDLE CREEK,
FOREST MEADOWS,
IRONHOUSE SANITATION DISTRICT,
JAMESTOWN MINE,
LATHROP, CITY OF,
LODI, CITY OF, WHITE SLOUGH WATER POLL CON PL
MIRANT DELTA LLC, CONTRA COSTA POWER PLANT
MODESTO ID, MODESTO ID REGIONAL WTP
MODESTO, CITY OF, MODESTO WQCF
MOHAWK MINE,
MOUNTAIN HOUSE CSD, MOUNTAIN HOUSE WWTF -1
PENRYN MINE PORTAL DISCHARGE,
PG & E, LOWER BEAR RIVER RESERVOIR
RED BLUFF, CITY OF, RED BLUFF WASTEWATER RECLAMATION PLANT
RIO VISTA, CITY OF , RIO VISTA WASTE TRT FACILITY
SACRAMENTO CO DPW-GOETHE RD, KIEFER LANDFILL GW TREATMENT
SACRAMENTO MUNI UTIL DIST , RANCHO SECO NUCLEAR GEN STA, UNITY#1 & RANCHO SECO PARK
SACRAMENTO REGIONAL CSD-SACTO, COMBINED WW COLLECTION/TRT SYS
SACRAMENTO REGIONAL CSD-SACTO, SACRAMENTO REGIONAL WWTP
SAVING LOST SOULS FOR CHRIST MINE,
SPANISH MINE,
SRCSD, UPPER NORTHWEST INTERCEPTOR DEWATERING
STOCKTON COGENERATION COMPANY , STOCKTON COGENERATION FACILITY
STOLTZ SEA FARM,
TRACY, CITY OF, TRACY STP
TUOLUMNE UD/JAMESTOWN SD , SONORA RWTP/JAMESTOWN SDWTP
TURLOCK, CITY OF , TURLOCK WWTP
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS , TITAN I-A MISSILE FACILITY
VACAVILLE, CITY OF , EASTERLY SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
WHEATLAND WWTP

Administrative Civil Liability Complaints

DISCHARGER	AMOUNT
Applegate WWTF	$300,000
Campos Family Diary	$10,000
City of Antioch, Antioch Landfill	$300,000
City of Manteca	Working on SEP
Ferreira Dairy	$10,000
Franks One Stop	$400,000
JMC Homes	Working on SEP
Nevada County, Cascade Shores	$541,000
Pinheiro Dairy	$10,000

Tuolumne County, Jamestown Landfill	$50,000
United Auburn Indian Community	$777,000
West Park, Placer County	$900,000

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ADDITONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT ITEMS

Groundwater, Stanislaus County
In June, the Board received information on high nitrate concentrations in several residential wells in the Crows Landing area during the agenda item addressing reuse of food processing by-products within Stanislaus County. Staff has contacted April Williams, the party who provided this information, and obtained copies of several laboratory reports. Staff has also collected additional samples from wells in the area and submitted them for analyses. The lab reports and other information developed during the field visit will be evaluated to determine which steps should be taken to address the situation. (RJS)

HUMBOLDT ROAD BURN DUMP UPDATE
HRBD Area 7
On 17 July, the final two truckloads of Area 7 waste were removed and transported south of Fresno to the Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility. The excavation has been backfilled with clean fill. Staff anticipates that Area 7 will be stabilized to prevent erosion prior to the onset of rain.

HRBD Area 8
On 11 July, USFWS staff concluded their Endangered Species Act Section 7 Formal Consultation with the Corps. On 19 July, the Corps 404 permit and the USEPA Waste Generator ID Number were issued. On 21 July, DFG issued their California Endangered Species Consistency Determination and the Area 8 waste removal activities began.

As of 1 August, approximately 400 truckloads of Area 8 waste have been removed and transported to the Waste Management Kettleman Hills Facility. The berm section adjacent to Humboldt Road has been completely removed and about ¾ of the berm section adjacent to Stilson Canyon Road has been removed. Confirmation sampling is underway.

Staff anticipates that the Area 8 waste removal activities will be completed by the 15 August deadline. Following waste removal, staff anticipates that Area 8 will be backfilled and the soils stabilized prior to the onset of rain.

Area 7 Excavation (07/14/2006)

Area 7 Backfill (07/17/2006)

Area 8 - Truck Loading (07/21/2006)

Area 8 - Along Humboldt Rd (08/02/2006)

Area 8 – Along Stilson Canyon Rd (08/02/2006)

Area 8 –Remaining Berm (08/02/2006)