

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

18/19 MARCH 2004

ITEM: 5
SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

GROUNDWATER POLLUTION

1. *Lewis Dry Cleaners, Davis, Yolo County*

On 2 October 2002 the Executive Officer issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R5-2002-0721 to Lewis Dry Cleaners to require investigation and cleanup of tetrachloroethene (PCE) pollution in groundwater. Previous investigations showed concentrations up to 77,000 mg/L adjacent at the site. No source removal activities have been conducted as of to date. Six monitoring wells have been installed. The groundwater plume extends beneath commercial businesses and a residential neighborhood. Investigation on this site has been slow. A Public Participation meeting was held in Davis on February 12, 2004. Two such meetings are required by the Order. However, this meeting was held in response to concerns voiced by Davis citizens to Regional Board staff regarding a perceived lack of disseminated information. Approximately twenty-five Davis residents attended the meeting. The attendees were primarily composed of residents from the area impacted by the PCE plume and were briefed on the progress of the investigation. Several residents asked questions regarding health hazards associated with indoor PCE vapor intrusion and potential risks associated with eating fruit and vegetables picked from plants located above the plume. Board staff in attendance included Brian Taylor and Cori Condon. (BET)

2. *Tosco Terminal and Shell Oil / US Bulk Fuel Terminal, Port of Stockton, San Joaquin County*

The former Tosco bulk fuel terminal #10013 at 3505 Navy Drive and the Shell Oil Bulk fuel terminal at 3515 Navy Drive on Rough and Ready Island at the Port of Stockton both have petroleum hydrocarbon polluted groundwater in the first and second water bearing zones. The former Tosco terminal also has limited pollution in the third water bearing zone. Both sites have elevated levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and tertiary butyl ether (TBA). In 2003, Shell joined with ConocoPhillips (successor to Tosco) to install a pipeline to connect to the Port of Stockton sanitary sewer line. In October 2003, ConocoPhillips began extracting groundwater from the first two water bearing zones, treating the extracted groundwater, and discharging it to the sanitary sewer. The system did not run continuously in 2003 due to difficulties meeting the TBA discharge limits. In January 2004, the system began full-scale and continuous operations. Shell has been discharging to the sanitary sewer continuously since September 2003, but has not started pumping from the wells with the highest TBA concentrations due to problems meeting the TBA effluent limits using the two granular activated carbon (GAC) units for treatment. In the interim, Shell will add more GAC units to meet TBA effluent limits until a suitable treatment system is installed that can remove all constituents to meet all effluent limits. (DLL)

3. *Skyway Homes Subdivision and Vicinity, Chico, Butte County*

On 9 January 2004, Regional Board staff sampled eight domestic wells in and near the Skyway Homes Subdivision due to recent TCE and PCE detections. Thus far, forty-eight wells have been sampled; TCE has been detected in 26 wells and PCE in three. Nine wells contain TCE concentrations above the Primary MCL. Butte County has since reported TCE, DCE, and Dichloropropane in a small community water system and TCE in a private well 1,200 feet southwest, and TCE in an industrial well 3,000 feet northeast of the subdivision. Staff, in coordination with DTSC and Butte County, has scheduled a public meeting at the end of March to discuss our findings, efforts for an alternative water supply for affected homeowners, and other issues related to the solvent discovery. (EJR)

TMDL PROGRAM

4. *Southern California Salinity Coalition 2004 Salinity Roundtable*

On February 25, staff attended a roundtable discussion sponsored by the Southern California Salinity Coalition in affiliation with the National Water Research Institute and hosted by the Inland Empire Utilities Agency in Chino. The purpose of the roundtable was to bring interested parties together with the staffs of the Santa Ana, Los Angeles, and San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Boards to discuss issues associated with increases in salinity throughout Southern California. Executive Officers provided an overview of actions taken by their three Southern California Regional Boards to address

salinity issues. The three Regional Boards are addressing issues involving impaired supply water quality, water treatment, and disposal of salts. Though the focus of the meeting was Southern California, similar issues are now, or will soon be, facing the Central Valley Region. Region 5 staff described for the group, elements of the salinity control program being proposed as part of the implementation of the San Joaquin River Salinity Total Maximum Daily Load. Staff also encouraged the group to track the salinity control program under development for the San Joaquin River because of potential impacts to Southern California's water supply. (LFG)

5. ***San Joaquin River Salt and Boron TMDL***

Staff has scheduled a series of meetings with agencies, groups, and individuals to discuss comments submitted regarding the draft Basin Plan Amendment to implement the San Joaquin River salt and boron TMDL. Staff has already met with representatives for the cities of Modesto and Turlock. Meetings have been scheduled with staff from the United States Bureau of Reclamation, East Side water districts, and South Delta interests. Meetings still need to be scheduled for others groups including environmental organizations and West Side Agricultural interests. Following these meetings, a staff workshop will be held in April to review any changes proposed for the draft Basin Plan Amendment, and to explore alternative approaches. (EIO, LFG)

6. ***Water Quality Impacts of Proposed Changes to Central Valley Water Operations***

State Senate Bill No. 1155 was introduced to the Senate on January 28 by Senator Michael Machado (D-Linden) and is set for a hearing March 16. Among other things, this bill would require that Total Maximum Daily Loads be adopted by the Regional Board before pumping is increased from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta beyond levels authorized under applicable operating criteria in effect on July 1, 2003. The bill would therefore require that the Department of Water Resources and the United States Bureau of Reclamation address numerous water quality issues in the San Joaquin River and Delta before there can be any increases in the amount of water pumped from the Delta. In response, the California Bay Delta Authority has organized the efforts of these various agencies to develop a water quality action plan for how these various water quality issues in the San Joaquin River and Delta need to be addressed by the planning processes for a number of Central Valley water operations projects. Staff continues to monitor and provide input to this planning effort. (MG)

7. ***Regional Board TMDL Authority***

On 19 February, State Senate Bill No. 1552 was proposed by Senator Michael Machado (D-Linden), which would give Regional Boards the authority to establish minimum flow objectives as part of developing Total Maximum Daily Loads. Staff is preparing comments for consideration by staff at State Board in their analysis of the proposed bill.

CONTRACTS AND GRANTS

8. ***Water Quality Improvement Grants Update***

Three distinct grant processes have awarded grants to, or have the potential to award grants to, water quality improvement projects within the Central Valley. They are:

Prop 13 Phase II: Grants were awarded under this program in October 2002. Of the 35 awarded within Region 5, five currently have executed contracts, six are within the Division of Administrative Services (DAS) awaiting final contract execution, and the remaining are at various stages of preparation. In December 2003, the State Board Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) recognized the backlog of these projects awaiting review for contract preparation and reassigned five analysts to work specifically on Region 5 projects. Some progress has been made, but the delays are still substantial. In some cases, project proponents submitted their Scopes of Work and Budgets during the summer of 2003 and are still awaiting an executed contract. To further streamline the process, DFA has worked with the Office of the Chief Council (OCC) to redesignate grant awards from requiring "contracts" to being legally binding as "agreements". This redesignation should allow final agreements to be processed within a significantly shorter time frame. Phase II projects currently under review are in the process of being switched to the "agreement" format to expedite execution.

2003 Consolidated Grant Process: Approximately 70 projects from within Region 5 competed with other projects for funding under Proposition 13—Northern California, CalFed Drinking Water Program (Prop 13 and Prop 50), and CalFed Watershed Protection Program (Prop 13 and Prop 50). After undergoing technical review by multi-member review panels, contract readiness review by DFA, and additional review by a statewide selection committee, 44 of the 70 proposals may be recommended for funding if the applicant adequately responds to the clarifications requested by March 12th. Staffs at Region 5 and CalFed are working with the applicants to help them respond. Those proposals that adequately respond will be recommended to the Bay-Delta Authority (BDA) for funding during its April meeting. The BDA will in turn provide recommendations to the State Board for consideration at a public workshop in July. Any proposals approved for funding at

the July hearing will enter into an agreement (rather than contract) with the State Board and should be able to begin work by the end of 2004.

Agriculture Water Quality Grant Program (AWQGP): The DFA is currently in the process of developing the AWQGP to fund projects that will reduce the effects of discharge and runoff from irrigated agricultural land. Approximately \$20-million of Prop 40 and Prop 50 bond money is available to fund the program. Staffs from the Regional Boards, University of California, Department of Food and Agriculture, and Department of Pesticide Regulation are participating with State Board staff to develop guidelines and criteria for use in the Request for Proposal. In addition, public stakeholder workshops are being developed to ensure public input on the guidelines and criteria. The first set of these workshops is scheduled for early March in Region 3, Region 5, and Region 7. The Region 5 workshop was scheduled for March 8th. Additional workshops will be held prior to final guideline and criteria adoption at a State Board hearing in July. It is anticipated that the final RFP will be released by September 2004 with projects starting by July 2005. (JEC)

CEQA REPORTING

9. *Broadview Water Contract Assignment Project, Fresno County*

The Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency (PVWMA) has prepared a draft EIR (SCH No. 2003092098) for a project that would involve the purchase of approximately 9,100 acres of cropland within the Broadview Water District (BWD) in Fresno County and the transfer of Central Valley Project water currently used to irrigate that land to the PVWMA service area in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Staff comments on the document focused on the need for additional evaluation of the water quality impacts on both a local level as well as the impacts of removing up to 27,000 acre-feet per year from the San Joaquin River basin. Staff also noted that the project might influence the Board's selenium control program, which was established on the assumption that the BWD and other water agencies participating in the Grassland Bypass Project would continue to produce crops using Delta Mendota Canal water. If the PVWMA project results in cropland being fallowed, the timetables and other aspects of the selenium control program may have to be updated. (RJS)

10. *Laval Farms Water Management and Exchange, Kern County*

On 22 January staff provided comments on a DEIR for Laval Farms Water Management and Exchange, including water rights applications, and Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District. The project contains two principal components: (a) Laval Farms, the farming subsidiary of Tejon Ranchcorp (TRC), Water Management and Exchange, including water rights applications to the SWRCB, and (b) Wheeler Ridge-Maricopa Water Storage District's 850 Canal/Reservoir No. 1 Pump-back. TRC is proposing a long-term Water Management and Exchange to formalize its current and future water management practices. Potential impact to groundwater levels should be further addressed. Installation of new pipelines would require compliance with the NPDES General Permit and US Army Corp of Engineers 404 Certification. (PDB)

11. *North Kern Water Storage District, 2003 Pilot Water Banking Program, Kern County*

On 29 December 2003, staff provided comments on an Initial Study for a Pilot Water Banking Program by the North Kern Water Storage District at Highway 99 and Seventh Standard Road. The North Kern Water Storage District plans to implement a water banking program with water available to the Metropolitan Water District through the State Water Project. Comments included information on the need for compliance with the NDPES General Permit and Basin Plan requirement to maintain groundwater quality. (PDB)

12. *City of Wheatland, Wastewater Improvements, Yuba County*

On 11 February 2004, staff provided comments on the City of Wheatland's Initial Study Report and Negative Declaration for the domestic wastewater system improvements. The project improvements consist of cleaning, inspection, and repair of the collection system; additions of manholes and cleanouts for the collection system; overhaul of three of five lift stations; construction of additional sludge drying beds and an additional clarifier at the treatment plant; repair and replacement of wastewater treatment system equipment; and installation of a centralized SCADA system. While the project as proposed is acceptable, staff's comment letter noted that the wastewater treatment plant and infiltration basins are located within the 100-year flood zone. This is not consistent with current Regional Board policy that requires protection of wastewater facilities from inundation by a 100-year flood. If the site is to remain in the discharge to land program, staff anticipates that the Regional Board will require protection from the 100-year flood either through levees or by moving the plant. (TRO)

13. *Use and Operations of Lake Berryessa, Napa County*

On 22 January 2004, staff provided comments on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the future use and operations of Lake Berryessa. The Draft EIS presented four alternatives for the re-development and management of visitor services at seven existing Lake Berryessa resorts (Markley Cove, Pleasure Cove, Steele Park, Spanish Flat, Lake Berryessa Marina, Rancho Monticello, and Putah Creek). These alternatives included: (a) continue existing commercial services until

permits expire, (b) develop new facilities and programs at each of the seven Lake Berryessa resorts which would include removing all long term trailers from resort areas and converting some of the former spaces to short term picnic and camping areas with lodging and, food areas, (c) remove long term vacation trailers and relocate some to specified resorts, and increase quantities of short term public facilities, and (d) manage, expand and develop camping/lake access facilities and services, and reduce commercial services. Staff indicated that of these seven resorts, six are already regulated under WDRs. Steele Park is not currently regulated, and depending on the outcome of the proposed project, it may require WDRs in the future. Staff has also recently evaluated whether the six facilities are in compliance with their permits and as a result are taking enforcement actions (described elsewhere in this report) and are scheduling inspections. (GJC)

14. *Proposed West Complex Development Project, Port of Stockton, San Joaquin County*

Staff has reviewed and submitted comments to the draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR) for the Port of Stockton's West Complex Project, formerly Rough & Ready Island. The 1,459-acre project site was previously zoned for institutional uses. The land use designation would be changed to accommodate maritime, industrial and commercial land uses. The project includes the redevelopment of marine terminals on the existing 500 acres on the northern portion of the island and the development of a commercial and industrial park on the undeveloped 500 acres portion of the island. When completed, the commercial phase is expected to house approximately 20,000 people.

In order to allow commercial shipping access to the West Complex, the project would involve the dredging of the docks at the site. Dredging would create a new river bottom and would expose a new layer of sediment. Sediment toxicity testing performed to characterize the site indicated a lower survival rate for benthic organisms at several sample locations of the proposed new river bottom. The Port has proposed to take a phased approach to the docks deepening a portion of the project and would sample the sediment at each dock prior to proceeding to the next area. If toxicity is found in the new river bottom, the Discharger has proposed to prevent impacts by either removing the sediments by dredging deeper or alternatively covering and capping the exposed sediment with a clean fill material. However, the Discharger did not incorporate the proposed alternatives as mitigation measures in the DEIR. Staff has requested that actions used to reduce significant impacts from the proposed project be listed as mitigation measures in the final EIR.

Dredging will result in an increased volume of water and longer residence times for surface water flowing in the San Joaquin River. This in turn will impact dissolved oxygen levels. The Port has proposed to mitigate the potential oxygen deficit due to the project by taking ownership and operational responsibility of a jet aeration device, which is currently owned and operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This proposal was developed in coordination with and is agreeable to our dissolved oxygen TMDL staff.

Staff expressed concerns about assumptions made by the Port in their dilution analysis in evaluating potential water quality impacts associated with the dredging operation and requested that the Discharger consider the worst-case scenario with no mixing/dilution available. Staff felt that the Port did not adequately address all of the storm water and non-storm water issues in the DEIR and requested the development of additional mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts. In addition, staff asked for mitigation measures for ballast discharges, acidic soil conditions at the dredge material disposal site, verification of sewer system repairs, shoreline erosion from the increased boat traffic and potential impacts to wetlands. Staff has requested that the Port incorporate the appropriate mitigation measures to address these issues in the finalized EIR. (ASB)

WATERSHED ACTIVITIES

15. *Sierra Nevada Framework*

In January 2004, the US Forest Service amended the Sierra Nevada Framework and released the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) and Record of Decision for the Framework. These documents will provide the basis for amending the land and resource management plans for nine of the national forests within the Central Valley Regional Board jurisdiction. Staff commented on the Draft SEIS and raised concerns that the preferred alternative would be less protective of water quality than the original Framework. With the 22 January decision, the US Forest Service has adopted the Draft SEIS' preferred alternative with some modifications. Staff is still reviewing the documents to evaluate the potential water quality consequences of this new decision and will be attending an interagency team meeting on 5 March to discuss our concerns.

The amended Framework contains a more active management approach for fire, including more mechanical thinning and logging of medium-sized trees (up to 30 inches in diameter) to help fund the thinning projects. Much of the increased logging is projected to be in the Plumas and Lassen National Forests to comply with the congressionally mandated Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act. The amended Framework does call for nearly triple the amount of logging, but it should not increase the total area of disturbance. The amended Framework also includes revisions in the

standards and guidelines that would be less protective of meadow areas used for grazing and less restrictive for recreational use of the federal lands. (SYM)

16. *MOU to Eliminate Gray Water Discharges from Houseboats to Shasta Lake, Shasta County*

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Shasta-Trinity National Forest Supervisor and the Executive Officer have signed a mutually acceptable MOU to eliminate gray water discharges from houseboats to Shasta Lake by 6 September 2006. The MOU and Resolution No. 5-01-211 have been posted on our web site and staff has mailed a copy of the MOU to the North Coast Regional Board's Executive Officer, who has jurisdiction for Trinity Lake. Staff, in coordination with the Forest Service, has scheduled a meeting for the end of March to discuss the MOU with Shasta Lake's houseboat owners. (KLC)

ENFORCEMENT

17. *Lion Raisin, Selma Raisin Packing Plant, Fresno County*

Lion Raisin, Inc., owns and operates a raisin processing and dehydrator plant near Selma. An NOV was issued for failing to submit technical reports, submitting incomplete self-monitoring reports, degrading groundwater, and odors. Staff continues to receive odor complaints from nearby residents. The NOV requires the submittal of delinquent technical reports, as well as additional reports describing corrective measures, and a written report concerning odor issues. Staff is monitoring this discharge closely to evaluate the discharger's efforts at abating nuisance conditions. (ARP)

18. *Putah Creek Resort and Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa County*

On 4 February and 18 February 2004, the Putah Creek Resort and the Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District were each issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for the non-submittal of groundwater monitoring reports. These reports are required by each facility's WDRs, and should have been submitted beginning in the years 2000 and 1995, respectively. Because the quarterly reports have never been submitted, staff assumed that groundwater monitoring wells have not been installed. Therefore, these NOVs require each Discharger to submit a Groundwater Monitoring Workplan, and upon approval of the workplan by staff, a Well Installation Report. In addition, each NOV requires the Discharger to begin quarterly groundwater monitoring by the third quarter of 2004. (GJC)

19. *Old Lockeford Winery, San Joaquin County*

On 13 January 2004, the Executive Officer issued a Water Code Section 13267 Order for a technical report based on a complaint from the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department of an illegal industrial wastewater discharge at the Old Lockeford Winery. The discharge was confirmed in a telephone conversation; the operator informed staff that a piping failure had allowed winery waste to flow to fallow land. Because the Discharger has previously stated that winery wastewater is being hauled to a municipal wastewater system, the Executive Officer required, by 12 March 2004, the submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge for coverage under Resolution R5-2003-0106 (the waiver for small food processors including wineries). (TRO)

20. *Sacramento Rendering Company, Sacramento County*

On 16 January 2004, the Executive Officer issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) for \$30,000 to Sacramento Rendering Company for failure to implement an approved groundwater monitoring workplan and failure to monitor groundwater as required by its WDRs. On 3 February 2004, staff issued a separate notice informing the Discharger that the civil liability will continue to accrue until the all required monitoring wells are installed and the Discharger submits an acceptable monitoring well installation report and revised fourth quarter monitoring report.

On 10 February 2004, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for a discharge of industrial waste to surface waters. The NOV was issued based on a complaint made by the Sacramento County Department of Water Resources. County staff, in responding to a citizen complaint about oily and odorous water in a creek, investigated and found that Sacramento Rendering was discharging the substance from an irrigation mixing lagoon that is used as a storm water detention pond during the winter. The NOV requires that the Discharger submit a technical report describing a thorough investigation of the cause of the spill and a proposed corrective action plan to ensure future compliance with the WDRs by 1 March 2004.

On 17 February 2004, staff met with the Discharger to discuss these enforcement actions. The Discharger paid the civil liability in full and agreed to comply with the NOV and complete the monitoring well network as required by the WDRs. (ALO)

- 21. *Brookside Mobile Home Park, Shasta County***
The Brookside Mobile Home Park (MHP) in Shasta County is experiencing surfacing septic tank effluent in its leachfield area. The MHP has a history of septic tank/leachfield system problems. The surfaced effluent flows toward Stillwater Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. The MHP is not currently regulated by WDRs. A Cleanup and Abatement Order was issued requiring the MHP owner to repair or replace the septic tank/leachfield system and apply for WDRs. The CAO will also require the MHP owner to take immediate measures necessary to protect public health and water quality, and to submit progress reports to the Regional Board.
- 22. *Non-operating Pulp and Paper Mill, Shasta County***
The Executive Officer issued C&A Order No. R5-2004-0700 to Congress Financial and Simpson Paper Company on 9 February 2004 as property owner and former property owner, respectively, of properties formerly owned by bankrupt Shasta Paper Company. Properties consist of the Shasta Pulp and Paper Mill (including treatment systems), Twin Bridges Landfill (site of sludge disposal), and the Shasta Ranch (site of effluent use/disposal). Shasta Paper Company filed for bankruptcy on 31 October 2001 and has subsequently ceased operation, maintenance and monitoring of the facilities. Congress Financial Corporation, senior secured creditor of Shasta Paper Company, controls and/or owns the properties. Simpson Paper Company is subject to this Order because it, as prior owner and operator of the facilities has caused or permitted waste to be deposited where it may be discharged into waters of the state, and threatens to create a condition of pollution or nuisance. The CAO requires control of leachate from the landfill, discharges from the mill site and discharges from the abandoned waste treatment ponds. (DPS/NAR)
- 23. *Humboldt Road Burn Dump (HRBD), Butte County***
On 2 December 2003, the Chico City Council directed City staff to prepare a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the council's new "three-step cleanup" approach for the HRBD in which only 3 small parcels are cleaned up first, with the remaining private properties (majority of the contaminated site) to be cleaned up later (and only if certain conditions are met). Staff has sent the private property owners letters to determine if they agree with the City Council's conditions and want to retain them as lead responsible party for cleanup or if they intend to submit a separate RAP and proceed with their own cleanup. So far, only one property owner wants to keep the City as lead responsible party, six property owners have decided to pursue independent cleanup, and five owners are undecided. Those proposing independent cleanup are intending to comply with the CAO cleanup date of 1 June 2004. Consultants have started preparing the City's RAP and EIR; however, the City has indicated that it will not be possible to begin construction activities until the summer of 2005, a clear violation of the CAO that was issued in June 2003. Staff has sent the City notice of violation describing additional enforcement action to achieve compliance with the CAO if they do not begin cleanup by 1 June 2004. (KLC)

WASTE DISCHARGES TO LAND

- 24. *Cities of Exeter and Wasco, Tulare and Kern Counties***
A Best Practical Treatment and Control (BPTC) work plan and a Hydrogeologic Investigation were approved for Exeter. A BPTC work plan was approved for the City of Wasco. The approval of the BPTC work plan represents the completion of the initial phase to implement BPTC by performing a comprehensive evaluation of each waste treatment and control component of the facility and discharge as required by WDRs. The Hydrogeologic Investigation Report is needed to establish groundwater conditions beneath the Facility. The BPTC evaluation and groundwater data will provide a factual basis for finding conformance with the Basin Plan. (JSK)
- 25. *City of Bakersfield, Wastewater Treatment Facility, Kern County***
The City of Bakersfield notified staff that within the next three years WWTP No. 3 will exceed treatment capacity. In recent years, Bakersfield has seen an unexpectedly rapid increase in new housing construction that it expects to continue. The City is in the process of updating and expanding WWTP No. 3 to accommodate the anticipated increased wastewater flows and anticipates completing the expansion by spring of 2007. (JRL)
- 26. *Clean Energy Systems, Kimberlina Power Plant, Tulare County***
The Kimberlina power plant is a test facility using rocket technology for a power plant using pure oxygen, natural gas or other fuels and water injected to create steam, driving a conventional electricity-generating turbine. The power plant is stated to be zero emission because the carbon dioxide from combustion can be recovered and sold for commercial use. The carbon dioxide in the exhaust gas is easier and therefore cheaper to recover than in a plant that uses air instead of oxygen. The power plant will discharge a monthly average of about 5000 gallons per day of noncontact cooling water to an evaporation/percolation pond. The water source from a well will be used only for noncontact cooling. Based on staff review, the discharge satisfies the general and specific conditions for waiver of WDRs under Resolution No. R5-2003-0008 (General

Waiver). Therefore, the Executive Officer issued a Notice of Applicability for coverage of the discharge under the General Waiver. (JEB)

27. *Gallo Cattle Company, Merced County*

Gallo Cattle Company operates the Joseph Gallo Farms cheese plant in west Merced County that currently processes about 100,000 gallons of milk daily and discharges without WDRs. The plant discharges about 0.55 mgd of untreated cheese processing wastewater to an unlined dairy lagoon, where it is commingled with dairy wastewater, then applied to farmland. A RWD expected by December 2003 was not received, but in January the Discharger outlined work to be performed to complete the RWD. In mid-March, Gallo will initiate operation of a new anaerobic digester, partly constructed with State funds, to treat commingled cheese plant and dairy wastewater. The discharger proposes to discharge effluent to its farmlands for six to nine months while it characterizes effluent quality and groundwater quality in the vicinity of the discharge. Gallo intends to submit a detailed description of this work by 5 March 2004. (JLK)

28. *ConAgra Grocery Products, Oakdale Facility, Stanislaus County*

ConAgra submitted an acceptable long-term storage plan that, if followed, should ensure it has adequate winter storage. ConAgra submitted the Plan in lieu of constructing additional winter effluent storage capacity. The Plan incorporates soil moisture monitoring to ensure wastewater is not discharged to saturated soils and identifies conditions when ConAgra must suspend operation when it reaches storage capacity. A Special Order will reflect terms and conditions identified in the Plan and modify the conditions specified for winter storage capacity requirements. (ARP)

29. *Musco Family Olives, San Joaquin County*

Staff met with Musco representatives in late January about a long-term strategy to reclaim its wastewater for use by others. A written concept proposal will follow. Staff also met with Musco representatives in February to discuss deficiencies in Musco's self-monitoring reports and facilitate better understanding from both sides and a mutually satisfactory reporting system. Staff will draft a revised Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) to streamline the data review process and requested Musco submit recommendations for the revised MRP. (AMS)

30. *City of Ripon Wastewater Treatment Facility, San Joaquin County*

Based on a review of recently submitted groundwater monitoring data, staff determined that the existing monitoring well network at the City of Ripon is not adequate to establish groundwater flow direction and to assess compliance with the Groundwater Limitations of the WDRs. As a result, on 4 February 2004, staff issued a letter requiring the submittal of certain plans, and the completion of activities and reports for the improvement of the monitoring well network. Because the groundwater flow direction at the wastewater treatment plant is complicated by the Stanislaus River, an adjacent discharger, and a nearby groundwater cleanup, staff allowed the City time to review existing data and coordinate monitoring between the sites. Specific deadlines are imposed for the various tasks and all work must be completed by 15 December 2004. (JRM)

SITE REMEDIATION

31. *Former Van Waters and Rogers Facility, Fresno, Fresno County*

Past operations and practices at the former Van Waters and Rogers site in Fresno have resulted in the release of tetrachloroethene (PCE) to underlying soil and groundwater. Soil vapor extraction has been ongoing at the facility since 1997 and has removed the PCE source from the underlying soils. Groundwater beneath the site has also been contaminated and has migrated off-site. The responsible party has defined the lateral extent of the plume and will be performing additional groundwater investigation to determine the vertical extent of degradation. In addition, the discharger has proposed in-situ bioremediation technology to treat contaminated groundwater. Results of the bench studies performed for the site are pending. (AM)

32. *Chevron Wait-Midway Pipeline, Mileposts 14 and 15.2, Bakersfield, Kern County*

The pipeline passes through property owned and operated by Kern County Water Agency (KCWA) and Kern Water Bank Authority (KWBA) southwest of the City of Bakersfield. Previous soil borings identified subsurface soil contamination along the pipeline right-of-way. Both KCWA and KWBA have expressed water quality concerns regarding Chevron's past pipeline operations to the Regional Board. A free-product-like material was detected in well MW-6 near Milepost (MP) 15 in October 2002. Subsequently, Chevron installed one nested well to replace well MW-6.

No separate-phase crude oil was observed during the subsequent well replacement work. Chevron suggested that an oil field sump located about 200 feet east-northeast of well MW-6 and a nearby oil well are potential sources of the crude oil detected in well MW-6. However, Chevron recently stated that the crude oil might have coincided with the time period of high groundwater levels that occurred in the area from 1996 to 2001 from KWBA's large-scale groundwater recharge activities in

1995. Chevron proposes to drill one soil boring within the pipeline right-of-way north of MW-6 to evaluate and determine the cause of the product occurrence in the well. Board staff reviewed Chevron's work plan and concurred with its proposal. Staff also requested Chevron submit any reports on the pipeline removal work at other portions of the subject pipeline (over 32 miles). (JYH)

SPILLS

33. *Groveland Community Services District, Tuolumne County*

The District reported a 100,000-gallon spill of disinfected effluent occurred on 1 February. The District estimates less than 1000 gallons reached an active drainage way that flows to Pine Mountain Lake. The remaining spillage was returned back to the effluent storage reservoir. The standing water and flowing stream was pumped back to the WWTF headworks via a nearby lift station. The spill was caused by vandals damaging a pipeline used to circulate and aerate the reservoir water. The District also notified the County Health Department and posted signs in the stream and the lake. The District's bacteriological and ammonia sampling of the stream indicate no lake contamination. The District re-routed the recirculation pipe so that any future spills can only drain back to the effluent storage reservoir. The District also operates the recirculation pump when the operators are present. Staff is not considering enforcement. (HA)

34. *Tuolumne Utilities District, Tuolumne County*

The District continues to report spills of raw sewage from its collection system. One spill was reported for late January. The spill occurred on afternoon of January 26th and an estimated 80 gallons reached the nearby Woods Creek. This spill occurred from a wastewater collection pipeline near a storm drain. The spill resulted from a plugged collection line. The District vacuumed the spill and disinfected the immediate spill area and notified the County Health Department. The District sampled the creek late by the next day for bacteriological contamination. Enforcement action depends upon review of spill report and results of sampling. (HA)

35. *Hilmar Cheese Company, Merced County*

On 12 February, 30 acre-feet (9.8 million gallons) of treated cheese processing wastewater was inadvertently applied to a 65-acre tile-drained parcel adjacent to other farm parcels that, for the past several years, have been irrigated with the Discharger's treated wastewater. The wastewater, which had been treated by dissolved air floatation, sand filtration, and reverse osmosis, is characterized as having low salinity and BOD and total nitrogen of about 200 and 40 mg/L, respectively. Operator error caused the spill. The Discharger will review its procedures for wastewater irrigation and intends to implement specific changes by 1 March to prevent future incidents. The incident was minor relative to other compliance issues and staff does not plan to take further action on this incident. (ARP)

36. *Calpine Corporation and Geysers Power Company, Santa Rosa Geysers Recharge Project, Lake County*

On 23 January 2004, Calpine Corporation and the Geysers Power Company were issued an NOV for two separate 1,000 gallon wastewater spills that occurred in October and November 2003. The October spill related to a malfunction in Air Release Valve (ARV) -18 during startup testing using Lake County Sanitation District's secondary treated recycled wastewater. The Discharger did not indicate whether the wastewater entered a watercourse. The November spill was caused by a float assembly malfunction at ARV - 17 during a startup testing using Santa Rosa's tertiary treated recycled wastewater. The Discharger indicated that a portion of the wastewater entered a tributary to Anderson Creek. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a report that provides a description of repairs made to the Air Relief Valves and a detailed inspection schedule for all above ground pipelines, air relief valves, and other key system components designed to reveal problems that might lead to spills. (GJC)

37. *Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa County*

On 18 February 2004, Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District was issued a NOV for both a 300-gallon domestic wastewater spill and for the non-submittal of monthly monitoring reports since September 2003. The spill was the result of a lack of capacity in the lift station pumps during heavy rains. The Discharger indicated that since the wastewater was diluted with a large amount of storm water, no cleanup efforts were taken. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a report with a timetable for corrective actions to be taken to prevent future spills, and to submit the missing monitoring reports or a report describing steps taken to ensure that all future monitoring reports are submitted in a timely manner.

38. *City of Lakeport Municipal Sewer District, Lake County*

On 15 January 2004, The City of Lakeport was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for six separate domestic wastewater spills that occurred during the months of October through December 2003. The total volume of raw sewage spilled was 67,655 gallons. The largest of these spills, 66,000 gallons, occurred when a bird landed on a power line and caused an electrical outage. The wastewater flowed into a dry creek bed; the Discharger was only able to recover 7,000 gallons of

sewage. The Discharger has since upgraded its electrical system and repaired its standby generator. The remaining five spills ranged from 25 to 1,400 gallons and were the result of plugged laterals, grease blockages, and inflow and infiltration problems caused by heavy rains. Of these five spills, three entered a watercourse. Due to the volume and number of spills that occurred during this period, the NOV requires the Discharger to submit a Sanitary, Sewer System Operation, Maintenance, Overflow Prevention, and Response Plan that describes the actions designed to prevent, or minimize, the potential for sanitary sewer overflows.

39. *Lake County Sanitation District Southeast Regional Wastewater System, Lake County*

Since the January 2004 Executive Officer's report, Lake County Sanitation District has reported three more raw sewage spills in excess of 115,000 gallons from the Southeast Regional Wastewater System. The first spill, approximately 108,000 gallons, occurred between 16 February and 18 February 2004 and was associated with heavy rains and three surcharging manholes located at Meadowbrook Drive in the town of Clearlake. This sewage entered a tributary of Cache Creek. The Discharger has stated that it hired pumper trucks to collect almost a million gallons of sewage during this time period. On 25 February, the Discharger reported that the same manholes were overflowing, and as of that morning, over 6,600 gallons of raw sewage had been released to surface waters. Again, the Discharge has hired pumper trucks to intercept the sewage before it enters surface waters. The manholes on Meadowbrook have a history of overflowing during rain events; in December 2003, two spills were reported from this location totaling 36,000 gallons. Also on 25 February, the Discharger reported that a pump had failed at Pump Station 2, and that raw sewage was surcharging from two manholes at 10 gpm and entering surface waters. The Discharger is currently working to fix the pump. Although the Discharger responds promptly and appropriately to the spills, this sewage collection system continues to spill. As stated in the January 2004 EO report, a total of 26 spills were reported between December 2002 and January 2004, with the majority entering surface waters. Staff is evaluating enforcement actions. (GJC)

40. *Arbor Mobile Home Park, San Joaquin County*

On 11 February 2004 staff inspected Arbor Mobile Home Park's wastewater treatment system and observed wastewater pooled on the ground surface between the package plant and the seepage pits. Small berms had been constructed in an attempt to contain the wastewater. This facility has recently experienced other spills, and is in the process of constructing additional seepage pits to increase its disposal capacity. On 19 February 2004, a Notice of Violation was issued for two violations: the spill itself, and the failure to report the spill. The Discharger is required to submit a report describing the spill (volume, duration, control measures), an assessment of the cause of the spill, how the waste was cleaned up, and a description of how future spills will be prevented. (TRO)

41. *Miner's Ravine, City of Roseville, Sacramento County*

At approximately noon on 4 February 2004, Regional Board staff received a citizen complaint of a sewage spill in the City of Roseville. The spill occurred in Sculpture Park, which is located adjacent to Highway 80, near the intersection of Eureka Road and Sunrise Blvd. The raw sewage discharged into a tributary to Miners Ravine. The spill was first noticed by the citizen on Friday (January 29th) but was not reported until it was observed to be continuing on Wednesday (4 February). The citizen, who appeared well versed in estimating flow rates, reported that the manhole was discharging at approximately 3 cfs (11.6 million gallons for 6-days). The City assessed the amount of the spill as possibly exceeding 1,000 gallons.

Regional Board staff inspected the site at approximately 1:40 PM on Wednesday. Upon arrival staff noticed that City crews were flushing the creek with potable water from an upstream fire hydrant. The flushing water from the domestic water supply system had not been dechlorinated. The sewer line blockage had been removed at approximately 11:00 AM. City crews had blocked off a down stream culvert and were using a vactor truck to capture the water they were flushing down the tributary to Miners Ravine. Additional City crews also shoveled solids out of the tributary. (RPM)

42. *Department of Corrections Deuel Vocational Institution, San Joaquin County*

On 15-16 February 2004, Deuel Vocational Institution (DVI) experienced a significant raw sewage spill (estimated to be 8800 gallons) to surface waters. The spill continued over a 24-hour period due to miscommunication at DVI. After becoming aware that the spill was continuing, flows were diverted to the sewage treatment plant. DVI delayed sampling the storm drain until 17 February, and collected samples for BOD and coliform analysis. No samples were collected to assess the impacts to the receiving water. OES was not notified of the spill until 23 February 2004. DVI has no written emergency procedure to handle spills. They submitted a spill report on 24 February 2004 that is being reviewed by staff. The report indicates that they will take measures to prevent prisoners from creating blockages in the sewage pipelines, and will also develop a written sewage spill emergency response plan. Staff will evaluate the need for enforcement action. (PHL)

43. Knights Landing Community Service District, Yolo County

On 15 March 2003, Knights Landing Community Service District spilled approximately 100 gallons of sewage to a dry drainage ditch due to a sewer overflow. Neither the Regional Board nor the State Office of Emergency Services was verbally informed of the spill immediately, as required. Additionally, no effort was made to ensure that potential pathogens would not flow to surface water during the next storm event. Staff issued a Notice of Violation on 25 April 2003 requiring the Discharger to submit a Sanitary Sewer System Overflow Prevention and Response Plan by 30 June 2003. No administrative civil liability was proposed for the spill. The Discharger did not submit the required report. On 11 February 2004, the Executive Officer issued a request for technical reports requiring the Discharger to submit the delinquent report by 8 March 2004. (ALO)

SURFACE WATER DISCHARGES**44. Sand Mining Operation Near Firebaugh, Fresno County**

Staff confirmed a complaint alleging discharges to the San Joaquin River from an illegal sand mining operation. A Mr. Knight had been mining aggregate from a pond on his property in Firebaugh and he removed vegetation from the pond, cleared land for roads and access areas to the pond, removed two sections of the San Joaquin riverbank to place a dewatering pipe, and replaced the removed banks with dirt fill when dewatering was complete. Mr. Knight did not obtain the required permits (storm water and dewatering permits) for discharges or water quality certification for the placement of fill. Enforcement evaluation is pending documentation of facts. (BDE)

45. Walnut Grove NPDES Permit, Sacramento County

On February 25, 2004 the SWRCB issued a decision of dismissal on the petition of Sacramento County Sanitation District No. 1 (SCSD1), Walnut Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant regarding Order No. R5-2003-0084 adopted by the Regional Board in June 2003. The State Board stated "After careful consideration, it is concluded that the petition in this matter fails to raise substantial issues that are appropriate for review by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Accordingly, the petition is dismissed as of this date."

Additionally, on 23 Feb 2004 the SCSD 1 submitted a feasibility report in accordance with NPDES Order No. R5-2003-0084, that evaluates alternatives to comply with their NPDES Permit. The feasibility report recommends a \$21 million, 15 mile pipeline be constructed to the Sacramento Regional plant, as the most cost effective project to comply with the permit requirements. The 538 ratepayer households combined in Courtland and Walnut Grove would pay \$206 per month to retire service debt and pay for ongoing disposal costs to the Regional Plant. Total land disposal and tertiary treatment with discharge to Sac River, for both communities, were also considered. The next step in the permit compliance time schedule is for the District to select a project alternative by April 2004 and submit an implementation time schedule by 1 June 2004. (GKV)

Thomas R. Pinkos
Executive Officer
18/19 March

Addenda that follow:

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

Attachments

1. Fiscal Report
2. Line Item Report
3. Fund Source Report

Addendum 1**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION****Jan & Feb 2004*****PERSONNEL (Recruitment Efforts)***

<u>TOTAL POSITIONS</u>	<u>VACANCIES</u>	<u>GAINED</u>	<u>LOST</u>
231.2	7	0	3

We continue to lose staff and are unable to recruit due to the Governor's hiring freeze. Between now and the end of the fiscal year we anticipate several additional staff to retire. This attrition will require that we make some staff reassignment to maintain our level of effort on priority programs. We may experience a temporary reduction in productivity in some program areas as staff will need time to come up to speed with their new assignments. This program-and-staff balancing act will continue until we are able to recruit and fill vacancies.

TRAINING

<u>STAFF CLASSES GIVEN</u>	<u>NO. ATTENDED</u>
CEQA Basics: A Step by Step Approach	1
Monitoring Design and Quality Assurance	7
Reviewing Storm Water Management Plans	5
Water Quality Goals	46

BUDGET UPDATE

Our expenditures are on track and we anticipate spending 100% of our personal services. We continue to monitor and track our operating expenditures to assure that we do not overspend our budget. The Governor requires that we evaluate all expenditures from the general fund to assure that they are essential to our operations. We have implemented a review process to comply with this request and the process is working well.

(Additional fiscal information based on January expenditures is in Attachments 1, 2, and 3 to this report)

FACILITY UPDATE

In Sacramento we are continuing to work with the owner to resolve any issues and concerns we have with the new facility. Staff has all settled in and is for the most part pleased with the new facility.

No changes or concerns from the Fresno or Redding offices.

Addendum 2**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 14 December, Rich Muhl presented a SWPPP training class to 50 contractors, engineers, and inspectors in Amador County. The class, which was held in the City of Jackson covered SWPPP requirements, common storm water management problems, storm water BMPs, and Regional Board expectations and requirements.

On 19 December, Pam Buford met with Steven Haze, coordinator of the Millerton Area Watershed Coalition to review a final draft of the Watershed Assessment completed by the Coalition.

On 21 and 22 December, Danna Berchtold and Rich Muhl, presented a SWPPP training class for 120 contractors, engineers, and inspectors in Sutter County. The class was held on two consecutive days to increase the attendance of municipal inspectors. It covered a wide range of storm water management issues including storm water pollution prevention, plans, selection and installation of BMPs, non-storm water discharges, Phase II storm water requirements and other storm water management issues.

On 8 January, Mary Menconi gave a presentation on agricultural practices to reduce pesticide runoff to the Pesticide Applicators' Professional Association in Marysville as part of the outreach efforts for implementation of the Sacramento-Feather River Diazinon Basin Plan Amendment.

On 12 January, Karen Larsen attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program (SRWP) Grants Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed the schedule for Phases I through VIII of the program and the draft budget and workplan for Phase IX, which is being reviewed by EPA.

On 13 January, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon conducted a presentation on Irrigated Lands Waiver Monitoring Requirements at a Merced College Continuing Education Course. This course was organized by Merced County Ag Center as part of the pesticide application license for PCAs and growers.

On 14 January, Karen Larsen presented information on the SRWP outreach and education program at the Putah Creek Corridor Outreach Committee (PCCOC) meeting. The PCCOC is a consortium of entities that conduct various forms of public outreach in the Putah-Cache Bioregion and meet periodically to discuss how they can coordinate their outreach efforts.

On 15 January, Betty Yee attended a meeting of the Economics and Funding Subcommittee of the California Watershed Council to participate in discussions regarding the Phase 2 Proposition 13 contracts.

On 16 January, Joe Karkoski attended a meeting of DPR's Pesticide Evaluation and Registration Committee. One topic discussed was the human health risk assessments performed by DPR after a pesticide has been registered. A similar type of risk assessment is not performed for aquatic life or wildlife post-registration.

On 16 January, Betty Yee attended the California Bay Delta Authority Watershed Subcommittee meeting. The focus of the meeting was to discuss the priorities of the Watershed Program and the status of grant efforts.

On 16 January, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon, presented the Ag Waiver Phase I monitoring data to the Pesticide Registrants. Staff answered questions on the water column and sediment toxicity data and future monitoring plans.

On 20 January, Kelly Briggs attended the NRCS Pest Management Workgroup meeting in Davis.

On 20 January, Pam Buford attended the monthly Westside Resource Conservation District meeting to hear status reports from the coordinators for the Stewards of the Arroyo Pasajero CRMP, Panoche Silver Creek CRMP, and the Cantua Salt Creek CRMPs.

On 21 January, Betty Yee attended a meeting of the Integrated Planning Subcommittee of the California Watershed Council to discuss watershed definitions and templates.

On 22 January, Kelly Briggs attended the NRCS Statewide Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) meeting in Davis.

On 22 January, Amy Terrell made a presentation to the City of Lincoln's Mayor, City Manager, Public Works Director, Councilman, and City consultants regarding the extent of perchlorate pollution identified at the Alpha Explosives facility and the steps Alpha is taking to remediate the pollution.

On 23 January, Ken Landau and Karen Larsen attended the California Bay Delta Authority (CBDA) Drinking Water Subcommittee meeting. Karen updated the group on the Central Valley drinking water policy development work specifically pertaining to the resolution supporting the policy development that will be presented to the Regional Board for consideration this summer.

On 28 January, Betty Yee attended a meeting of the Sutter County Watershed Group to discuss watershed priorities.

On 28 January, Shakoora-Azimi-Gaylon attended the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition Group meeting. Staff presented the Ag Waiver Phase I monitoring data.

On 28 January, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. The meeting included standing agenda items, a presentation of the data for the Fresno River Monitoring Project by Dr. Zhi Wang of CSU Fresno, and planning for a Water Conservation Day Event in June.

On 29 January, Pete Osmolovsky and Annee Ferranti attended the San Joaquin Valley Resource Conservation Meeting. Staff gave a presentation on the Irrigated Lands Waivers and answered questions regarding the program.

On 2 February, a number of Regional Board staff attended a workshop with the Agricultural Subcommittee of the Interagency Coordinating Committee held at the Region 5 offices in Sacramento. The workshop presented and discussed options for managing farm runoff, and was attended by growers, County Agricultural Commissioners, other representatives of the agricultural community, and Regional Board staff.

On 3 February, Lonnie Wass made a presentation to the California Chapter of the American Society of Agronomy, discussing current topics of the waiver for Irrigation Agriculture and regulation of confined animal facilities.

On 4 February, Ken Landau and Karen Larsen participated in the CBDA Science Program's Contaminants Workshop. Ken presented the Regional Board's priorities regarding contaminants in the Central Valley and Karen summarized issues associated with unknown toxicity. The purpose of the workshop was to compile information necessary for the CBDA Science Panel to develop the science agenda, which will be used to set future resource priorities.

On 4 February, Pete Osmolovsky and Annee Ferranti attended a meeting with the California Certified Organic Farmers in Madera. Staff discussed the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Requirements and answered the group questions.

On 5 February, Tom Pinkos, Wendy Wyels, Jerry Bruns, Loren Harlow, and Board member Karl Longley met with representatives from the Wine Institute to discuss various issues related to waste discharges from wineries. The meeting addressed the Wine Institute's report on land application of wine stillage, the use of a blue ribbon panel for peer review of that report, and the process for amending the Basin Plan regarding winery waste guidelines.

On 5 February, Tom Pinkos and Board Chair Robert Schneider met with representatives of the California Rice Commission to discuss the role of the rice industry in the irrigated agriculture waiver program. The CRC indicated their interest in obtaining a rice-specific waiver and provided a comparative analysis of such a waiver with the broader irrigated ag waiver.

On 5 February, Rich Muhl participated in an 8 hour SWPPP training class sponsored by Thunder Mountain. The class covered storm water regulations, general permit requirements, common storm water management problems, storm water BMPs, and Regional Board expectations for effective storm water management. The class was held in the City of Folsom and was attended by 55 contractors and developers.

On 7 February, Bill Croyle and Shakoora Azimi attended the El Dorado County Watershed meeting. Staff discussed the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Requirements and answered the group questions.

On 9 February, Bill Croyle, Kelly Briggs, Molly White, Pete Osmolovsky, Annee Ferranti, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon, Bill Marshall and Jack Del Conte participated in the Interagency Coordinating Committee (IACC) Agricultural Subcommittee workshop on management practices. The workshop was focused on the upcoming 1 April 2004 Watershed Evaluation Report groups will be submitting to the Regional Board as a condition of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver for Coalition Groups and the reporting requirements for management practices.

On 10 February, Bill Croyle, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon, Kelly Briggs, Molly White, Pete Osmolovsky, Annee Ferranti, and Bill Marshall participated in a workshop sponsored by the Regional Board on the Monitoring and Reporting Program Plans due 1 April 2004 to the Regional Board as a condition of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver for Coalition Groups.

On 11 February, Kelly Briggs participated in a meeting hosted by the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE) for Farm Advisors, Education Specialists, County Agricultural Commissioners and others. Kelly gave a presentation on the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waivers. The group then discussed the tools and information that growers, Coalition Groups and Regional Board staff will need, along with potential roles for UCCE in the work required under the waivers and approaches and resource needs to facilitate UCCE participation.

On 12 February Shakoora Azimi-Gyalon attended a meeting with the growers from the South Delta. Staff discussed the Phase I monitoring results and got input on future monitoring sites.

On 13 February, Les Grober of the SJR TMDL Unit presented the San Joaquin River Salt and Boron Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) to a Hydrologic Science class at UC Davis.

On 17 February, Pete Osmolovsky attended a meeting with the California Groundwater Association in Fresno. Staff discussed the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Requirements and answered the group questions

On 18 February, Diane Beaulaurier of the SJR TMDL Unit and Shakoora Azimi of the Ag Waiver Unit participated in a Farm Water Quality Class in Placerville. The class was the first of a series of 5 classes, and was sponsored by the El Dorado County office of the University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), the El Dorado and Georgetown Divide Resource Conservation District (RCD), and the El Dorado County Water Agency. These classes follow the format of the Farm Water Quality classes used by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Diane gave a presentation on TMDLs in the Central Valley, and Shakoora presented an update of the Ag Waiver. This class was attended by 26 participants and 10 presenters, including apple and winegrape growers, a Farm Bureau representative, farm advisors, and staff from UCCE, the RCD, the County Ag Commissioner's office, and state and local government agencies. (DLB)

On 18 February, Shakoora Azimi-Gaylon and Diane Beaulaurier conducted a course on the Irrigated lands Waiver Monitoring Requirements and TMDL as part of Farm Water Quality Short Course. The attendees included growers from Placer and El Dorado counties.

On 18 February, Karen Larsen facilitated the SRWP Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group discussed efforts to assist local watershed groups develop websites, the News10 public service announcement campaign, and plans for an education workshop focused on monitoring.

On 18 February, Betty Yee and Dan Little met with Calfed and Solano County Water Agency to discuss revisions to their grant proposal.

On 18 February, Betty Yee and Michelle McGraw met with Calfed and the City of Sacramento to discuss revisions to their grant proposal.

On 18 February, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the Dry Creek School in Rio Linda. This is a public meeting where agencies inform the public of cleanup issues at Department of Defense facilities and enlist their comments. The main topic for the meeting was a presentation on the McClellan Cleanup Program 2004 Funding and 2005 Program Priorities.

On 19 February Anneè Ferranti attended the Westside Resource Conservation District workshop in Five Points. Staff gave a presentation on the Irrigated Lands Waivers and answered questions regarding the program.

On 20 February, Betty Yee attended the California Bay Delta Authority Watershed Subcommittee meeting. The focus of the meeting was to discuss the program performance and status of grant contracts.

On 23 February, Catherine Graham attended the Merced River Stakeholders meeting. This was a regularly scheduled informational meeting. Topics covered included updates on Merced Irrigation District's release schedule and grant efforts through both Department of Conservation (Watershed Coordinator) and SWRCB (Prop 13 Phase II). The main topic covered was water hyacinths and the relationship of the migration patterns of Chinook and steelhead to hyacinth control measures that can be used through out the year, presented by NOAA and the Merced Ag Commissioner's Office.

On 23 February, several TMDL and Ag Regulatory staff met with California Department of Pesticide Regulation representatives to discuss Pesticide Basin Plan Amendment, Dormant Spray Regulations, and Regional Board Management Plan issues.

On 24 February, Betty Yee and Anand Mamidi met with the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency to discuss revisions to their grant proposal.

On 24 February, Tom Pinkos and Bill Croyle spoke about the irrigated ag waiver at a meeting of the Stanislaus County Farm Bureau. Board members Al Brizard and Cher Kablanow also were in attendance to hear the discussion and questions from the audience.

On 25 February, Karen Larsen attended the SRWP Monitoring and Toxics joint Subcommittee meeting. The Toxics Subcommittee continued their strategic planning efforts that they started in late 2003. The Monitoring Subcommittee heard presentations from USGS on the National Water Quality Assessment monitoring program and Larry Walker Associates on the SRWP monitoring results.

On 26 February, Karen Larsen attended the Natural Resource Conservation Service and CALFED joint Tribal Forum. Karen presented information about the Regional Board's work on developing a drinking water policy for the Central Valley.

On 26 February, Betty Yee attended a meeting of the Integrated Planning Subcommittee of the California Watershed Council to discuss watershed planning principles and opportunities for permit coordination for restoration programs.

On 4 March, Tom Pinkos, along with Roger Briggs, the Executive Officer for the Central Coast Region, addressed water quality regulatory issues at a meeting of the Public Works Officers Institute in Santa Barbara, sponsored by the League of California Cities. Topics of discussion included storm water permitting, TMDLs, California Toxics Rule, and collection systems.

Addendum 3

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS, SLIC PROGRAM

Former PG&E Service Center, Madera, Madera County

Soils at the site were impacted by total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as mineral oil and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Most degraded soils were excavated in late 1999. Subsequent soil borings defined the vertical extent of soil contamination to be approximately 15 feet deep. Perched groundwater (about 10 to 20 feet deep) underneath the impacted soils had 1.2 µg/L (B-5) and 6.7 µg/L (B-3) of PCBs. About one-foot of free product was identified in one monitoring well (MW-1) in November 2000. The free product was mainly mineral oil with 6 to 20 mg/L of PCBs., and was removed by routine bailing. PG&E installed five shallow groundwater-monitoring wells (about 20 feet deep) in the immediate vicinity of MW-1. No free product or significant detections of mineral oil or PCBs were observed in the surrounding monitoring wells located within 5 to 40 feet of MW-1. In 2003, PG&E concluded that adequate site characterization and remediation measures had been undertaken at the site. Recognizing the existence of localized residual contaminants in subsurface soils in the vicinity of MW-1, PG&E recommended recording a deed restriction that would prohibit future land uses such as residential, schools, day care centers or other sensitive population uses. Staff concurred with PG&E's conclusions and issued a no further action letter. (JYH)

Former Shaw Village Cleaners Site Issued Closure Letter, Fresno, Fresno County

During 1996, a property transfer investigation of the shopping center's two dry cleaner tenants revealed PCE in soil vapor. Subsequent groundwater samples showed only one of the dry cleaners released VOCs to groundwater. The highest results were from perched groundwater at 50 feet bgs, whereas the regional water table was at 95 feet bgs. Water table groundwater samples from four monitoring wells revealed only one well impacted with PCE at a low (2 ppb) concentration. Three additional deeper wells were installed in 2002 (due to a falling water table) and were monitored for four quarters with non-detect results. Residual VOCs in soil appear to be concentrated in the profile near 50 feet bgs — groundwater depth is currently near 120 feet and is not anticipated to rise significantly. Any remaining residual VOCs in soil, soil pore water, or soil vapor should naturally biodegrade or volatilize over time. (BEM)

Addendum 4

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS, UST PROGRAM

No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

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

For more information regarding a site, the appropriate office personnel should be contacted: Fresno (559) 445-5116, Redding (530) 224-4845, and Sacramento (916) 464-4602.

Redding Office

Butte County

Oroville Union High School District Transportation Department, Oroville - Two tanks, one 10,000-gallon gasoline and one 10,000-gallon diesel UST were removed from 2138 Washington Ave, in August 1997. Soil contamination was found in July 1997 during the installation of a new 15,000-gallon UST. Approx. 200 cubic yards of soil were removed and disposed at Forward Landfill, Stockton. Three monitoring wells were installed and four soil borings drilled to determine the extent of contamination. Quarterly monitoring has been non-detect for eight consecutive quarters with the exception of a hit of toluene. Remaining soil contamination appears to be limited to the immediate vicinity of the former USTs and a lateral continuous lens of basalt at 20 feet bgs prevents soil contamination from reaching shallow groundwater at 38 feet bgs. Subsurface conditions pose no or minimal threat to water quality. (HB)

Mid Counties Oil Company, Inc, Oroville, Butte County - On 6 February 2004, Mid Counties Oil Company, Inc., submitted a Request for No Further Remedial Action Letter for its former bulk aboveground petroleum storage tank facility at 750 Montgomery Street in Oroville. In 1998, an explosion and fire at the facility prompted an environmental investigation. Soil impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons was removed and disposed off-site. A groundwater sample was non-detect for petroleum constituents. Therefore, on 23 February 2004, a no further remedial action letter was issued for the facility. (RDJ)

Shasta County

Circle K Store #1102/Tosco Facility #1102, 4833 Shasta Dam Boulevard, Shasta Lake City - In July 1995, three USTs were replaced with new double wall USTs. Approx. 500 cubic yards of soil was disposed and 45,000-gallons of water was pumped from the pit. Four horizontal soil vapor extraction wells, two horizontal air sparge wells, seven soil borings and six groundwater monitoring wells were installed to delineate the extent of contamination. Although initial groundwater samples indicated significant MtBE contamination existed, results have decreased to below method detection limits over time. One downgradient well has remained non-detect since installation. Only toluene remains in each well. There are no sensitive receptors within 2,000 feet of the site. A no further action letter was issued. (HB)

My-T-Fine Properties, Highway 299 & Deschutes Road, Bella Vista - In October 1998, three tanks, one 6,000-gallon, one 8,000-gallon and one 10,000-gallon gasoline UST, were removed. Excavated soil and groundwater samples detected MtBE, BTEX, and TPHg. Three soil borings and seven monitoring wells were installed to further delineate the extent of contamination. MtBE, BTEX, and TPHg remain in the soils between 10 and 15 feet bgs. Although initial samples showed significant levels of petroleum constituents and MtBE, four quarters of monitoring have been non-detect for these constituents. Groundwater flows northerly. One domestic and one irrigation well are located approx. 1,200 feet southeast. A no further action letter was issued. (HB)

Sacramento Office

Placer County

Ford Residence, 9995 Powerhouse Road, Newcastle - This site was a private rural residence that will be subdivided for development. The site's former tanks, a 500-gallon diesel UST and a 500-gallon diesel AST, had not been used in over 28 years, along with all associated piping, were excavated and removed from the site in November 2003. Soil beneath each tank was over-excavated, and all subsequent soil samples were non-detect for all analyzed constituents. Consequently, this site is unlikely to pose a threat to human health or adversely impact waters of the state. (PRS)

Gold Country Museum, Gold Country Fair Grounds, Auburn - In December 1986 a single 200-gallon diesel tank was removed from the site. Obvious soil staining was noted during the excavation, and subsequent sampling confirmed that significant concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbon were present in soil and groundwater beneath the site. However, constituent concentrations have decreased over time, and in the March 2003 sampling event, only one of the sites six monitoring wells contained any detectable hydrocarbons. The former UST was excavated and removed over 15 years ago, constituent concentrations have decreased significantly since the tank was removed, only minor concentrations of TPH-D remain in groundwater beneath the site, and all perimeter wells have been non-detect for all analyzed constituents since October 2000. No water supply wells are located within 2,000 feet of the site. Therefore, the minor hydrocarbons

concentrations that remain in soil and groundwater beneath the site are unlikely to pose a threat to human health or adversely impact waters of the state. (PRS)

The Log Store, 3995 Auburn Folsom Road, Loomis - This site was a retail gasoline station in the 1940's. Two 2,000-gallon UST, were replaced in 1962 with two new 2,000 gallon USTs, and these USTs, along with their associated piping and dispensers, were removed in May 1990. Although free product was once observed flowing out of the ground at this site, subsequent remedial activities, and natural attenuation appear to have dramatically reduced hydrocarbon concentrations. The latest groundwater sampling event indicates that only minor hydrocarbon concentrations remain in groundwater beneath the site, the concentrations have not migrated any significant distance, and have decreased with time. Additionally, multiple groundwater samples collected from the two closest domestic wells, one located 240 feet cross gradient and one located 120 feet downgradient, indicate that petroleum hydrocarbons have not impacted either well. Therefore, the residual hydrocarbon mass is unlikely to pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Former Cheaper #91, 3800 Rocklin Road, Rocklin - In March 1987 two gasoline USTs, along with their associated dispensers and piping, were removed from the site in an effort to install a new UST system. Elevated hydrocarbon concentrations were detected within the excavation, so in July 1987 the pit was over-excavated. Minor hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in all subsequent soil and groundwater samples collected from the site. No sensitive receptors are located within 2,000 feet of the site. Therefore, the minor hydrocarbon concentrations that remain beneath the site will continue to degrade in place and are unlikely to pose a threat to human health or adversely impact waters of the state. (PRS)

Placer County Fire Department, 4710 Fruitvale Road, Newcastle - This site is an active seasonal fire station. The site's single walled 500-gallon gasoline UST was removed in October 1997. A single soil sample collected from the base of the excavation contained no detectable hydrocarbons. Two active domestic wells are located within 100 feet of the former UST; however, no analyzed constituents were detected from four samples collected from each well between March 2001 and November 2003. Additionally, no analyzed constituents were detected in a surface water sample collected from a creek running along the eastern bounder of the site. Therefore, any residual hydrocarbon mass that may still reside beneath the site has not, and is unlikely to, pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Mussetter Distributing, 12979 Earhart Avenue, Auburn - In November 1996 a 5,000-gallon single-walled steel gasoline UST, and 6,000-gallon single-walled steel diesel UST were excavated and removed from the site. Soil and groundwater samples collected during the excavation indicated that a minor unauthorized release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred beneath the UST's and product dispensers.

No hydrocarbon concentrations have been detected in groundwater downgradient of the site. Natural attenuation appears to be reducing residual concentrations, the closest water supply wells are located over 1,200 feet up or cross gradient of the site, and an active groundwater remediation system, associated with the Fine Practical Technology facility, separates the site from the water supply wells. Therefore, the residual hydrocarbon mass that resides beneath this site is unlikely to pose a threat to human health or waters of the state and does not justify the cost of any additional active remediation. (PRS)

Former Service Station, 43440 Laing Road, Emigrant Gap - This site is an old vacant hotel located just off Interstate 80 in Emigrant Gap. The hotel's 1,600-gallon heating oil tank was closed in place, and filled with sand slurry in 1999. Soil and groundwater samples collected adjacent to the UST indicate that petroleum constituents are limited in their extent and have not impacted groundwater directly downgradient of the tank. Three domestic wells are located within 2,000 feet of the site. However, all three are located either cross and/or upgradient of the site, and groundwater samples collected from two of the three wells were non-detect for all analyzed constituents. Therefore, residual hydrocarbon concentrations do not pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

Sutter County

MTL Terminals, 1263 Reed Road, Yuba City - Contamination was identified in 1998 associated with 1000-gallon waste oil and 10,000-gallon gasoline tank removal. 110 cubic yards of impacted soil were excavated with proper disposal. Soil borings and monitoring wells installed demonstrated minimal remaining contamination in the immediate vicinity of the former UST location. All groundwater monitoring from installed wells was non-detect for all constituents. Although sensitive receptors have been found near UST location, none are threatened by the residual contamination. The site does not pose a threat to human health and safety or the beneficial uses of the ground or surface waters. (MRL)

Yolo County

DowElanco - A leaking underground storage tank caused soil and groundwater pollution with petroleum constituents and volatile organic compounds, including 1,2-dichloropropane, 1,2-dichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, 1,2-dibromoethane, benzene, and toluene. DowElanco conducted a succession of remedial activities, including soil removal, air sparging/soil vapor extraction, and injection of Hydrogen Releasing Compound™ to remove the pollutants from soil and groundwater. Pollutants were successfully removed to below acceptable levels. Therefore, on 26 February 2004, DowElanco was granted No Further Action letter for the site. (AST)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review

Butte County

Lime Saddle Marina, 3428 Pentz Road, Lake Oroville

Sacramento County

Phillips (76) Service Station #4621, 4705 Florin Road, Sacramento

Peter Schmidt Property, 3000 Capital Avenue, Sacramento

Wayne Silva Residence, 10141 Gerber Road, Sacramento

Solano County

Former Kofod Trucking, 200 N. Front St., Rio Vista

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Fresno County

Producers Cotton Oil Co., 2365 E. North Ave., Fresno

Kern County

7-Eleven #20317, 2351 South Union Avenue, Bakersfield

END

Attachments 1, 2, and 3 follow below.

Central Valley Regional Water Control Board Fiscal Report Based on January 2003 Expenditures *(An average of 58% should have been expended to date)*

(Projections done by using current month expenditure level and projecting it through the end of the year.)

Governor Hiring Freeze - No new hires and filling any vacant position requires a freeze exemption. (Expires 6/30/03).

Governor Operating Expense Freeze – Freeze exemption required for all GF contracts other than TMDL, Interagency Agreements, Grants & Loans. All travel and purchases must be considered essential which we can self certify.

Personal Services –

- Based on January expenditures we are projected to spend 100% of our personal services.
- Our personal services allotments have been updated to reflect new labor contract agreements. No other salary adjustments expected this year.
- (Boardwide, Personal Services' are projected to be 100%)
- There is a possibility that several staff will retire between now and the end of the fiscal year. These retirements may impact priority programs and will necessitate staff shifts to maintain our efforts in these programs.

Contracts –

- Contract encumbrances are 48% expended. Most of our unspent contract monies are associated with CAA projects (\$1.8 million is not committed at this time). These funds can roll over into next year if projects do not progress to the point where we need to expend the funds.

Fund Issues

We do not have any fund that is overspent or any that we expect to over spend this year. We continue to monitor expenditures to assure that we do not overspend. State Board continues to be insistent that we do not overspend any of our fund sources since there is very little give in our budget this fiscal year. (Boardwide other organizations have already overspent some fund sources and are being asked to correct these problems.)

Key Fund Sources	Percent Expended
General Fund	58.1%
Federal Funds	58.6%
Waste Discharge Permit Fund	58.4%
Prop 40 Bond	16%
Prop 50 Bond	18%

* We did not receive our allocation of Prop 40 & 50 resources until December.

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FISCAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
Expenditures By Object / Line Item
for the month ending January 03/04

ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

	POSITIONS/PYS BUDGETED	\$ BUDGETED	----- EXPENDED	\$ EXPENDITURES BALANCE	----- % EXPENDED
PERSONAL SERVICES					
Authorized Positions					
Permanent Positions	231.2	15,135,331	8,208,785	6,926,546	54 %
Temporary Help	3.2	0	0	0	0 %
Overtime		0	4,746	(4,746)	0 %
Board Stipend		12,000	4,400	7,600	37 %
Total Authorized Positions	234.4	15,147,331			
Salary Increases		0			
Workload & Admin. Charges	0.0	0			
Proposed New Positions	0.0	0			
Partial Year Positions	0.0	0			
Total Adjustments	0.0	0			
Total Salaries	234.4	15,147,331			
Salary Savings	(11.5)	(877,898)			
Net Total Salaries	222.9	14,269,433			
Staff Benefits		4,209,076	2,603,059	1,606,017	62 %
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS)	222.9	18,478,509	10,820,990	7,657,519	59 %

LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL

General Expense		270,755	113,956	156,799	42 %
Printing		47,421	81,873	(34,452)	173 %
Communications		159,729	64,487	95,242	40 %
Postage		43,907	10,892	33,015	25 %
Travel In-State		228,263	21,440	206,823	9 %
Travel Out-Of-State		0	0	0	0 %
Training		97,653	3,250	94,403	3 %
Facilities Operations		960,139	722,768	237,371	75 %
Utilities		171,835	15,103	156,732	9 %
Contracts - Internal		344,305	1,285,028	(940,723)	373 %
Contracts - External		4,442,466	983,311	3,459,155	22 %
Consolidated Data Center		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - Prorata		0	0	0	0 %
Central Adm.Serv. - SWCAP		0	0	0	0 %
Equipment		38,500	0	38,500	0 %
Other		77,400	121,455	(44,055)	157 %
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE)		6,882,373	3,423,563	3,458,810	50 %
TOTAL PS & OEE		25,360,882	14,244,553	11,116,329	56 %
Indirect		4,768,148	2,203,125	2,565,023	46 %
GRAND TOTAL		30,129,030	16,447,678	13,681,352	55 %

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Organization - Region 5

FISCAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
 Expenditure Organization Summary
 for the month ending January 03/04

Page

1

Fund Source	\$ Allotment	\$ Expenditures	% Expended
NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC)	= 244,140	144,184	59.1
Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP)	= 76,584	38,704	50.5
Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA)	= 4,876,719	2,419,941	49.6
Environmental Protection Trust Fund -- (EPTF)	= 0	0	0.0
F(104B3) Aquatic Pest Monitoring -- (F(104B3))	= 130,009	26,548	20.4
NPDES -- (F(106))	= 642,447	585,444	91.1
Non-Point Source -- (F(319H))	= 1,083,492	543,581	50.2
DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR))	= 153,137	68,775	44.9
Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300))	= 109,855	40,292	36.7
Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP))	= 371,806	216,921	58.3
General -- (G)	= 3,901,601	2,265,564	58.1
Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC)	= 0	0	0.0
-- (IDC-D)	= 0	0	0.0
Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA)	= 1,467,481	849,442	57.9
Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50)	= 586,771	109,500	18.7
Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40)	= 179,595	29,426	16.4
Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET))	= 164,777	64,519	39.2
Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW))	= 173,351	29,899	17.3
CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED))	= 522,735	217,003	41.5
Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL))	= 10,834	4,498	41.5
R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD))	= 859,453	510,009	59.3
Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY))	= 295,586	1,120	0.4
Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA)	= 162,336	80,132	49.4
State/Federal Revolving Fund -Bond -- (SRFBND)	= 1,995	61	3.1
State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED)	= 9,977	305	3.1
Tobacco Tax -- (TBT)	= 130,038	82,355	63.3
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF)	= 2,386,091	1,348,677	56.5
Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF)	= 11,588,197	6,770,780	58.4
TOTAL	= 30,129,007	16,447,680	54.6 %