

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION**

24/25 APRIL 2003

ITEM: 3
SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report
DISCUSSION:

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

1. *Timber Harvest Activities Waiver For Non-Federal Lands*

During the January Meeting, the Board adopted a conditional waiver for timber harvest activities on Non-Federal lands. In coordination with staff from the Lahontan Regional Board and the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) we developed a certification form and instruction sheet for timber activities on non-federal lands. Several hundred letters were sent to timberland owners, licensed timber operators (LTOs) and registered professional foresters (RPFs) in the region informing them of the waiver and announcing the waiver certification enrollment form. Since the implementation of the waiver, staff has received queries from concerned landowners, LTOs and RPFs regarding the difficulty of determining which category their particular activity falls under. Staff is continuing to give presentations to various organizations representing RPFs and LTOs throughout the region to explain the waiver process. When the waiver policy comes before the Board for review in two years, some modifications may be suggested to assure that all types of timber harvest activities are covered.

The Board of Forestry (BOF) requested that management from the Central Valley and Lahontan RBs appear before the board to discuss the recently adopted waivers and to indicate any differences between the two. On 4 March, Jim Pedri, Harold Singer (Lahontan EO) and Tom Suk (Lahontan Timber Mgr.) presented a detailed overview of the timber waivers noting that there were very few differences between the two versions. The presentation was well received and the BOF appeared encouraged by statements from Regional Board representatives that the Regional Boards will continue coordination with the BOF and CDF to improve the Forest Practice Rules and that staff will continue to work closely with CDF field staff in implementing the current Rules and the waivers. (JLP)

2. *Timber Harvest Activities on U.S. Forest Service Lands – Conditional Waiver*

During the January Meeting, the Board adopted a conditional waiver of the requirement to file a report of waste discharge and obtain waste discharge requirements for timber harvest activities on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands. In coordination with staff from the Lahontan Regional Board and the USFS, we developed a certification form and instruction sheet for USFS timber activities and sent letters with the certification form to the central valley national forest supervisors and district rangers. We initiated contact with a few of the national forests and we are starting to coordinate on projects that might be covered under the conditional waiver. Staff is able to work on forest service projects this calendar year because of the recent infusion of forestry funds. There is now almost 1 PY dedicated to work on USFS timber activities for our three offices. In addition to implementing the waiver program, staff is also following the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (Framework) process. A USFS Review Team has made and the Regional Forester has largely accepted recommendations on changes to the Framework involving increased logging/thinning versus prescribed burning for fire protection. In an interagency workshop held to discuss these recommendations, we expressed our concerns with the increased use of heavy equipment and the potential impacts to water quality associated with the increased logging. We will follow the process and plan to comment on the environmental document. (SYM)

3. *New Site Operator Selected For Iron Mountain Mine, Shasta County*

The site operator for Iron Mountain Mine, the IT Group and IT-Iron Mountain Operations, LLC notified all parties that it would be unable to perform further work after 15 March 2002 and filed for bankruptcy. This left the site without an operator, including operation of the lime neutralization plant for treatment of acid mine drainage. AIG, the site insurance carrier, stepped in and operated the mine treatment facilities, at least until a new contractor/operator could be secured. AIG has been operating the treatment facilities successfully and recently indicated they would assume the role as permanent site operator and general contractor of the Iron Mountain Operations and Maintenance contract. The various agencies overseeing the site have approved AIG as the new site operator. (PVW)

4. ***Wetland Water Supply Channel Update, Lower San Joaquin River Basin***

The Basin Plan contains a water quality objective for selenium of 2-ppb (monthly mean concentration) for the wetland water supply channels of the Grasslands Watershed. A primary method of meeting this objective is the Grassland Bypass Project (GBP). By consolidating subsurface drainage from 97,000-acres of agricultural land, the GBP has resulted in significantly lowered selenium concentrations in the wetland supply channels (from an annual mean near 60-ppb to sporadic exceedences of 2-ppb). Residual sources of selenium appear to continue to enter the wetland supply channels, primarily during the pre-irrigation and early irrigation seasons causing concentrations to exceed 2 ppb. Potential sources include supply water and subsurface agricultural drainage from outside of the GBP service area. In preparation for these potential elevated selenium concentrations, staff has prioritized selenium analysis the wetland water supply channels since early February. Preliminary results have documented selenium concentrations in the channels between 1-ppb and 4-ppb and suggest a strong relationship between elevated selenium concentrations in the wetland supply channels and elevated selenium concentrations in their immediate source water, the Central California Irrigation District Main Canal. Source water to the Main Canal (from the Delta Mendota Canal) has remained near 2-ppb. In addition, a potential source of selenium to the Santa Fe Canal from outside of the GBP area has been documented and is currently under investigation. Staff is continuing to investigate sources of selenium into the wetland channels in cooperation with local water agencies. (PGC)

5. ***Release of Consolidated Request for Concept Proposals (RFCP)***

In late March, State Board released a consolidated RFCP to announce the availability of \$138-million in grant funds for water quality improvement projects. Funding is available from eight separate programs: federal 319(h); Prop 13 Nonpoint Source; Prop 13 Watershed; Prop 13 Calfed Drinking Water; Prop 13 Calfed Watershed; Prop 50 Calfed Drinking Water; and Prop 50 Calfed Watershed. Of the \$138-million available statewide, proponents within Region 5 can compete for approximately \$70-million, the bulk of which (\$50-million) is designated to implement Calfed's program goals. Staff is working with the State Board and Calfed to hold four workshops within Region 5 (in Redding, Sacramento, Modesto, and Fresno) during early April to explain the process to potential proponents. Concept proposals are due by 5 p.m. on May 9th. Proponents submitting competitive concept proposals will be invited to submit full proposals for the final selection process during late summer/fall. (JEC)

6. ***Cal/EPA Releases Draft Public Health Goal for Arsenic***

In March 2003, the Cal/EPA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) published a draft Public Health Goal (PHG) for arsenic in drinking water at 0.004 ug/L (ppb). Comments received during peer and public review will be used by OEHHA to refine the document prior to publishing a final PHG. OEHHA has lead status in the area of human health risk assessment within Cal/EPA. PHGs are based exclusively on public health considerations. For cancer causing chemicals, PHGs are set at the de minimis level of cancer risk from involuntary exposure via drinking water (equal to one additional cancer case in a million persons exposed over their lifetimes; also known as the one-in-a-million risk level). PHGs published by OEHHA are used by the California Department of Health Services (DHS) in establishing primary drinking water standards (State Maximum Contaminant Levels, or MCLs). They also act as advisory levels to other California agencies, water purveyors, and the public. PHGs have been used by the Board to determine compliance with narrative toxicity objectives in the Basin Plans in the context of setting water quality limits protective of human health and determining pollutant levels at which alternative water supplies should be provided by responsible parties at contaminated sites.

For several years, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and OEHHA have published one-in-a-million cancer risk levels for arsenic in drinking water in the vicinity of 0.02 ug/L. When the present Bush administration took office, implementation of a new Federal MCL for arsenic was delayed, in part to allow the National Research Council to conduct a new toxicological review of the risks posed by arsenic in drinking water. Their review concluded that the risk of cancer was approximately an order of magnitude greater than had been estimated earlier. The draft PHG from OEHHA is in line with that conclusion. Arsenic is considered by USEPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to be a known human carcinogen. These agencies consider arsenic exposure to be causally associated with lung and urinary bladder cancer in humans. Since 1987, the State of California has considered arsenic to be a "known human carcinogen" pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65). Arsenic exposure is also associated with other health effects, including vascular disease, genetic and reproductive toxicity, and it may be associated with developmental effects in children. Evidence associating human cancer risk from arsenic in drinking water is of the strongest type of toxicological evidence – epidemiologic data on human exposure to arsenic in drinking water and the associated increased cancer incidence in the exposed populations. The risk is not extrapolated from laboratory animal feeding experiments at high doses, as is the case with PCE, TCE, and many of the other carcinogens that are regulated by the Regional Board at the one-in-a-million risk level. If the final PHG for arsenic is set at the level proposed in the draft document, the federal MCL of 10 ug/L, currently being used to set NPDES permit limits, would represent an increased lifetime risk of 2.5 cancer cases for every thousand persons exposed at that concentration.

Because arsenic is naturally occurring, the Regional Board does not have the authority to require that naturally elevated arsenic concentrations be improved upon. This is explained in the Controllable Factors Policy in the Central Valley Region's two Basin Plans. When pollutants in water are higher than numerical or narrative water quality objectives due to uncontrollable factors, this policy prohibits controllable factors (i.e., discharges of waste) from causing further increases in these concentrations. Increasing evidence for adverse human health impacts from arsenic in drinking water may justify a reassessment of the Board's regulation of arsenic containing discharges into receiving waters that are naturally low in arsenic. A more stringent arsenic standard also is likely to increase the number of water bodies which would be added to future 303(d) lists as "impaired" for arsenic if the source of pollution is due to controllable water quality factors. (JBM)

7. *Fish Kill in Duck Creek, Stockton, San Joaquin County*

On 19 March 2003 the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) reported a fish kill in Duck Creek to OES. The fish kill occurred in the vicinity of Stagecoach Road and Mariposa Drive. DFG staff experienced headache symptoms in the vicinity of the spill. San Joaquin County Environmental Health requested the Fire Department conduct a hazcat investigation, and did not find an explanation for the symptoms. A grab sample was collected for water quality analysis, and a fish sample was collected for tissue analysis. DFG is analyzing the samples, and suspects the material discharged might be a pesticide or herbicide. The discharge may have come from agricultural fields, one of several industrial facilities located in the vicinity, or random dumping in the area. (PHL)

8. *Phase II Storm Water Program*

The 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act established a framework for regulating storm water discharges under the NPDES Program. In 1990, the U.S. EPA promulgated regulations for permitting storm water discharges from industrial sites and from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain storm water permits. On December 8, 1999, U.S. EPA promulgated regulations, known as Phase II, requiring permits for storm water discharges from Small MS4s and from construction sites disturbing between 1 and 5 acres of land.

The Construction Activities Storm Water General Permit has been in place for more than a decade, regulating construction activities disturbing 5 or more acres. It was recently modified by the State Board to include small construction activities equal to or greater than one acre. As of 10 March, construction activities disturbing between 1 and 5 acres of land are required to apply for coverage under the General Permit.

The State Board is scheduled to adopt a General Permit for Small MS4s on 30 April. We have received applications from 44 municipalities located within our Region and are in the process of reviewing the applications for completeness. Once the permit is adopted we will evaluate the Storm Water Management Plans (SWMPs) submitted with the applications for adequacy. If the current Draft General Permit is adopted unmodified on 30 April, the SWMPs will be posted on the State Board website for 30 days. During this 30-day public review period, interested parties may request that a public hearing be held by the Regional Board to consider approval of a particular SWMP. Our Executive Officer may approve SWMPs for which a hearing is not requested. Permit coverage is not obtained until the SWMP is approved. (DJB)

9. *Proposed Ship Berth Dredging Project, Port of Stockton, San Joaquin County*

The Port of Stockton is considering a dredging project, West Complex Project, for the ship berths situated at Rough and Ready Island along the San Joaquin River ship channel. In order to allow commercial shipping access to the docks, the proposed dredging project would deepen the draft by approximately six feet along the docks and also outward from the docks to the ship channel. The Discharger has performed preliminary sediment and elutriate monitoring of the sediment underlying the ship berths. Staff has reviewed the data and noted that both the sediment and elutriate bioassay monitoring show potential toxicity related to the sediment for some of the berths including the new horizon layer. Staff has requested that the Discharge perform additional monitoring to adequately characterize the sediment. In addition, staff has requested that the Discharger provide groundwater data for the proposed disposal site situated on Roberts Island, to determine if groundwater impacts will occur from the proposed discharge. (ASB)

10. *Disposal Options for Poultry Infected With Exotic Newcastle Disease*

The threat of an outbreak of Exotic Newcastle Disease in the Central Valley raises concerns regarding the disposal of potentially millions of birds during a "state of emergency" declared by the Governor. Regional Board staff recently attended a series of meetings with representatives from the agricultural community to discuss disposal options that reduce the risk of groundwater contamination. Potential disposal options include incineration, composting, and on-site burial. A vehicle tour was also conducted of several commercial poultry facilities in Fresno County. (DAS)

11. *Leprino Foods Starts New Plant in Lemoore, Kings County*

Leprino Foods' initiated cheese production at its recently constructed Lemoore West Plant and now discharges to its new industrial wastewater treatment facilities. It is the world's largest mozzarella manufacturing plant. At full capacity, this Kings County plant will process more than six million pounds of milk per day. These wastewater treatment facilities consist of four equalization tanks and two moving bed biofilm reactors at the Lemoore West Plant and a two sequencing batch reactors and two lined facultative lagoons at the City of Lemoore's wastewater treatment facility. Leprino has stopped discharging to the City's municipal wastewater treatment plant and it is no longer overloaded. A site inspection by Board staff in January confirmed this. Wastewater from both the City and Leprino are discharged to the West Lake Canal through an outfall pipeline owned by the City.

The City violated fecal and total coliform effluent limits during February. These violations coincided with the initiation of discharge from Leprino Food's new facilities to the City's outfall line, which combines with the City's disinfected municipal effluent and discharges to the West Lake Canal. Hydraulic interference between the City and Leprino appears to be the cause. An NOV directs that the City submit a technical report with an engineering analysis as to the cause of the violations as well as measures necessary to ensure consistent compliance with effluent and receiving water coliform limitations. (SJK)

LAND DISPOSAL**12. *An Update on Indian Gaming Facilities***

The Central Valley Region contains numerous Indian reservations and rancherias, many of which have signed compacts with the State of California to operate up to two gaming facilities on Indian lands under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. The Governor is reopening negotiations over the compacts with the many tribes over environmental and revenue sharing issues. On 20 March, staff provided comments to State Board to forward to the Governor's office recommending that negotiations address the need to improve the way casinos are developed, operated, and maintained, to ensure off-reservation water quality impacts are consistent with state law and regulations and Regional Board plans and policies.

With increasing frequency, rancherias are requesting the federal government to transfer real property into trust. This discretionary action on the part of the federal government essentially eliminates the authority of the Regional Board to regulate discharges of wastewater to the transferred property. On 18 February, staff commented on a request by Big Sandy Rancheria in Fresno County to transfer into trust a 71-acre parcel on which the tribe plans to locate a wastewater treatment and disposal facility to serve the Rancheria's residents and existing gaming facility. Due to potential impacts to groundwater and public health risks from the proposed discharge and the removal of regulatory oversight authority of the Regional Board, staff recommended the federal government not accept the subject parcel into trust. Similarly, staff recommended against granting the request by Table Mountain Rancheria to transfer land containing the Rancheria's existing tertiary WWTF into trust, as the WWTF discharges to sprayfields and to a water of the U.S. The U.S. EPA currently regulates this discharge under NPDES Permit No. CA0084280. Fresno County has documented complaints of sewage spills from Table Mountain Rancheria's WWTF and has indicated concern over the discharge's potential to adversely impact the quality of groundwater extracted by a nearby municipal supply well.

Under construction in the foothills of eastern Madera County is what will become the county's largest private employer – the Picayune Rancheria's Chukchansi Gold Resort & Casino. The Casino features a 196,000 square-foot gaming area and a 200-room hotel. Wastewater will be treated to the Title 22 standard of disinfected tertiary recycled water and recycled as nonpotable supply for landscape irrigation, fire suppression, and toilet flushing. During the winter months, treated wastewater will be discharged to groundwater via a "drain field" – an extensive system of deep leaching trenches situated entirely on trust land. A portion of the landscaped area irrigated with recycled water is on non-trust land, which makes it subject to Regional Board regulation. By 7 March letter, staff informed the Tribe that its report of water recycling was incomplete and that the proposed discharge to the "drain field" may be subject to regulation by the U.S. EPA as a Class V injection well. Because the Casino is entirely on trust land, there will be no state regulatory oversight over the use of recycled water for toilet flushing. However, the Tribe will provide the Casino's specifications for the indoor use of recycled water to the Department of Health Services for review for consistency with Title 22 requirements. (JLK)

13. *E. & J. Gallo Winery Begins Groundwater Investigation, Fresno County*

On 10 March, work began on an investigation to delineate the extent of groundwater pollution for sulfate resulting from past long-term practice of discharging acidic ion exchange regenerate wastewater at E. & J. Gallo Winery's Fresno Winery. Impacted groundwater is characterized by concentrations of total dissolved solids ranging from 2,100 to 2,700 mg/L and sulfate ranging from 760 to 1,200 mg/L. The salt plume is immediately upgradient from municipal supply wells serving City of Fresno residents. The investigation will be conducted in two phases. Initially, soil borings will be drilled to determine stratigraphy, and groundwater samples will be collected using a Hydropunch®, and subsequently, four new monitoring wells

will be installed, the locations of which will be determined by the results of the Hydropunch® investigation. Meanwhile, ownership of the affected land is being transferred from Gallo to Caltrans for construction of Highway 180 east of Clovis Avenue. Among the options under consideration by Caltrans to ensure highway construction and operation will not exacerbate an existing condition of pollution are the encapsulation of impacted soil and relocation of planned storm water retention and disposal facilities. (JLK)

14. *Hatler Industrial Park Creates Odor Nuisance, Tuolumne County*

In late January, staff received odor complaints from homeowners living near the Hatler Industrial Park WWTF. About 90 percent of wastewater flows to the WWTF is from a turkey processing facility. The Discharger is under CDO for causing odor nuisance conditions and violating effluent limitations for DO, pH, and BOD. On 5 February, staff inspected the WWTF and confirmed the existence of odor nuisance conditions. Staff directed the Discharger to immediately implement corrective measures or else staff would issue the Discharger a letter to cease discharge within ten days, as authorized by the CDO. By late February, the odor nuisance condition was abated following the installation of four additional aerators in WWTF treatment ponds. Staff is monitoring the discharge closely and evaluating enforcement options. (HA)

15. *Update on the Region's Major Cheese Dischargers*

Hilmar Cheese Company operates the world's largest single-site cheese plant. Its plant in Merced County currently processes up to nine million gallons of milk daily from over 250 dairies with more than 125,000 cows. It also produces nearly 325,000 pounds of whey protein and lactose powder per day. Hilmar's long-term discharge of untreated cheese processing wastewater to land has polluted groundwater with salinity constituents, nitrate, and oxygen-demanding substances. Several residents affected by Hilmar's discharge have called to complain about the seeming inaction by Hilmar to abate chronic nuisance conditions, which worsen in the warmer months. On 26 March, Hilmar met with Regional Board staff to discuss several options for waste treatment and disposal.

Joseph Gallo Farms operates a cheese plant in west Merced County that currently processes 96,000 gallons of milk daily. Untreated cheese processing wastewater is discharged to an unlined dairy lagoon; commingled cheese and dairy wastewater is applied to farmland. Joseph Gallo Farms never filed a report of waste discharge for its industrial discharge because, in part, it believed it was exempt or waived as a confined animal facility. In March, staff requested Joseph Gallo Farms to submit a report of waste discharge pursuant to Water Code section 13260 for its discharge to land of industrial waste.

Land O'Lakes cheese processing plant in the City of Gustine is under a CDO. The plant is small and antiquated compared with Land O'Lakes' expanded facility in the City of Tulare and compared to new and expanded plants. Some cheese process wastewater is discharged to the City. Condensate of whey is treated onsite and discharged to Los Banos Creek under an NPDES permit to reduce sewer hydraulic load. High strength wastewater is trucked to the Tony L. Lopes Dairy. Modification to its plant to process high strength wastewater into an animal feed and allow it to cease discharge to dairy lagoons are in the process of being completed. Land O'Lakes is required by the CDO to certify that it has ceased discharge of high strength wastewater to land by 1 April.

In addition, this EO Report contains a separate item concerning Leprino Foods Company in Lemoore. (JLK) (SJK)

16. *Livingston Selects Technology for Industrial WWTF, Merced County*

On 25 February, the City of Livingston submitted a technical report describing a treatment process that incorporates best practicable treatment and control for the treatment and disposal of poultry processing wastewater. The City's industrial WWTF serves Foster Farms, the largest poultry company in the western U.S. Currently, poultry processing wastewater is pretreated by dissolved air floatation then discharged to aerated and facultative lagoons adjacent to the Merced River. Groundwater passing under the lagoons is polluted with nitrogen and salt compounds. The City proposes to construct a WWTF featuring oxidation ditch secondary treatment technology that achieves effluent nitrogen of 10 mg/L and is expected to cost \$17.7 million. The City proposes to initiate environmental documentation for the project by June 2003. (JLK)

17. *MANUAL OF GOOD PRACTICE for Land Application of Food Process / Rinse Water*

In April, staff returned comment on this manual published in September 2002 by the California League of Food Processors. The manual provides advice on optimizing the design and management of land treatment systems for the disposal of food processing wastewater. Last July staff commented on the manual's June 2002 draft and offered numerous recommendations to improve the manual's utility. Some of staff's recommendations were incorporated in the final version, and others were not. Not included were recommendations that the manual contain a chapter devoted solely to odor nuisance prevention and a discussion of the need to utilize monitoring data to provide feedback on optimizing land treatment to preclude or minimize groundwater degradation. The League wishes to give a brief presentation on the manual to the Regional Board, and was advised to address the Board in the Public Forum at an upcoming meeting. (JLK)

18. *Status of Musco Olive, San Joaquin County*

While Musco appears to be complying with effluent limitations, it has failed to complete numerous technical reports required by its Waste Discharge Requirements and Time Schedule Order. During a 12 March inspection of the processing facility and land discharge operation, staff determined that Musco's wastewater impoundments were not equipped with sufficient aerators (required by November 2002), and documented concentrations of dissolved oxygen in impounded wastewater below the required minimum of 2 mg/L. Staff documented numerous housekeeping deficiencies, including many in exposed areas that threaten to pollute storm water runoff with designated waste (e.g., pipes and vessels leaking acidic olive storage solution, nearly full buckets of used oil, liquid spillage from damaged olive cans in a solid waste collection area). Board consideration of site compliance issues will occur again in July or September. (JLK)

19. *Pollution Source at Porterville WWTF Being Investigated, Tulare County*

The City of Porterville installed new groundwater monitoring wells and one downgradient well close to a sludge stockpile area substantially exceeds water quality objectives for sodium and chloride. According to the City, the likely source is a former olive processing facility and the impact is localized. Further monitoring will help determine if the City's discharge may be contributing to the groundwater pollution. (JSK)

20. *Status of ConAgra Grocery Products, Oakdale Facility, Stanislaus County*

On 20 February, ConAgra submitted its Long Term Storage Plan that describes measures it will implement to provide the necessary winter storage capacity without construction of additional ponds. The report indicates that it will cease operations that generate wastewater whenever winter storage is unavailable (i.e., when ponds are full and disposal lands are saturated). ConAgra's work plan for lysimeter installation does not fully meet the requirements stipulated in the WDRs (e.g., it proposes to use suction lysimeters while pan lysimeters are expressly required). On 19 March, ConAgra submitted a written report describing its erosion control program, which was due 30 November 2002. Staff is evaluating enforcement options regarding the delinquent report. (ARP)

21. *Oil Upsets Tejon Ranch WWTF, Kern County*

On 6 March, an unknown volume of oil spilled into a sewer line during maintenance of an oil/water separator at the Tejon Ranch Industrial Complex. The oil killed the microbial population of the biological treatment system. The equalization tank was emptied into a Baker Tank and sampled. The facility manager stated that no petroleum discharged from the WWTF. By 19 March, microbes had been imported from an offsite source and the WWTF was operating normally. A complete report with laboratory analysis and a proposed method of disposal of the contaminated wastewater in the Baker Tanks is being prepared by the discharger. (JSK)

22. *Sandy Point River & River Bend Mobile Home Park Investigated, Fresno County*

On 13 February staff inspected the Sandy Point River and River Bend Mobile Home Park (MHP) in response to a complaint of sewage discharging from a pipe to Wildwood Creek, tributary to the Kings River. Staff documented the existence of the pipe, but did not observe it discharging to the creek. Samples of creek water collected by staff in the pipe's vicinity indicated that coliform concentrations were highest near the pipe's outlet. Staff also documented deficiencies in collection system maintenance. For example, two lift stations were full of wastewater and threatened to spill sewage. The Discharger has since replaced the pumps in these stations. Staff has directed the Discharger to remove the pipe outfall to Wildwood Creek and is evaluating enforcement options. (AMS)

23. *Progress Report, City of Tulare Wastewater Treatment Facilities, Tulare County*

On 24 March, City of Tulare staff and their consultants gave a presentation updating Board staff on short-term progress and its long-term strategy to comply with the City's CDO for its wastewater treatment facilities. The facilities consist of separate industrial and municipal wastewater treatment plants. Both plants are in need of upgrade and expansion to comply with the terms and conditions of the CDO by 2009. Four project alternatives were discussed. The City estimates that it will need to spend on the order of \$50 million to meet expansion needs and comply with the CDO. (SJK)

TMDLS**24. *Public Workshop Held to Discuss the Basin Plan Amendment and TMDL for the Control of Diazinon in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers***

Staff has prepared a draft Basin Plan Amendment that will address the control of diazinon runoff to the Sacramento and Feather Rivers. The draft Basin Plan Amendment includes water quality objectives for diazinon, a program of implementation, and the required TMDL elements. On 26 March 2003, Regional Board staff held a public workshop and CEQA scoping meeting to discuss the draft amendment. Presentations were given by representatives of the Department of

Pesticide Regulation, US EPA, Sacramento area storm water managers, and agricultural representatives. Twenty-seven people attended the workshop. (JK)

CEQA REPORTING

25. ***Comments on the USBR San Luis Drainage Feature Re-Evaluation*** The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Bureau), in response to a court order is re-evaluating options for providing drainage service to the San Luis Unit. The Bureau published for review and comment the San Luis Drainage Feature Re-Evaluation Preliminary Alternatives Report (2001) and the San Luis Drainage Feature Re-Evaluation Plan Formulation Report (2002). The Bureau conducted four scoping meetings in late January 2003, seeking comments on the issues to be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Regional Board staff attended the public scoping meetings in Fresno on 28 January 2003 and in Sacramento on 31 January 2003. On 27 February 2003, Regional Board staff submitted comments to the Bureau.

The preferred alternative in the Plan Formulation Report is for in-valley disposal. The disposal of drainage water into 5,000 acres of new evaporation basins can affect water quality and the environment. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) must demonstrate that the alternatives will comply with the Water Quality Control Plan for the Tulare Lake Basin, Second Edition, 1995 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolutions No. 68-16 (the State's "antidegradation" policy), No. 88-63, and other applicable policies and regulations. The alternatives must consider State Water Board Order No. 85-1 and mitigate hazards to wildlife and the environment to levels that are less than significant. The DEIS should expand upon the costs associated with reverse osmosis, selenium treatment and containment, mitigation facilities monitoring, reuse and evaporation pond costs, including closure, to determine if the costs are realistic.

The Bureau and its consultants were urged to work closely with State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Board staff to obtain details on the requirements that would have to be met by the various storage, treatment and disposal options under consideration. (ALT)

ENFORCEMENT

26. ***Prohibited Discharge to Creek, Martin Marietta Materials, Butte County***
On 21 February, a concerned citizen flying over Gold Run Creek near Oroville noticed turbid water on his property. He traced the turbidity upstream to Martin Marietta Materials Table Mountain Quarry. Martin Marietta had cleaned out a process wastewater pond discharging sediment to Gold Run Creek. The turbid plume persisted in the creek five miles downstream from the facility. Board and DFG staff responded to the complaint. Board staff took samples documenting the discharge. On 12 March, Board staff issued a Notice of Violation and requested additional information on the quarry operation. Later in March, staff took additional samples above and below the quarry and test results indicated the discharge was still impacting Gold Run Creek. The citizen who originally notified the Board of the discharge offered to fly Board staff over the area in his private helicopter. The helicopter provided an invaluable tool in helping Board staff understand the magnitude of the discharge and its impact to downstream water quality. The discharge impacted a downstream municipal water supply operated by California Water Service. Staff is preparing an ACL complaint for the repeated violations. (SAZ)
27. ***Unpermitted Discharge At Mineral Resources LLC Silica Mine, Butte County***
Mineral Resources LLC operates a silica mine, the Morris Ravine Quarry, in south-central Butte County under a use permit issued by the county in 1993. Mineral Resources has applied for waste discharge requirements to discharge clarifier process water to settling ponds, but the application is not yet complete. Prior to issuance of waste discharge requirements, the company indicated that the processing plant would be operated at reduced capacity and that settling ponds would not be used. On 18 March staff made an unannounced visit to the site and found that clarifier process water was being discharged to two settling ponds in violation of WC Section 13264. According to Mineral Resources personnel the discharge to settling ponds began in October 2002. While on-site, Regional Board staff informed the quarry's general manager that the discharge was not allowed because waste discharge requirements had not yet been adopted. Regional Board staff flew over the facility the following day and documented that the discharge was still occurring. When contacted, the discharger indicated later that day that they would cease discharge immediately. A Notice of Violation and 13237 letter was issued on 28 March. Further enforcement action is being considered. (RB)
28. ***City of Isleton Wastewater Treatment Facility, Sacramento County***
The City of Isleton accepts up to 177,000 gpd of wastewater for treatment and disposal through a pond-system treatment plant. Due to lack of capacity and numerous spills, in 1996, the Regional Board adopted a Cease and Desist (C&D) Order with a timeline for improvements. However, the City did not comply with any of the items of the C&D and has continued to report wastewater spills. In August 1992, the Executive Officer issued Water Code Section 13308 Time Schedule Order

(TSO) No. R5-2002-0901 which sets for a specific scope of work and describes monetary penalties of \$2,500 to \$5,000 for each day in which required reports are late or incomplete. This TSO was reviewed and agreed upon by the City prior to signature.

The City has submitted the first three reports required by the TSO. However, on 7 April 2003, the new City Manager informed staff that the City will not be able to comply with TSO in the foreseeable future. The City has continued to experience financial difficulties and has applied for a USDA Rural Assistance Program Grant, which they hope will provide funds needed to complete the work required by the TSO. The application was initially rejected and the City has appealed the decision. According to the City Manager, the USDA is working with the City to revise the income assessment upon which the rejection was based. Until the City receives grant funding, it will not be able to comply with the TSO. The Revenue Plan (which is due by 1 May 2003) and all subsequent tasks may be delayed. (ALO)

29. ***Notice of Violation (NOV), Marley Cooling Tower Company, Groundwater Treatment System, San Joaquin County***
On 10 February 2003, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the Marley Cooling Tower Company (Marley) for discharge of high pH water that resulted in a significant fish kill in the Stockton Diverting Canal. Marley owns and operates a groundwater treatment system consisting of two separate treatment units (electrochemical precipitation and ion-exchange) for cleanup of groundwater contamination from past wood preservation and fabrication operations. Marley has installed additional early warning systems to prevent future recurrences. (SRT)

30. ***Kinder Morgan Energy Partners L.P. (KMEP) and Balfour Properties Proceed with Work under CAO at Balfour Road Petroleum Pipeline Release Site, Brentwood, Contra Costa County***
On 18 December 2002, the Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2002-0734 (CAO) to KMEP and Balfour Properties for the Balfour Road Petroleum Pipeline Release Site. Since then, KMEP has worked with Board staff to complete an acceptable soil cleanup plan, public participation plan, and water supply well survey. KMEP plans to begin implementing the soil cleanup plan, which involves extensive excavation sometime in April. KMEP and Board staff are currently working to complete a fact sheet to notify neighbors and interested parties of the construction schedule. The time schedule in the CAO requires that the soil remediation be completed before, or be coordinated with, the start of grading for the commercial development of a shopping center at the site. KMEP also has submitted a work plan to update its health risk assessment, which was sent to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for review, and a groundwater cleanup plan, which is under review by Board staff. (MES)

31. ***Water Code Section 13267 Order for Reports, Placer County Service Area, Applegate Wastewater Treatment Facility, Placer County***
On 26 March 2003, the Executive Officer issued a Water Code Section 13267 Order to Placer County for failure to submit certain technical reports required in its WDRs. Since adoption of the WDRs, the Discharger has decided that it will be more cost effective to abandon the Applegate wastewater ponds and build a new treatment and disposal system. Therefore, Placer County is required to submit a technical report and timeline describing the proposed steps necessary to abandon the old system and construct the new one. In addition, Placer County is to describe the steps it will take to comply with its WDRs, prevent overflows to surface waters, and prevent groundwater degradation while the new system is designed and constructed. Staff plan to prepare a Cleanup and Abatement Order based on the information received in the technical report. (GJC)

32. ***Water Code Section 13267 Order for Reports, Weimar Institute, Placer County***
On 26 March 2003, the Executive Officer issued a Water Code Section 13267 Order requiring the Weimar Institute to submit a technical report addressing concerns regarding a failed leachline, and showing whether the entire wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system is properly designed. The requirement to submit a technical report was based on a June 2002 inspection, which identified a saturated embankment next to a leachfield, and the Discharger's inadequate response to the question of why the leachline had failed. In addition, staff's review of the file reveals recurring problems with high groundwater conditions and discharges to surface waters. (GJC)

33. ***Notice of Violation and Water Code Section 13267 Request for Report, Pleasure Cove Resort, Napa County***
On 27 March 2003, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Violation and Water Code 13267 Order to Richard Delooze and the United States Department of Interior Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) for failure to submit monthly self-monitoring reports as required by their WDRs and for non-submittal of a technical report as required by their 2002 Cleanup and Abatement Order. The Dischargers are required to submit the delinquent self-monitoring reports, as well as the overdue technical report, no later than 16 May 2003. (GJC)

34. ***Notice of Violation, Amador Water Agency Wildwood Estates Community Leachfield System, Amador County***
On 20 March 2003, the Amador Water Agency was issued a Notice of Violation for failure to submit multiple technical reports, as required by its WDRs for the Wildwood Estates Community Leachfield Systems. The outstanding technical reports included: an Operation and Maintenance Plan, an Effluent Collection System Operation and Maintenance Plan, a Revenue Plan, and a monitoring well installation workplan. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit the first three reports by 15 May 2003, while the monitoring well workplan is due by 30 April 2003, and states that failure to submit the reports by these dates will lead to staff recommendation of an Administrative Civil Liability. (JSK)
35. ***Canandaigua Wine Company Petitions Cease and Desist Order for Escalon Cellars, San Joaquin County***
Cease and Desist Order No. R5-2003-0012, for Canandaigua Wine Company's Escalon Cellars, was adopted by the Regional Board on 31 January 2003. The C&D was adopted because the Discharger's waste disposal practices have degraded the groundwater and because a water balance indicated a lack of disposal capacity. The Discharger worked with staff prior to the Board meeting, and chose not to contest the Order. However, Canandaigua Wine Company subsequently filed a "protective petition" with the State Board, and requested that the petition be held in abeyance for an unspecified period of time. State Board agreed to hold the petition in abeyance for a period of no more than two years. Canandaigua is currently in compliance with its C&D. (TRO)
36. ***Notice of Violation for Sewage Release, Lake Camanche Village Wastewater Treatment Plant, Amador County***
On 26 March 2003, a Notice of Violation was issued to the Amador County Public Works Agency and the Amador Water Agency for a sewage release that occurred at the Lake Camanche Village Wastewater Treatment Plant. On 24 February 2003 approximately 9,000 gallons of treated wastewater was released onto the ground surface due to a failed hose connection on a wastewater pump station. The Discharger's spill report also indicated that the pump station's auto shut-down feature did not activate because it was set to low. The spill entered a surface water drainage course that flows to Lake Camanche; however, the spill did not reach the lake. The Discharger repaired the hose connection on the pump station and set the auto shut-down feature to a higher setting (more sensitive) on 25 February 2003. The Discharger has stated that it will test the auto shut-down feature on a monthly basis to ensure that is working correctly. (JSK)
37. ***Illegal Discharges at Roddy Ranch Golf Course, Contra Costa County***
The Contra Costa County Environmental Health Department informed staff that the Roddy Ranch Golf Course had constructed a snack shack and was discharging domestic wastewater to a concrete bunker without a permit. On 18 February 2003, staff issued a Notice of Violation for the discharge of wastewater in violation of the California Water Code. On 11 March 2003, the County held an administrative hearing to consider potential penalties for violations of the building code associated with the discharge, and ordered closure of the facility until appropriate wastewater facilities are in place. Based on the estimated flow of approximately 1,000 gallons per day, staff suggested that the County work with the Discharger to permit a septic system for the facility. (ALO)
38. ***Illegal Surface Water Discharges at Salad Cosmo, Solano County***
On 25 February 2003, in response to a complaint, staff performed a follow-up inspection of the Discharger's irrigation areas. The WDRs regulate the storage of food processing wastewater in a large pond, with subsequent disposal on an alfalfa field. Staff observed that the Discharger was allowing the wastewater to flow across the field and then illegally discharge to McCune Creek via a large culvert. On 10 March 2003, the Executive Officer issued a request for a technical report pursuant to Water Code Section 13267, informing the Discharger of this serious violation, and requiring certification of compliance by 20 April 2003. The Discharger's consultant has recently informed staff that the Discharger has since modified the system to prevent illegal discharges and is working with the consultant to develop a long-term wastewater management plan and apply for revised WDRs. (ALO)
39. ***Water Code Section 13267 Order for Sacramento Rendering, Sacramento County***
On 10 March 2003, pursuant to Water Code Section 13267, the Executive Officer requested that Sacramento Rendering Company submit a delinquent Groundwater Monitoring Well Installation Report that was originally due by 15 September 2002. Staff had earlier agreed not to recommend enforcement because the Discharger promised that the report would be submitted by 6 December 2002. The Discharger is now required to submit the report by 10 April 2003 to avoid further enforcement. (ALO)
40. ***Executive Officer Issues Administrative Civil Liability Complaint to Beck Homes in Sacramento County***
On 16 December 2002, Board staff inspected Beck Properties' Wildhawk West construction site in south Sacramento County and discovered inadequate erosion and sediment controls, which led to sediment discharge to Laguna Creek. Because the

discharge was substantial, the Executive Officer issued a \$34,000 Administrative Civil Liability (ACL) Complaint to the Discharger on 14 March 2003. Beck Properties paid the full amount of the ACL on 26 March 2003. (BLS)

41. *City of Folsom Sanitary Sewer Collection System, Sacramento County*

Cease and Desist Order No. R5-2002-0041 (CDO) required the City of Folsom to take permanent corrective actions by 1 October 2002 to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows for wet weather events up to, and including, a 10-year, 6-hour storm. On January 2003, the City certified compliance with this requirement. However, the System-Wide Hydraulic Capacity Evaluation, submitted on 1 March 2003 in accordance with the CDO, states that there still is inadequate capacity for 10-year, 6-hour storms. The City is taking corrective actions to come into compliance with the CDO by the end of December 2003. Alternatives for further Regional Board action may be determined after Regional Board staff complete the review of the System-Wide Hydraulic Capacity Evaluation. (KYN)

42. *Reiswig Dairy, Stanislaus County*

On 14 March 2003, a Stipulation for Final Judgment and a Permanent Injunction were ordered by Superior Court Judge William A. Mayhew in the matter of The People of the State of California vs. Reiswig Dairy, Stanislaus County. This action was taken as a result of discharges of animal waste into the Turlock Main Canal, a water of the state, on 24 February, 23 May, and 24 May 2002. The Turlock Main Canal flows into the Merced River. The amount of the judgment was \$33,500, of which \$10,000 will be paid in improvements and \$10,000 was stayed for three years on the condition that no off property discharge of any wastewater occurs from the dairy. The remainder was paid to Stanislaus County, the Department of Fish and Game, and the Regional Board for partial payment of costs. (RJM)

43. *Notice of Violations, Confined Animal Sites*

Currently, there are 91 dairies that are operating under individual or General WDRs in the Sacramento Office. Of these dairies, 24 have not submitted the 2002 Annual Report. A Notice of Violation (NOV) is being prepared for each of these dairies and should be issued by mid-April. The compliance rate with the 2002 annual reporting requirement for the permitted dairies has approximately doubled from the previous year. Fifty-one NOV's were issued as part of the enforcement process for failure to submit the 2001 annual report. (CKW)

SITE REMEDIATION

44. *Tracy Pipeline/Cleanup*

The City of Tracy has initiated the Westside Channel Outfall System, an \$11M stormwater pipeline construction project. Part of the project along Bryon Rd., parallels the former (since removed) Chevron/Texaco Old Valley Pipeline system. Historically the pipeline transported crude oil from Kern County to refineries in Antioch. The pipelines leaked resulting in the presence of degraded crude/Bunker C fuel oil in soil and shallow groundwater at numerous locations. The trench for the two, 60" cast-in-place pipelines, requires dewatering prior to excavation. Approximately 135, 24" diameter by 30 feet deep, dewatering wells have been constructed along Bryon Rd. and are extracting groundwater impacted with petroleum products. In accordance with an agreement with the City of Tracy, Chevron is installing treatment systems containing carbon to every ten wells, removing impacted sediments and petroleum constituents. Following treatment, discharges are to the sewer system, a city detention basin and if needed as pasture irrigation. Chevron is also responsible for management of all hydrocarbon-impacted soil from the extraction wells and the pipeline excavation and subsequent transportation to permitted disposal sites. Remedial costs could reach \$1.5M. This project and 20 additional sites are subject to oversight by the Fresno office under cost recovery agreements with Chevron. (SRG)

45. *City of Merced Implements Remedial Measures at its Municipal Airport, Merced County*

The Merced Municipal Airport has soil and shallow groundwater pollution resulting from pesticide mixing, equipment wash down, and fire training activities extending from the 1940s to 1981. The soil and groundwater pollution primarily consists of pesticides in near surface soils and chlorinated hydrocarbons, including perchloroethylene (PCE), in the groundwater. The City of Merced is implementing remedial measures of the Interim Remedial Action Plan (IRAP) that was approved by Board staff on 17 March 2000. The preferred alternative called for placing an asphalt cap over polluted soils and installing a groundwater extraction and treatment system. The asphalt cap was completed in the Fall of 2002, but on 4 March 2003 the City submitted an IRAP Addendum to update the groundwater remedial portion of the IRAP. The IRAP Addendum, which was approved by the Executive Officer on 11 March 2003, calls for using enhanced biodegradation, including injection of HRC®, for remediation of the shallow groundwater. The City is currently preparing a Report of Waste Discharge for the injection, which is due 21 April 2003. (GJD)

- 46. *Interim Remedial Action for Polluted Off-base Domestic Supply Wells, Beale Air Force Base, Yuba County***
On 25 March 2003, Regional Board staff concurred with an interim remedial action proposed by the Air Force to provide an alternate water supply source for three off-base domestic supply wells impacted with trichloroethylene (TCE) from Beale Air Force Base. This interim remedial action is part of cleanup activities associated with Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) Site 1. The interim remedial action includes the installation and operation of carbon treatment systems on the three wells. The Air Force will evaluate final remedial action alternatives for ERP Site 1 in 2004. The final remedy will also address the off-base TCE plume. (RRR)
- 47. *Public Comment on Cleanup Plans for the Former SP Sacramento Railyard, Sacramento County***
Proposed cleanup plans for several areas of the former Southern Pacific Sacramento Railyard were circulated for a 30-day public comment period in late February 2003. A public meeting was held on 11 March to discuss the proposed cleanup. The plans include (a) a removal action workplan for approximately 6200 cubic yards of soil in six acres in the Central Shops Study Area prior to moving the freight track as part of redevelopment of the Railyard, (b) an asbestos contingency workplan that establishes procedures to cleanup asbestos if found during future work at the Railyard, and (c) an amendment to the 2000 Final Amended Industrial Wastewater Lagoon Remedial Action Plan for Soil that changes the soil cleanup method from excavation to grading and capping for the northwestern corner of Lagoon Study Area. Department of Toxic Substances Control and Regional Board staff will respond to comments prior to finalization of these cleanup documents. (SRT)

SPILLS

- 48. *Avenal Experiences Small Spill, Kings County***
On 17 March, Avenal staff discovered that the decant system for a sludge drying bed clogged and resulted in a spill of decant liquid from rising liquid flowing through a squirrel hole near the top of the bank. City staff telephoned Board staff the same day and filed a spill report with photographs. The spill was minor and the drying bed was taken offline until repairs could be made. The City is looking into ways to control the ground squirrel population. Staff intends to take no further action. (SJK)
- 49. *Maintenance District No. 22A Spills Wastewater, Madera County***
On 13 February the District reported a raw sewage spill of unknown volume from a collection system manhole near a shopping center in Oakhurst. The District estimates about 200 gallons discharged to the Fresno River near Highway 41. The spill was caused by grease blockage. The District removed the blockage and disinfected the area affected by the spill with a chlorine solution. The District also posted the river and collected upstream and downstream coliform samples for two days, which showed impacts to the river. An enforcement letter was issued. (HA)
- 50. *Multiple Raw Sewage Spills By Tuolumne Utilities District, Tuolumne County***
Sewage spills from the Discharger's collection system continue to occur. Recent spills are generally less than 300 gallons and are typically reported as due to root intrusion and to blockages caused by debris or grease. Six spills occurred in February and four occurred in March. A 14 March spill from grease blockage discharged up to 150 gallons of sewage, some of which reached Sullivan Creek. The Discharger notified the county health department of the spill and determined through surface water monitoring that the spill caused or contributed to bacteria contamination in the creek. The District reportedly routinely flushes the collection lines in the area of the 14 March spill and suspects the grease trap of a nearby restaurant to be the source of excessive grease discharge. Except for the 14 March spill, the Discharger has effectively contained spills to the immediate area, flushed the lines and vacuumed the spilled sewage, and disinfected the affected areas. Staff is evaluating enforcement options. (HA)
- 51. *Orange Cove WWTF Spills Sewage, Fresno County***
On 3 March, the Discharger notified staff of a spill of partially treated wastewater to land that was reportedly caused by the City's attempts to modify the WWTF to improve treatment performance. About 3,000 gallons spilled onto an adjacent olive orchard. The City disinfected the affected soils. Staff is evaluating enforcement options. (ARP)
- 52. *Sanger WWTF Spills Sewage, Fresno County***
On 17 March, the City reported a raw sewage spill from a manhole near the WWTF's headworks that discharged to the WWTF's emergency overflow pond and flooded the WWTF's laboratory, causing an estimated \$60,000 in flood-related damage. The spill appears to have been caused by operator error. The raw sewage discharged to the emergency overflow pond will be pumped back to the headworks. Staff does not intend to initiate enforcement. (ARP)

BUDGET AND PROGRAMS

53. Status report on FY 2002-03 WDR Program Activities

The Board requested a report on staff activities and accomplishments relative to the commitments and priorities in the WDR (N15) program work plan for this fiscal year. The following summary addresses key aspects of that work plan and staff activities.

A one-third cut in resources occurred four months into the year when the staffing of 35.8 PYs on which the work plan was based became 23 PYs. The work plan was not revised to reflect this, however, as State Board instead indicated that it would consider the impact of resource cuts when reviewing each regional board’s program performance.

In developing the work plan for this FY, the State Board required that each region establish a baseline allocation of resources and then justify any redistribution of the resources made in the work plan due to program priorities within the region. As there was no real baseline (supplemental resources in the two previous years had been strictly for updates and inspections as directed by the legislature), a FY “baseline” budget distribution was created. The State Board and regional boards a few years ago quantified the staffing it would take to manage an effective program considering minimum necessary staffing of each program component and this was memorialized in a Needs Survey. The WDR program needs for this region, based solely on existing regulated sites (exclusive of all waived and unregulated land discharges) is at least 116 PY. The equivalent of over ten of these are necessary just to manage the caseload of almost 1200 sites and to perform administrative aspects of the program (such as database maintenance). Of the 35.8 PYs budgeted in the WDR program, essentially 25.5 PYs were available for permits, inspections, enforcement, etc. For a baseline budget, these PYs were allocated in proportion to what the Needs Survey indicated was necessary to meet program component obligations.

In the work plan, staff justified redirecting 9.3 PYs of the 25.5 PYs from the baseline (mostly from enforcement work) to higher priority areas. Hence, the work plan provided greater resources to backlogged applications (increased by 1.4 PY), backlogged updates (increased by 1.5 PY), technical report review (not recognized as a workload component by the State Board, but funded at 2.0 PY), Monitoring Program revision (increased by 0.25 PY), dairies (continued historical redirect of 2.4 PY), engineered septic systems (funded at 0.25 PY), SB390 (redirected 2.6 PY), CEQA review (0.4 PY), and Program Consistency (0.25 PY).

Work plan breakdown of PYs by office was consistent with the distribution created by the resource supplement of two years ago and based roughly on workload but skewed toward where the worst update backlogs existed (the primary purpose of the supplement).

Sacramento	Fresno	Redding	Total
14.1	17.6	4.1	35.8

The program budget cut reduced the discretionary resources by half, with disproportionate resource impacts in Sacramento due to a greater ability in that office to employ staff using budgeted resources in other programs. Readjustments can be made by attrition and turnover to restore allocations by office proportionate to workload, but as of now the program resource distribution in PYs is as follows:

Sacramento	Fresno	Redding	Total
6.5	13.9	2.6	23.0

To provide some relief to the resulting disproportionate caseload on Sacramento program staff, program regulatory responsibility for Stanislaus and Tuolumne Counties and for Musco Olive was shifted to the Fresno office and program regulatory responsibility for Glenn County was shifted to the Redding Office. The budget significantly impacted both normal and priority work, with key impacts and resource decisions summarized below.

Dairies: As a result of the budget cut, funds directed from the WDR Program to supplement dairy staff in the regulation of dairies was reduced from the historical 2.4 persons to less than 0.4. Work performed in regards to general orders and the waiver, as well as ongoing activities, continued under the regular dairy allocation as supplemented from other budgeted funds.

SB 390: Although some of the activities implemented as a result of SB390 were curtailed and the products delayed, much has been accomplished and is in process, as has been periodically reported to the Board. Several waivers technically within the

WDR Program but funded from other sources and not from the limited WDR budget are not included here (e.g., dairy waiver, fertilizer facility waiver).

Commitment	Status	Date
General Waiver	Adopted	January 2003
General Order, Small winery w/ offsite disposal	Adopted	March 2003
Waiver, Boutique Wineries	Pending	July 2003
General Order, Small Food processors, including wineries	Pending	December 2003
General Order, Minor dredge projects	Pending	Not set
General Order, Reclamation	Drafted	July 2003
General Order, Sand and Gravel	Drafted	Not set
General Order, Small Metals Mining	Delayed	Not set

Technical Reports: When a discharger is not in compliance, and when staff cannot determine whether a discharger is in compliance, a technical report is typically required. Depending on the circumstances, the requirement may be imposed by letter, WDRs, or enforcement. The resulting report can be straightforward or complex, and can take days to weeks of staff resources to evaluate before responding with approval or a directive for more work. It is not uncommon for it to take several iterations of reports before there is an acceptable result. In the past few years the number and necessary complexity of technical reports, particularly in regards to the technology employed by dischargers and resulting impacts on groundwater, has increased. The last set of Board orders (WDRs and enforcement) involving Musco Olive, as just one industrial example, required a total of 28 separate initial technical reports. Several of the initial reports have already necessitated other reports. Over the last four years, more than 70 technical reports have been required of Musco because of its unresolved noncompliance issues. Musco is not an isolated example, and more and more staff time is consumed in this area of the program. The two PYs redirected to this element of regulation were left as is.

Consistency: The region made a commitment over two years ago to improve consistency among offices and programs in application of policy, strategy, documents, and goals. The strategy now employed in regulation of municipal discharges to land resulted from this review and is being tested through technical reports and petitions. The strategy for regulating industrial discharges has been under review for some time and has been evolving as data is evaluated that shows increasing numbers of degraded and polluted sites. Consistency with the Antidegradation Policy and with the Title 27 regulations and program is particularly important and has driven some changes. Since the initial report to the Board about groundwater problems caused by the food process industry, both the League of California Food Processors and Wine Institute initiated efforts to develop and provide guidance manuals to their members. This has resulted in several meetings, staff participation in conferences, and technical reviews not associated with specific discharges.

Petitions: Adjustments in strategy and resulting necessary changes to WDRs to be consistent with policies and improve accountability for consistency with policies has resulted in several petitions by municipalities to the State Board. Petitions, even when involving relatively minor issues, are extremely time consuming. Fortunately, the State Board is holding most municipal petitions in abeyance, as dischargers have been willing to see whether their concerns can be satisfied through the process set forth in the WDRs. Others appear to be using the petition process as a means to delay confronting site deficiencies and significant staff resources must be directed to respond to their arguments.

Backlogged Applications and WDR Updates: Although this was the original reason for program resource supplements two years ago, the accumulated backlog in both areas nevertheless continued to grow for various reasons. At first, it was attributable to staff that were new and inexperienced and the fact that too many WDRs come due for review each year. Mainly it is due to the complexities in reconciling inconsistencies with policies and law evident at these individual sites when they are subjected to a full update evaluation. Even though this remains a priority, progress has been slowed and the accumulated backlog in both areas will grow even faster. As staff must by law respond to applications within prescribed time limits, applications for new and expanded sites must take priority over backlogged WDRs.

CEQA Review: Two years ago, the Office of Planning and Research criticized the regional boards for not commenting on CEQA documents and increased emphasis was placed on commenting on water quality aspects of projects and documenting reviews. This aspect of the program received a priority in the work plan for this reason. Unfortunately, the existing program funding level required that this effort be cut back to the absolute minimum.

Work plan Outputs relative to Original Commitment: At the three-quarter point of the fiscal year, and considering all the above, the region is in relatively good shape, as indicated by the percent of completed commitments in the 17 work plan commitment categories shown below:

Task No.	Task	02-03 Commitment	Number completed as of March	Percent completed
1	Rescind WDRs	19	16	84%
2	Update/revise WDR	38	17	45%
3	Issue new WDR	12	14	117%
4	Issue/Update General WDR	6	2	33%
5	Enroll/Re-enroll discharger under general WDR.	38	7	18%
SUBTOTAL		113	56	50%
INSPECTIONS				
6	visual inspection.	39	14	36%
7	inspection w/ sampling	462	98	21%
8	specific purpose inspection.	57	36	63%
SUBTOTAL		558	148	27%
INVESTIGATIONS				
9	Complaint investigation & follow-up	17	30	176%
MONITORING/COMPLIANCE				
10	DMR review	1957	4291	219%
ENFORCEMENT				
11	Informal enforcement, etc	127	93	73%
12	13267 letters (when used for enforcement)	81	84	104%
13	Notice to comply-NTC/follow-up	0	1	NA
14	Cleanup & abatement order/follow-up	7	9	129%
15	Cease & desist orders/follow-up	9	5	56%
16	Administrative Civil Liability	2	3	150%
17	Time schedule orders/follow up	1	2	200%

Thomas R. Pinkos
Executive Officer
24/25 April 2003

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Public Outreach
3. Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC UNIT)
4. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)

Addendum 1**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION*****National Air Force Award for James Taylor***

James Taylor of the Sacramento office was recently awarded a Team Member Award by the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE). The presentation was part of the 2003 AFCEE Technology Transfer Workshop held in San Antonio, Texas. James was one of only six recipients of this award from throughout the United States, and the only State or Federal regulator to be so honored. The AFCEE Team Member Award recognizes excellence on the part of James Taylor for most embodying the spirit of teamwork while acting as a steward of the environment. He was selected as a leader in his project team, having provided outstanding contributions to the team's efforts, without which it might have been difficult to achieve success. James is currently the remedial project manager for McClellan Air Force Base, a closing base, and the largest Air Force cleanup site in the United States. (JSR)

Cori Condon and Cristyl Escarda were presented awards of achievement by the Sacramento Environmental Management Department on 26 March 2003 at a "Partner Celebration" breakfast. The awards were to show appreciation for their teamwork and thank our staff, as valued partners with the County staff, for providing their knowledge and assistance in on-going LUST site discussions and No Further Action Required decisions. (GLB)

Recruitment Efforts – March and April 03

TOTAL POSITIONS	VACANCIES	GAINED	LOST
231.6	8	0	1

ADMINISTRATIVE & BUDGET UPDATE

Projected to spend 100 percent of our personal services by year-end. We are continuing to monitor expenditures in each program area and fund source to make sure that we expend the appropriate fund source in each program.

SEPARATING STAFF

James Marshall, WRC Engineer, Sacramento – transfer to DFA

TRAINING

<i>STAFF CLASSES GIVEN</i>	<i>NO. OF STAFF ATTENDED</i>
CLFA Watercourse Crossings Workshop	5
Ethics Orientation for State Officials	23
Indicator Bacteria Monitoring & Assessment	9
Project Management	3
SWAMP Database Management Workshop	6
TMDL Conference	7
Toxicity Training Applications for NPDES Permit Writers	15
UC Salinity/Drainage Annual Meeting & DWR Project Updates	4

FACILITY UPDATE

Sacramento – Preliminary plans have been approved for the new facility and we are meeting April 10 with the key players (contractors and other role players to discuss time frames and responsibilities). Construction drawing should be completed by April 18, 2003. Move committee is developing a typical modular cubical schematic that will be used to order the modular furniture.

Addendum 2**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 21 January, Shakoora Azimi conducted a course for the Merced College Continuing Education on viable agricultural management practices for pesticide migration. This course presented practices for reducing offsite movement of diazinon and chlorpyrifos into surface water. The course covered management practices that provide favorable levels of pest control at

acceptable costs to growers. The class discussed the following irrigation and dormant spray management practices: pesticide application, pest management, vegetation management, field crop management, and water management.

On 28 January, Shakoora Azimi conducted a course for the Merced College Continuing Education on Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) for Discharge from Irrigated Lands. The course included presentations on the project description, the Regional Board conditional waiver of WDR for discharge from irrigated lands, categories of waivers for WDRs, the primary conditions of the waivers, and the goal of the conditional waiver. The class collaborated on management practices, monitoring program and implantation plans that are applicable in satisfying the requirement of the WDR program.

On 4 February, Shakoora Azimi attended The Pesticide Use Report (PUR) Workshop and Planning meeting at UC Davis. The meeting agenda included discussions of methods for analyzing pesticide use reporting data for pest management; pesticides use trends, policy and environmental risk assessment and epidemiology.

On 18 February, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Cantua Salt Creek CRMP steering committee. The meeting included developing an RFP for a watershed assessment that will be funded by a Calfed grant.

On 19 February, Jeff Hannel made a presentation at Sacred Heart School for grades 3 and 5. He used the EnviroScape model to demonstrate what point source and non-point source pollution is and how storm water can impact surface and groundwater. He also presented ideas on how individuals can help to prevent surface water and groundwater pollution. The students were very responsive and had many questions about where their drinking water comes from and water quality.

On 20 February, Phil Crader participated in the Grassland Bypass Project (GBP) Data collection and Reporting Team meeting held by the US Bureau of Reclamation. The purpose of the meeting was for the group to finalize the Water Year 2002 report and discuss the ongoing activities of Phase II monitoring program of the GBP, which applies from October 2001 to December 2009. Other agencies represented included US Fish and Wildlife Service, US Geological Survey, US Environmental Protection Agency, San Francisco Estuary Institute, Grassland Area Farmers, and Block Environmental.

On 20 February, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Panoche Silver Creek CRMP steering committee. The focus of the meeting was to provide additional information for the construction of a low flow crossing to reduce erosion on Panoche Creek.

On 21 February, The Regional Board staff met with UC Davis and the technical advisory committee to discuss the components of the study plan *Investigation of Water Quality in Agricultural Drains of Central Valley* and to get the technical advisory committee's input on the elements of this study plan. Bill Croyle and Shakoora Azimi presented the objectives of this investigation (pilot project), sampling sites, and the analytical and field procedures to TAC to get their input. Technical Committee members were asked to review and comment on project design and provide comments. Comments received from the TAC were addressed in the final plan *Investigation of Water Quality in Agricultural Drains of Central Valley*.

On 25 February, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base (AFB) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the Village Elementary School in North Highlands. This is a public meeting to discuss proposed Early Transfer of property with high reuse potential and the Initial Parcel Record of Decision that will facilitate the Early Transfer of this property. McClellan AFB was closed in July, 2001 and is in the process of being transferred/leased to the County of Sacramento.

On 25 February, Kelly Briggs and Amanda Smith participated in a watershed fair sponsored by Solano County Resource Conservation District. Amanda gave a presentation on the two-year conditional waiver for discharges from irrigated lands and staff participated in the panel discussion that followed.

On 26 February, Danna Berchtold presented a construction storm water management training class for over 80 Teichert Construction Superintendents. Representatives from seven Teichert divisions located within the Central Valley Region attended the training. The training which was held in Tahoe City covered Phase II requirements for construction sites, SWPPP requirements, common storm water management problems, storm water BMPs, and the Regional Board's expectations for effective storm water management.

On 26 February, Shakoora Azimi attended a meeting with members of Coalition for Urban/ Rural Environmental Stewardship to discuss the quality assurance and monitoring for the PRISM projects.

On 26 February, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. The focus of the meeting was the Fresno River monitoring project and water education outreach articles for the local newspaper.

On 26 February, Pam Buford attended a meeting of the landowners and contractor developing plans for the low flow crossing to reduce erosion on the Panoche Creek which will be funded in part by a 319(h) grant and a Calfed grant.

On 26 February, Jim Pedri presented the timber harvest waiver to the California Licensed Foresters Association in Fresno.

On 26 February, Dennis Heiman attended a community meeting of the Cow Creek Watershed Management Group and made a presentation on the Regional Board's agricultural waiver program.

On 26 February, Karen Larsen attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed their strategic plan and the SRWP website remodel.

On 27 February, Guy Chetelat discussed erosion problems related to off-road vehicle use in a meeting of the Upper Clear Creek Watershed Group.

On 28 February, Patricia Leary, Karen Nijja, and Patrick Morris attended a mercury offset meeting for the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. The group discussed mercury load reduction programs and success criteria for offset projects.

On 28 February, Ken Landau and Karen Larsen attended the Bay Delta Public Advisory Committee Drinking Water Subcommittee meeting. The group was updated on the Central Valley drinking water policy and discussed development of their strategic plan.

On 28 February, Jo Anne Kipps delivered a lecture on the regulation of food-processing waste discharges to land to students in an upper division Food Science Department course, Waste Management for the Food Industry, at California State University, Fresno.

On 1 March, Robert Holmes served as the Water Quality Coordinator to the Regional Science Olympiad held at CSUS. Robert prepared, administered, and scored exams for junior and high school competitors in the water quality division.

On 3 March, Dennis Heiman attended the monthly Management Committee meeting for the Feather River Coordinated Resource Management Program (CRM).

On 3 March, Guy Chetelat attended the Big Chico Creek watershed group meeting in Chico.

On 3 March, Rudy Schnagl provided a briefing on the agricultural waiver to the San Joaquin County Agricultural Advisory Board. This group reports to the County Board of Supervisors.

On 3 March, Sue McConnell and Rich Muhl met with Beazer Homes management staff to discuss storm water management issues. The meeting, which was requested by Beazer Homes, and centered on general storm water management problems observed by Regional Board staff on Beazer's construction sites and ways that Beazer Homes could improve their storm water management program.

On 4 March, Danna Berchtold presented an overview of the General Industrial Storm Water Permit and Phase II storm water regulations to a group of Pacific Coast Building Products plant superintendents and environmental managers. Pacific Coast Building Products owns and operates multiple industrial facilities located within the Central Valley.

On 5 March, Michelle McGraw participated in a project tour in Butte County. The project focuses on alternative management practices and mitigation measures to reduce stormwater runoff from dormant orchard pesticide applications.

On 5 March, Danna Berchtold and Rich Muhl held a training class for 30 Building Inspectors in the City of Roseville. The class covered a wide range of storm water management issues including sampling and analysis for non-visual storm water pollutants.

On 5 March, Pete Osmolovsky, Annee Ferranti, Lonnie Wass, Russell Walls, Bill Croyle, and Kelly Briggs, conducted a scoping meeting in Fresno for the Environmental Impact Report that will be prepared for the ten-year discharges from irrigated lands program.

On 6 March, Bill Marshall, Bill Croyle, Kelly Briggs, Shakoora Azimi, Annee Ferranti, and Pete Osmolovsky conducted a scoping meeting in Sacramento for the Environmental Impact Report that will be prepared for the ten-year discharges from irrigated lands program.

On 6 March, Danna Berchtold presented an overview of Phase II storm water requirements for municipalities and construction projects at the regularly scheduled PICC meeting in Sacramento. The meeting, attended by representatives from Central Valley Phase I and Phase II municipalities, was sponsored by the Sacramento Storm Water Management Program.

On 6 and 7 March, Pam Buford met with representatives of the California Water Institute to assist in the development of a Quality Assurance Project Plan for the Fresno River Monitoring Project.

On 7 March, Lonnie Wass made a presentation at a workshop hosted by the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. He discussed requirements and timelines in the agricultural drainage and confined animal facilities waivers and new requirements in the federal register regarding confined animal facilities.

On 10 March, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class for small construction sites to 45 contractors and engineers in Tuolumne County. The class which was held in the City of Sonora and covered Phase II requirements for construction sites, SWPPP requirements, common storm water management problems, storm water BMPs, and the Regional Board's expectations for effective storm water management.

On 10 March, Karen Larsen attended the SRWP Grants Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed workplan progress and schedules.

On 11 March, Greg Issinghoff, engineering geologist for the Fresno Office, gave a tour to the CSUF engineering geology class of the Shaver Lake Spill Site located near the town of Shaver Lake in Fresno County. In July 2002, a tanker truck overturned and spilled approximately 6000 gallons of fuel into a meadow and creek. The class viewed the soil vapor and groundwater extraction remediation systems in-place at the site, as well as viewing the temporary erosion control measures that have been implemented. Various options for additional supplemental remediation and permanent erosion control measures were discussed.

On 11 March, Guy Chetelat attended a meeting of the Delta Tributaries Mercury Council.

On 12 March, Dennis Heiman participated in a tour of the Red Bank Creek watershed (west of Red Bluff) and attended a watershed community meeting to discuss use of watershed grants to address problems with invasive species of riparian vegetation (i.e. tamarisk and bamboo).

On 12 March, Jeff Hannel made a presentation at Sacred Heart School for grades 6, 7, and 8. He used the EnviroScape model to demonstrate what point source and non-point source pollution is and how storm water can impact surface and groundwater. He also presented ideas on how individuals can help to prevent surface water and groundwater pollution. The students were very responsive and had many questions about where their drinking water comes from and water quality. Many of the students wrote thank-you letters.

On 12 March, Bill Croyle and Kelly Briggs gave a presentation to Oakdale Irrigation District staff on the two-year conditional waiver for discharges from irrigated lands.

On 12 and 13 March, Pam Buford attended the San Joaquin Valley Spotlight on Conservation Regional Workshop for the California Legacy Project. The workshop was hosted by the California Resources Agency to gain a better understanding of the regional natural resource values and needs within the San Joaquin Valley.

On 13 March, Shakoora Azimi met with members of Agricultural Water Quality Coalition in Sacramento to discuss quality assurance program for a well-designed monitoring program.

On 13 March, Rich Muhl in conjunction with ECORP Consulting presented a SWPPP training class for 4 school districts in the Roseville area. The class covered the General construction permit requirements for school sites, common storm water management problems observed on school construction sites, and a general discussion regarding the Phase II permit.

On 13 and 20 March, Catherine Graham met with the Phoenix Lake Homeowner's Group in Sonora to discuss issues related with the Phoenix Lake, to include sedimentation, runoff of pollutants into the lake, invasive species and involving the group in citizen's monitoring.

On 14 March, Eric Oppenheimer presented an update on TMDLs and water quality issues in the San Joaquin River to the San Joaquin River Management Program (SJRMP) Advisory Council. The SJRMP Advisory Council meeting was held at the Stanislaus County Agricultural Center in Modesto. The presentation included an overview of the TMDLS being developed for; 1) salt and boron in the Lower San Joaquin; 2) dissolved oxygen in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel; and 3) diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Lower San Joaquin River.

On 15 March, Catherine Graham participated in the Clean Water Team's water quality testing workshop hosted by the Merced River Stakeholder's Group in Snelling.

On 17 March, Kathleen Groody from the State Board and Rich Muhl from the Regional Board presented a SWPPP training class to inspectors for General Services. The class focused on common storm water management problems, BMP installation and maintenance, and Regional Board expectations for State construction sites.

On 18 March, staff from the SJR TMDL Unit participated in a meeting of the Department of Pesticide Regulation's Pesticide Registration and Evaluation Committee. A presentation was given by DPR staff describing their assessment of water quality data (including Regional Board data) from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers that resulted in DPR's decision to put diazinon under re-evaluation. The re-evaluation requires diazinon registrants to: (1) identify the processes by which diazinon dormant spray products are contributing to detections of diazinon in surface water at levels that exceed the Department of Fish and Game's Water Quality Criteria; and (2) identify mitigation strategies that will reduce or eliminate diazinon residues in surface water. This information is required within the next several months, and DPR staff stated that the timeline for the re-evaluation to be completed is two years.

On 18 March, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Cantua Salt Creek CRMP steering committee. The meeting focused on the current grant projects in development.

On 18 March, Lori Webber attended a meeting of the Interagency Coordinating Committee (IACC). This is a statewide group organized by the State Board and the Coastal Commission to develop the 2003-2008 Nonpoint Source Implementation Plan.

On 19 March, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to 30 municipal street maintenance staff and storm water inspection staff from the City of Stockton. The class focused on common storm water management problems, storm water Best Management Practices, sampling and analysis requirements, and Regional Board expectations.

On 19 March, Dennis Heiman represented the Regional Board on CALFED's Interagency Watershed Advisory Team (IWAT), and later attended the annual stakeholders meeting of the Deer Creek Watershed Conservancy and made a presentation on the Regional Board's agricultural waiver program.

On 20 March, Dennis Heiman attended a meeting of the Pit River Alliance and presented results of the Regional Board's water quality monitoring program on the Pit River.

On 20 March, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Panoche Silver Creek CRMP steering committee.

On 20 March, Kerry Elliott, an Engineering Geologist for the Fresno Office, answered questions regarding dairies and the nitrate cycle for a fifth grade class at Endeavor Elementary School in Kern County.

On 20 March, Danna Berchtold was the featured guest speaker at the Association of Environmental Professionals luncheon meeting in Sacramento. Danna provided the group an overview of the Phase II storm water regulations and answered questions regarding implementation of the program.

On 20 March, Rich Muhl in conjunction with ECORP Consulting presented a SWPPP training class for school designers and architects. The class covered the General construction permit requirements for school sites, common storm water management problems observed on school construction sites and a general discussion regarding the Phase II permit.

On 20 March, Russell Walls, Annee Ferranti, and Pete Osmolovsky gave a presentation to the Kaweah/Tule Watershed Management Council on the two-year conditional waiver for discharges from irrigated lands.

On 21 March, Shakoora Azimi attended the Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) Pesticide Registration and Evaluation meeting. This meeting included discussions of initiation of DPR reevaluation, overview of surface water data and TMDL for diazinon.

On 24 March, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class for inspectors and staff from the City of Ceres, the City of Patterson, the City of Oakdale, the City of Riverbank, the City of Turlock and Stanislaus County. The class covered Phase II requirements, SWPPP requirements, common storm water management problems, storm water Best Management Practices, and the Regional Boards expectations for both Phase II municipalities and construction sites.

On 24 March, Dennis Heiman met with City of Chico and the Chico Urban Streams Alliance to discuss their plans for submittal of an application to the Consolidated RFP for Nonpoint Source and Watershed Grants.

On 25 March, Dennis Heiman attended the Area 1 (Modoc Plateau) meeting of Resource Conservation Districts and made a presentation on the Regional Board's agricultural waiver program.

On 25 March, Shakoora Azimi met with representative of diazinon and chlorpyrifos manufactures to discuss the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board current and on-going monitoring.

On 25 March, staff from the Mercury TMDL unit attended a presentation by Dr. James Wiener, University of Wisconsin- La Crosse, for the mercury strategy for the Bay-Delta ecosystem. The strategy outlines future mercury investigations linked to mercury and methylmercury reduction programs and Bay-Delta restoration projects.

On 25 March, Lori Webber assisted with a data management workshop for citizen water quality monitoring programs. The workshop was taught by Revital Katznelson of the State Board's Clean Water Team.

On 25 March, Robert Holmes and Joe Karkoski attended the SRWP OP Focus Group meeting. The group discussed short and long-term goals for the OPFG. Joe provided a preview of the next Diazinon TMDL workshop for the Sacramento River Basin.

On 26 March, Michelle McGraw and Karen Larsen attended a SRWP Monitoring and Toxics Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed proposals for the upcoming Consolidated RFP and monitoring results.

On 27 March, Guy Chetelat participated in a public and multi agency workshop on dredge tailings and associated mercury concerns. The workshop focused on rationale for existing limits on use of dredge tailings in floodways and the potential for increased mercury releases from land use changes and wetland creation.

On 27 March, Guy Chetelat participated in the Butte County Watersheds Showcase.

On 27 March, Susan Timm and Leslie Laudon, held a public meeting in coordination with Ameripride Services to receive comments on an Initial Study and Negative Declaration and the Draft Remedial Action Work Plan for Soil Cleanup at the AmeriPride Services site in Sacramento. Ton Vorster and Lori Okun also attended. Susan Timm presented an overview of the cleanup process and regulatory agency involvement at the site. AmeriPride presented an overview of the technical finding at the site and the proposed soil cleanup plan.

On 27 March, Amanda Smith presented information on the Regional Boards role in regulation of the Rice Pesticide Program at mandatory rice stewardship meetings held by the California Rice Commission in Yuba City and Maxwell.

On 27 March, Kenneth Landau participated in the "What The Hell Do We Do With The Sewage" conference in Sacramento. The Conference is an annual seminar sponsored by the Central Valley Wastewater Managers Association to discuss evolving legal, policy and technical issues concerning wastewater treatment plant discharges. Approximately 180 attendees consisted of wastewater treatment managers and operators, city and district officials, consultants and regulators. Ken Landau spoke on

“What To Expect in Your Next NPDES Permit” and participated in a panel discussing “Solutions: Where Do We Go From Here?”

On 27 March, Bill Croyle, Kelly Briggs and Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon attended a Agricultural Water Quality Coalition meeting in Sacramento.

On 28 March, Lonnie Wass gave a presentation at the Spring 2003 meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Region of the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts on the two-year conditional waiver for discharges from irrigated lands.

On 1 April, Kelly Briggs attended an NRCS sponsored meeting in Yuba City on the CALFED Water Use Efficiency Program.

On 2 April, Russell Walls, Kelly Briggs, Annee Ferranti, and Pete Osmolovsky attended a South San Joaquin Valley Water Quality Coalition meeting in Farmersville.

On 8 April, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon attended a meeting with University of California Davis, Duck Unlimited and Agricultural Water Quality Coalition in Sacramento to discuss the monitoring components of the Prop 13 proposal.

On 8 and 9 April, Kelly Briggs participated in a California Legacy Project Sacramento Valley conservation workshop in Chico sponsored by the Resources Agency.

On 11 April, Jon Marshack of the Program Support Unit presented a lecture on California's water quality standards and waste classification system as part of the Environmental Law and Regulation course at UC Berkeley Extension. The lecture began with an overview of Regional Water Board authority and programs. Course attendees included members of the regulated community, government agency staff and environmental consultants.

Addendum 3

Completed Site Cleanups (DOD/SLIC UNIT)

No Action Record of Decision for Six Sites, Former McClellan Air Force Base, Sacramento County

On 10 February 2003 a No Action Record of Decision (ROD) for Six Sites was signed and completed. This is the first ROD completed at the former McClellan Air Force Base and will allow these sites to be removed from the list of contaminated sites that require evaluation and possible remedial action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act. The six sites addressed in this ROD do not require any soil remediation resulting in No Action. The ROD will also allow for the removal of surface and shallow soil lease restrictions. This ROD does not address possible groundwater or sewer line contamination at the six sites, which will be addressed in subsequent RODs. The State of California concurs with Air Force decisions regarding the six sites. (JDT)

Source Control Operable Unit Record of Decision, Part 1, Former Castle Air Force Base, Merced County

In February 2003, the Source Control Operable Unit (SCOU) Record of Decision, Part 1 was signed and completed. This ROD contains “No Further Action” determinations for 140 soil sites, representing approximately 5 percent of the outstanding open sites nationwide at closing Air Force bases. Some of these sites did not require clean up following the investigation phase. Many of these sites did, however, require cleanup, including five landfills that were excavated and clean closed to allow for beneficial re-use of the property by the local community. The excavated waste has been consolidated into 2 other existing landfills on the base property. Other sites, including various oil water separators, skeet ranges, and a small arms range were excavated and cleaned up. The State of California concurs with Air Force decisions regarding these 140 sites. This is the second ROD to be signed at Castle, following the ROD that selected groundwater clean up remedies. Fifty three sites remain to be addressed in subsequent RODs, including volatile organic sites being cleaned up by soil vapor extraction methods, and final closure of the existing, capped landfills. (DAA)

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Gathering Site, Winters Meter Station, Yolo County

The Winters Meter Station (site) is a former PG&E facility that was part of its natural gas gathering system. The site is just east of Mace Boulevard and north of the railroad right-of-way that parallels Interstate 80 in Yolo County. PG&E conducted a preliminary environmental assessment in March 1997. At that time, one of six soil samples contained total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) at 19 mg/kg, and the two groundwater samples taken contained no detectable pollution.

Confirmation soil sampling conducted in December 2001 shows that there was no detectable pollution. Therefore, in March 2003, the Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter for the site. (MES)

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) Natural Gas Gathering Site, Corning North Dome Dehydrator Station, Tehama County

The Corning North Dome Dehydrator Station (site) is an active PG&E facility now used for metering as part of its natural gas gathering system. The site is on Orangewood Road about ½-mile east of Olive Road, 2 miles northwest of Corning in Tehama County. PG&E conducted a preliminary environmental assessment in March 1997. At that time, one of 18 soil samples contained total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel (TPHd) at 400 mg/kg. One groundwater sample was taken and contained no detectable pollution. Confirmation soil sampling conducted in December 2001 shows that there was no detectable pollution. Therefore, in March 2003, the Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter for the site. (MES)

The OXY Company and Glenn Springs Holdings, Inc. (OXY) Brentwood Oil and Gas Field, Williamson Lease Site, Contra Costa County

Routine monitoring at this site showed that benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes were not detected in the groundwater. During the March 2002 sampling event, total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline and diesel were detected in one of the four wells sampled (MW-60), but because this was an oil production facility, these results are not from refined fuel. The detected pollutant concentrations are limited to MW-60 and have shown a declining trend since 1997. Therefore, in March 2003, the Assistant Executive Officer issued a no further action letter for the site. (MES)