

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**MEETING OF MAY 13 and 14, 2009
South Lake Tahoe**

ITEM: 1
SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT
DISCUSSION: The Executive Officer's report includes the following:

PART 1: April 2009

- Enclosure 1: Executive Officer's Written Report
(April 2009)
- Enclosure 2: Notification of Spills
- Enclosure 3: Notification of Closure of Underground
Storage Tank Cases (Pursuant to Article
11, Division 3, Chapter 16, Title 23,
California Code of Regulations)

PART 2: May 2009 Mailed under separate cover

ENCLOSURE 1

Executive Officer's Written Report (April 2009)



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

April 2009

NORTH BASIN

1. **Status of Local Technical Assistance Grants Activities from November 2008 to March 2009 - Cindy Wise**

Regional and State Water Board staff coordinate to implement the Water Boards' financial assistance programs that include loan and grant funding for watershed protection projects, nonpoint source pollution control projects, construction of municipal sewage and water recycling facilities. This is a summary of the recent suspension of bond projects and how the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 may help to restart some projects, and an update of grant/loan program activities in the Region, followed by a table of the 13 local technical assistance projects (totaling over \$13 million) that are currently managed by Regional Board staff.

Suspension of General Obligation Bond Grant Commitments and Payments

On December 17, 2008, the state Department of Finance (DOF) directed all agencies that administer General Obligation (GO) Bond Programs to immediately cease authorizing new grants or obligations, suspend projects unless they could continue with non-state funding, freeze all disbursements, and instruct recipients to not enter into new contracts/agreements for work that would be funded by bonds. This DOF action

stopped work at seven projects in the Region and prohibited the start of one new project. It also suspended payment of over \$85,000 to grantees for completed work. The stopped projects are identified in the table below. The most up-to-date information on the suspension is at the DOF website <http://www.dof.ca.gov/>. On March 24, in its first sale since the suspension, California sold \$6.54 billion in GO bonds, surpassing its original goal of \$4 billion. DOF announced that approximately \$2.6 billion will be used to restart stopped public works projects. This may include some Water Board projects.

Possible Assistance for Suspended Projects from the ARRA

The ARRA of 2009 provides a combination of tax and spending measures designed to create jobs, stimulate economic recovery, and invest in technology and infrastructure for long-term economic benefit. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program will receive approximately \$281 million from ARRA that must be committed quickly to eligible projects. At its March 17 meeting, the State Water Board decided to dedicate a portion of the CWSRF ARRA funding to restart suspended projects. About \$70 million will be available for approximately \$165 million of stopped grant projects. State Board staff reviewed suspended projects for eligibility for ARRA funds and surveyed grantees to determine interest in using the ARRA

funds to restart projects. State Board staff is developing a process to decide what projects should receive these funds, based on criteria in the ARRA. The criteria placed priority on funding projects that are to be used for projects that maximize job creation or savings, can begin construction quickly, and use American steel or other American-made materials. Another criterion proposed is whether the project addresses an imminent public health or environmental safety issue. State and Regional Board staff will discuss which projects in each Region best meet the criteria. A draft list of suspended projects proposed for restart with ARRA funds will be developed in early April.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program

The CWSRF program provides low-interest loans for the construction of wastewater and water recycling facilities, municipal landfill treatment systems, implementation of non-point source projects and programs; and stormwater treatment projects.

To help determine how the program funds are spent, CWSRF staff meets annually with interested stakeholders to discuss the short and long-term goals of the program, and how to measure success in achieving those goals. To receive input, CWSRF held a public workshop in the Regional Board's Victorville and South Lake Tahoe Offices.

In addition to conducting these workshops, CWSRF program staff is gearing up to administer the \$218 million in ARRA funds described above as a combination of "balance forgiveness" and 1% loans. The CWSRF staff will also administer ARRA funds to restart suspended wastewater treatment projects in disadvantaged communities. For more information about the CWSRF program:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/index.shtml.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program

The IRWM Grant Program provides grants for projects intended to promote and practice integrated regional management of water for both quality and supply. Two IRWM implementation grants were awarded in the Region -- \$12.5 million to the Tahoe-Sierra IRWM Group administered by State Water Board and \$25 million to the Mojave IRWM administered by Department of Water Resources (DWR.) These projects were included in the suspension of GO bond projects. An exemption requested by State Board staff from DOF for the Tahoe-Sierra IRWM project is pending. In addition to the Tahoe-Sierra and Mojave Groups, two other IRWM groups in the Region are the Antelope Valley and Mono-Inyo (includes Amargosa.) The next IRWM solicitation will be administered by the DWR (with input from State and Regional Board staff.) In preparation for this solicitation, DWR will be approving the geographic boundaries of each IRWM group. The approval process is underway and will likely be concluded in July. Regional and State Board staff will be assisting DWR with this process. More information is available at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/irwmgp/index.html>.

Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program

The Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program (SWGP) will provide \$82.35 million in matching grant funds available to local public agencies for projects that reduce and prevent pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams from discharges of storm water. The final guidelines for the SWGP were adopted by the State Board in February. Solicitations for the Proposition 84 SWGP are on hold until

further notice due to the GO bond suspension. Additional information on the SWGP is available at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/pr op84.html>.

Proposition 84 Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program

The State Board's Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program (AWQGP) includes approximately \$13.7 million in Proposition 84 bond funds. The AWQGP provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects that reduce the discharge of pollutants from agricultural operations into surface waters of the State. The State Board approved a list of concept proposals for funding from the AWQGP that included \$1 million for a Lahontan project titled *Grazing Management Practice Implementation and Assessment in One or More Targeted Watersheds in the Lahontan Region (Walker River, Carson River, Susan River and Owens River.)* Regional Board staff conducted a competitive process from December 2008 to February 2009 to select a grantee. Final award is on hold until further notice due to the GO bond suspension.

319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant Program

This is the federal grant program for nonpoint source pollution control projects. Two project proposals in the Lahontan Region were evaluated as part of a statewide process in March. Projects

selected for funding will be determined by the State Water Board at its regular meeting in April. Additional information on the program is available at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issu es/programs/grants_loans/319h/index.shtml.

OTHER GRANT INFORMATION

Web Site and Electronic Mailing List

<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/funding/index.html> is the link from the State Water Board's web page for information on current and upcoming grants, including a monthly grants newsletter and overview of statewide grants accomplishments. http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lyrisforms/swrcb_subscribe.html is the link to subscribe electronically to the grants mailing list to receive notification of new grant information by selected program.

California Financing Coordinating Committee (CFCC) Funding Fairs

The CFCC, comprised of six state and one federal agencies, conducts statewide Funding Fairs each year to educate interested parties about the CFCC and the financial and technical resources available. The 2009 Funding Fairs locations are Chino - February 3; Bakersfield - February 5; Eureka - March 10; Merced - April 2; and Sacramento - May 7. Registration forms and additional information is at www.cfcc.ca.org.

GRANT PROJECTS CURRENTLY MANAGED BY REGIONAL BOARD STAFF

* Project was suspended on December 17, 2009

** Project will not be able to start due to suspension

Fund	Title	Recipient	Amount
Proposition 13*	Pesticide Residues in Frogs and Amphibians Declines in the CA Cascades & Sierra Nevada	Sierra Nevada Alliance	\$190,000
Proposition 13*	Palmdale Ditch Resource Management Plan and Program	Palmdale Water District	\$1,512,250
Proposition 13*	Early Implementation of TMDLs in the Truckee River Watershed (Gray Creek Acquisition)	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$800,000
319 Nonpoint Source	Revegetation and Erosion Control for Ski Areas	Sierra Business Council	\$473,145
319 Nonpoint Source	Early Implementation of TMDLs in the Truckee River Watershed (BMP&LID workshops)	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$359,000
319 Nonpoint Source	Indian Creek Reservoir TMDL Mitigation	South Tahoe Public Utility District	\$609,166
319 Nonpoint Source	Lake Tahoe BMP Implementation and Effectiveness	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	\$770,489
319 Nonpoint Source	Homewood Watershed Improvement/TMDL Implementation Pilot Study	Tahoe Resource Conservation District	\$650,000
Proposition 40*	Perazzo Meadows Acquisition and Restoration	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$2,000,000
Proposition 40*	Evaluating Lake Use Practices in Sierra Nevada Watersheds and Their Impacts on Water Quality	Sierra Nevada Alliance	\$925,000
Proposition 40*	Lake Tahoe Watershed Improvement Project	Tahoe Resource Conservation District	\$3,003,779
Proposition 40*	Polaris Creek/Wetland/SEZ Restoration for Tahoe TMDL, BMP Efficiency, Habitat Enhancement & Outreach	Tahoe Resource Conservation District	\$852,958
Proposition 84**	Management Practice Implementation and Assessment in One or More Targeted Watersheds in the Lahontan Region (Walker River, Carson River, Susan River and Owens River)	Sierra Business Council	\$1,000,000
Total of Current Projects:			\$13,145,787

2. **Semiannual Status Report on Basin Plan Amendments** - Judith Unsicker

The following are summaries of the status of recently approved and in-progress amendments to the Lahontan Basin Plan.

Revised Sodium-Related Standards for Surface Waters of the Carson and Walker River Watersheds (Alpine and Mono Counties). These amendments were conditionally approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) on September 30, 2008. The condition involves a requirement to define reference conditions before invoking the natural sources exclusion language in the new water quality objectives. Staff would define reference conditions or require the discharger to define them as part of a permit action or other Water Board action.

Revised Standards for Surface Waters of the Antelope Hydrologic Unit (Los Angeles, Kern, and San Bernardino Counties) These amendments were approved by the State Water Board on March 17, 2009 and are pending review by the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL).

Truckee River Sediment Total Maximum Daily Load (Placer, Nevada, and Sierra Counties) The TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on March 17, 2009 and is pending review by the OAL.

Lake Tahoe TMDL (Placer, El Dorado and Alpine Counties) Staff has completed a draft TMDL document and a Basin Plan Amendment for internal review. The Basin Plan Amendment incorporates the Tahoe TMDL into Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan and updates and clarifies sections related to sediment, nutrients and storm water control measures. Staff anticipates beginning the external peer review in May 2009. External peer review normally

takes three to four months. Staff will address peer review comments prior to releasing the document for public review. Water Board staff will continue to conduct outreach activities informing the public and the regulated community of the expectations of the TMDL. This summer, urban jurisdictions will be given the opportunity to test new tools for estimating water quality credits or load reductions that will be considered by the Water Board in future regulatory actions following TMDL adoption.

Lake Tahoe Shorezone Amendments. Water Board staff has been working closely with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency on developing mitigation measures and a monitoring plan for shorezone-related activities. Staff will be drafting amendments to the Basin Plan to remove prohibitions on new piers in spawning habitat. This amendment will receive external peer review prior to public review.

Additional Revisions to Basin Plan Chapter 5. Following TRPA's adoption of its new Regional Plan (currently anticipated for early 2010), Water Board staff will draft additional changes to Basin Plan Chapter 5 to ensure consistency between the Basin Plan and the TRPA Regional Plan.

2009 Triennial Review. The California Regional Water Quality Control Boards fulfill the Triennial Review requirements of the federal Clean Water Act by holding public review processes to identify priorities for update of their Basin Plans. The Lahontan Water Board's current priority list was adopted in October 2006. The tentative schedule for the region's 2009 Triennial Review process involves release of preliminary staff recommended priorities for public comment and input during the summer of 2009, and Water

Board action on a new priority list following a public hearing in October.

Statewide Standards Activities. High priority State Water Board projects for 2009 include adoption of federal water quality criteria for cadmium as state standards, revisions to the toxicity testing provisions of the State Implementation Policy (SIP) for the California Toxics Rule, and statewide standards for bacteria in inland waters designated for the Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) beneficial use. Information on policies under development is available on the State Water Board's "Plans and Policies" web page at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/.

3. **Water Board Academy Sanitary Sewer Collection System Class** - Rob Tucker

Water Board staff Rob Tucker attended a recent class where standard maintenance practices, requirements of the State Water Board's Sanitary Sewer Order (No. 2006-0003-DWQ), and elements of the required Sanitary Sewer Management Plan were covered. The class was conducted to assist Water Board staff in knowing what is required in the State Board's Order and what the leaders in sanitary sewer collections system agencies have in the way of model programs.

Most elements of the Sanitary Sewer Management Plan, for large collection systems should already be in place as management practice. Smaller agencies are still working to meet the requirements. A Senior Engineer from the Central Valley Water Board presented information on how a small wastewater district was going to comply with the requirement to develop a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan. Overall the class was a good introduction on some of the standard procedures

being practiced and what should be in the required Sanitary Sewer Management Plans.

4. **Scientific Review of National Storm Water Program Suggests Radical Changes Are Needed** - Alan Miller

The National Research Council has recently released a report that is critical of the national storm water management program established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The 2008 report, *Urban Storm Water Management in the United States*, was sponsored by the USEPA. The Research Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering. These two Academies, along with the Institute of Medicine, and National Research Council make up the National Academies, private non-profit institutions that provide science, technology, and health policy advice under a congressional charter. According to the National Research Council's report, the water quality and wildlife habitat in practically all urban stream systems across the nation have been degraded as a result of increasing the amount of storm water runoff and pollutants by urbanization and increasing watershed imperviousness. The report points to wrong emphases and lack of funding among the program deficiencies. It points to a need to integrate land-use planning with water pollution control.

The Council recommends changing the storm water program to focus less on chemical impairments and more on reducing runoff volume increases from urbanization because frequent, large-volume bursts of storm water into surface streams causes stream bank erosion and sediment pollution within the water bodies. Recommended storm water control measures (SCMs) include

reducing hard landscape surfaces that drain directly to surface waters and retrofitting such areas with facilities that detain and treat runoff prior to release into surface waters to achieve aquatic resource protection.

The Council report also recommends streamlining the current regulatory system, and watershed-based permitting approaches that work across political boundaries and encompass all surface water discharges in a given watershed. The Lahontan Water Board is already pursuing such regulatory approaches in areas like Lake Tahoe and Truckee. Suggested changes to the national program include restructuring the permitting system to make local municipalities that operate storm sewer systems (rather than States) the first line of defense in storm water control, and empowering these local agencies to bring industrial and construction storm water dischargers in their jurisdictions under their control. This has been done to an extent in California with the municipal storm water permitting program. Municipal permittees in California are typically required to separately regulate dischargers of storm water associated with construction and other industrial activity, though storm water discharge permits are also required by the State Water Board for construction activity disturbing over one acre and eleven categories of industrial facilities. The report indicates the current national program is not effectively controlling water quality degradation associated with storm water, and radical changes for regulating storm water runoff are needed to meet Clean Water Act goals to maintain and restore the chemical, physical and biological integrity of our nation's waterways. The Council report is available at the Water Science and Technology Board website:

http://dels.nas.edu/wstb/reportDetail.php?link_id=5525&session_id=94371hv9k79elmja7ns425jgs7.

5. ***Amendment of Town of Truckee and Placer County Small Municipal Storm Sewer System NPDES Permit Monitoring and Reporting Requirements - Dale Payne***

On March 12, 2009, Water Board staff met with representatives from Placer County (County) and the Town of Truckee (Town) to discuss potential amendments to the current Monitoring and Reporting Requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board Phase II Small Municipal Storm Sewer System NPDES Permit. The goal of Water Board staff is to incorporate all reporting elements of the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), Squaw Creek and Truckee River TMDLs, and the Truckee River Water Quality Monitoring Plan (TRWQMP) into one Monitoring and Reporting Program. Items discussed were TMDL target requirements, funding mechanisms, reduction of suggested TRWQMP objectives for biomonitoring and near-continuous monitoring, and scheduling of monitoring and reporting. Required TMDL targets were discussed at length in regard to reporting road sand application and recovery, and dirt roads or legacy site restoration and Best Management Practices implementation. Funding sources appear to be in place for the County for some Martis Valley components and Squaw Creek bioassessment; however, funding for other components remain in question. The County and Town have applied for separate Sierra Nevada Conservancy grants for education and implementation components related to the TRWQMP. The Town has applied for a Prop 50 grant, yet these funds are currently frozen due to State budget issues. In order to appropriately implement the TRWQMP

objectives, Placer County plans to circulate a Request for Proposals (RFP) in April to retain a consultant to advise on the best means of implementing the current Phase I objectives as currently proposed in the TRWQMP.

On March 5, 2009, Water Board staff met with representatives of Martis Camp (previously DMB Highlands) to review the results of two years of monitoring. The consultants suggested that less frequent bioassessment was warranted due to the thorough grab sample monitoring program to define and characterize these sample locations in the long term; and elimination of near-continuous monitoring in lieu of full suite of grab samples in locations that were best situated to reflect water quality characteristics.

6. ***Leviathan Mine, Alpine County – Chein Kao***

Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Board) 2008 Year-End Report

As required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Administrative Abatement Action for the Leviathan Mine, the Water Board submitted a Year-End Report describing mine site activities for the 2008 field season. The report, dated March 2009, details field activities performed in 2008 by the Water Board and its contractor, Decon Environmental, Inc. The activities include waste sludge removal and disposal, lime treatment of approximately three million gallons of Acid Mine Drainage (AMD) stored in the upper Ponds from the Adit and the Pit Under-Drain. Water Board contractors also cleaned out accumulated sediment in the concrete storm water conveyance channels in the pit, north of Ponds 2 North and 2 South, and around Ponds 1 and 3. Additionally, the Water Board continued

its monthly surface water sampling and analysis program for 2008.

Water Board's 2009 Work Plan for Leviathan Mine

The Water Board staff is gearing up for its 2009 summer pond water treatment season. We are nearing completion of the 2009 Work Plan for our upcoming summer season field activities at Leviathan Mine. Concurrent with preparation of the 2009 Work Plan, the 2009 Health and Safety Plan update is also in progress. Water Board staff are in the process of purchasing field supplies and equipment, including a new field sampling pump and a pH meter. We are also in the process of procuring a rental and maintenance contract for a decontamination trailer, portable toilets, and a hand wash station that are needed for the 2009 field season.

Water Board March 2009 meeting with Atlantic Richfield Company (ARCO) and USEPA

On March 9, 2009, the Water Board met with ARCO and USEPA to discuss ARCO's plans for the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) work for the site. Some of the discussions included upcoming ARCO's Focused RI Work Plans and FS issues such as possible use of Water Board ponds for storage of AMD from ARCO sources (the Channel Under-Drain and the Delta Seep).

New Contract Laboratory Services for Water Board Sampling at Leviathan Mine

A new laboratory contract is being awarded for analysis of Leviathan Mine surface water, pond water, treated effluent, and sludge samples collected by the Water Board. The contract is currently being processed by the

Department of General Services to award to the low bidder, Test America, for the next two years, with provision for possible extension of one additional year.

SOUTH BASIN

7. Molycorp Inc., Supplemental Environmental Projects, Final Status Report – Christy Hunter

The June 2004 Consent Judgment between Molycorp Inc. and the State of California required Molycorp Inc. to fund \$1 million in Supplemental Environment Projects (SEPs). The Water Board approved funding for six SEPs in February 2005, and the cooperative

agreements (Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]) for all six are in place. Final deliverables for work invoiced have been submitted for all the projects. The final deadline for submittal was December 31, 2008. Eighty-three percent of this fund has been disbursed to the individual project managers, a total of \$828,207.77. The remaining amount will be deposited in the State Cleanup and Abatement account.

The final amounts disbursed for each project are as follows:

Project Proponent: Project	Amount Allowed Under the MOU	Amount Spent
California State University, San Bernardino: Hydrogeologic Study of the Mountain Pass Area	\$75,823.00	\$70,700.26
ENSR: Numerical Groundwater Flow Model for the Ivanpah Valley Groundwater Basin	\$162,800.00	\$161,636.81
San Bernardino County: Litter Abatement and Illegal Dumping Eradication	\$172,877.00	\$72,980.70
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS): Chromium/Nitrate Occurrence in the Unsaturated Zone and Water Table - El Mirage Area	\$280,000	\$280,000
U.S. Geological Survey: Defining Arsenic Distribution in Groundwater, Antelope Valley	\$130,000	\$130,000
U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM): Horse Thief Springs Riparian Restoration and Public Safety Protection	\$178,500	\$112,890
Total Amount	\$1,000,000.00	\$828,207.77
Amount Remaining in Fund		\$171,792.23

Two projects were not completed in time to include in my October 2008 report to you. These two projects are summarized here.

USGS: Chromium/Nitrate Occurrence in the Unsaturated Zone and Water Table – El Mirage Area

John Izbicki was lead investigator for this project. The purpose of this study was to determine the source of the high-chromium concentrations in the water-table wells at a dairy on the distal part of the Sheep Creek fan near El Mirage. The scope of this study included drilling and instrumentation of unsaturated zone monitoring sites: (1) in a field historically irrigated with dairy wastewater, and (2) in a previously un-irrigated field that received its first application of dairy wastewater in spring 2008. Previous studies determined that water from five of six water-table observation wells at the dairy had total chromium concentrations in excess of the California Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Level of 50 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), with one sample as high as 460 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The source of the high-chromium concentrations in water from these wells was not known and there was concern that these high-concentrations could be related to chromium contamination at a nearby chemical milling facility. It was also possible that high-chromium concentrations were from naturally occurring chromium leached from the surfaces of mineral grains as water moves through the unsaturated zone beneath irrigated fields. Data collected as part of this study were compared and contrasted with data collected as part of a regional study of chromium and chromium isotopes in rock, alluvium, and water from wells in the western Mojave Desert.

The data collected for this study indicate that the source of high-chromium concentrations in water-table wells at the dairy is naturally occurring chromium mobilized from the unsaturated zone as a result of irrigation with dairy wastewater. This conclusion is supported by (1) the occurrence of high concentrations of chromium in the unsaturated zone beneath the dairy, (2) increases in chromium concentrations at the water table after infiltration of irrigation return water, (3) the isotopic composition of chromium in the saturated and unsaturated zone beneath the dairy, and (4) comparison of the stable isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen in water samples from the dairy and the chemical milling facility. In addition, laboratory studies done as part of this study show that interference in the microbiologically mediated reduction of Cr (VI) to Cr (III) by high nitrate concentrations in dairy wastewater may allow chromium, in the form of Cr (VI), to remain mobile in the unsaturated zone and reach the water table. The Final report will be made available on our website.

BLM – Horse Thief Springs Riparian Restoration and Public Safety Project

This project involved the restoration of Horse Thief Springs riparian area. This site is located on BLM-owned land in the Mesquite hydrologic watershed about 30 miles north of Mountain Pass Mine in San Bernardino County. The completed tasks include: waste removal, erosion control, septic tank remediation, and installation of a primitive campground and educational kiosk. Based on the results of analyses of soil samples taken at the site, suspected petroleum hydrocarbon contaminants were either not detected or were detected at very low concentrations such that soil cleanup is not warranted. Water samples

collected from the spring outlet also show non-detect for these constituents.

8. ***Mojave River Watershed Group's Status of Compliance with the Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Small MS4) Permit - Douglas Feay***

Stormwater discharges are a source of groundwater recharge for the high desert areas in our southern region. The Small MS4 Permit focuses on improving water quality through the implementation of a stormwater management plan. The Town of Apple Valley, City of Hesperia, City of Victorville, and County of San Bernardino formed a group called the Mojave River Watershed Group (MRWG) during the first year of program implementation (2005). The MRWG meets once a month to review and plan activities that will enhance the members (Permittees) efforts towards implementation of their region-specific stormwater management plan (SWMP) and compliance with the Small MS4 Permit.

The Small MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to submit an annual report describing their efforts to implement their SWMP. The SWMP contains a master implementation schedule with six minimum control measures to be implemented over the life of the Small MS4 Permit. The six minimum control measures are:

1. Public Education and Outreach;
2. Public Involvement and Participation;
3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination;
4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;

5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment; and
6. Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations.

Since 2005, the MRWG has made consistent efforts to improve the implementation of their stormwater program in the high desert region. However, improvement is needed in two areas: local enforcement of MS4 violations and training of stormwater staff. During the past fiscal year, Permittees took very little enforcement action to correct Small MS4 permit violations. Consequently, this sends a poor message about the importance of the stormwater program to the regulated community and it requires additional Water Board resources to ensure compliance. Water Board staff has requested that the MRWG members provide us with a tentative schedule for stormwater training and a stormwater enforcement implementation plan by May 11, 2009. Water Board staff continues to meet with members of the MRWG to assist them with their SWMP and stormwater program elements.

9. ***Hydromodification Workshop - Cindi Mitton***

Management and conservation of ephemeral streams and washes was the topic of a workshop held in Victorville on March 9 and 10, 2009. Speakers included staff from the Water Boards (Regions 2, 6 and State Board), the Desert Research Institute, USGS, San Bernardino County Flood Control District, Victor Valley College, the Pinon Hills Transition Habitat Conservancy, and the Urban Floodplain Management Task Force. Water Board staff members, Tobi Tyler and Cindi

SOUTH BASIN

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agreements (Memorandum of Understanding [MOU]) for all six are in place. Final deliverables for work invoiced have been submitted for all the projects. The final deadline for submittal was December 31, 2008. Eighty-three percent of this fund has been disbursed to the individual project managers, a total of \$828,207.77. The remaining amount will be deposited in the State Cleanup and Abatement account.

The final amounts disbursed for each project are as follows:

Project Proponent: Project	Amount Allowed Under the MOU	Amount Spent
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Total Amount	\$1,000,000.00	\$828,207.77
Amount Remaining in Fund		\$171,792.23

ENCLOSURE 2

Notification of Spills (Unauthorized Waste Discharges)

EO'S Monthly Report
2/16/09 - 3/15/09
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Lukins Brother Water Co. / Water Line	721 Patricia Lane, South Lake Tahoe	N	Y	Turbid water	2/25/2009	>10 gpm for 4 hours	Water line was being repaired. Muddy water was pumped into city storm water treatment system from an excavation at the leak site.	City storm drain	Discharger is working with the city to repair damaged storm water facilities. Notice of Violation issued 3/11/09.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
San Bernardino County Solid Waste Division / Heaps Peak Sanitary Landfill	Base of landfill	S	Y	Leachate	2/16/2009	48,000 gallons	An electrical outage of the power to the pump at the leachate holding tank created an overflow to Shake Creek, which is a tributary to Deep Creek. This is the second discharge to surface water in one week.	Shake Creek	San Bernardino plans to install backup power to pumps. Notice of Violation issued 3/11/09.
PG&E / Desert View Dairy Land Treatment Unit	37501 Mountain View Road, Hinkley	S	Y	Hexavalent Chromium contaminated Groundwater	2/17/2009	1,300 gallons	A drip tube header failed, releasing groundwater from the treatment system to ground surface. The water was contained on site.	Ground	The drip tube header was excavated and repaired. No further action recommended.
Searles Valley Minerals / Argus Plant	13200 Main Street, Trona	S	Y	MEA in 20% solution	3/3/2009	2,750 gallons	A valve malfunctioned, causing the release to ground and the industrial sewer system, which then goes through a settler and skimmers prior to being released to the dry lake bed.	Ground and Industrial Sewer	The area was taped off and contaminated soil was excavated. Daily effluent sampling showed compliance with the industrial sewer effluent limits. Notice of Violation issued 3/27/09.

ENCLOSURE 3

Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tank Cases

CASE CLOSURE REPORT
April 2009
 State of California
 Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Remaining Groundwater Concentrations above Water Quality Objectives (in ug/L)	Remaining Soil Concentrations (in mg/Kg)	Distance from Site to Nearest Receptor	Remedial Methods Used
February 17, 2009	Gold Coast Vehicle Maintenance Yard	1725 Squaw Loop Road, Olympic Valley	6T0115A	UST	52,000 TPHd 1,300 TPHg	65 TPHd 5.4 TPHg	~2 miles	Excavation, groundwater extraction, in-situ chemical oxidation

Notes:

TPHd - Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as diesel

TPHg - Total petroleum hydrocarbons quantified as gasoline

Receptor- surface water, private drinking water wells and municipal supply wells, etc.