

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

**8/9 JULY 2004**

**ITEM:** 5  
**SUBJECT:** Executive Officer's Report

**DISCUSSION:**

**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

**1. *Delta Levee Break – Upper Jones Tract***

In coordination with the OES State Operations Center (SOC) Regional Board staff assisted during the weekend of 5 and 6 June 2004 with water quality sampling of the floodwaters and the Middle River during the Upper Jones Tract levee break event. Late Friday afternoon Regional Board staff participated in meeting at the SOC to better understand the threat to water quality and wastewater treatment facilities west of the City of Stockton and to determine resource needs to assess water quality impacts from the flow of flood water off the island. On Saturday Ton Vorster from the Regional Board's Sacramento office coordinated with Regional Board staff and staff of DHS, DWR, DPR, the San Joaquin County Agricultural Commission, and the Contra Costa County (CCC) Water District regarding a list of chemicals to analyze for, tides, timing and logistics of sampling, required bottles, sampling protocols and laboratory services for analysis. The Ag Commissioner staff provided agricultural chemicals utilized on the island for the last six months. Bill Croyle and Chris Foe of the Regional Board staff launched the boat to perform the sampling early Sunday morning assisted by CCC Water District personnel. Results from the Board's laboratory and DHS Laboratory analysis indicated that no elevated concentrations were found due to the island break phenomena. DWR is conducting ongoing monitoring. On Saturday the Kinder Morgan Energy Partnership (KMEP) agreed with DFG and Board staff to empty its pressured pipeline, filled with unleaded gasoline, which runs through the flooded area. After subsequent coordination with the State Fire Marshall, DFG and KMEP, the line resumed operation after pressure testing was successful. We experienced good cooperation from all the involved agencies. (AKJV)

**CEQA REPORTING**

**2. *Jaxon Enterprises Gravel Mine and Asphalt Plant, Merced County***

In May, staff provided comments on a draft EIR circulated by Merced County for proposed expansion of a mineral extraction/processing operation about four miles northeast of Le Grand. The project proposes to expand an existing aggregate surface mine from 90 to 304 acres, modify excavation and reclamation phasing from five-acre to 20-acre increments, and deepen the mining depth from the currently permitted depth of 18 feet to as deep as 38 feet. Staff recommended that the CEQA document provide additional information on the quality of wastewater generated by the aggregate processing operation, as well as groundwater, and identify specific mitigation measures to reduce the project's potential to adversely impact the quality of groundwater. (HA)

**TMDL PROGRAM**

**3. *Bay-Delta Authority Mercury Strategy***

The California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA) has developed a strategy to reduce mercury contamination in the San Francisco Bay and Delta. The primary goals of the strategy are to (1) identify mercury sources that contribute to the production and bioaccumulation of methylmercury, (2) identify remedial actions to reduce mercury loads and decrease biotic exposure to methylmercury, (3) investigate the effects of wetlands restoration or other landscapes to reduce methylmercury production, and (4) reduce human and wildlife health risks of consuming contaminated fish. Region 5 staff actively participated in the development of the mercury strategy. In early June the Assistant Executive Officer provided a memorandum to State Board staff indicating that staff supports the CBDA's mercury strategy and commits to working towards developing a plan to implement the strategy.

Regional Board staff is using the results of recent mercury research, funded mainly by the Authority, for the development of mercury TMDLs for the Delta waterways and the Cache Creek watershed. The CBDA is currently funding much of Region 5's mercury program and staff will continue to coordinate research efforts and implementation plans to reduce methylmercury contamination. (PWM)

4. ***Section 13267 Order for Methylmercury Monitoring from NPDES facilities***

Staff working on TMDLs for mercury in the Delta has developed a translator to link fish mercury levels with methylmercury in the water column. Available data demonstrate a statistically significant correlation between methylmercury concentrations in water and fish, i.e., as concentrations of methylmercury increase in the water column, concentrations of methylmercury also increase in fish resident in that water column. The data suggest that the annual median methylmercury concentration of a water body is a major factor determining resident fish tissue methylmercury levels.

Staff has limited methylmercury data from NPDES discharges. Data collected this past winter indicate that effluent methylmercury is greater than proposed TMDL goals and varies between treatment plants. Preliminary load calculations estimate that POTWs discharge significant portions of the total methylmercury loading to the Delta. Staff requires methylmercury data from individual dischargers to determine the extent to which NPDES facilities are contributing methylmercury in concentrations that impair beneficial uses of receiving waters. Accurate discharge information will be required from treatment facilities to complete the TMDL.

In mid-June the Executive Officer signed an order requiring a significant number of NPDES facilities to begin methylmercury monitoring for one year. Major dischargers are required to conduct monthly sampling while most minor dischargers are required to sample quarterly. The results of the methylmercury monitoring will be presented to the Regional Board in late 2005. (PWM)

## **WATERSHED ACTIVITIES**

5. ***Dream Catcher Ranch, Madera County***

In early June, Regional Board, DFG and County code enforcement staff inspected Dream Catcher Ranch after complaints that the owner was again filling drainage courses and placing culverts without appropriate authorization. The inspection confirmed the complaints. An NOV in 2003 cited the owner for illegally clearing land, improperly placing culverts, causing erosion, and discharging fill to several drainage courses. The owner failed to perform cleanup, abatement, and restoration measures, and is now adding to his offenses. Investigation is being coordinated with the DFG, County, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as will any potential enforcement. (BDE)

6. ***Konda/Patterson, Mining Operation in Deer Creek, Tulare County***

Staff participated with DFG and Tulare County staff in a joint-inspection of an unpermitted aggregate mining operation in Deer Creek, an ephemeral stream approximately 5 miles southwest of Porterville. Staff observed a mechanical screener/sorter, a backhoe, a front-loader, and stockpiles of aggregate materials onsite, and tire-tracks from the heavy equipment leading down into a mining pit in the streambed. The operation was occurring without an appropriate NPDES permit or WDRs or Clean Water Act 401 Certification. Investigation is being coordinated with the DFG, County, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as will any potential enforcement. (BDE)

7. ***Yosemite Joint Union High School District, Fill Material to Oak Creek and Wetlands, Madera County***

In June, Board and DFG staff inspected Oak Creek near Yosemite High School and observed the District constructing a block retaining wall and narrowing and straightening the creek channel. The activities were taking place without the proper U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and California Department of Fish and Game permits and without required 401 Certification from the Board. The District is aware of 401 Certification requirements as, in May of 2001, staff issued the District a NOV for conducting fill activities in the same creek in a manner inconsistent with a previously issued 401 Certification. The inspection also revealed that the District constructed a soccer field and likely filled wetlands without a Corps permit and 401 Certification. Staff is coordinating with federal, State and local agencies in addressing this matter. (BDE)

8. ***Grizzly Ranch Subdivision, Plumas County***

On 28 May 2004, Board staff received a complaint referral and digital photographs from DFG Warden Bob Orange regarding problems with a 1,000+ acre golf & housing development near Lake Davis and Portola, Plumas County. DFG observed that the developer had crossed streams, covered small portions of wetland meadows with soil, and caused siltation of creeks. On 1 June 2004 Board staff contacted the discharger to inform him of the complaint. The discharger stated that the siltation had occurred while they were dewatering one of the golf course lakes being constructed. The discharger was informed that a permit was required for such dewatering; the discharger admitted that a permit had not been obtained prior to the dewatering and discharge of sediment laden dewater to the tributary. On 10 June 2004 Board staff inspected the site with DFG and the discharger. Numerous areas of land disturbance were observed that were not adequately protected with an effective combination of erosion and sediment control best management practices. An additional creek tributary to Big Grizzly Creek was discovered that had suffered significant siltation, apparently from erosion occurring during the 2003/04 wet season. Staff is preparing an enforcement action to address the violations. (SAZ)

**9. *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 exceedances of 2 ppb). The sporadic exceedances occur primarily during the pre-irrigation and early irrigation seasons (January – April).

Since 1997 (post project), staff has worked with the Grassland Area Farmers (GAF) to identify and remove residual sources of selenium from the wetland channels. Improvements were noted this year. Data collected in the channels from January through May 2004, identified a single exceedance of the 2-ppb objective in the San Luis Canal (2.9 ppb monthly mean selenium concentration during March). Staff will continue to work with the GAF in an effort to identify and remove sources of selenium to the wetland channels. (PGC)

## **ENFORCEMENT**

**10. *Springville Public Utility District, Tulare County***

Cease and Desist Order No. 96-196 required the Springville Public Utilities District to provide long-term wastewater disposal capacity by 1998. Although the District is under a self-imposed connection moratorium, it frequently exceeds its flow limit and has yet to comply with the C&D. The District's violations have been cited several times in the past. In May, staff again sent the District an NOV for violating the C&D and flow limit. The District is purchasing 10 acres adjacent to the WWTF for effluent storage and reclamation and seeking funds from USDA to expand the WWTF and acquire additional reclamation land (in addition to the 10 acres). (JHG)

**11. *Deganawidah Quetzalcoatl University, Yolo County***

On 6 April 2004, the Executive Officer issued ACL Complaint No. R5-2004-0511 to Deganawidah Quetzalcoatl (DQ) University for failure to submit monthly monitoring pursuant to Section 13267 of the California Water Code. Because the Discharger's failure to comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 96-128 extends back to adoption of the WDRs in 1996, the proposed liability amount was \$25,000. In responding to the ACL Complaint, the Discharger acknowledged its failure to comply, but stated that it did not have sufficient funds to pay the proposed liability. The Discharger subsequently submitted documentation of its financial condition, and the Executive Officer agreed to reduce the liability based on that information. Under a Settlement Agreement issued on 27 May 2004, DQ University agreed to pay \$5,000 in two \$2,500 payments over a 90-day period. An additional civil liability of \$10,000 will be held in abeyance pending submittal of twelve consecutive monthly monitoring reports. (ALO)

**12. *Cherokee Freight Lines, San Joaquin County***

Cherokee Freight Lines (CFL) generates wastewater from the interior washing of food-grade tanker trucks. Wastewater is generated at a trailer wash facility and is then trucked to a land application area approximately one mile away. As a result of a 26 May 2004 complaint inspection, staff issued a Notice of Violation to CFL for the illegal discharge of trailer washing wastewater in both a non-permitted cherry orchard and to the ground in CFL's trailer storage yard. In addition, staff observed hoses and erosion patterns that indicated that wastewater and/or stormwater that lands on the wastewater treatment equipment is discharged to the stormwater pond, a violation of the WDRs. Because there is presently only a flow meter at the land application area, these illegal discharges allow CFL to avoid metering all the wastewater that is generated, implying that it produces less waste than it really does. To prevent future illegal wastewater discharges, CFL is required to install a flow meter at the trailer wash facility (where the wastewater is generated). Staff has also transmitted a draft revised monitoring and reporting program which will allow better tracking of the volume of waste generated, and has required CFL to prepare a workplan to install groundwater monitoring wells at its disposal area. (TRO)

**13. *Lake County Sanitation District, Lake County***

On 17 May 2004, the Executive Officer issued ACL Complaint No. R5-2004-0521 in the amount of \$300,000 to Lake County Sanitation District (LakeCoSan) for numerous sewage spills associated with its Southeast Regional Wastewater Treatment Facility. From March 2002 through April 2004, LakeCoSan reported 33 spills of raw sewage from its collection system totaling 383,790, and two spills of treated wastewater from the Southeast Geysers Pipeline that totaled 860,680 gallons. Of these spills, twenty-six entered a surface water drainage course. On 21 May 2004, LakeCoSan waived its right to a hearing within 90 days and requested a meeting with the Executive Officer to discuss settlement of the ACL Complaint. (GJC)

**SITE REMEDIATION****14. *City of Lodi, Central Plume Area, San Joaquin County***

On April 22, 2004 the Regional Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) to a group of Dischargers for the Lodi Central Plume Area. Since the issuance of the Order, the activities that have taken place, relative to the CAO are described below.

Subsequent to the adoption of the CAO, staff of the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Board determined that it would be more efficient and effective if a single agency, the Regional Board in this case, were the lead regulatory agency for all of the sites within the City of Lodi. DTSC will continue to provide support to the Regional Water Board to the extent that the Board staff believes it is necessary. This determination became effective and was communicated to all the interested parties via a May 12, 2004 letter signed by the Executive Officer and the Deputy Director of DTSC in charge of the Lodi project. As the lead State agency for the sites in Lodi, the Regional Board will be responsible for the oversight of all investigation and remedial activities and for ensuring compliance with State regulatory requirements. This single State lead will streamline oversight of the cleanups. However, this will significantly expand the Board staff efforts, as there are 2 new sites in addition to the 2 existing sites and the Central Plume Area site in Lodi.

Four of the five Dischargers named in the Central Plume Order have petitioned the State Board for review of the Order. Guild Cleaners, Inc. did not file a petition with the State Board. The dischargers, and their reasons for petitioning are as follows:

1. The Lodi News Sentinel claims that its inclusion in the Order as a responsible party was not supported by "substantial evidence".
2. Oddfellows Hall Association of Lodi claims 1) that the Regional Board improperly rejected the evidence it presented that the dry cleaning machine used at the property did not discharge to the sewer, 2) that the environmental data does not support the conclusion that wastewater containing solvents was disposed to the sewer by the dry cleaners at the property, 3) that a required evidentiary basis that the Odd fellows had knowledge of the discharges and the ability to regulate them was not provided, and 4) that Odd Fellows should, in the alternative, be secondarily liable.
3. The City of Lodi claims that its inclusion in the Order was improper because 1) such inclusion fails to adhere to the terms of the Cooperative Agreement between the City and the Department of Toxic Substances Control and, 2) the City has no liability under Section 13304 of the Water Code as an operator of the municipal sewer system. However, the City requested the State Board to hold its Petition for Review in abeyance. The abeyance was granted by the State Board.
4. Beckman Capital Corporation requests the State Board to require the Regional Board to name Beckman as a secondarily responsible party.

The Cleanup and Abatement Order required the Dischargers to submit four separate reports by May 26, 2004. On the due date, the City of Lodi submitted a work plan for the performance of indoor and ambient air testing in the Central Plume Area. Regional Board staff concurred with the work plan. The City also requested a stay of the Order or, alternatively, an extension of the due dates in the Order for the remainder of the required reports. The request for a stay was denied by the Executive Officer. However the request for an extension of the due dates for the remaining three submittals was granted. The Executive Officer deemed this request acceptable as the City was actively in the process of obtaining new technical consultants and new legal counsel, both of which have now been retained by the City. Beckman and Oddfellows are also performing some additional work to define the sources at their properties. The parties are progressing with work at the Central Plume site.

**15. *Former Service Cleaners, County Fair Mall, Woodland, Yolo County***

On 23 April 2004, the Regional Board issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order) to Pacific Life Insurance Company (Pacific Life), Roebbelen Land Company (Roebbelen), and several other past owners and/or operators for cleanup of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) pollution at the former Service Cleaners in Woodland. On 21 May, Pacific Life filed a petition of the Order and requested the State Board, who agreed, to hold the petition in abeyance so that Regional Board and Pacific Life can work the matter out. On 10 June, staff met with representatives of Pacific Life and Roebbelen to discuss the Order. Pacific Life and Roebbelen have agreed to work together and to share costs for cleanup of the site. This is a major positive step forward in accomplishing the remediation of this site. At the meeting we discussed how work could be prioritized and performed over time in response to the request by Pacific Life and Roebbelen to spread out the costs. As a result of the meeting Pacific Life requested, and the EO approved, an extension of the due dates for the feasibility study for groundwater and the soil cleanup plan. The extensions allow Pacific Life and Roebbelen to collect groundwater and soil gas data and submit the reports with the information required by the Order. (DLL)

**16. *John Taylor Fertilizers, Yuba City, Sutter County***

In October 2000, John Taylor Fertilizers injected about 128 pounds of the proprietary product, Hydrogen Releasing Compound (HRC®) into groundwater in a 30'x40' square grid to evaluate its potential to stimulate insitu anaerobic degradation of 1,2,3-trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), 1,2-dichloropropane (1,2-DCP), and nitrate. By March 2004, concentrations of 1,2,3-TCP declined from a high of 1,300 ug/L to 0.18 ug/L, and concentrations of 1,2-DCP declined from a high of 3,800 ug/L to 8 ug/L. Within the first eight months, nitrate concentrations declined from 68 mg/l to less than 0.1 mg/l and have remained nondetectable since then. Not all of the reductions were directly related to the HRC, since a major source area removal action took place in November 2001. Nonetheless, the appearance and subsequent decay of degradation intermediates such as 1-chloropropane, 2-chloropropane and propene shows that the HRC® is influential in promoting degradation of the target constituents. The data show that the reactions are still proceeding, since some organic carbon remains in groundwater, dissolved iron, manganese, and methane concentrations are still somewhat elevated, and dissolved oxygen is still below ambient concentrations. (AST)

**WASTE DISCHARGES TO LAND****17. *Musco Family Olive Company, San Joaquin County***

In May staff concurred with a conceptual compliance plan that outlines short- and long-term compliance goals. Over the next five years, Musco plans to phase out the land discharge of untreated olive processing wastewater and treat wastewater to a level suitable for recycling on valley floor farmland. Musco is currently negotiating with the owners of farm properties totaling about 600 acres within Plan View Irrigation District to develop lease agreements for the delivery and agricultural use of Musco's recycled water. In 15 to 20 years, Musco hopes to discharge to a future City of Tracy regional wastewater treatment facility. Musco again requested a one-year extension to the 6 September 2004 deadline in Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2002-0149 for achieving full compliance with Effluent Limitation C.1 of the WDRs, which sets numerical limits for total dissolved solids, sodium, and chloride. Musco reiterated that it is unreasonable to comply with limits that are dependent upon a characterization of background groundwater quality that will not be complete before then. Musco indicates now the numerical limitations should conform to the conceptual compliance plan and staff agrees. While final effluent limitations must be consistent with recycling, Musco was told it should not delay in executing salt control technology in addition to source control measures already implemented. By 3 June letter, Musco objected that information in the June Executive Officer Report was inaccurate. Staff had reported then that Musco never certified that its storage reservoir was lined as required by Time Schedule Order, and that evidence indicated leakage and impacts. Musco maintains the permeability of native clay soils is sufficient to render an engineered liner unnecessary and that discharge from the dam's blanket drain is only groundwater. Musco subsequently submitted a technical report to support that the reported leakage is natural groundwater. Further evaluation will be performed by Musco as part of its groundwater characterization due in September. (JLK)

**SPILLS****18. *City of Fresno, Fresno County***

The City reported about 3,900 gallons of raw sewage spilled from a manhole in central Fresno over a 13-hour period beginning 18 May. Excessive grease buildup caused the spill. The spill entered a 1.45-mile storm water pipeline that terminates in a ponding basin. The ponding basin was dry and no sewage entered any surface water. The area around the spill and the storm drain inlet was disinfected. The City will notify residences connected to the plugged line to refrain from discharging grease. Staff is not considering enforcement actions for this spill. (ARP)

**19. *Madera County Maintenance District No. 22A, Madera County***

On 27 May, the District reported 17,000 gallons of disinfected secondary treated effluent from a force main spilled to an unnamed tributary of the Fresno River. The majority of the spill reached the river. The spill was caused by effluent force main pipe pulling apart while a contractor laid new pipeline near the force main pipe. The pipeline construction is one component of WWTF expansion. The District posted the river and collected upstream and downstream coliform samples for five days, which showed bacterial impact. Madera County Health on 2 June approved removal of signs. Staff is not considering enforcement action. (HA)

## **SPECIAL STUDIES**

- 20. *Bioassessment in Agriculture and Effluent Dominated Waterways of the Lower Sacramento River Watershed***  
Staff and the UC Davis Aquatic Toxicology Laboratory have completed a draft report for a two-year exploratory bioassessment investigation in agriculture- and effluent-dominated waterways of the lower Sacramento River watershed. In general, the sites with the lowest biological index were located adjacent to the highest intensities of agricultural and urban land uses. The draft report will go to internal and external technical peer review by the end of June. The report is expected to be final in August 2004. (RWH)

Thomas R. Pinkos  
Executive Officer  
8/9 July 2004

Addenda that follow:

1. Personnel and Administration
2. Program Reports: Basin Planning; Nonpoint Source; Watershed Management Initiative; Rice Pesticide; Timber Harvest Activities
3. Public Outreach
4. Completed Site Cleanups (UST)

Attachments

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

**Addendum 1****PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION  
April and May 2004****PERSONNEL (Recruitment Efforts)**

TOTAL POSITIONS	VACANCIES	GAINED	LOST
228.6	10	0	1

**TRAINING**

Staff Classes Given	No. Attended
Groundwater Flow & Transport Modeling	2
Investigation and Remediation of Dry Cleaner Release Sites	4
Leading Change	4
Municipal Storm Water Permit Writer's Course	3
NorCal SETAC Annual Meeting	9
Onsite Sewage Treatment Systems and Pathogen Reduction/Removal	8
Onsite Wastewater Exhibition and Technical Training	2
Sexual Harassment Prevention Training	86
The Work of Leadership	5

**BUDGET SUMMARY**

We are on track to expend 99% of our personal services budget. At this time we have no funds overspent and we are on track to making sure that we do not overspend any particular fund source. All purchases must be submitted to SWRCB by the end of this month as we prepare for year-end closing.

**FACILITY UPDATE**

Nothing new to report.

**Addendum 2****PROGRAM REPORTS****Basin Planning Program**Historical Perspective

Regional Boards are required by Porter-Cologne to have Basin Plans that satisfy both state and federal requirements. Region 5 has two Basin Plans covering the Region: one for the Tulare Lake Basin and one for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. Basin Plans must include beneficial uses, water quality objectives, descriptions of actions that need to be implemented to achieve objectives, time schedules to implement actions and a monitoring program to evaluate program effectiveness. The Region 5 Basin Plans, like those in other regions, were originally adopted in 1975 and involved a massive effort by the Regional Boards and State Board. State Board hired contractors to develop information and prepared a series of memos to provide consistent guidance in the development of the Basin Plans. The Region 5 Plans relied heavily on previous planning efforts, including the 1971 Interim Basin Plan and individual watershed plans.

A primary impetus for developing Basin Plans in 1975 was to make sure the State had a baseline planning program in place to qualify for federal funds to build municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

Funding for basin planning has never been adequate and has fluctuated greatly over the years. Major basin plan efforts included updates and revisions in 1984, 1989, 1994 and 1998. Significant revisions have included the following:

- Site specific metals objectives for the upper Sacramento River watershed
- Averaging periods for pH, turbidity and temperature
- Policy to clarify how effluent limits are derived from water quality objectives
- Control programs for selenium in the San Joaquin River watershed and for rice pesticide discharges in the Sacramento River watershed
- Guidelines for winery waste, pesticide rinse water, erosion and mining
- Criteria for oil field wastewater and subsurface agricultural drainage in the Tulare Lake Basin
- Incorporation of the State Board's Sources of Drinking Water Policy with exceptions in the Tulare Lake Basin
- Policy for compliance schedules and mixing zones

In addition, about every three years, a triennial basin plan review is completed that assesses the appropriateness of existing standards and evaluates and prioritizes basin planning issues.

Over the years, the Basin Plan has been criticized by various interest groups, mostly in connection with perceived shortcomings associated with the original basin plan adoption in 1975. The adoption record of the original Basin Plans is not as complete as later revisions, mostly because there were no requirements in place that specified what records needed to be kept. Nevertheless, the 1975 Basin Plan record does contain enough pertinent information to document the rationale that supported decisions that were made (there are more than 20 separate documents in our files that are related to the adoption). Currently official basin planning administrative records document amendments and include staff reports that explain the rationale for proposed amendments, draft documents, comments, responses to comments, CEQA documents and descriptions of public outreach efforts.

Current Status

In the past our Basin Planning budget varied from a high of about 3 PYs to its current low of about 0.6 PYs annually. Virtually all of our current allocation is used to support Triennial Reviews. Our next Triennial Review is due in 2005.

Recently, interested parties have provided resources for us to address issues of mutual concern. Many of these interested parties are dischargers interested in effluent dominated water bodies. Following are brief descriptions of these efforts:

- Revision of the water quality objectives for pH, turbidity and temperature in Deer Creek, in El Dorado County
- Development of a regionwide basin plan amendment for pH and turbidity: The rationale for the amendment would be similar to what was previously adopted for Deer Creek.
- Evaluation of beneficial uses in Old Alamo Creek, New Alamo Creek and Ulati Creek. The primary issues are the applicability of beneficial uses for municipal drinking water and cold water aquatic life. We expect to bring a proposed amendment for Old Alamo Creek to the Regional Board by the end of 2005. Work on New Alamo Creek and the downstream watershed is just getting under way.

- Amendments are under development regarding beneficial use designations and water quality objectives in West Squaw Creek, a small tributary to Lake Shasta that is irreparably degraded from past mining activities.
- Drinking water policy is under development.

In addition to the basin planning activities described above, numerous basin plan amendments for TMDLs have already been processed or are under development. Details on these amendments will be provided in a status report on TMDLs that will be provided as part of the January Executive Officer's report.

### **Nonpoint Source Program**

#### Historical Perspective

In 1975, the Basin Plan recognized and described both point and nonpoint source problems. With adoption of the Clean Water Act, major state and federal grant programs were initiated to focus attention on controlling point source discharges. Therefore, it is no surprise that for the next 20 years the Regional Board concentrated on point sources. These concentrated efforts have for the most part been extremely effective in reducing point source impairments. Over the same period, the Regional Board tried, with limited resources, to address some of the most serious nonpoint source problems. These were problems associated with agricultural operations (including confined animal facilities), mining and timber harvest activities and local water quality problems associated with erosion from development and pollution from septic tanks.

#### Current Status

The overall statewide nonpoint source program is described in State Board's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (adopted in 1988) and a Nonpoint Source Program Plan that was released in 2000. The Program Plan was developed, primarily, to bring our nonpoint source program into compliance with federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendment requirements. The Program Plan covers 15 years of implementation from 1998-2013 and workplans for the second five years (FY 2003-08) have been completed.

Currently, nonpoint source pollution is the leading cause of water quality impairments in California. The Regional Board has several programs that are implemented in a coordinated fashion to address nonpoint source problems. Following is a brief description of the more significant programs and how activities in the programs are coordinated to achieve the statewide goals of the nonpoint source program.

- US EPA Funded NPS Program – For the past few years, Region 5 has received about 5 PYs annually to work on nonpoint source problems. Work is described in an annual workplan. In general, about half of the personnel budget is spent on program management and managing grants that are given out as part of the program (mostly grants to stakeholder groups). The other half is spent working with stakeholder groups on issues that are of mutual interest and on specific high priority nonpoint source issues identified in the WMI Chapter or state Nonpoint Source Plan. For example, last fiscal year, staff worked on watershed assessments, coordinating the nutrient TMDL with the mercury TMDL in Clear Lake, beginning assessment of pathogens in the Delta, and developing a framework for assessing beneficial uses of waterbodies in predominantly agricultural areas. This fiscal year, staff will develop a framework with Lake County to implement the mercury TMDL for Clear Lake and initiate the nutrient TMDL that is under development. In addition, staff will gather information on agricultural dominated water bodies to assist our TMDL and agricultural waiver program efforts and meet our Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program commitments.
- All the TMDLs under development address nonpoint source problems. A separate Executive Officer's report in January will outline this program. Staff helps stakeholder groups understand the relationship of their work with the TMDLs.
- Agricultural discharges are considered to be nonpoint source. Region 5 addresses pollutants associated with discharges from irrigated agriculture with the Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Lands Program. In addition, specific regulatory programs are in place for controlling selenium in the San Joaquin River and Tulare Basin and discharges from rice culture operations in the Sacramento River watershed.
- The State Board competitive grant program to help improve water quality due to NPS pollution has been funded for the past ten years with US EPA Nonpoint Source Funds. The State received about \$5 million a year that funded stream restoration, erosion control, citizen monitoring and education and other locally derived projects. In recent years, bonds have provided significantly more funds for locally led efforts. A status report on the grant program was provided in last month's Executive Officer's report.
- Other nonpoint source concerns, such as timber operation, confined animal operations, and hydromodification (i.e 401 certifications) are addressed by separate programs. Status reports on these will be provided in future Executive Officer reports.

## **Watershed Management Initiative Program**

### Historical Perspective

The Regional Board has always felt an obligation to explain how resources are used to accomplish water quality improvements. In the 1960s, the Regional Board wrote annual regional status reports. Later, in the 1980s, the Regional Board maintained a Beneficial Use Assessment Report (BUAR). More recently, the State and Regional Board's strategic planning exercises focused attention on developing more efficient approaches for identifying and correcting water quality problems. As part of the strategic planning process, Watershed Management Initiative Chapters (WMI chapters) were created to explain how limited resources are used to address water quality issues. Initially, the focus was on core regulatory programs because the US EPA provided the funding to maintain the chapters. Later more emphasis was placed on identifying water quality issues on a watershed-by-watershed basis.

### Current Status

The WMI chapter is maintained on the Regional Board website and is updated on an as-needed basis. Region 5 is budgeted about 1 PY to maintain the chapter and coordinate with stakeholders. The budgeted funding is insufficient to update the chapter with the continual changing priorities of the Regional Board across 3 offices. Among other things, the WMI chapter provides the basis for prioritizing Regional Board activities, including determining priorities for grants, future TMDL and nonpoint source work, and basin planning.

## **Rice Pesticide Program**

The Rice Pesticide Program is a longstanding watershed effort whereby rice growers follow Board-approved management practices contained in use permits obtained from Agricultural Commissioners when applying selected rice pesticides. The Program includes monitoring of Sacramento Valley agricultural drains and the Sacramento River by the California Rice Commission (CRC). The Cities of Sacramento and West Sacramento also conduct monitoring at their drinking water intakes on the Sacramento River for two rice pesticides, thiobencarb and molinate. Monitoring is conducted twice weekly during the peak discharge period for six weeks from May until early June. Despite reports of record rice plantings in 2004, the monitoring conducted by the two cities did not detect thiobencarb at either of the intakes. Molinate was detected at both intakes, however the peak level detected (0.35 ppb at the City of West Sacramento) was lower than last year's peak of 0.53 ppb and far below the 20 ppb primary maximum contaminant level (MCL). Staff anticipates receiving the CRC monitoring results in the next several months followed by an their submittal of an annual Program report by the end of the calendar year. (AES)

## **Timber Harvest Activities Waiver Program**

### General Discussion

Timber harvesting operations are of significant economic importance in the Central Valley Region. Approximately 50 percent of the State's timberlands are located in this region and the commercial harvest (total timber volume cut) is slightly over 1 million MBF, each MBF equaling 1000 board feet (net). This represents approximately 45 percent of the statewide harvest of commercial timber and equals the harvest rate in the North Coast Region. Due to cutbacks in harvesting on Federal lands, most of this harvested volume is removed from private land. Timber harvesting operations also have the potential to impact water quality in our Region's higher elevation watersheds, the source of much of California's surface water supply.

On 30 January 2003, the Regional Board adopted the Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges Related to Timber Harvest Activities in Resolution R5-2003-0005 (Waiver). The Waiver specifies eligibility criteria and conditions that must be met by dischargers engaged in timber harvest activities on private and USFS lands in order to qualify for a waiver of waste discharge requirements. Dischargers submit Waiver Applications prior to commencement of timber harvest activities and Waiver Certifications at the conclusion of those activities. Regional Board staff is responsible for ensuring waiver compliance by evaluating the Application and Certification forms and by conducting field inspections. An internal workplan has been developed to address recently increased staff levels (from 2.2 PYs to 5.2 PYs in FY 2003/04), the new waiver regulatory structure, and to distribute the workload amongst the three offices. The workplan primarily focused on tasks to continue THP review with CDF (non-federal lands) and to evaluate Waiver compliance (federal and non-federal lands). Despite the increase of 3 PYs, we remain substantially under funded in this program (for comparison the North Coast Region has 25 PY allocated for timber harvest) and staff's workplan reflects this. The following is a list of regulatory and related activities performed by staff this past fiscal year:

- Waiver Processing for Non-Federal Lands
- Waiver processing for Federal Lands
- Participation in CDF THP Review Process (including PHI inspections)

- Waiver Compliance Inspections
- Water Quality Monitoring (limited) and GIS System Startup
- Participation in BOF (Board of Forestry) Committees and Rule Making Process
- Coordination With SWRCB, CDF and Other Regional Boards
- Outreach To Industry and Watershed Groups

#### Waiver Processing for Non-Federal Lands

Staff has developed a database to track waivers submitted for Waiver Categories 1-4. Although inter-office data entry requires further improvement, the database yielded the following breakdown of submitted waivers.

Type of Project	Total Number of Projects	Waivers Received
Categories 1&2 (Exemptions/Emergencies)	1800	250
Categories 3&4 (Timber Harvest Plans) THPs/ (Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans) NTMPs	295	463*

\* Waivers received exceeds total projects as some waivers were submitted for existing THPs/NTMPs

#### Waiver Processing for Federal Lands

As of 31 May 2004, Regional Board staff received a total of 324 applications for Waiver activities on Federal Lands. This is an increase of 97 waivers since our December 2003 report. The breakdown of waivers submitted by National Forest is presented in the table below.

#### Number of Waiver Applications Submitted by National Forest

Eldorado	60
Lassen	28
Mendocino	8
Modoc	14
Plumas	43
Sequoia	29
Shasta-Trinity	37
Sierra	40
Stanislaus	55
Tahoe	10
Total Waivers	324

The USFS has applied for Waiver coverage for the following types of projects: Fire Salvage Harvest, Forest Stand Improvement, Fuels Reduction, Hazard Tree Removal, Herbicide Applications, and Timber Harvest. Currently, the majority of new Waiver Applications being received are for fuels reduction projects that include a timber harvest component. These projects include commercial timber sales, shaded fuel breaks along roadways, and defensible fuel reduction projects adjacent to mountain communities. A breakdown of the 324 Waiver applications sorted by project description is presented in the table below.

#### Number of Waiver Applications Sorted by Project Description

Fire Salvage Harvest	18 (5.6%)
Forest Stand Improvement	20 (6.1%)
Fuels Reduction	120 (37.0%)
Hazard Tree Removal	33 (10.2%)
Herbicide Application	7 (2.2%)
Timber Harvest	126 (38.9%)

All Waiver Applications received are initially screened and entered into our USFS Timber Harvest spreadsheet. Approximately 20 percent of the Waiver Applications and supporting documents undergo a more comprehensive review. When staff notes a threat to water quality (road construction, road abandonment, crossing construction, herbicide application proposals, etc.), we schedule field review of that project. As of 31 May 2004, we have met with staff from the Shasta-Trinity, Eldorado, Tahoe, and Stanislaus National Forests to discuss the USFS Waiver and specific Waiver Applications

submitted for coverage. Regional Board and National Forest staff discussed currently active timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects and visited a number of projects in the Shasta-Trinity, Tahoe and Eldorado National Forests. From the projects inspected, staff observed that these National Forests avoid working near watercourses and their implementation of Best Management Practices appeared protective of water quality.

#### Participation in CDF Review Team Process

Staff continues to coordinate with CDF in the review of approximately 20 percent of the THPs submitted for non-federal lands. These reviews are reserved for the THPs that pose the greatest threat to water quality and provide the discharger (if all staff field recommendations are accepted) with a waiver under Category 3 of the Waiver. This effort constitutes a proactive approach to prevent timber harvest related impacts on water quality and assists in educating the timber industry of the need to implement additional management measures (beyond those required by the Forest Practice Rules) where necessary to comply with Basin Plan objectives. Staff participated in the review team process for 75 THPs/NTMPs (25 percent of all THP/NTMPs submitted).

#### Waiver Compliance Inspections

Our workplan contained a goal for compliance inspections on non-federal timber harvesting projects of 5 percent for Waiver Categories 1 and 2, 30 percent for Category 3, and 15 percent for Category 4. Staff completed a total of 81 field compliance and other inspections that met the workplan goal for Waiver Category 3, but fell short of the goal for Waiver Categories 1, 2 and 4.

#### Water Quality Monitoring and GIS System Startup

As part of the Waiver hearing process, staff committed to conducting limited monitoring of selected timber operations. This is the first full year of the Waiver program and due to staffing limitations we were able to monitor only one site. Staff monitored 4 locations in Antelope Creek (Mokelumne River watershed) in the vicinity of a large Sierra Pacific Industries THP in January and February 2004. The monitoring conducted during moderate rainfall events indicated a significant increase in turbidity on two occasions. Follow-up forensic evaluations indicated that the most significant turbidity increase resulted at the site of a new culvert installation where cattle was causing additional disturbance.

The Redding Office through a grant with the Cantara Trustee Council recently purchased GIS hardware and software to assist in tracking and mapping of timber harvesting activities throughout the Region. Data will soon be downloaded from existing databases at CDF and the USFS and site-specific compliance data will be added, as generated, to provide staff with an overall picture of timber harvesting patterns, water quality and Waiver compliance.

#### Participation in BOF Committees and Rule Making Process

Staff attended selected BOF committee and other meetings where proposed rule changes relating to water quality protection were being drafted. Staff's participation was limited given available resources. However, as resources increase (see FY 2004/2005 Program for discussion of possible new resources) we intend to increase our involvement in this process. The Regional Board has stated that is their long-term goal to continue to encourage the BOF to improve the Forest Practice Rules and CDF to improve its regulatory program to increase water quality protection.

#### Coordination with SWRCB, CDF and Other Regional Boards

Staff continues to work closely with the SWRCB and other regions to coordinate waiver activities, comment on proposed legislation and assist other RB staff in their waiver development and implementation. Staff is also participating in two joint SWRCB/CDF/BOF committees charged with developing a MOU to address cumulative watershed effects (CWEs) associated with timber harvesting and compliance monitoring criteria for various types of THPs and NTMPs. The committees are currently finalizing MOUs that, upon signature by agency management, should provide a basis for improved coordination between Regional Board and CDF regulatory staff.

#### Outreach To Industry and Watershed Groups

Staff is working with several watershed groups to address local concerns regarding water quality issues associated with timber harvesting primarily on non-federal lands. The monitoring conducted on Antelope Creek was a result of this coordination. Staff intends to expand coordination with interested watershed groups and citizen committees to continue to focus our limited water quality monitoring in watersheds where impacts from timber harvesting are of greatest concern. Staff is continuing to provide outreach to the timber industry by speaking at conferences and industry group meetings. In addition, staff has provided outreach to registered Professional Foresters regarding waiver requirements through mass mailings and notices and will increase this outreach effort to include timberland owners as well. This effort will be aimed at reminding landowners of their responsibility to submit a Waiver Certification Notice for each timber harvest plan or notice submitted to CDF.

#### FY 2004/2005 Program

A BCP has been included (at least for now) in the Governors proposed 04/05 budget that contains funding for an additional 4.4 PYs for our Region to increase timber harvest regulatory staff. This BCP will almost double the number of staff assigned to our Region's timber regulatory program and should result in an increase in THP review and waiver field compliance effort from the current level of 20 to 30 percent to 40 to 60 percent of THPs/NTMPs submitted. The SWRCB is presently evaluating the application of waiver fees to timber harvesting, as provided for in SB 923, which may provide additional staff resources.

The new waiver database will be brought up-to-date and violation notices will be sent to landowners that did not submit Waiver Certification Notices. In addition, staff will initiate enforcement actions in the form of requests for corrective actions, adoption of WDRs or civil penalties for those timber operations that violate the waiver and threaten to adversely impact water quality.

To assure that landowners are conducting timber harvesting in compliance with CDF and USFS regulations and the Waiver, staff is proposing to implement a monitoring program guide that proposes varying levels of monitoring based on the potential threat to water quality. The proposed "Guide" would require that BMP or management measure implementation monitoring be required for most timber harvesting projects to assure that the BMPs and measures were implemented as proposed and that the BMPs are effective in preventing or minimizing discharges during storm events (photo documentation will be required for critical sites). Forensic water quality or hillslope monitoring will be required when there is a clear threat to exceed basin plan water quality objectives on a local basis. Watershed-wide monitoring will be required when there is a clear indication or threat that proposed timber harvesting in the watershed, combined with other land disturbance activities (including past logging), will likely violate basin plan objectives on a watershed level. Enactment of SB 923 in 2004 provides additional support for requiring appropriate monitoring for waiver issuance.

The Waiver Resolution, adopted in January 2003, is set to expire on 30 January 2005 (approximately six months from now). Staff must soon initiate the processing of supporting CEQA documents to be ready to present a new waiver at the January 2005 Board meeting. The Board does have the option of extending the existing Waiver for an additional three years to comply with the five-year expiration time provided by waiver legislation in SB 390. Extension of the existing waiver may be warranted to allow staff additional time to evaluate the present Waiver's effectiveness in reducing waste discharges and improving water quality.

**Addendum 3****PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 7 April, 5 staff from the Site Cleanup Section attended the Symposium Investigation and Remediation of Dry Cleaner Release Sites, organized by the Groundwater Resources Assn. of California. Wendy Cohen and Duncan Austin participated in panel discussions, and Wendy also moderated a technical session. More than 250 people attended, representing all aspects of the dry cleaning business. The Symposium focused on technologies for rapid and effective screening and subsurface characterization of dry cleaner sites, forensic techniques to identify contributors to PCE contamination, and a variety of innovative technologies to remediate PCE releases from dry cleaners.

On 20 April, Wendy Cohen spoke to 2 sessions of high school girls at St. Francis High School's Exploring Careers Day. Wendy told the almost 100 girls about the field of environmental engineering, discussed how she became interested in the career, what classes they should take in high school to be able to pursue it, and what the Regional Board does to protect water quality. The girls were especially interested in the EC meter test of various water samples ranging from Davis tap water to Aquafina bottled water and the drinking fountain at the school.

On 26 April, Danna Berchtold presented information on storm water regulations in a 24-hour construction storm water program training class in Gold River. Danna answered questions regarding storm water regulations and the implementation of appropriate BMPs for contractor activities.

On 27 April, Jacque Kelley presented information on storm water regulations in a 24-hour construction storm water program training class in Gold River. Jacque answered questions regarding storm water regulations and sampling requirements for construction sites.

On 28 April, Danna Berchtold, in conjunction with Placer County Resource Conservation District, Placer County and the City of Auburn, presented a training class entitled "NPDES Phase II, Stormwater Quality and New Requirements for Development". The workshop, sponsored by Placer County and the City of Auburn, focused on Phase II storm water requirements and the programs the agencies are currently developing. Approximately 50 engineers, consultants, inspectors and contractors attended the training class.

On 28 April, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. The meeting focused on strategic planning for the coming year.

On 5 May, Pam Buford met with Karen Brown, Department of Water Resources and Nettie Drake, MFG & Associates to begin planning a Tulare County Watershed Workshop. The focus of the workshop was to bring together various groups in the Tulare County area that are working on similar projects and to help facilitate coordination between the groups.

On 13 May, Pam Buford met with Bill Templin, coordinator for the Friends of the South Fork Kings River to hear an update of projects they have planned through the summer.

On 13 May, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Panoche Silver Creek CRMP.

On 18 May 2004, James Taylor participated in the Former McClellan Air Force Base Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting at the Bell Avenue School in Sacramento. 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 Five-Year Review Report.

On 18 May, Danna Berchtold and Jacque Kelley attended an El Dorado County Board of Supervisors luncheon meeting. The meeting, sponsored by El Dorado County Resource Conservation District, focused on developing programs and partnerships between agencies.

On 19 May, Pam Buford met with the coordinators for the Upper Merced River Watershed Council to discuss various grant projects and provide guidance on the development of a Quality Assurance Project Plan for their citizen monitoring.

On 20 May, Mary Menconi, gave a presentation on agricultural practices to reduce pesticide runoff to the Pesticide Applicators' Professional Association in Tracy as part of the outreach efforts for implementation of the Sacramento-Feather River Diazinon Basin Plan Amendment.

On 21 May, Gail Cismowski participated in a meeting of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Authority's Regional Water Quality Management Steering Committee.

On 21 May, Guy Chetelat attended the Central Modoc RCD "Day in the District" tour of recent restoration sites in the Pit River watershed. Projects include channel and riparian vegetation restorations that have potential to reduce nutrient loads and enhance habitat.

On 24 May, Emily Alejandrino gave a presentation on the State Board's NPDES Permit for the Discharge of Aquatic Pesticides for Aquatic Weed Control in Waters of the United States as part of the California Lake Management Society's Spring Seminar Series in Lakeport.

On 25 May, Bill Croyle presented an update on the Irrigated Lands Waiver program at a Placer County Agriculture Department Continuing Education workshop for pesticide applicator certificate holders and others. The workshop was well attended.

On 26 May, Pam Buford attended the monthly meeting of the Central Sierra Watershed Committee. The main topic of the meeting was how to expand the education and outreach elements of the group.

On 26 May, Guy Chetelat participated in the Tehama County RCD Technical Advisory Group review of 319(h) funded watershed improvement proposals.

On 26 May, Board Member Karl Longley, Tom Pinkos, Wendy Wyels, Loren Harlow, and Bert VanVoris met with representatives of The Wine Institute to discuss the Institute's Draft Stillage Guidelines report.

On 27 May, Tom Pinkos, Bill Croyle, Rudy Schnagl, and Amanda Smith joined a day-long tour of lower Sacramento Valley agricultural water quality field activities sponsored by the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition. Also on the tour were State Board members Gary Carlton and Nancy Sutley, and State Board Executive Director Celeste Cantu.

On 27 May, Shelton Gray and Dean Hubbard attended the quarterly meeting of the Oil and Gas Workgroup Committee held at the offices of AERA Energy in Bakersfield. The committee is comprised of large and small oilfield operators, petroleum industry representatives, and State and Federal agencies. Representative of the California Dept. of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service attended as important new committee members. Ted James, Director of the Kern County Planning Department, provided a status report on completion of the Kern County Valley Floor Habitat Conservation Plan. The program is intended to provide the oil and gas industry, urban development and agricultural water districts with a means of pursuing projects in compliance with State and Federal endangered species laws. Residential subdivisions are encroaching into historic and current oil field areas that are generating issues that require interaction between CDOGGR, Kern County, and the RWQCB. Discussions were also initiated with CDOGGR and BLM with regard to updating the existing MOUs between the agencies.

On 27 May, Pete Osmolovsky and Anneè Ferranti attended the Fresno County Department of Agriculture Continuing Education workshop for private applicator certificate holders and others. Staff gave a presentation on the irrigated lands conditional waivers.

On 1 June, Dennis Heiman participated in the annual Feather River CRM Steering Committee meeting and project tour held in Portola and the upper Feather River watershed.

On 2 June, Janis Cooke and Stacy Stanish held a public workshop and CEQA scoping meeting for the Cache Creek watershed mercury TMDL and Basin Plan amendment. They discussed the TMDL, implementation options and solicited public input for environmental impacts and alternatives to be considered.

On 2 June, Karen Larsen attended the California Bay Delta Authority Drinking Water Subcommittee meeting. Topics of discussion included the long-term finance plan and program plan for the CBDA Drinking Water Program.

On 2 June, Dennis Heiman and Beth Doolittle-Norby attended the annual meeting of the Battle Creek Conservancy in Manton.

On 3 June, Betty Yee attended the California Watershed Council Integrated Planning Subcommittee meeting to help formulate a definition of integrated planning that would be useful for the criteria for the Proposition 50 Integrated Regional Water Management Program.

On 3 June, Dennis Heiman met with the Board of Directors of the Sacramento River Watershed Program.

On 4 June, Karen Larsen facilitated the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy Workgroup meeting. The group discussed prioritizing constituents on which to focus the policy, the Regional Board resolution in support of developing the policy, and outreach to stakeholder groups.

On 5 June, Guy Chetelat participated in the Tehama County RCD/Sunflower CRMP Stewardship Day held at the Burrows Ranch, Tehama County. Innovative approaches to brush management, habitat enhancement and water quality protection were discussed.

On 7 June, Guy Chetelat participated in the Big Chico Creek Alliance meeting concerning Butte County's groundwater basin management program, invasive riparian plants, and the Chico Urban Creeks grant proposal status.

On 8 June and 21 June, Betty Yee attended meetings of the Interagency Watershed Advisory Team for the Watershed Subcommittee of the California Bay Delta Authority to help develop the goals and objectives for Years 4 through 8 of the Watershed Program.

On 9 June, Elizabeth Thayer and Betty Yee conducted a California Environmental Quality Act scoping meeting regarding a Basin Plan amendment for beneficial uses of Old Alamo Creek. The purpose of the meeting was to solicit comments on potential impacts, mitigations and alternatives that should be considered.

On 10 June, Dennis Heiman met with staff of Pit RCD and other resources agencies to review restoration project plans at sites on the Pit River and Ash Creek (Lassen Co).

On 14 June, Dennis Heiman and Guy Chetelat participated in the Sacramento River Watershed Program's monitoring workshop in Chico.

On 15 June, Dan Little, Betty Yee, and Michelle McGraw met with the Contra Costa County Clean Water Program and Sheriff's Department. The meeting included a boat tour of the Sacramento San Joaquin Delta portion within Contra Costa County and parts of Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties. Contra Costa County was recently awarded a Proposition 13 grant to implement management practices at marinas to improve water quality. The trip included observing several marinas, the recent levee failure and flooded farmland, Clifton Court Forebay where Delta flow enters the California Aqueduct, numerous derelict vessels, and other general living and working conditions of the Delta region.

On 16 June, Karen Larsen attended the Sacramento River Watershed Program Public Outreach and Education Subcommittee meeting. The group heard a presentation from a K-12 place-based learning program, discussed budget for Phase X of the program, and reviewed progress on outreach and education tasks.

On 17 June, Guy Chetelat participated in the Tehama County RCD demonstration day for control of Arundo and Tamarisk in Lower Sacramento River tributaries. Arundo and Tamarisk can have undesirable impacts on channel stability, flooding, fire hazard, habitat and instream flow.

On 18 June, Dennis Heiman attended the monthly meeting of the CALFED Watershed Subcommittee and the annual meeting of the Glenn County RCD.

On 18 June, Betty Yee attended a meeting of the Watershed Subcommittee of the California Bay Delta Authority to discuss the progress of the Watershed Program and the goals and objectives for the next four years.

On 18 June, Gail Cismowski participated in the regular monthly meeting of the Grassland Basin Drainers Steering Committee in Los Banos. This group manages the operations of the Grassland Bypass Project.

On 25 & 26 June, Beth Doolittle-Norby and Guy Chetelat participated in the Central Valley Regional Board and State Board sponsored Train the Trainer's Citizen Monitoring Workshop held in Redding.

On 30 June, Beth Doolittle-Norby attended a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) meeting for the Lower Clear Creek Restoration Project in Redding.

## COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS

## Addendum 4

### No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)

Following are sites where Board staff has 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

## FRESNO OFFICE

### Fresno County

*Former Service Station, 45950 Valeria, Dos Palos*

An unspecified number of USTs were removed from this site prior to regulatory tracking of removals. In May 2003, six soil borings were drilled at the site. Groundwater was encountered at about 12 feet below ground surface. Minor concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil and water samples from the borings. The release appears to have been insignificant, and the site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

*Auberry Elementary School, 33367 N. Auberry Road, Auberry*

In August 1991, a boiler fuel and three USTs (unknown content) were removed from the site. Low concentrations of TPH-d were detected in soil sample from the tank excavation; no analysis for MTBE was required. In June 1997, two boiler fuel USTs also were removed, and low concentrations of TPH-d were detected in soil and shallow groundwater from beneath the tanks. No MTBE analyses were conducted. In March and April 2001, routine sampling of one of the on-site water supply wells revealed MTBE concentrations of up to 58 µg/l. The well was disconnected from the school water supply system. MTBE concentrations in the well eventually decreased and remained well below MCLs. An assessment revealed a relatively small gasoline discharge from the on-site septic system or some surface water was likely the source of MTBE impacts to the well. There are no plans to reconnect the well to the school water supply system. The school district will continue to monitor water quality in the school supply wells. No significant risk to human health or the environment is apparent. (WWG)

### Kern County

*Reyes Station, 32660 State Highway 33, Maricopa*

Two 1,000-gallon gasoline USTs, dispensers, and associated piping were formerly used for retail fuel sales. In 1996, releases from the UST and dispensers impacted soils to approximately 65 feet below ground surface. The station discontinued fuel sales, and the UST system was removed in 2002. A site investigation showed high TPH-g concentrations in soil; however, the concentrations attenuated significantly with depth. Low concentrations of MTBE also were detected in an unused, on-site domestic well. The U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is acquiring the property as the southern entrance to the Carrizo Plains National Monument (Monument). Since the BLM will maintain the site as non-developed land consistent with Monument land use and will arrange for demolition of site buildings and destruction of the on-site domestic well, the site was closed. Groundwater in the area is of poor quality. (JDW)

*Caltrans Glennville Maintenance Station, 11979 State Highway 155, Glennville*

In 1994, two USTs (one gasoline and one diesel) were removed from the site. Gasoline constituents were detected in soil samples from beneath the gasoline UST. In 1999, MTBE, with concentrations below California's MCLs was detected in the on-site water supply well and one off-site domestic well. In 2000, Caltrans conducted an extensive investigation of soil and fractured bedrock beneath the site. From 2000 to early 2002, MTBE was generally detected at concentrations below the MCL in on-site shallow monitoring wells and the on-site water supply well, and was detected once below MCLs in one off-site domestic well. Regional Board staff denied site closure during 2002 and

requested additional monitoring events to confirm the low, sporadic MTBE detections. Two additional monitoring events confirmed MTBE concentrations remained below MCLs in on-site monitoring and supply wells and non-detect in the off-site domestic well. (JDW)

### **Mariposa County**

#### *Bootjack Market, 3939 Bootjack Lane, Mariposa*

In February 1990, two 500-gallon gasoline USTs and associated piping were removed from the site. TPH-g and BTEX were identified in underlying soils. Contaminated soils were reportedly removed, except under the adjacent building. Two soil samples collected from one side of the excavation at depths of 12 and 25 feet showed no soil contamination. The excavation was backfilled, installing two passive vent wells in the process. Through sampling of nearby water supply wells, which were non-detect, and the completion of soil vapor extraction pilot testing of the passive vent wells, it was determined that no significant petroleum hydrocarbons remain. The vent wells eventually were destroyed. (WWG)

#### *Sheriffs Office, 4963 10<sup>TH</sup> Street, Mariposa*

In 1988, a small leaded gasoline UST was removed from the site without soil testing. In 1993 a soil boring was drilled through the former tank site to a depth of 30 feet below ground surface. Low concentrations of TPH-g and BTEX were detected in soil and bedrock. In August 1994, a monitoring well was drilled to 100 feet; however, groundwater was not encountered, so the well was completed at 30 feet as a soil vapor extraction well. Moderate concentrations of TPH-g and benzene were detected in water samples from the monitoring well. On one occasion, a minor concentration of xylene was detected in a nearby, unused downgradient irrigation well. Following the SVE test, only minor concentrations of TPH-g were detected in the monitoring well. The total volume of gasoline in site soils is estimated to be less than five gallons, and the mass of gasoline dissolved in groundwater is remaining minimal. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons are expected to degrade naturally. (WWG)

#### *Vagim Property, 7900 Chilnualna Falls Rd., Wawona, Yosemite National Park*

In October 1998, a 1,000-gallon diesel UST was removed from the site. Low concentration of TPH-d was detected in a soil sample from beneath the tank. An adjacent gasoline UST was removed in July 2000, and only low concentrations of TPH-d were detected in soil during the tank removal. The site is underlain by granitic bedrock (less than 15 feet below ground surface). Since groundwater was not encountered at the UST site, groundwater sampling did not appear necessary at the time. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons will continue to degrade naturally. No significant risk to human health or the environment is apparent. (WWG)

#### *Yosemite Creek Campground, Former Pacific Bell Site, Yosemite National Park*

In September 1986, a 1,000-gallon diesel UST was removed from the site. Only low concentrations of diesel fuel were found in soil beneath the UST; however, soil in the area was stained by lubricating/cooling oil from the adjacent generator. Soil samples from the generator area confirmed high concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons (with no volatile organic compounds) in shallow soils. From August 1989 to 2004 additional investigations showed the oil-stained soil, observed near the generator room, was confined to a small area and subsequently removed. Minimal petroleum hydrocarbons, which will naturally degrade, remain in soil. Groundwater or surface water has not been impacted. (WWG)

## **SACRAMENTO OFFICE**

### **Colusa County**

#### *Arbuckle High School, 960 Wildwood Road, Arbuckle*

The site is a public high school, school bus storage, and general vehicle maintenance facility. In June 1997, four USTs were removed from the site. Low levels of TPH-g, BTEX, and MTBE were detected in soil sampling from the tank excavation. In 2001 and 2002, an investigation that included the installation of soil borings and monitoring wells was conducted at the site. The investigation and monitoring data revealed the existence of residual hydrocarbons in soil; however, contaminants in groundwater were non-detect. A municipal well northeast of the site is not threatened by the remaining contamination. The well is screened beginning at 270 feet below ground surface. Groundwater contaminant levels are below water quality objectives; therefore, no cleanup was required. (DMV)

## **Glenn County**

### *Super Shopper, 1233 East Street, Orland*

In June 1998, two USTs and approximately 150 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the property. Analytical results showed TPH-g, BTEX, and MTBE in soil southwest and southeast of the tank pit. Elevated levels of gasoline, BTEX, and fuel oxygenates were detected in groundwater. Three groundwater monitoring wells were installed in December 1999. Soil and groundwater analytical results indicated low to non-detectable levels of petroleum constituents. Results of on-going quarterly groundwater monitoring revealed little to no constituents of concern above laboratory reporting limits. Ten domestic wells were found within 2,000 feet of the site. The nearest downgradient well is approximately 1,700 feet from the property and screened from 145 to 155 feet below ground surface. The nearest well is approximately 300 feet south-southwest of the site and screened from 75 to 100 feet. The remaining contamination does not pose a threat to water quality or sensitive receptors in the area. (DMV)

### *Stone Ranch (Zumwalt), 201-B Parcel, Near Princeton*

This is a former prune drying facility on the east side of the Sacramento River in an unincorporated area of Glenn County. The nearest town is Princeton, approximately five miles south of the facility. River flows exposed an abandoned 8,000-gallon diesel concrete tank (estimated age 50 to 100 years old). In February 2003, Board and Department of Fish and Game staff oversaw an emergency tank removal. Approximately 240 cubic yards of soil and concrete material was removed and disposed of at an appropriate off-site facility. In August 2003, six soil borings were advanced at the site. Low levels of TPH-d and oil and grease were detected in four soil and six groundwater samples from near the former tank. The remaining contamination does not pose to beneficial uses of groundwater or surface water in the area. (DMV)

## **Placer County**

### *Toms Sierra Company, 195 Nevada Street, Auburn*

In January 2001, one 1,000-gallon UST was removed from the site. A total of 240 cubic yards of impacted soil were over-excavated and disposed of at a local landfill. Three monitoring wells were installed, sampled over time, and were properly abandoned in May 2004. Contaminant concentrations have stabilized and declined. No sensitive receptors are threatened. This site no longer poses a threat to human health and safety or the environment. (PRS)

### *Yue Property, 104 Brewery Lane, Auburn*

This site is a private residence that utilized a 200-gallon UST to refuel business and personal vehicles. The UST was install around 1927, used intermittently until approximately 1974, and removed in August 1991. A soil sample collected from the base of the excavation contained only trace concentrations of toluene and xylene; groundwater was not encountered during the excavation. Additional soil and water samples indicate that no residual hydrocarbons, including fuel oxygenates, remain in soil or have impacted surface water near the site. No domestic wells are located within 1,500 feet of the site. Any residual hydrocarbon constituents remain in soil beneath the site are unlikely to migrate any significant distance, and do not pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

### *Former Service Station, 43310 Laing Road, Emigrant Gap*

In July 1994, two 1,000-gallon USTs and two 550-gallon were removed from the site during two separate excavations activities. Only minimal hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in soil at the base of the 1000-gallon UST, so the excavation was backfilled to grade. Elevated hydrocarbon concentrations were detected in soil at the base of the 550-gallon tank excavation; therefore, it was over-excavated until confirmation soil samples were non-detect. The residual hydrocarbon constituents are limited in their extent, have not migrated any significant distance, and do not pose a threat to human health or waters of the state. (PRS)

### *Former Chevron #9-6705, 4365 Sierra College Boulevard, Auburn*

In September 1997 the station was demolished, and one waste oil and the three gasoline USTs were removed from the site. The site currently is a vacant lot. Although residual hydrocarbon concentrations remain in groundwater beneath the site, groundwater monitoring results indicate that the plume is defined, stable, and naturally attenuating. There are no sensitive receptors located within 1,500 feet of the site, and the residual contamination do not to pose a threat to human health or should significantly impact waters of the state. (PRS)

**Tuolumne County**

*Former Jamestown Shell, 18223 Main Street, Jamestown*

In November 1998, one 250-gallon and two 500-gallon leaded gasoline USTs were removed from the site. Petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in soil and groundwater samples collected during the UST removals. From June 1999 through February 2004 corrective action activities at the site included the installation of numerous soil borings, along with the installation and monitoring of four groundwater monitoring wells. During the last sampling event, minor concentrations of TPH-g and BTEX were detected in one well. All the monitoring wells were subsequently abandoned. Based on site conditions, minimal groundwater impacts, and the continued decline in contaminant concentrations, this site no longer poses a threat to human health or water quality. (PGM)

**Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review****Sacramento County**

*Former Mohawk Service Station, 424 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Sacramento*

*Markel Brothers Plumbing, 8455 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Sacramento*

**San Joaquin County:**

*Collegeville Market, 13521 Mariposa Road, Stockton*

*Hammer Lane Shell, 7910 Lower Sacramento Road, Stockton*

*Kwiikee Foods, 2081 Country Club Blvd., Stockton*

*McDowell & Davis Towing, 1360 Escalon Ave., Escalon*

*Smith Canal Pump Plant, 2144 Fontana Drive, Stockton*

**Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review****Fresno County**

*Union Pacific Railroad (2<sup>nd</sup> Leak), 2150 G St., Fresno*

**Kern County**

*Baker Tanks, 4310 Rosedale Hwy, Bakersfield*

**Madera County**

*Valley Wholesale, 101 East Central Avenue, Madera*

**Tulare County**

*Tosco Facility #5389, 2825 S. Mooney Blvd., Visalia*

*Mooney Shell, 2736 S. Mooney Blvd., Visalia*

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 Organization - Region 5

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

Fund Source	\$ Allotment	\$ Expenditures	% Expended
NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC)	= 244,053	191,776	78.6
Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP)	= 76,558	48,617	63.5
Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA)	= 5,002,369	2,648,290	52.9
Environmental Protection Trust Fund -- (EPTF)	= 0	0	0.0
F(104B3) Aquatic Pest Monitoring -- (F(104B3))	= 129,963	73,979	56.9
Watershed Category One Tasks -- (F(104B3-WCO))	= 0	21,490	0.0
NPDES -- (F(106))	= 632,287	601,461	95.1
Non-Point Source -- (F(319H))	= 1,083,104	713,000	65.8
DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR))	= 135,598	94,086	69.4
Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300))	= 152,976	62,546	40.9
Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP))	= 371,709	237,571	63.9
General -- (G)	= 3,910,216	2,928,606	74.9
Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC)	= 0	0	0.0
-- (IDC-D)	= 0	0	0.0
Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA)	= 1,466,953	1,113,429	75.9
Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50)	= 586,559	207,655	35.4
Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40)	= 179,530	85,341	47.5
Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET))	= 164,717	89,729	54.5
Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW))	= 173,289	69,674	40.2
DTSC Brownfields Coordination -- (R(BROWNFIELDS))	= 9,995	3,453	34.6
CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED))	= 522,621	247,660	47.4
Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL))	= 10,831	6,018	55.6
R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD))	= 941,689	689,240	73.2
Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY))	= 295,583	2,033	0.7
Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA)	= 162,278	114,918	70.8
State/Federal Revolving Fund -Bond -- (SRFBND)	= 1,994	358	18.0
State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED)	= 9,975	1,793	18.0
Tobacco Tax -- (TBT)	= 129,991	104,259	80.2
Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF)	= 2,385,238	1,735,583	72.8
Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF)	= 11,584,254	8,806,188	76.0
TOTAL	= 30,364,330	20,898,753	68.8 %

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

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ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

	POSITIONS/PYS BUDGETED	\$ BUDGETED	----- EXPENDED	\$ EXPENDITURES BALANCE	----- % EXPENDED
PERSONAL SERVICES					
Authorized Positions					
Permanent Positions	231.2	15,280,949	10,515,466	4,765,483	69 %
Temporary Help	3.2	0	0	0	0 %
Overtime		0	6,519	( 6,519)	0 %
Board Stipend		12,000	5,300	6,700	44 %
Total Authorized Positions	234.4	15,292,949			
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	15,292,949			
Salary Savings	( 11.5)	( 883,821)			
Net Total Salaries	222.9	14,409,128			
Staff Benefits		4,236,868	3,350,136	886,732	79 %
TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS)	222.9	18,645,996	13,877,421	4,768,575	74 %
LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL					
General Expense		270,755	134,216	136,539	50 %
Printing		87,421	86,487	934	99 %
Communications		159,729	79,962	79,767	50 %
Postage		43,907	14,137	29,770	32 %
Travel In-State		228,263	27,604	200,659	12 %
Travel Out-Of-State		0	0	0	0 %
Training		97,653	4,857	92,796	5 %
Facilities Operations		960,139	809,026	151,113	84 %
Utilities		171,835	22,855	148,980	13 %
Contracts - Internal		283,605	1,285,028	( 1,001,423)	453 %
Contracts - External		4,442,466	933,311	3,509,155	21 %
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		88,100	168,899	( 80,799)	192 %
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE)		6,872,373	3,566,382	3,305,991	52 %
TOTAL PS & OEE		25,518,369	17,443,803	8,074,566	68 %
Indirect		4,845,980	3,454,949	1,391,031	71 %
GRAND TOTAL		30,364,349	20,898,752	9,465,597	69 %

**Central Valley Regional Water Control Board**  
**Fiscal Report Based on April 2004 Expenditures**  
*(An average of 83% should have been expended to date)*

**Governor Hiring Freeze** – The hiring freeze is still in place. We expect it to urn through the end of the fiscal year. No word yet if the Governor will extend it next fiscal year. No new hires and filling any vacant position require a freeze exemption by the Administration. The Water Board has received a blanket freeze exemption for all non-general fund positions. The exemption covers hiring existing state employees. We have started our recruitment efforts for 12 vacant positions. (Freeze process expires 6/30/04).

**Governor Operating Expense Freeze** – Freeze exemption and certification required for all expenditures. (The following are exempt from this process; contracts for TMDL, Interagency Agreements, Grants & Loans.) All travel and purchases must be considered essential which the EO or AEO must certify. No word if these restrictions will continue into next fiscal year.

**FINANCE LETTER AUGMENTATION – “Waste Discharge Waivers”** - A request for additional staff and money to support our waivers has been approved by the Governor and submitted to the legislature. If approved this proposal will go into effect with the passage of the FY 04/05 Governors Budget. The request is to provide 22.3 new positions and \$1.2 million of one-time contract funds. The proposal covers Irrigated Agriculture, Dairies and Timber Harvest programs. While Region 5 hopes that we would receive a significant portion of these resources a final distribution has not been developed by SWRCB. To fund this proposal the SWRCB will develop new fees as emergency regulations.

There is also a statewide Timber Harvest proposal that would provide 5.4 new positions. Again State Board has not made a final decision on the distribution of the PY's. The proposal is being discussed by the Legislature. There are concerns about the fund source as well as the number of PY's that are needed.

We were notified that Region 5 would be receiving 3 new PY's to help with the Prop. 40 & 50 Water Bond Grant Programs. These new resources will be distributed between our three offices. No action can be taken on these proposals until the Governor has signed the budget.

**Personal Services** –

- Based on April expenditures we are projected to spend 98.5% of our personal services budget.
- As staff are completing their June timesheets we estimate that we will close out our fiscal year at 98% expended of all personal services.
- In our budget we track 53 different Task codes and 28 different fund sources. Based on our internal tracking system we will close out the fiscal year without

overspending any fund source or program task code. This has been a very sensitive issue from State Board this year.

- As additional vacancies occur we will be requesting to filling those positions if they are not funded by GF or if the hiring freeze is lifted at the end of June.

**Contracts –**

- As of April our contract encumbrances are 48% expended. State Board has not posted the Ag Monitoring contracts. We anticipate several large contracts to be posted in May or June monthly fiscal reports. Once they are posted we will have spent over 80% of our total contract monies. Most of the unspent contract monies will be associated with CAA projects. These funds are project specific and can roll over into the next year.

**Fund Issues**

As pointed out earlier we do not have any fund that is overspent 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 little flexibility in our budget this fiscal year.

<b>Key Fund Sources</b>	<b>Percent Expended</b>
General Fund	81.5%
Federal Funds	79.7%
Waste Discharge Permit Fund	83.9%
Prop 40 Bond	60.6%
Prop 50 Bond	41.1%

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

**FY 04/05 Preparations**

At this time we do not have a proposed FY 04/05 budget, however we have been told by State Board, to assume that all programs will continue to be funded at the same level they were funded in FY ¾ (after all the cuts). The three adjustments discussed earlier will have an impact on Region 5 (Ag Waiver, Timber Harvest & Prop. 40 & 50 Augmentations) but we do not know to what extent yet.