

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Central Valley Region**

4/5 May 2006

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report

DISCUSSION:

ENFORCEMENT

1. *Notice of Violation, Naumes, Inc., Yuba County*

On 22 March 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Naumes, Inc. for a 29 December 2005 overflow of treated wastewater from the Discharger's land application area to an adjacent property, due to heavy rains. Standing wastewater was removed from the adjacent property on 30 December 2005. To prevent future discharges, Naumes, Inc. proposed to install a containment berm along the low-lying portion of the property boundary. (BPK)

2. *Notice of Violation, City of Marysville Wastewater Treatment Plant, Yuba County*

Staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Marysville Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility for a 31 December 2005 discharge of treated wastewater to the Feather River and the omission of sampling data from quarterly reports. The spill resulted from a high volume discharge from the Oroville Reservoir. Several of Marysville's sewer percolation ponds are on the river side of flood protection levees, and were inundated with river water on 31 December 2005 and 1 January 2006. At the time of inundation the ponds contained approximately 11 million gallons of treated wastewater. The Board is aware that the facility wastewater ponds are not adequately protected from the Yuba and Feather Rivers during major storm events, and has, through Cease and Desist Order (C&D) No. R5-2004-0072, directed the City to prepare a Feasibility Study and Master Plan that will address this problem. The Feasibility Study and Master Plan Results are due by 1 October 2006. (BPK)

3. *Notice of Violation, City of Wheatland, Sutter County*

On 3 April 2006 staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Wheatland for the 31 December 2005 discharge of approximately 72,000 gallons of treated wastewater to the Bear River. The discharge resulted from excessive rainfall in a short period of time and releases from upstream dams, which caused the Bear River to rise rapidly and spill over its banks. The City of Wheatland recently obtained \$60,000 to repair the levee damage. The NOV requires the City to submit a report detailing the levee repair and corrective actions completed to prevent future discharges. (BPK)

4. *Notice of Violation, Bear Valley Water District, Alpine County*

On 3 April 2006 staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the Bear Valley Water District (Discharger) for the discharge of approximately 1.2 million gallons of sewage to Bloods Creek and the Stanislaus River between 31 December 2005 and 1 January 2006. The discharge was the result of heavy rains that saturated the snow pack causing floodwater to inundate the Discharger's main pump station. The NOV requires corrective actions be taken to prevent future discharges. Staff is evaluating further enforcement actions. (BPK)

5. *Notice of Violation, Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa County*

On 21 March 2006, Napa Berryessa Resort Improvement District was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) following a site inspection. The NOV stated that the Discharger continues to be in violation of the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for stockpiling sludge within the sprayfield, for storing sludge in a non-permitted pond, and for not performing daily monitoring of the spray disposal field. Staff is in the process of reviewing all compliance issues at the facility and will be preparing an additional enforcement action. (GJC)

6. *Notice of Violation, Sewage Spill, Clearlake Oaks County Water District, Lake County*

On 15 March 2006, Clear Lake Oaks County Water District was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for a sewage spill estimated at approximately 100 gallons that occurred on 31 December 2005. The spill occurred from an overflowing manhole located at the intersection of Keys Boulevard and Everglade in Clearlake Oaks, and entered a canal that eventually drains into Clear Lake. The spill was the result of an electrical power fluctuation during a

storm, which caused a total loss of power at the main lift station (Lift Station No. 7), and the subsequent delay to reset the power. The Discharger states that they will determine if an automatic switchgear is available to ensure that delays in resetting the power do not occur in the future. The NOV requires the Discharger to submit a report documenting progress in obtaining and installing an automatic switch, and/or other measures taken to ensure that delays in resetting the power at the lift station do not occur in the future. (GJC)

7. *Two Notices of Violation, Sewage Spill, Placer County Department of Facility Services, Applegate Wastewater Treatment Facility, Placer County*

On 14 March 2006, Placer County Department of Facility Services (Discharger) was issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for a raw sewage spill estimated between 800 and 1,000 gallons that occurred on 31 December 2005 during a heavy rain event. The spill occurred from the two temporary 21,000 gallon closed top storage tanks that have been used each winter since 2001 for the diversion of wastewater from the three storage ponds. The spill resulted from significant rainfall and limited personnel and equipment that were dealing with high flows at two other wastewater treatment plants. A second NOV was issued following staff's inspection of an ongoing spill of disinfected (dechlorinated) wastewater from Pond No. 3 to a tributary of Clipper Creek that began on 7 March 2006. The spill was due to a lack of capacity in the ponds. In a subsequent spill report, the Discharger estimated the volume spilled at 481,210 gallons over an 11 day period (7 March 2006 to 19 March 2006). Per staff's request, the Discharger has submitted daily updates showing that an additional 349,500 gallons spilled from March 25-31, and that the facility began spilling again on 3 April and continues to spill as of the date of this report (12 April). Staff is in the process of preparing additional enforcement actions. (GJC)

8. *WWTF Capacity Issues, Esparto Community Services District, Yolo County*

On 28 February 2006, Esparto CSD reported that wastewater pond freeboard problems were impending, and requested permission to discharge excess wastewater to a bermed area designated for future wastewater ponds. Esparto CSD expects to complete a sewer inflow/infiltration reduction project and construct two new wastewater percolation/evaporation ponds in 2006. In an informal enforcement letter issued on 4 April 2006, staff expressed concern that the current freeboard problem may indicate a previously unknown capacity problem, and requested that the Discharger submit a written report of noncompliance detailing all instances of non-compliance and discharges outside to the bermed area and a Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Evaluation Report. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. (ALO)

9. *WWTF Capacity Issues, Dixon Migrant Center WWTF, Solano County*

During the week of 20 March 2006, the Yolo County Housing Authority (Discharger) reported that excessive sewer inflow had caused the wastewater ponds at the Dixon Migrant Center to fill, and requested permission to discharge excess wastewater to a designated land application area before the mid-April discharge date allowed under the WDRs. Per staff's request, the Discharger submitted a report of noncompliance, which included freeboard monitoring data for mid-January through mid-March of 2006. The data show that one or both of the wastewater ponds has been in violation of the freeboard requirement throughout that period. On 4 April 2006, staff issued a NOV to the Yolo County Housing Authority for several violations of the WDRs and requested that the Discharger submit weekly freeboard monitoring reports, a report detailing all current actions to maintain the required freeboard, and a Wastewater Treatment Facility Capacity Evaluation Report. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. (ALO)

10. *Silverwing Development ACL Paid*

Silverwing Development is the owner of the Portofino Subdivision, an 18-acre construction project in the City of Vacaville. Runoff from the site discharges to Vacaville's storm drain system, which discharges into Alamo Creek. On 19 January 2006, Water Board staff inspected the site and observed on-site personnel pumping ponded water from a lime treated roadway directly into the storm drain system. On 1 March, the Assistant Executive Officer issued an ACL complaint to Silverwing Development for \$10,000, based on violations of the Construction Storm Water General Permit. On 16 March, a Silverwing representative signed the Waiver of Hearing for the ACL complaint and submitted a check for \$10,000. (RWM)

11. *ACL issued to JMC Homes for Longmeadow Estates, Placer County*

On 12 April 2006, the Executive Officer issued an ACL complaint to JMC Homes for \$500,000 based on violations of the Construction Storm Water General Permit. JMC Homes is the owner and developer of the Longmeadow Estates, a 99.8-acre construction project in the City of Roseville. Runoff from the site discharges both to Roseville's storm drain system which discharges into Pleasant Grove Creek and directly into an unnamed tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek. The site had violations in 2004 that were addressed through the installation of an advanced treatment system. Violations were noted again in November and December of 2005 by Water Board staff. Staff

contacted the Discharger and issued two NOVs. The Discharger responded to the NOVs with assurances that the site would come into compliance with the General Permit and information on additional BMPs installed. In March and April 2006, Water Board staff inspected the site and noted more violations of the General Permit resulting from the lack of maintenance of BMPs. In a number of the inspections, sediment-laden storm water was observed discharging into the storm drain and the unnamed tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek. (RWM)

12. *Notice of Violation Issued for Redding Regional Septage Pond Overflows, Shasta County*

Shasta County operates a septage disposal facility consisting of 10 unlined ponds. A March 2005 capacity study report determined that septage intake is growing at a rate of approximately 300,000 gallons per year and the facility is near maximum capacity. Even normal septage intake and average rainfall could result in overcapacity of the facility. Shasta County began planning for an additional 13.5 million gallons of pond capacity at the facility. On 30 March 2006, the Shasta County Department of Public Works was issued a Notice of Violation for wastewater overflows from two surface impoundments at their septage pond facility. Shasta County reported the overflows on 13 March 2006 and indicated the discharge may have started three days earlier. Staff inspections discovered the ponds were continuously discharging waste, at approximately 1 to 5 gallons per minute, to an adjacent surface drainage. The County started hauling excess septage from the facility to their Cottonwood Wastewater Treatment Facility to eliminate the overflows. The NOV requires Shasta County to submit a report describing actions they have taken to cease the discharge and attain adequate pond freeboard. Staff is determining whether additional enforcement action is necessary. (KB)

13. *13267 Order and NOV Issued for Tucker Oaks Water District, Shasta County*

Staff conducted a compliance inspection at the Tucker Oaks Water District (District) in Shasta County on 9 March 2006. Discharger self-monitoring reports indicated that groundwater at the site may be impacted by bacteria and other pollutants from the onsite sewage system. During the inspection, staff observed that the monitoring wells were not properly constructed and did not provide adequate wellhead protection. Therefore, the groundwater monitoring data may not be representative. On 29 March 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation and a CWC Section 13267 letter requiring the Discharger to submit a report that details the replacement of the improperly installed monitoring wells. (DLW)

14. *13267 Order and NOV Issued to City of Redding for Sanitary Sewer Overflows During 2005/2006 New Year's Storm, Shasta County*

Multiple sanitary sewer overflows occurred from the City of Redding's system during the 2005/2006 New Year's storms. The total discharged volume from eleven manhole locations was reported to be as much as 699,390 gallons. The overflows were not contained or pumped back into the collection system. Some of the overflow discharges reached surface water bodies. The City collected water samples at six discharge locations during the storm event, however analytical results have not been submitted. On 3 April 2006, staff issued a Notice of Violation and a CWC Section 13267 Order requiring additional information from the City to assess the discharge events, the current condition of area sewers, and a time schedule for implementation of corrective measures. (SSG)

15. *Thunder Valley Casino ACL issued, Placer County*

A \$435,000 Mandatory Minimum Penalty Complaint against the United Auburn Indian Community and Hydro Science Operations, Inc. was issued by the Assistant Executive Officer for violation of effluent limitations in discharges of treated wastewater from the Thunder Valley Casino near Roseville. The United Auburn Indian Community owns and operates the casino and wastewater treatment plant. Hydro Science Operations designed, built and is in day-to-day operation of the treatment plant. The violations were predominantly for excess coliform and chlorine residual resulting from failure of membranes in the biologic treatment system that caused problems with the disinfection system occurring over an 18-month period. The treatment system problems have been corrected. The Discharger has waived the right to a hearing within 90 days to allow time for discussion and possible settlement of the MMP. The California Sportfishing Protection Alliance has submitted a letter expressing concern that the amount of the MMP is not sufficient for the extent of the violations, and requesting an evidentiary hearing. Meetings with discharger representatives will be held before deciding whether or not to proceed to a Board hearing. (KDL).

16. *Cascade Shores ACL Issued, Nevada County*

A \$541,000 ACL Complaint was issued by the Assistant Executive Officer against the County of Nevada and County of Nevada Sanitation District No. 1 for violation of NPDES effluent limitations at the Cascade Shores Wastewater Treatment Plant. The \$541,000 Complaint consists of: \$498,000 in Mandatory Minimum Penalties for a wide variety of effluent violations, and a \$43,000 discretionary administrative civil liability for alleged failure to take

emergency actions to stem the discharge of raw sewage following a landslide that damaged the collection system. The ACL will allow Cascade Shores to request that the \$498,000 MMP be applied to a compliance project, which would mean that the discharger would be assessed only the \$43,000 penalty. The Discharger has proposed to apply the \$498,000 to treatment facility improvements and pay the \$43,000, but has requested extension of the deadline for payment and some technical submittals until 15 July. This settlement proposal has been accepted. (KDL).

COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS (SLIC)

17. *Lemoore Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Kings County*

Closure letters for three UST Sites were issued to the Lemoore Naval Air Station in June 2005. The UST sites were PR16 Industrial Wastewater Pipeline Site, East Sewage Pond Treatment Site, and M1 Building 90 UST Site. All three sites were granted closure after verification that all 15 on-site monitoring wells were destroyed in accordance with State and Kings County guidelines. (GJI)

18. *Harlan Ranch Property, Clovis, Fresno County*

CVEC Group, Inc., plans to construct homes on approximately 400 acres of former agricultural land located near Shepherd Avenue and Highway 168 in Clovis, Fresno County. An Environmental Site Assessment identified a diesel spill from an aboveground storage tank and a former pesticide storage building. Soil sampling at the former pesticide storage shed indicated soils had not been impacted by pesticides above Preliminary Remediation Goals. Soil was excavated to cleanup standards set by the Water Board staff. A no further action letter was issued to CVEC Group on 4 November 2005. (JA)

19. *Clandestine Drug Laboratory Closure, Porterville, Tulare County*

During 2004, a clandestine methamphetamine laboratory was discovered in a rural area of Tulare County. Evidence of the illegal disposal of red phosphorus, iodine, and organic liquids to the ground and septic tank/leach pit were documented at the site. Initial analytical results for a sample collected from the domestic well at the site showed the presence of 381 ppm iodine. Subsequent sampling and analysis by Water Board staff of the domestic well and downgradient agricultural wells returned non-detect values for iodine and other lab-related chemicals. Based on iodine's chemophysical properties (very low retardation of movement in soil or groundwater), it is likely that attenuation by dilution/dispersion quickly reduced the iodine concentration in groundwater surrounding the well. Based on this observation, normal pH values, the lack of VOC detections, background phosphorus concentrations, and site cleanup and the cessation of discharge of hazardous wastes to the surface/subsurface, the site was recommended for closure from further investigation. A no further action letter was issued to the property owner. (BEM)

20. *Former Sequoia Voting Systems, (Smurfit Packaging Company, LLC) Exeter, Tulare County*

Smurfit Packaging Company, LLC, (Smurfit) submitted a closure report for the on-site Class II surface impoundment at its facility at 1030 N. Anderson Road, Exeter, Tulare County (formerly Sequoia Voting Systems). The Class II surface impoundment was utilized by the former Sequoia Voting Systems to handle liquid waste generated by its industrial printing operations. The discharge was classified as a designated waste and was regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 99-085. After reviewing the closure report, it appears that the work performed to remove the Class II surface impoundment and its appurtenances and the excavation of affected material beneath the pond, has resulted in the clean-closure of the on-site waste management unit. On 10 February 2006, a no further action letter for the on-site Class II surface impoundment was issued to Smurfit. Ongoing remediation work and continued regulated activities at the site include semi-annual groundwater monitoring associated with a prior chlorinated-hydrocarbon release and the discharge of treated domestic waste to an on-site 10-acre unlined pond. (AM)

WASTE DISCHARGES TO LAND

21. *Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine – Lake County*

On 22 March 2006, USEPA Superfund staff hosted a technical advisory group meeting in Clearlake for the Sulphur Bank Mercury Mine. The mine operated between 1872 and 1957 and was listed as a Superfund site in 1990. Waste piles at the 150-acre mine are contaminated with mercury, arsenic and antimony. In addition, the open pit mine is now filled with acidic water containing mercury, arsenic, cadmium, and other pollutants. Mercury from groundwater migration, erosion of mine wastes, and surface water run-off from the mine site area has been accumulating in the adjacent Clear Lake ecosystem. Fish in Clear Lake have elevated mercury concentrations and the state issued a fish consumption advisory in 1987. The Regional Board adopted a mercury TMDL on Clear Lake in 2002. The

cleanup project is focused on three areas, the mine property, Clear Lake and wetlands north of the mine, and the Elem Tribal Colony. USEPA plans to distribute its draft remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) for the mine property and hold public meetings this spring with the goal of selecting a remedy by September 2006. USEPA recently conducted several investigations in the lake, and continues to assess the impacts of the mine on Clear Lake and the wetlands with more studies planned through the 2006-2007 wet season. Removal of mine wastes in the tribal colony will be done in the summer of 2006 with additional work on the colony's access road the following year. (SER)

22. *Copperopolis Acid Mine Drainage, Calaveras County*

On 28 March 2006, staff received a complaint regarding blue water flowing parallel to Reed Turnpike Road in the town of Copperopolis. Staff had inspected the area the previous day, and had observed dark turquoise blue water discharging from the bottom of a mine waste rock pile. The discharge flowed from waste rock pile through a metal culvert; the metal pipe appeared to be plated with copper. This water continued to flow another 100 yard where it intersected Copper Creek. In December 2002, staff sampled the water and soils in this same general area. The water samples contained highly elevated levels of copper, zinc and iron. The pH of the water was 3.9. The soil sample also contained elevated hazardous levels of copper. Staff plans to request the landowners and the past mining companies to characterize the extent of the mining waste, and based on those characterizations, propose mitigation measures. (VJI)

23. *Jamestown Landfill Cover Failure, Tuolumne County*

Jamestown Landfill is a closed landfill owned and operated by the County of Tuolumne. The landfill closure was completed in the summer and fall of 2005. The landfill's western slope is very steep and exceeds Title 27's minimum standard slope of a horizontal to vertical ratio of 1.75 to 1. During review of the closure plan, staff expressed strong concerns that that the proposed clay cover would fail due to the steep slope. However, the County's consultant certified that the cover would be stable under both static and dynamic conditions, and the cover was subsequently constructed as proposed. The winter of 2005-2006 is the first winter since the landfill was closed, and staff have been in constant contact with the County regarding cover issues. On 21 March 2006, the County stated that the western slope was in serious shape. Pictures sent by the County show significant liner slope failure, the largest of which apparently occurred on 7 March 2006. On 27 March 2006 staff inspected the landfill and observed many slope failures and landslides. The largest slide likely removed at least three feet of the cover material. These slides have greatly comprised the cover's ability to prevent percolation of rainwater into the waste. Staff will be evaluating enforcement options. (HFH)

24. *Buena Vista Landfill Violation of Closure Requirements, Amador County*

In 2003, the Regional Board adopted closure WDRs for the Buena Vista Landfill, which is owned and operated by County of Amador. The WDRs require the County to close the Phase II and Phase III Waste Management Units (WMUs) by 30 November 2004. However, the closure was not completed on time because the County discovered waste outside the footprint of lined unit and because of delays due to rain. The County has requested extensions to the closure date several times, the latest of which was on 1 December 2005. On 31 January 2006 Regional Board staff conducted a site visit following a storm event. Staff observed ponded water and vehicle ruts on top of Phase II and Phase III WMUs, evidence of sheet flow erosion on side slopes, rilling of side slopes, loss of side slope final cover, temporary down drain structures constructed of plastic sheeting, upper perimeter drain structures partially constructed, sediment filled lower drain structures not maintained for controlled flow of run-off, siltation of sedimentation pond, sedimentation pond discharge point inaccessible due to general condition of site access roads. The severity of these observed landfill cover and erosion issues are because the landfill closure was not completed before winter. The Discharger has sent a letter stating construction will be done by 30 June 2006. Staff is continuing to evaluate enforcement options. (HFH)

25. *Potential Surface Water Discharge from Carson Hill Mine, Calaveras County*

Carson Hill Mine is non-operating gold mine. Due to the rain this winter, the three lined waste piles are threatening to overtop, which would discharge leachate to surface water. The leachate has elevated levels of salts, sulfate, nitrate, nickel and selenium. The Discharger is being proactive and is installing a reverse osmosis (RO) treatment system to treat the water in the lined waste piles. The treated water will be discharged into a recently drained freshwater pond and the concentrated RO brine will be discharged back into one of the lined waste piles. The Discharger believes it will be able to retain the treated leachate in the freshwater pond, thereby preventing a discharge to surface waters. While the discharge to the freshwater pond is a violation of the Carson Hill Mine's WDR, it is preferable to a discharge to surface waters. (VJI)

26. *Overflow From Westwood Sewage Ponds, Lassen County*

The Town of Westwood (near Lake Almanor), operates a 0.25 mgd wastewater facility that utilizes a pond system for treatment and disposal of domestic wastes. Direct discharge from the ponds is prohibited. During the last several years, the Discharger has experienced inadequate pond freeboard, and the pond berms were raised in 2005 to alleviate this problem. On 3 April 2006, staff received a telephone call from the Discharger indicating that freeboard was again inadequate and the ponds were in danger of overflowing. Staff visited the site on 4 April 2006 and confirmed a pond discharge of approximately 100 gallons per minute. The discharge was to a bermed area, but a portion of the berm consists of a raised railroad track bed, and it is possible that wastewater will indirectly discharge to Mountain Meadows Reservoir through the railroad track ballast. It appears that excessive infiltration and inflow to the wastewater collection system is the primary cause of the discharge; some homes in low lying areas of Westwood have standing water in their yards, and the plant operator indicates one of the sewer lift stations is pumping around the clock. (RSD)

27. *Sewer Collection System Problems in Greenville, Plumas County*

Water Board staff responded to a citizen complaint that sewage was backing up into residences in Greenville. The Indian Valley Community Services District operates the Greenville Wastewater Treatment Plant and collection system. It appears that a section of the sewer occasionally becomes surcharged in a low-lying section of town that serves approximately 20 residences. When the surcharging occurs, the pressure in the sewer line causes either a backup into the affected homes, or renders the home plumbing unusable. Conversations with residents in the area revealed that some homeowners may open their sewer cleanouts during such occurrences, and allow sewage to drain to the creek. Staff will issue a letter to all residents warning them that it is illegal to discharge their waste to land or to the creek. Simultaneously, staff will require the District to solve the problem, by requiring reduction of infiltration and inflow into the collection system, and possibly having the district require that residents retrofit the subject homes with pumping systems. Staff will also investigate the possibility of a small community grant for these pumping systems, as the affected homes are in a very low-income area.

TMDLs**28. *San Joaquin River Dissolved Oxygen***

On 21 March 2006, Jennifer Heyd and Mark Gowdy attended a meeting of the California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA) Dissolved Oxygen Technical Work Group (DO TWG). The workgroup is a forum for exchanging ideas and managing the various CBDA funded studies that are aimed at better understanding the causes of the dissolved oxygen impairment in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel (DWSC), and potential source controls and mitigation measures. In addition to some general updates on DO related activities in the watershed, the following presentations were made at the meeting:

- Jones & Stokes presented an update on the current status and the next steps of the Aeration Demonstration Project that is currently being developed in the DWSC near Rough and Ready Island. The project is expected to be up and running by September 2006. Details of the performance monitoring plan were also presented. Monitoring will take place at five locations in the DWSC. Monitoring will be developed in a way to determine the effectiveness of the device. It will assess a number of potential secondary impacts.
- USGS gave a presentation on the progress with tracing organic matter and nutrient sources using isotopic techniques. Isotopes are one type of tracer that have the advantage of being able to analyze the constituent that is most important in whatever work is being done. By analyzing the isotopes of nitrogen, for example, it can be determined what the different nitrogen sources are.
- The final presentation came from DWR on phytoplankton in the San Joaquin River. Through grab samples and laboratory experiments, it was determined that there is a shift in phytoplankton species (diatoms to flagellates) as they move from the upstream reach to the downstream reach of the SJR. A change in environmental conditions seems to explain the shift in the species in the different parts of the river.

The next DO TWG Meeting has been scheduled for 16 May with an additional meeting scheduled June. (JMH)

29. *Technical and Policy Review Team (TPRT)- Grassland Bypass Project*

The Grassland Bypass Project TPRT has teleconferenced several times since February to discuss the exceedance of selenium load limits that occurred during the 2005 storm season. The Use Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Grassland Area Farmers requires the TPRT to evaluate the situation and determine 1) whether an exceedance has occurred; 2) the fee amount that corresponds with the exceedance; 3) other factors that may have prevented the GAF from complying with the terms of the agreement; and 4) present the information to an Oversight Committee, who will weigh the evidence and assign the fee. The Oversight Committee, which

includes the Board's Executive Officer, will meet in public session 26 April 2006. The Board will consider whether additional action should be taken regarding violation of the GBP WDRs at some later date. (GPC)

DAIRIES

30. Dairy Enforcement

Settlements reached on Machado Dairy Farms, San Joaquin County; Joe Da Silva Dairy, San Joaquin County; and the Luis Manuel Oliviera (L & A) Dairy, Merced County. All of these cases relied heavily on investigations conducted and documented by Regional Board staff. These settlements are examples of the excellent working relationship the Board has with the California Department of Fish & Game and the County District Attorneys.

On 5 January 2006, the San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office reached a settlement agreement with Machado Dairy Farms after the dairy spilled wastewater into the South San Joaquin Irrigation District system that spills into Walthal Slough, which is a tributary to the San Joaquin River. Under the terms of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered in San Joaquin County Superior Court, Machado Dairy Farms has agreed to pay \$79,282 in penalties and costs. Of that amount, \$37,500 will be paid as civil penalties. An additional \$37,500 will be paid and used for training activities for local and State environmental regulators. The sum of \$4,282 will be paid for cost recovery, including \$2,200 paid to the Regional Board as partial cost recovery.

On 13 January 2006, the San Joaquin County District Attorney's Office reached a settlement agreement with Joe Da Silva Dairy after the dairy discharged wastewater into the South San Joaquin Irrigation District system that spills into Lone Tree Creek, which is a tributary to the San Joaquin River. Under the terms of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered in San Joaquin County Superior Court, Joe Da Silva Dairy has agreed to pay \$70,000 in penalties and costs. Of that amount, \$30,000 will be paid as civil penalties. An additional \$15,000 will be paid to San Joaquin County Fish and Game Propagation Fund, and \$15,000 will be paid to California Department of Fish and Game Cleanup and Abatement Account. The sum of \$10,000 will be paid for cost recovery, including \$2,000 paid to the Regional Board as partial cost recovery.

On 31 January 2006, the Merced County District Attorney's Office reached a settlement agreement with the L & A Dairy after the dairy discharged wastewater into the Grassland area of Merced County that spills into the San Joaquin River. Under the terms of the Final Judgment and Permanent Injunction entered in Merced County Superior Court, L & A has agreed to pay \$10,000 in penalties and costs. Of that amount \$2,000 will be paid to the Fish and Game Pollution Account/DFG as partial cost recovery, \$3,000 to the Merced County Division of Environmental Health as partial cost recovery, \$3,000 to the Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency, and \$2,000 to the Merced County District Attorney as partial cost recovery. In addition, the operator, Luis Manuel Oliviera, has been placed on three years of informal probation and has had a 30 day jail sentence stayed, providing that there are no violations of environmental laws during the three year probation period. (CMH)

31. Notice of Violation letters

Between 1 January 2006 and 1 April 2006, the Confined Animal Unit investigated and sent out 11 Notices of Violation to dairies for off-property releases of dairy wastewater. The releases were caused by a variety of reasons, including insufficient lagoon capacity over the winter rainy season, lack of tail water recovery systems to capture excess wastewater used for irrigation, and lack of controls on corral runoff. Most of the dischargers will be referred to the Northern Dairy Task Force. (CMH)

BAY-DELTA

32. Pelagic Organism Decline in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

The Interagency Ecological Program (IEP), comprised of state and federal agencies and non-profit organizations, has monitored the Bay-Delta Estuary for water quality parameters and indicator species since 1971. Recent monitoring results indicate a marked decline in pelagic fishes and zooplankton (i.e., species that occupy open water habitat) despite the relatively moderate hydrology observed during the past three years. In response, IEP launched investigations into potential causes of the decline including water exports from the Delta, habitat and invasive species, and contaminants. These investigations focused on what changes occurred in the last three years that could explain the decline. Work teams of experts in each subject area convened to advise IEP managers on near-term investigations and analyses and long-term work plans. Regional Board staff has participated in the Contaminants Work Team (CWT) since the first meeting in August 2005. Early CWT meetings focused on review of 2005 investigations and the process for developing white papers on toxic algae blooms, aquatic herbicides, and pyrethroid insecticides. IEP managers summarized the various work teams' results and recommendations from

2005 research and white papers and produced a synthesis report and draft 2006 work plan. The synthesis report and draft work plan were presented to the public and a scientific review panel in November 2005. The scientific review panel produced a report with recommendations for future study. All documents can be accessed on the CALFED Science Program's website: http://science.calwater.ca.gov/workshop/workshop_pod.shtml.

Major findings to date are:

- Statistical analyses confirm that a significant step decline in pelagic fish populations occurred in 2001 and may have begun in 1999. The same analysis also revealed at least two other step declines occurring during the 1970s and 1980s.
- 2005 studies focused on recent changes in operations and exports, contaminant loading, and habitat and invasive species to determine whether any of the suspected causes could be ruled out. None of the suspected causes can be ruled out yet.
- The IEP synthesis team developed two narrative models that hypothesize mechanisms to explain the decline in pelagic organisms. These are working hypotheses that do not exclude other possible explanations. Additional narrative hypotheses will be developed as more information is obtained.
 - “Bad Suisun Bay” Hypothesis – 2005 data show that delta smelt collected from Suisun Bay exhibited unusually poor growth rates and condition potentially caused by food limitation or the effects of toxicants. To test this hypothesis fish gut content, toxicity testing, and histopathological studies will be expanded.
 - “Wintertime Adult Loss” hypothesis – Increases in salvage during wintertime coincide with the pelagic organism decline. This hypothesis is supported by the increase in adult salvage of pelagic species at the export pumps, a decrease in adults collected during the fall midwater trawl, and the recent increase in State Water Project and Central Valley Project exports. To test this hypothesis Delta hydrodynamic and fish entrainment modeling will be expanded, additional statistical analyses on juvenile and larval fish abundance data will be conducted, and the potential for water quality or fish health problems to increase pelagic species' susceptibility to entrainment will be investigated. (KLL)

BASIN PLANNING

33. *Pesticide Basin Plan Amendments*

The Pesticide TMDL Team is developing several Basin Plan Amendments/TMDLs that regulate the discharge of pesticides. Public notices have been distributed for each of these Amendments. The public can receive information about these Amendments through e-mail (go to http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lyrisforms/reg5_subscribe.html to subscribe) or by requesting hard copies. A brief status and schedule for each Amendment is given below.

San Joaquin River Diazinon/Chlorpyrifos – The Regional Board adopted the Basin Plan Amendment in October 2005. The State Board is preparing to consider approval of the Amendment. State Board provided a 30-day public comment period, which ended on April 3, 2006. State Board received three comment letters. Regional Board staff is reviewing those comments and will provide State Board staff with our response to those comments. The Amendment will be considered for approval at the May 3rd State Board meeting.

Delta Diazinon/Chlorpyrifos – The Delta Amendment is patterned largely on the provisions adopted by the Regional Board for the San Joaquin River. The Amendment would apply to specific Delta waterways. Regional Board staff has received comments from the peer reviewers and is making modifications to the staff report based on those comments. A staff workshop will be held on April 27 (see <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralvalley/programs/tmdl/DeltaOP/2006-04-27-delta-dc-tmdl-wkshop.pdf>). We anticipate bringing the proposed Amendment to the Board at the June 2006 meeting.

Sacramento / Feather Diazinon Objectives – The Regional Board adopted an Amendment for diazinon runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in 2003. As a result of a lawsuit, the Regional Board has until June 2007 to consider whether the diazinon objectives should be revised. Regional Board staff will have a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) scoping meeting on 23 May in Yuba City.

Central Valley Pesticide Basin Plan Amendment – During the development of earlier Basin Plan Amendments, the public and the Board raised concerns about alternatives to the 303(d) listed pesticides, which were the focus of our efforts. The Board adopted general policies to address alternatives, however, we did not have the information necessary to develop specific water quality objectives. In addition, it became clear that a waterbody by waterbody approach to adopting Amendments was not necessary and is inefficient. Staff is currently developing the technical information needed to address pesticides (whether 303(d) listed or not) that may impact surface waters. Three CEQA scoping meetings were held in February to solicit public comment on the proposed scope of the effort.

Periodic meetings with stakeholders will be scheduled to report on progress in the development of the Amendment. We anticipate bringing this Amendment to the Board in late 2007 / early 2008.

Actual/Anticipated Completion Dates for Pending Pesticide Basin Plan Amendments

| Project | CEQA Scoping | Peer Review | RB Hearing | SB Approval |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| San Joaquin | January 2005 | March 2005 | October 2005 | May/June 2006 |
| Delta | January 2005 | March 2006 | June 2006 | December 2006 |
| Sac/Feather | May 2006 | December 2006 | June 2007 | December 2007 |
| Central Valley | February 2006 | March 2007 | Dec/Jan 2008 | July 2008 |

* Anticipated completion dates are estimates. Actual completion dates will be impacted by comments from peer reviewers, the public, Board action at the hearing, and available staff. (JK)

GRANTS & FUNDING

34. 2005-06 Consolidated Grants Program Update

The Concept Proposal Solicitation Notice was released on January 5, 2006 and Concept Proposal applications were due electronically using the State Water Board's on-line Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST) system on February 9, 2006. Over 470 Concept Proposal applications were received statewide.

The total number of proposals reviewed by Region 5 staff was fewer than previously reported due to ineligibility of some proposals. A total of 70 proposals were reviewed and submitted to State Water Board via the FAAST on time. The general breakdown of these proposals by watershed is as follows.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Lower Sacramento River watershed | 24 proposals |
| Upper Sacramento River watershed | 15 proposals |
| San Joaquin River Watershed | 19 proposals |
| Tulare Lake Basin | 6 proposals |
| Statewide or Multi Watershed | 6 proposals |

State Water Board, Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) staff is currently compiling all of the review scores and developing draft call back lists for the Full Proposal stage. As these lists are finalized they will be released to the applicants. Once invited back the applicants will have 8 weeks to submit full proposals. The review process for the full proposals are outlined in the Consolidated Grants Guidelines available on the State Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/funding/cg_guidelines.html. A brief description of the review process includes the formation of Technical Review Teams that will be based on Project Types (Ag, Pesticides, TMDLs, Erosion and Sedimentation, Drinking Water, Fisheries Enhancement/Stream Restoration, Flood Control/Water Supply, Groundwater, Riparian & Wetland Habitat Restoration, Coastal, Wastewater, Urban Storm Water, and CALFED). All Regional Boards will have the opportunity to provide staff to participate on the various Technical Review Teams. Following Technical Review there will be Selection Panel Reviews to make recommendations of funding to be presented to the State Water Board. (PDB)

35. Integrated Regional Water Management (IrwM) Grant Program

The Step 2 Call-Back List have been approved by the State Water Board and the Department of Water Resources (DWR). The Call Back letters for Step 2 Implementation were sent February 15, 2006. The IRWM Implementation grants (Proposition 50) have approximately \$150 million of funds available statewide with a maximum of \$25 million per grant that will be awarded. The IRWM public meeting to discuss the results of Step 1 and the Step 2 Call Back was held March 17, 2006 at the CalEPA Building in Sacramento.

Six proposals located within Region 5 were asked to submit Step 2 full proposals. The list of applicants in Region 5 is provided below. You will note that this grant funding source is for regional planning; therefore, four applicants have been called back to submit two consolidated proposals: one for the Sacramento County region, and one for the Sacramento Valley region.

| Applicant | Proposal # |
|------------------|-------------------|
| County of Plumas | 4698 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Sacramento County Consolidated: • Freeport Regional Water Authority • Regional Water Authority | 6884 6336 |
| Sacramento Valley Consolidated: • Butte County Dept of Water & Resource Conservation • Northern California Joint Exercise of Powers | 5816 5796 |
| San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority | 4676 |

The State Water Board and DWR met with the applicants on March 24, 2006 to discuss the requirements for submitting full proposals. Regional Board staff was in attendance to provide one-on-one assistance to the applicants. One additional workshop will be held in Sacramento on May 4th or 5th for all of the Step 2 applicants. Full proposals are due to the State Water Board by June 8, 2006 at 5:00 PM. (PDB)

NPDES PERMITS

36. **Department of Fish and Game NPDES Permits**

On 17 March executive management of the North Coast, Lahontan and Central Valley Regional Water Boards, the State Water Board, and Department of Fish and Game met to discuss NPDES Permitting for the numerous DFG hatcheries in the three regions. DFG has been concerned about differences in effluent limits and monitoring in permits issued by the three Regions. Many differences are caused by physical differences in discharge conditions (dilution, background water quality, etc.), but a major concern of DFG is a prohibition against discharge of pharmaceuticals in the North Coast's Basin Plan. DFG will form a management team to oversee permitting at all their facilities, and contact staff were identified for each Regional Board to improve coordination and consistency in DFG permits. (KDL)

CEQA

37. **Portola Railroad Corrective Action Project, Plumas County**

Union Pacific Railroad Company is proposing corrective action to address subsurface petroleum in soil and groundwater at the Portola Yard, before it discharges to the Middle Fork of the Feather River. The Central Valley Water Board Redding office, the lead agency, prepared an initial study and mitigated negative declaration for the project in accordance with the CEQA guidelines. The corrective action goal for groundwater is to contain, recover, and dispose of subsurface petroleum using a cutoff wall, extraction trench, and treatment system. The corrective action goal for soil is to remove petroleum contamination in two areas north and down-gradient of the cutoff wall. Union Pacific plans to begin the Portola Yard Corrective Action Project in June 2006 and complete construction by October 2006. Groundwater treatment will continue beyond 2006. The comment period for the mitigated negative declaration ends on 13 April 2006. (RDJ)

38. **Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project, Contra Costa County**

In response to a Notice of Preparation for an EIR on the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project, comments were sent to the lead agency, Contra Costa Water District. The project includes new intakes on Old River and a new pump station. Comments asked that the EIR examine the potential impacts on dissolved oxygen that may result from diversions from Old River. Old River is on the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies due to dissolved oxygen impairments. (SYM)

SITE CLEANUP

39. **Completion of Active Remediation, Shaver Lake Spill Site, Shaver Lake, Fresno County**

On 26 July 2002, a gasoline tanker truck overturned and spilled approximately 6,000 gallons of gasoline. The spill occurred approximately one mile west of the town of Shaver Lake in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The spill impacted both soil and groundwater. A multiphase extraction remediation system was installed and removed nearly 7,000 pounds of contaminant mass. The remediation system was dismantled and removed from the site in October 2005. The project is now undergoing four quarters of groundwater monitoring before final closure is granted. (GJI)

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

40. **Preston Avery Files Suit Against Water Boards**

Preston Avery filled wetlands on Bethel Island in Contra Costa County without obtaining a Water Quality Certification or a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. A Cleanup and Abatement Order was issued requiring

cleanup of soil discharged to the wetlands. The Cleanup and Abatement Order was petitioned to the State Water Board and later dismissed. Following the dismissal, Preston Avery brought suit against State and Regional Water Board members on March 17. Mr. Avery states that he has appealed the Corps of Engineers determination that his lands are jurisdictional wetlands. He has asked the Superior Court to stay the Cleanup and Abatement Order. (WJM)

STORMWATER

41. Steve Proe Complaints – El Dorado County and Placer County

During the March Board meeting Steve Proe raised five separate complaints about facilities and programs in El Dorado and Placer County. Three Water Board staff members responded to these complaints and the results of their investigations follow. Staff also met with Mr. Proe, visiting his property and the surrounding area. (RWM, CMC, JAK, DJB)

42. The El Dorado County Corporation Yard in Greenwood:

On 27 March, Water Board staff inspected an El Dorado County Corporation Yard, about one-half mile south of Highway 193 in Greenwood. Georgetown Creek runs along the southern boundary of the Corporation Yard and is separated from the Creek by a berm. At the time of inspection there was no storm water discharging from the Corporation Yard, and no violations were observed. County employees working on site stated that Georgetown Creek had high flows early this year that resulted in storm water entering a portion of the Corporation Yard by flooding around the end of the berm. This storm water then picked up some turbidity from the yard. Water Board staff suggested that the County install about 15 feet of straw wattles to lessen the impact of this turbid water on the Creek when flows subside and the flooded area drains back to the Creek. County staff agreed to install the wattles.

43. Steve Proe's Property and Georgetown Divide Public Utility District Ditch Water:

On 27 March Water Board staff inspected the Georgetown Divide Ditch near Mr. Proe's property. Mr. Proe complained that Georgetown Divide Public Utility District (District) ditch water is flowing over his land and transporting manure from his horses into a drainage also operated by the District. Mr. Proe also stated that the District has an unused underground pipe on his property that has decayed and now poses a breakthrough hazard and the decayed pipe has caused an injury to one of his horses. The District provides water for the Georgetown area by means of pipes, ditches, open channel and other conveyances. The District uses a ditch uphill from Mr. Proe's land as a conveyance system for delivering water to a drinking water plant. Mr. Proe escorted staff to the areas on his property and areas above his property that have experienced discharges of water from the District's ditch. The problem of ditch water flowing onto Mr. Proe's property and the decaying pipe are issues between the District and Mr. Proe that are not primarily water quality issues, but rather issues of the right of access and use of Mr. Proe's property by the District. These access issues are not appropriate for resolution by the Water Board.

44. Cool Village Storm Water Inspection:

On 27 March Water Board staff, in a response to a complaint from Mr. Proe, inspected the Cool Village construction project at the intersection of Highway 193 and Highway 49. The site is properly covered by a Storm Water Construction Permit. No construction was taking place at the time of inspection, but the site did have some roads and parking areas completed. However, no discharge of sediment was noted from the site and Storm Water Best Management Practices were in place.

45. Lewis Ranch and Greenwood THPs:

On 11 April 2006, Water Board and California Department of Forestry (CDF) staff inspected the Gold N Greenwood Timber Harvest Plan (THP) No. 4-05-002 ELD, and attempted to inspect the Lewis Ranch THP No. 4-05-006 ELD. Water Board and CDF staff walked the roads and some skid trails of the Gold N Greenwood THP. The Gold N Greenwood THP has newly constructed dirt roads and skid trails throughout the project. One road segment is upslope from and travels parallel to Greenwood Creek. The new road surface had rilling and settling cracks. The settling cracks are parallel to and on the down slope side of the road. During the inspection, one area of the new road that parallels Greenwood Creek was identified as discharging sediment to Greenwood Creek. CDF staff will require the THP operator to conduct road maintenance on that area. Access to the Lewis Ranch THP is by a low water crossing of Greenwood Creek. During the inspection, the water level in Greenwood Creek was too high and did not permit a safe crossing. The inspection of the Lewis Ranch THP will take place when the water level in Greenwood Creek allows for a safe crossing. Water Board staff has conducted earlier enforcement on Mr. Francis Lewis and Lewis Ranch. On 11 May 2005, Cleanup and Abatement Order No. R5-2005-0709 was issued for this site. The order directed Mr. Lewis to clean up earthen material that had been placed into waters of the State as a result of grading activities on his property. The order also directed him to stabilize all disturbed areas and restore all

disturbed streams and drainage courses by 15 June 2005. The case was referred to the Circuit Prosecutor and a settlement of \$25,000 was reached. Staff inspected the site in Fall 2005 and found that the site had been stabilized and disturbed drainages restored in accordance with the Order. Staff will inspect the site this spring to ensure that the stabilization and restoration work was effective and coordinate the inspection needed for closure of the Order with that needed to assess timber harvest issues.

46. *Slide Material Management, Old Foresthill Road and State Route 49, Placer County*

On 5 and 10 April 2005, Water Board staff inspected portions of State Route 49 and Old Foresthill Road within the Auburn State Recreation Area in Placer County. State Route 49 is owned and operated by Caltrans; Old Foresthill Road is owned and operated by Placer County. Multiple landslides occurred in this area following the January 2006 rain events. Mr. Proe expressed concerns regarding the management and disposal of slide material and reported that road crews were disposing of the material by pushing it over the slopes on the American River side of the roadway. Caltrans contractors had removed all stockpiled slide material along the portion of State Route 49 within the Auburn State Recreation Area in Placer County prior to the 5 April inspection. There was no evidence of inappropriate storage or disposal of slide material in this area. On 5 April, Placer County Department of Public Works staff was in the process of removing stockpiled slide material from the turnouts along Old Foresthill Road. The stockpiles lacked appropriate storm water Best Management Practices (BMPs). Although turbid storm water was observed discharging from one of the stockpiles, the storm water runoff flows into a vegetated area, and the storm water discharges from the vegetated area appeared clear. On 10 April, Water Board and Placer County Storm Water Program staff inspected the site and observed inadequate stockpile management BMPs and minor discharges of sediment from the stockpiles to vegetation located within the Auburn State Recreation Area. Removal of stockpiled material was scheduled to be complete by 15 April. Board and County staff concluded that additional storm water training for Placer County Department of Public Works Roads Division staff is appropriate. The training is scheduled for 4 May 2006.

47. *Storm Water Complaint Investigation, Coon Creek Road, El Dorado County*

On 27 March, staff received a complaint from Steve Proe regarding grading on parcels along Coon Creek Road. On 28 March, Water Board, El Dorado County and Department of Fish and Game staff jointly inspected various parcels off of Coon Creek Road. The inspection revealed large illegally mass graded areas on various individually owned 10 to 40 acre parcels. Several new roads, including stream crossings and placement of culverts, have been constructed with heavy equipment without construction storm water permit coverage or water quality certifications. Storm Water Best Management Practices were not in place. In response, Water Board staff issued Notices of Non-Compliance to all of the identified owners, requesting that the parcel owners obtain coverage under the General Construction Storm Water permit and immediately stabilize the disturbed areas to prevent the continuing discharge of sediment to Penobscot Creek. El Dorado County has determined that there are no active building or grading permits in this area and has sent violation letters to all of the identified owners. As a result of the mass graded areas without any stabilization measures there is extremely turbid water discharging into ponds, tributaries and creeks from the various parcels, which cover about 100 acres. The area discharges to Penobscot Creek, which intersects Greenwood Creek, and then discharges into the American River. Further enforcement action depends on the responses to our requests to stabilize and obtain appropriate permits. (JAK)

SPILLS

48. *WWTF Capacity Issues and Spill, Rancho Murieta Community Services District, Sacramento County*

On 15 March 2006, Rancho Murieta CSD submitted the Interim Wastewater Containment Compliance Plan required by Cease and Desist Order No. R5-2006-0001. The report predicted that levels in the two secondary effluent storage reservoirs would encroach on the required two feet of freeboard in spring 2006 unless contingency measures were implemented. The CSD has installed sprinkler systems around the perimeter of the effluent storage reservoirs and has been using them to enhance evaporation. Other interim measures will be implemented as needed. As of 11 April 2006, the CSD ran out of capacity and began discharging tertiary treated effluent to a golf course pond with subsequent spills to the Cosumnes River. The spill is estimated at 1.9 million gallons per day. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement actions at that time. (ALO)

49. *Sewer Overflows, Lake County Sanitation District, Southeast Regional Wastewater Treatment System, Lake County*

In March 2006, Lake County Sanitation District (Discharger) submitted spill reports for one sewer overflow that occurred in February and two separate spills that occurred in March. The February spill was estimated at 5,400 gallons from three surcharging low lying manholes located at Meadowbrook Drive in the city of Clearlake. The overflow entered into a storm drain and eventually Clear Lake. One of the March spills, estimated at 46,650

gallons, also occurred from the manholes located at Meadowbrook Drive. The Discharger stated that a portion of each of these spills entered a drainage ditch that leads to Cache Creek. The third sewage spill is estimated at 570 gallons, and was the result of a blockage in the collection system and a surcharging manhole. The spill reports indicated that pumper trucks were used to pump out the raw sewage and transport it to the wastewater treatment plant. Each of these spills resulted from excessive inflow and infiltration (I/I) within the collection system that was impacted by the extremely heavy rains. The Discharger indicates that they are continuing to conduct I/I reduction efforts. Staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for these spills. (GJC)

50. *Wastewater Spill, City of Vacaville, Solano County*

On 3 April 2006, the City of Vacaville reported a wastewater spill at its Gibson Canyon Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant. The spill involved up to 500,000 gallons of partially treated wastewater and was caused by a blockage in the piping between the aeration ponds and the stabilization ponds at the treatment plant. The City reported that the wastewater had flowed to Gibson Canyon Creek for an unknown period of time between the last inspection on 31 March at 2:30 p.m. and the time the spill was discovered at 10:00 a.m. on 3 April. The wastewater coming into the plant is approximately 98% industrial flows from a dried-fruit packaging company and a grocery store distribution center, and approximately 2% sewage. City crews responded by stopping the spill and pumping wastewater from the aeration ponds to the stabilization ponds. Staff are evaluating enforcement actions. (WLB)

51. *Storm Water Spill, Union Mine Landfill, El Dorado County*

On 4 April 2006, El Dorado County reported the failure of a storm water sedimentation basin resulting in the sudden release of storm water to Martinez Creek at the Union Mine Landfill. The volume of the spill was approximately 350,000 gallons based on the County's reported estimate of the volume of the basin. The spill was caused by the failure of the outfall piping caused by erosion from the nearby creek during extended heavy rains. Storm water runoff from the landfill and surrounding areas of the site flows through two sedimentation basins in series, and it was the second basin that experienced the failure. The County responded by contacting the State Office of Emergency Services, and will be submitting a report to Regional Board staff with planned corrective actions. Discharges from the storm water basin are regulated under the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. Regional Board staff is not considering enforcement actions for this spill. (WLB)

52. *Wastewater Pond Spill and Capacity Issues, Madison Community Services District, Yolo County*

On 22 February 2006, staff investigated a complaint and found that a trench had been excavated along the crest of a wastewater pond containment berm. The trench had apparently been filled with wastewater and the upper portion of the berm collapsed, releasing wastewater into a drainage swale. Standing water was present in the swale, and there was evidence that wastewater had flowed from the swale into an agricultural drainage ditch. Staff estimated that each pond had no more than two feet of freeboard at that time. The CSD's contract operator subsequently informed staff that the wastewater ponds had reached the two-foot freeboard limit in early February, and that a maintenance worker had excavated the trench and pumped wastewater from the ponds into the ditch, believing that the action would enhance percolation of the wastewater. On 3 April 2006, staff issued a NOV for several violations of the WDRs and reminded Madison CSD that the district has not complied with its 2000 Cease and Desist Order (CDO), which imposed a connection ban and required capacity improvements. The NOV requires that the Discharger submit a formal spill report and staff requested a meeting with CSD management to discuss possible enforcement of the CDO. (ALO)

53. *Chlorine Spill, City of Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant, Amador County*

On 2 March 2006, the City of Plymouth's contract operator submitted a spill report regarding a chlorine spill that occurred on 1 March 2006. According to the report, sometime between the afternoon of 28 February and 1 March 2006, a PVC pipe partially sheared off, resulting in approximately 1,000 gallons of sodium hypochlorite being spilled on the ground surface adjacent to the storage tank. Some of the sodium hypochlorite soaked into the ground and some was captured behind a small earthen dam, but as much as 500 gallons may have been discharged into No Name Creek, which is a tributary to Indian Creek and the Consumes River. The spill report indicated that No Name Creek was flowing quite high due to rain; however, a limited fish kill was observed near the intersection of No Name Creek and Indian Creek. The spill report stated that the City is evaluating the existing piping and sodium hypochlorite storage facilities, and will make modifications to fully enclose the storage facilities and replace any piping that appears to be brittle. Staff will determine appropriate enforcement actions for this spill. (JSK)

54. *Wastewater Spill, El Dorado Irrigation District, Rancho Ponderosa Wastewater Treatment Facility, El Dorado County*

On 16 February 2006, the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) notified staff that it had discovered wastewater surfacing through five separate seeps along the outside of the wastewater pond containment berms and entering Kelly Creek, which is adjacent to the ponds. On 17 and 18 February 2006, the EID implemented measures at each seepage location to stop or reduce the amount of wastewater that was entering the creek. Measures included placing sandbags around the seepage locations, and excavating small seepage collection basins and installing return pumps to pump water back to the wastewater ponds. On 24 March 2006, the Discharger submitted a letter describing immediate and long-term actions planned to stop the seepage from entering the creek. Immediate actions include installing additional sandbags, installing additional return pumps, and placing bentonite clay patches in areas of continued seepage. The long-term plan is to connect this facility to EID's main collection system, which conveys wastewater to EID's Deer Creek wastewater treatment plant. A Notice of Violation is pending, and staff are evaluating additional enforcement actions. (JSK)

55. *Wastewater Spill, City of Ione Wastewater Treatment Plant, Amador County*

On 15 December 2005, the Discharger notified staff that wastewater was seeping through a gopher hole in one of the berms of effluent storage and disposal Pond No. 7. A geotechnical investigation was conducted to determine the cause of the seepage and provide corrective recommendations. The investigation determined that tree root intrusion underneath the berms was the cause of seepage. The geotechnical firm recommended that water levels in the pond be maintained at or below the water level that was present before the seepage was discovered and to eliminate or reduce the amount of water being discharged into the pond. In addition, the tree roots were removed and the area backfilled. This work appeared to stop the leak. Due to heavy rains in the area and the pond filling up to above the recommended level, on 9 January 2006, the berm began to seep again. On 13 January 2006, the Discharger constructed a surface diversion ditch and containment area near the pond to divert any wastewater seepage back into the treatment plant boundaries, and to prevent wastewater seepage from entering surface waters. By 19 January 2006 the water level in the pond dropped below the recommended level and seepage stopped. Staff is in the process of determining appropriate enforcement actions for these spills. (JSK)

56. *WWTP Flooding and Wastewater Spill, Valley Springs PUD, Calaveras County*

On 4 April 2006, the Discharger notified staff that Cosgrove Creek, adjacent to the wastewater treatment facility, was at flood stage. The creek subsequently began flowing into treatment ponds 1 and 2. Flood water from the creek mixed with wastewater from the ponds and flowed back into surface water between 2:30 and 4:30 pm on 4 April 2006. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report, and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

57. *Wastewater Spill, City of Sutter Creek, Amador County*

On 4 April 2006, the Discharger informed staff that a spill was expected to occur sometime during that night. Excessive flows into the plant due to repeated large storm events and excessive inflow/infiltration overwhelmed the treatment plant effluent pumps. Due to the inability to handle flows into the treatment plant, a wastewater spill to Sutter Creek began at 7:30 pm on 4 April 2006. By 7 am on 5 April 2006, the WWTP plant was back to normal. The exact duration and volume of the surface water spill is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

58. *Wastewater Spill, Amador Water Agency, Lake Camanche Village WWTP, Amador County*

The Discharger informed staff that excessive direct precipitation and inflow/infiltration into the wastewater ponds resulted in an overflow from the effluent storage reservoir to surface water. The spill began at 11 am on 5 April 2006, and is estimated at approximately 50 gallons per minute. The Discharger expected the spill to continue until weather allows irrigation to the land application area. About two weeks prior to the spill, the Discharger began implementing its contingency plan, including pumping and hauling wastewater off-site, sending water conservation notices to customers, and use of a turbo mister for enhanced evaporation, to minimize the likelihood of a spill. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

59. *Wastewater Spill, Amador Water Agency Gayla Manor WWTP, Amador County*

The Discharger informed staff that due to excessive and repeated precipitation events and excessive inflow/infiltration, the wastewater pond began spilling at 11:30 am on 5 April 2006, and is probably still spilling as of 12 April. The spill is estimated at approximately 17 gallons per minute. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

60. Wastewater Spill, Amador Regional Sanitation Authority, Amador County

The Discharger informed staff that during January and March of 2006, the surface water diversion protecting the Henderson Reservoir wastewater storage pond failed, resulting in surface water flow into the storage pond, and the loss of as much as 9 feet of capacity. Due to continued excessive direct precipitation, the Discharger reported a spill from Henderson Reservoir beginning at 4 pm on 5 April 2006. The initial spill of secondary treated wastewater was estimated at 400 gallons per minute (gpm) on 5 April 2006, and flows decreased over the next several days to 200 gpm on 6 April, 150 gpm on 7 April, and by 10 April the flows had nearly ceased. However, at that time, additional precipitation caused flows of up to 20 gpm into surface water. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. The Discharger has also met with the City of Lone, and has received approval to operate the tertiary wastewater plant, with discharge to the Castle Oaks Golf Course followed by a probable spill to surface waters. The discharge of tertiary treated wastewater to surface waters is preferable to the discharge of secondary treated wastewater. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

61. Wastewater Spill, El Dorado Irrigation District Camino Heights, El Dorado County

In March, the Discharger informed staff of capacity concerns due to repeated precipitation events and excessive inflow/infiltration. The Discharger began pumping and hauling of wastewater for approximately a week (up to 70,000 gallons per day) when the ponds reached three feet of freeboard, and began irrigation during rain, trying to keep pond at two feet of freeboard due to potential berm integrity issues. The tailwater return system was shut off due to excessive amounts of stormwater being returned to the ponds, exacerbating the pond capacity problem. EID continued spray irrigation during rain events, and lack of tailwater control resulted in wastewater leaving the sprayfield and entering surface water. The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

62. Wastewater Spill, Mokelumne Hill Sanitation District, Calaveras County

The Discharger informed staff that they began spilling from their effluent pond to surface water at 6 pm on 5 April 2006. The spill was a result of excessive and repeated precipitation and inflow/infiltration. The spill to surface water was reported to have stopped by the morning of 7 April 2006. The Discharger sandbagged the berm of the dam and began spray irrigating (also a violation of the WDRs). The volume of wastewater spilled is unknown at this time. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

63. Wastewater Spill, Gold Strike Mobile Manor, Calaveras County

In early April, Region Board staff received an anonymous complaint about wastewater ponds spilling into an adjacent creek. Staff followed up with the Gold Strike Mobile Manor and was informed that no pond overflows had occurred, however, the Discharger stated that little pond freeboard is available, and they are spray irrigating, in violation of the WDRs. Staff requested assistance from Calaveras County to verify spill conditions, and requested the Discharger to provide additional information. Staff is awaiting a formal spill report and will evaluate enforcement options. (JSK)

64. Wastewater Spill, Napa County Public Works, Lake Berryessa Resort Improvement District, Napa County

On 8 March 2006, the Discharger informed staff that excessive direct precipitation and I/I resulted in minimal pond capacity at the facility disposal area and stated that several ponds were at risk of overflowing to Stone Corral Creek, a tributary to Putah Creek and Lake Berryessa. The Discharger stated their intent to begin controlled land application of wastewater to a sprayfield west of Pond 7 with runoff from the spray application flowing through a flat meadow near Pond 6, and eventually entering Stone Corral Creek. On 21 March 2006 the Discharger provided a written spill report documenting the discharge of wastewater to the sprayfield beginning on 5 March 2006. Weekly reports of the discharge details are being provided as requested by Board staff. The reports state that about 2.75 million gallons of wastewater has been applied to the sprayfield between 5 March and 10 April 2006 (the date of this report). It is assumed that the majority of this wastewater discharge has reached surface water. (GJC)

65. West Park Development Polymer Spills, Placer County

On 9 March, a polymer spill and possible fish kill was reported in Coyote Creek in the City of Roseville. The discharge into the Creek occurred due to a malfunction in an Advanced Treatment System (ATS) that utilized chitosan to treat storm water prior to discharge from the West Park Development (Discharger). An ATS system is being used at the site due to the high clay content in the soil and the site topography. Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and the Water Board staff responded to the discharge and identified about one quarter mile of Coyote Creek had been significantly impacted by the discharge. DFG staff collected a number of samples throughout the impacted creek. Both agencies required the Discharger to clean up all of the material deposited in the creek channel, sample the channel in several locations and provide long term monitoring of the channel to assess long term damage to the creek. The investigation is ongoing. It appears that no fish were killed as a result of the

discharge and that the discharge was likely flocculent-bound sediment. On 4 April, another possible discharge from the West Park Development construction site ATS system was reported. This is still under investigation; however, the discharge may be algae growth caused by the extensive cleaning activity in the creek channel as a result of the 9 March discharge or a new minor discharger of chitosan sludge in the creek. The Discharger took water samples, and both DFG and the Water Board staff are investigating the reported discharge. On 11 April, a polymer spill was again reported at the West Park construction site. This discharge came from a second ATS system installed on the construction site. The discharge of chitosan impacted an unnamed tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek. The Discharger stated that this spill was much smaller than the 9 March spill into Coyote Creek; however, the investigation is ongoing. On 12 April, Water Board staff issued a Notice of Violation for these spills. (RWM)

66. *City of Colfax*

At approximately 7:30 p.m. on Tuesday 4 April 2006, the City of Colfax wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) began overflowing its storage pond reservoir, discharging partially treated wastewater to an unnamed tributary to Smuthers Ravine and ultimately tributary to the American River. The initial rate of discharge was 0.5 million gallons per day. As of Monday 10 April 2006, the reservoir continued to discharge over the spillway at a rate of approximately 0.25 million gallons per day. Initially, overflow water from the storage reservoir had all been filtered and disinfected. However, as high stormwater influent flows continued, approximately 200,000 gallons from the treatment ponds bypassed the disinfection system. The bypass flow was mixed with the chlorinated wastewater before discharging to the storage reservoir, where it also blended in the storage pond prior to overflowing. On 10 April 2006, the City of Colfax reported a rupture in one of the pipes that transports seepage from the base of the storage reservoir dam to the disinfection system. Approximately 500 gallons of undisinfected seepage was discharged from the pipe rupture into the unnamed tributary of Smuthers Ravine. (RPM)

67. *City of Sheridan*

Discharge of up to 57,000 gallons per day from the WWTP is allowed during the wet season. Placer County began releasing 50,000 gallons per day on 6 April 2006. At approximately 11:00 am on 10 April 2006, to avoid overtopping the levees, the discharger began to discharge approximately 144,000 gallons per day (approximately 100 gallons per minute). Discharge is to an unnamed drainage ditch, which is tributary to Yankee Slough and eventually to the Bear River. (RPM)

68. *City of Auburn*

On 5 April 2006, the Auburn WWTP began discharging a blend of tertiary and disinfected, filtered primary. For the next five days, the City discharged just under 6 million gallons of incompletely treated wastewater. Sometime overnight, they went back to tertiary-only discharge, but expected to return to tertiary + disinfected, filtered primary later today since more rain is expected and they have only 1/4" of freeboard remaining in storage. Lift station power outage resulted in 250-gallon discharge to storm drain on 9 April 2006. Blockage of WWTP piping by rags resulted in 150-gallon discharge of raw/primary-treated sewage to Auburn Ravine via WWTP storm drain. (RPM)

69. *Linda County Water District*

On 4 April 2006 at about 10:00 am, the Linda County Water District WWTP began bypassing disinfected secondary effluent to the Feather River. At the same time, the WWTP opened the valves to the disposal ponds, releasing disinfected secondary effluent from the disposal ponds to the Feather River for about 24-hours. The disposal ponds are located within the Feather River floodplain and are inaccessible during high river flows. Due to continuing high water levels and anticipated inclement weather conditions, Linda County Water District, as of 13 April continues to bypass to the river. (RPM)

70. City of Grass Valley

Grass Valley had to bypass some of their emergency storage/equalization basin water (rainwater plus primary effluent) around secondary and tertiary treatment processes to disinfection for part of 5 April 2006. WWTP was back to full treatment by morning of 6 April 2006. (RPM)

71. City of Jackson WWTP

On 5 April 2006, the City of Jackson's WWTP began bypassing excess flow around the filtration process. Filters were in full operation. On the morning of 5 April 2006, the City reported a discharge from a manhole in the City's collection system into Jackson Creek at a rate of 50 gpm. The discharge was stopped by mid-afternoon that day. (RPM)

72. El Dorado Irrigation District

On 4 April 2006, EID reported the East Road Lift Station was discharging approximately 5 gallons per minute of raw sewage to Slate Creek "due to the high infiltration rate at the waste station, the pumps can't handle the amount causing a release." On 3 April 2006, EID reported approximately 16,500 gallons of raw sewage and storm water to a storm drain and unidentified surface waters when "heavy rain and debris in a pipeline caused an overflow through a cleanout which entered the storm drain." On 4 April 2006, EID reported sanitary sewer overflow (SSO) of 1-5 gpm from a lift station that couldn't keep up with the infiltration. Discharge was to tributary to Folsom Lake. Two vector trucks were being used to contain the spill, but EID reported that the spill would stop only when the rain stopped. (RPM)

73. City of Placerville

Beginning on 3 April 2006, the City of Placerville Hangtown Creek WWTP discharged partially treated wastewater to Hangtown Creek, tributary to the American River. The partially treated wastewater bypassed various treatment processes. Approximately 6-10 million gallons of incompletely treated wastewater was discharged. Full treatment resumed the morning of 8 April 2006. (RPM)

74. Southern California Edison Company, Big Creek Powerhouse No. 1, Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant, Fresno County

Southern California Edison Company (SCE) staff reported a spill of partially treated sewage from its Big Creek Powerhouse No. 1 into Big Creek. The spill totaled 3900 gallons and occurred on 4 April. SCE reported that the spill was caused by storm water inflow into its collection system, which caused the influent flow rate to exceed the plant's treatment capacity. The spill reportedly met secondary standards. SCE subsequently contracted to have trucks haul any sewage in excess of capacity to a permitted facility and is investigating to isolate and then correct the point of entry. SCE notified OES and county health officials of the spill. (GEA)

75. Jamestown Sanitary District WWTF Spills Raw Sewage To a Creek, Tuolumne County

On 4 April, due to recent wet weather conditions, the District reported influent wastewater (untreated wastewater) overwhelmed the WWTF headworks and wastewater from the headworks spilled to the nearby Woods Creek. The spill occurred from 2 A.M. until 8:30 A.M. and amounted to 23,400-gallons. The District controlled the spill volume by using a temporary pump to move excess wastewater from the headworks to the WWTF clarifier. The Regional Board staff will not pursue enforcement action at this time; however, the staff has requested the District for a written report on measures it will implement to prevent any future similar spills. (HA).

76. Sierra Pacific Industries Chinese Camp Mill Reports adjacent Creek Overflow To Its Wastewater Storage Ponds, Tuolumne County

On 4 April, the Sierra Pacific Industries Chinese Camp Mill facility (SPI) reported Sixbit Gulch Creek overflowed its banks to SPI's two wastewater storage ponds adjacent to the creek. These ponds are used to capture wastewater runoff from its log storage areas and also the first storm water runoff event. (The SPI uses water from its onsite wells to keep logs moist during storage periods before processing). SPI sampled the creek downstream. The Regional Board staff has requested the SPI to submit a written report detailing the creek overflow and sampling results. (HA).

77. Discharger Reported Capacity Concerns, Sacramento Non15 Program

Due to prolonged rain events during the months of March and April 2006, several dischargers have expressed concern about capacity at their facilities. The following table provides information that has been reported to the Sacramento Waste Discharge to Land Unit (Non15) staff as of early April 2006. Those facilities that are spraying wastewater to land are likely also discharging to surface waters from the sprayfields. This list is not expected to be all-inclusive or complete, and is expected to change as additional information is provided. (MRL)

| County | Facility | Issue | Discharger Proposed/Planned Solution |
|---------------|---|---|--|
| Amador | CDF Pine Grove | I/I issues and direct precipitation has caused flows to exceed capacity | Divert flows to spray irrigation area, in violation of WDRs |
| Amador | Montevina Winery | Direct precipitation and stormwater flow into ponds has exceeded capacity | Considering options, including trucking and hauling wastewater, and possibly applying process water to vineyards while soil is saturated |
| Amador | East Bay MUD, Camanche North Shore WWTP | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | To maintain freeboard and avoid spills, the Discharger is voluntarily pumping and hauling wastewater (~64,000 gallons per day) to the Camanche South Shore facility |
| Calaveras | CCWD Copper Cove | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | Discharger increased board height on spillway to increase capacity, began discharge effluent into Pond #5, and is spray irrigating in violation of the WDRs |
| Calaveras | CDF Vallecito Conservation Camp | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | Discharger has voluntarily implemented water rationing at the facility and began pumping and hauling of wastewater |
| Calaveras | CCWD Douglas Flat/Vallecito WWTP | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | WDRs have no freeboard limitation, however the Discharger is sandbagging pond berms to contain wastewater and prevent spills |
| Calaveras | CCWD Southworth Estates | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | Discharger is implementing pumping and hauling of wastewater, and may begin spray irrigation in violation of the WDRs |
| Calaveras | Rite of Passage | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | Main storage pond has approximately six inches of freeboard, and the Discharger is spray irrigating in violation of the WDRs |
| Sacramento | Courtland WWTF (County San District 1) | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | Currently meet freeboard requirements, but expect capacity problems if rain continues. Will take all measures to avoid spills to surface water or land (including hauling waste) |
| El Dorado | CDF Growlersburg | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | To avoid a spill from the main storage pond, the Discharger is spray irrigating in violation of the WDRs |
| Nevada | Nevada County Sanitation District, Penn Valley WWTF | Pond capacity concerns due to excessive direct precipitation and I/I | To avoid a spill from the main storage pond, the Discharger is spray irrigating in violation of the WDRs |
| Placer | Newcastle Sanitary District | Capacity issues in main storage reservoir due to I/I and direct precipitation | To avoid a spill from the storage ponds, the Discharger is spray irrigating in violation of the WDRs |

OTHER**78. Houseboat Owners Prepare to Cease Discharging Gray Water to Shasta Lake**

The Forest Service permits 1098 houseboats that have historically discharged shower, sink, dishwasher, and laundry water (gray water) into Shasta Lake. Gray water is a high strength, high pathogen waste. The California Water Code and Basin Plan mandate that waste discharges that impair beneficial uses be eliminated to protect the waters of the state. Therefore, the Central Valley Water Board adopted Resolution No. 05-01-211 authorizing the Executive Officer to enter into an MOU with the Forest Service to eliminate gray water discharges from houseboats to Shasta Lake in 5 years. Four months remain until the gray water discharge prohibition is enacted. To prepare for the additional wastewater discharges to land adjacent to Shasta Lake, eight marinas are finalizing plans to enlarge their septic tank leachfield systems. Construction is anticipated this summer. Houseboat owners are reconfiguring their boats to accept gray water. Their preliminary self-monitoring reports indicate that approximately 50 percent of the private and 75 percent of the commercial boats have installed gray water holding tanks. Redding staff intends to inspect Shasta Lake houseboats, after 6 September 2006, to determine if gray water discharges are occurring. At that time, enforcement action may be considered against houseboat owners who violate the gray water discharge prohibition. (KB)

79. Future Board Activities

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

June 2006 Board Meeting

- Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Renewal
- Stanislaus County Reuse of Solid Food Processing Waste Waiver
- Enforcement
 - Jesse Lange Distributing ACL Hearing, Butte County
- Basin Planning/TMDLs
 - Clear Lake Nutrient TMDL Hearing
 - Delta Diazinon/Chlorpyrifos TMDL Hearing
- NPDES Permit/WDRs/Waivers
 - Former Dole Fruit Site, Post-Closure Maintenance WDRs, San Joaquin County
 - Jamestown Mine WDRS
 - Linda County Water District NPDES Permit, Yuba County
 - Port of Stockton Water Quality Certification
 - Tracy NPDES Permit, San Joaquin County

Waste Discharge Requirements Under Consideration

- Aerojet General Corporation, Sacramento Facility
- Alturas WWTP
- Amador Water Fisheries
- Ameripride
- Atwater WWTP
- Barrel 10 Winery, San Joaquin County
- Bell Carter Olive Company Inc
- Biggs WWTP
- Brentwood WWTP
- Burney Forest Products, Burney Sawmill/Cogeneration
- Ca Dept Of Corrections-Jamestown Sierra Conservation Ctr-WWTP-2
- CA Dept. Corrections, Sierra Conservation Camp
- Calaveras County WD, Saddle Creek
- California Milk Producers, Inc., Tipton Plant
- Calmat Of Central California, Sanger Plant
- Cedar Ridge, Amador County
- Chevron Texaco Inc., Produced Water Reclamation Project
- City of Angles WWTP,
- Clear Creek CSD WTP
- Clovis WWTP
- Colfax STP

- Copper River Ranch
- Corona Mine
- Cutler-Orosi Joint WWTP
- Dark Horse WWTP, Nevada County
- Delta Coves
- Dunsmuir STP
- Empire Mine
- Euhlers Estate Winery, San Joaquin County
- Forest Meadows
- Galt WWTP
- Glenn Oaks Mobile Home Park, Placer County
- Grizzly Lake Resort Imp Dist, Dellecker WWTP
- Grizzly Ranch WWTP
- Hidden Valley Sand & Gravel, Lake County
- Indian Springs School District Geothermal Project
- Ironhouse Sanitation District
- Jackson WWTP
- Jamestown Mine
- Kiefer Landfill GW Treatment
- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, LP, Elmira Remediation Project
- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners, LP, Fox Rd Pipeline Release Site
- Klondike California Mining Corp, Klondike, Dutch & Telegraph
- Lathrop, City Of
- Linda County Water District Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Lodi White Slough Water Pollution Control Plant
- Los Banos Milk Processing Facility
- Malaga CWD
- Manteca Pretreatment Program Approval, San Joaquin County
- Mariposa PUD WWTP
- Mirant Delta LLC, Contra Costa Power Plant
- Modesto WQCF
- Mohawk Mine
- New Chaparral Petroleum, Inc., Poso Creek Oil Field
- Oxy USA, Inc., Kern Front Field
- Pace Diversified Corporation, McVan Area, Poso Creek Oil Field
- Penryn Mine Portal Discharge
- Placer Co Facility Services 1 SMD No 3 WWTP
- Plumas County, Lake Davis WTP
- Port of Stockton Dredging WQ Certification, San Joaquin County
- Rio Vista WWTP
- Roseville Dry Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Roseville Pleasant Grove Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Sacramento Co DPW-Goethe Rd
- Sacramento Regional WWTP
- Saddle Creek Golf Course
- Saving Lost Souls For Christ Mine
- Secor International Inc., Purity Oil Sales Site
- Shasta Lake WWTP
- Sierra Pacific Industries, Sierra Pacific, Burney Division
- Spanish Mine
- Steele Canyon Landfill, Napa County
- Stockton Cogeneration Facility
- Stoltz Sea Farm
- Tricor Refining LLC, Oildale Refinery
- Tuolumne UD/Jamestown WWTP
- Turlock WWTP
- UC Davis Aquatic Center/Animal Science
- US Dept Of Agriculture, UCD Aquatic Weed Laboratory
- Vacaville Easterly Sewage Treatment Plant

- o Valley Waste Disposal Co., Cawelo Reservoir
- o Visalia WWTP
- o Westlake Dewatering
- o Wheatland
- o Williams WWTP
- o Willows WWTP
- o Yuba City WWTP

Pamela Creedon
Executive Officer
4/5 May 2006

Addenda that follow:

| | | |
|----|---|---------------------|
| 1 | Personnel and Administration | Attachments |
| 2. | Completed Site Cleanups (UST) | 1. Summary Report |
| 3. | Public Outreach | 2. Line Item Report |
| 4. | Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program Report | 3. Fund Report |
| | | 4. NPDES Program |

Addendum 1**PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATION
February - March 2006****PERSONNEL**

| <u>Total Positions</u> | <u>Vacancies</u> | <u>Gained</u> | <u>Lost</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 256.3 | 32.5 | 7 | 8 |

Gains:

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Steven Meeks | Engineering Geologist | Sacramento |
| Jeff Huggins | Engineering Geologist | Sacramento |
| Brendan Kenny | Engineering Geologist | Sacramento |
| Judith Whyte | Office Technician | Sacramento |
| Alexis Morrell | Office Technician | Sacramento |
| Phillip Lynch | Environmental Scientist | Fresno |

Return from LOA:

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Matt McCarthy | Environmental Scientist | Sacramento |
|---------------|-------------------------|------------|

Internal Transfers:

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Stevens, Brett | Environmental Scientist | Sacramento |
| Greg Vaughn | Sr. WRCE | Sacramento |

Separations:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Christie Holder | Office Assistant | Sacramento |
| Eric Bernstein | Environmental Scientist | Sacramento |
| MaryRose Repine | Staff Services Manager I | Sacramento |
| Greg Marquis | Environmental Geologist | Sacramento |
| Kunz, Allison | Environmental Scientist | Sacramento |
| Annie Ferranti | Environmental Scientist | Fresno |

Retirements:

| | | |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|
| Ginger Knoll | Sanitary Engineer Tech | Redding |
|--------------|------------------------|---------|

RECRUITING

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

We are participating in job fairs and visiting various Universities to increase our candidate pool.

TRAINING

| Course Names | Date of Training | # Attended |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Achieving Financial Security | 3/16/06 | 1 |
| Defensive Drivers Training | 3/16/06 | 2 |
| Environmental Issues on the Farm | 3/16/06 | 1 |
| Timber Harvest Planning and Regulation | 3/17/06 | 2 |
| CalEPA Basic Inspector Academy | 3/21/06 | 3 |
| Interview for Regulators | 3/22/06 | 7 |
| GIS Data Development and Integration | 3/27/06 | 6 |
| Learning ArcGIS 9 | 3/27/06 | 1 |
| Nutrient TMDL Training | 3/27/06 | 2 |
| CPR First Aid | 3/28/06 | 14 |

| | | |
|---|---------|----|
| Media Training | 3/29/06 | 6 |
| TMDL Program Management Training | 3/29/06 | 1 |
| Basic Supervision, Week Two | 4/3/06 | 1 |
| Cleanup Program Roundtable | 4/4/06 | 36 |
| Nitrate in Groundwater Symposium | 4/4/06 | 1 |
| Performance Evaluation | 4/4/06 | 2 |
| Water Boards Cleanup Program | 4/4/06 | 2 |
| Nitrate in Groundwater Symposium | 4/5/06 | 1 |
| The Work of Leadership | 4/5/06 | 2 |
| Salinity Drainage Annual Mtg & DWR Projs. | 3/29/06 | 1 |

Addendum 2**COMPLETED SITE CLEANUPS****No Further Action Required - Underground Storage Tanks (UST)**

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

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

FRESNO OFFICE**Fresno County**

U&A Gas and Food Mart, 2929 N. Blackstone Ave., Fresno-Three 12,000-gallon gasoline USTs, six dispensers, and associated piping were excavated and removed from the site in February 1999. Soil sampling conducted at the time of removal revealed a release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred at the site and resulted in the impact to the underlying soils. During March and April 2000, approximately 391 tons of gasoline-impacted soils were excavated from the former UST area and from under three of the six dispensers. Soil samples collected from the bottom and sidewalls of the UST excavation contained levels of petroleum hydrocarbons that warranted further investigation. The extent of impacted soils was subsequently evaluated and the underlying groundwater was monitored for potential impacts. The impacted soils were remediated to the extent feasible and practical using SVE technology. The results of monitoring and sampling events conducted for the site reveal that the underlying groundwater has not been significantly impacted. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils will naturally degrade and are not anticipated to pose a public health risk or pose a threat to the beneficial use of groundwater in the area. (DAM)

Art's Mercantile, 2082 West Whites Bridge Rd., Fresno-Three gasoline USTs (one 350-, one 500-, and one 3,000-gallon) were excavated and removed from the site in November 1988. Soil sampling conducted at the time of removal revealed a release of petroleum hydrocarbons occurred at the site and resulted in impacts to the underlying soils. The extent of impacted soils was subsequently evaluated and the underlying groundwater was monitored for fuel constituents. The impacted soils were remediated to the extent feasible and practical using SVE technology. Recent results of monitoring and sampling events reveal that the underlying groundwater has achieved non-detectable levels. The residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the underlying soils will naturally degrade and are not anticipated to pose a public health risk or pose a threat to the beneficial use of groundwater in the area. (DAM).

Fowler Packing, 8665 South Cedar Avenue, Fresno-One 750-gallon and one 1,000-gallon USTs were removed from the site in January 1993. A soil sample collected from beneath the 1,000-gallon UST contained low concentrations of total petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel. No discoloration or odors were noted in the soil sample. A backhoe was used to excavate a test pit at the former location of the 1,000-gallon UST in October 2005 and Water Board staff collected a soil sample from the bottom of the excavation. The soil sample was analyzed for diesel and volatile organic compounds, including fuel oxygenates, and none were detected. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Consolidated Mosquito Abatement District, 2425 Floral Avenue, Selma-Four 5,000-gallon USTs used for storing mosquito larvacide oil were removed from the site in January 1992. Soil samples collected from beneath USTs contained low concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons as diesel TPHd. A soil sample collected from beneath the dispenser also contained TPHd. A soil boring was drilled next to the dispenser to a depth of 40 feet in December 2005 and soil samples collected for laboratory analyses at five-foot intervals. No petroleum hydrocarbons were detected in the soil samples. Case was closed as low risk. (JWH)

Madera County

Sierra Telephone, 49150 Road 426, Madera-A 4,000-gallon diesel UST was removed from the site in October 1995 and a soil sample collected at the time of the removal contained TPHd. The source of the release was unknown. One soil boring was drilled to a depth of 20 feet through the former UST pit and low concentrations of TPHd were detected. An excavation was performed and the product lines exposed in May 2005. There were two lines present in the excavation, neither line showed evidence of leakage. A boring was drilled to a depth of 20 feet at the approximate location where the soil sample that contained TPHd was obtained during the UST removal. Soil samples collected contained low levels of TPHd. The site was closed as low risk. (JWH)

REDDING OFFICE**Butte County**

Paradise Fire Station #1, Paradise, Butte County-Two USTs were removed in 1998. Fifty cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated from the site and confirmation soil samples showed the contaminated soil had been removed. Traces amounts of fuel constituents were found in perched groundwater. No MTBE or benzene was detected. Fuel constituents were not detected in groundwater sampled from the regional aquifer. The site poses no threat to human health and safety nor present or anticipated future beneficial use of water. (RDJ)

Shasta County

Bruce's Auto Repair, 10243 Deschutes Road, Bella Vista - In 1999, Shasta County Division of Environmental Health witnessed removal of three tanks and requested that the Water Board become lead agency for investigation oversight. Board staff requested a work plan for a preliminary site investigation, pursuant to Section 13267, CWC. Results of the ensuing site investigation indicated low concentrations of volatile organic compounds and TPHd in and near the tank cavity. Assuming biodegradation, TPHd in groundwater should meet WQOs in 20 to 30 years. Soils surrounding the cavity are mostly clay; conservative diffusion-dominated pollutant transport estimates predict no detectable TPHd will exist greater than five feet from the cavity in 100 years. Case was closed as low risk. (EJR)

Cedar Creek School, 29771 Terry Mill Road, Round Mountain-In July 1999, one 10,000 gallon diesel underground storage tank was removed from the site. This tank had also contained gasoline during its service life. Approximately 20 cubic yards of petroleum-impacted soils were excavated from the site. Groundwater infiltrated the UST excavation and samples identified the presence of petroleum constituents. With one exception, groundwater monitoring performed between April 2000 and April 2005 found no petroleum constituents. Petroleum constituents have consistently been detected in one well, but the overall concentrations have decreased over the last two years. The nearest domestic supply well is located 70 feet cross gradient from the former UST excavation. Sampling of this well detected no petroleum. The school does not use the well and has no future plans to utilize the well. The school obtains its drinking water from a spring located approximately 1,500 feet cross gradient from the subject facility. Eight other water wells have been identified between 400 and 2,000 feet from the site. Cedar Creek is located 500 feet southwest of the facility. Groundwater flow is toward the west. The down gradient extent of petroleum pollution has been defined and the low residual concentrations in groundwater pose no threat to nearby sensitive receptors. (DPS)

U-Haul Store #710-64, 205 East Cypress Street-In August 1994 one 10,000 gallon gasoline fuel, one 6,000 gallon diesel fuel, and one 550 gallon waste oil tank were removed from the site. Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed in December 1996. Since tank removal, analytical results of groundwater exhibited a decreasing trend in TPHg, TPHd, BTEX aromatic hydrocarbons, and MTBE. TPHg and BTEX compounds are currently non-detect in all monitoring wells, and MtBE and TPHd are detected at low concentrations. Case was closed at low risk. (KB)

Siskiyou County

SBC Pacific Bell, 5964 Shasta Avenue, Dunsmuir

In September 2003, a 2,000 gallon and a 500 gallon diesel underground storage tank were removed. Groundwater infiltrated the UST excavations, and diesel fuel was detected in the vicinity of the 2,000 gallon UST. No petroleum impacts were observed near the 500 gallon UST. Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed to assess impacts. In May 2005, diesel fuel was detected in one well, while the other two had no detectable diesel concentrations. The nearest sensitive receptors to the site are a creek located 500 feet southwest of the site and the Sacramento River located 700 feet east of the facility. The low residual diesel concentrations remaining in groundwater pose little or no threat to the sensitive receptors or anticipated future beneficial uses of water. (DPS)

SACRAMENTO OFFICE

Colusa County

American Rice, Inc., 1 Comet Lane, Maxwell - This site used two USTs containing gasoline until 1976. One tank was closed in place in 1981 and the other was removed in 1991. Between 1993 and 2003 12 soil borings were advanced at the site. Analyses found that 2 of 32 soil samples and 1 of 4 groundwater samples contained contaminants above laboratory reporting levels. In 2004 six additional soil borings were advanced with 3 being completed as monitoring wells. No contaminants have been found above laboratory reporting limits in 4 quarters of groundwater sampling and none of the soil samples collected exceeded the Region 2 ESLs for commercial property. This site was closed as low risk. (JBM)

Balsdon Farm, 7686 Grimes-Arbuckle Road, Grimes-The three USTs (two 500-gallon and one 260-gallon) were removed in September 1996, at three separate locations on the 7,700-acre farm. Minimal contamination was identified during removal. Follow up investigations at all three UST locations confirmed that the contamination was minimal and did not pose a threat to human health and safety or to water quality. The site was closed as low risk. (JBM)

El Dorado County

Hangtown Chevron Service Station # 9-7575, 88 Main Street, Placerville - Served as a retail fueling/maintenance station from 1964 to 2001. With the source of the contamination removed in 2001, multiple quarters of groundwater monitoring have shown declining concentrations in groundwater. Constituent concentrations in groundwater have declined in all wells. Residual hydrocarbon mass will continue to attenuate in place. Based on a review of our case file, this site does not pose a significant threat to human health or waters of the state. (PGM)

Lake County

Former Anlee Exxon Station, 201 S. Main Street, Lakeport-In September 1988, six underground storage tanks were removed and an estimated 584 yards of soil (mixed contaminated soil and overburden) was reportedly excavated under permit. Soil contamination was defined and the impacts to groundwater are limited in horizontal and vertical extent. There are no domestic wells within 2000 feet of the site. The small amount of residual fuel hydrocarbons remaining in the shallow subsurface is unlikely to pose any significant threat to water quality, public health, or the environment or hamper any anticipated future beneficial use of water. (KTL)

Nevada County

Green Barn Fleet Maintenance Facility, 10020 East Broad Street, Nevada City-In September 1994, a 500-gallon diesel underground storage tank was removed from the site. Low to elevated levels of hydrocarbons were detected in soil samples from the UST excavation. Elevated levels of hydrocarbons were detected in soil and groundwater from six test pits that were excavated at the site. A total of five monitoring wells were installed. Contaminants were detected in two wells; however, throughout the monitoring period, the highest pollutant concentrations were detected in one well. To further define the extent of subsurface contamination, five borings were drilled on-site. In June 2004, one additional boring was installed 20 feet down gradient of the ground water monitoring well with the highest pollutant concentrations. Low levels of hydrocarbons were detected in a water sample from the boring, indicating the pollution detected in the monitoring wells samples are limited in extent. One supply well is 1,448 feet southeast of the property and is not threatened. The remaining pollution, which will continue to degrade over time, poses no or minimal risk to human health or other beneficial uses of groundwater in the area. (MTS)

Nella Oil Station #31, 12008 Plaza Drive, Grass Valley-In December 2001 the product lines and dispenser pans were upgraded at the site. MTBE, TBA and total lead were detected in a soil sample from 2.5 feet below one of the dispensers. A grab sample from accumulated static water one foot below the top of the exposed tank basin revealed elevated levels of pollutant, probably from overspill. Approximately 3,000 gallons of water were pumped from the basin, and another water sample was analyzed. Analytical results show a significant reduction in contaminant concentrations. In November 2002, five monitoring wells were installed at the site. Throughout the monitoring period, MTBE decreased from 200 µg/l to 11 µg/l. One water supply well, reported to be 1,320 feet southwest (cross-gradient) of the site, is not threatened by the tank release. The remaining contamination, which will continue to degrade naturally over time, poses no risk to human health or other beneficial uses of groundwater in the area. (MTS)

Alta Hills Gas, 13054 Ridge Road, Grass Valley-In June 2000, three gasoline tanks were removed from the site. Minor to elevated levels of pollutants were detected in soil samples from tank excavations. The highest pollutant

concentrations were detected in soil samples from beneath a 1,500-gallon tank. In November 2002, eight soil borings were installed at the site; four of the borings were converted into monitoring wells. Low levels of total lead were detected in soil samples from the borings. Groundwater monitoring was initiated, and another well, MW-5, was installed off-site. Low levels of hydrocarbon contaminants were detected in the wells during initial monitoring periods; however, the pollutant concentration eventually decreased to non-detectable levels. Five soil borings were installed in and around the former tanks to define the extent of soil contamination. Contaminants were non-detect in soil samples from all five borings. Seven domestic supply wells were reported to be within 2,000 feet of the site. The nearest well is 500 feet southwest of the property and is not threatened by the release from the former tanks. No supply wells have been identified downgradient of the site. Any remaining contamination, which will continue to naturally degrade over time, poses no risk to human health or other beneficial uses of groundwater in the area. (MTS)

Tuolumne County

Gold Country Gas, 331 South Washington Street, Sonora-In January 1999, one 2,500-gallon and two 5,000-gallon unleaded gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed. Approximately 300 cubic yards of impacted soil were removed to accommodate a new UST system. Three groundwater-monitoring wells were installed. Initial groundwater sampling indicated detected concentrations of TPHg, BTEX and MtBE. Two additional monitoring wells were installed. Only the sample contained petroleum hydrocarbon constituents above their reporting limits and MtBE. Samples analyzed from the last monitoring event in 2005 showed TPHg, benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and MtBE below the primary and secondary contaminant levels. MW-1 was re-sampled on 11 February 2005 and contained 5 g/L ethyl benzene and 450 g/L g/L TPHg. No domestic wells are located within 2,000 feet of the site. All excavated soil was re-used on-site, with regulatory approval. This site does not pose a threat to human health or waters quality. (PGM)

Former Cold Springs Exxon, 30040 Highway 108, Cold Springs-In September 1994, one 8,500-gallon gasoline and one 10,000-gallon diesel underground storage tank and associated piping and dispensers, were removed. In addition, one 250-gallon waste oil UST was removed. Soil in the UST pits had strong gasoline odors and groundwater within the pits had an observed sheen. Four groundwater-monitoring wells were installed at this site. In September 2003, approximately 210 cubic yards was excavated in the area between the gas/diesel UST pit and dispenser island to remove soil contamination encountered during monitoring well installation. Confirmation sampling indicated two out of six samples contained total petroleum hydrocarbons as gasoline. The last groundwater samples, taken in April 2005 were non-detect for all analytes. In October 2005, soil containing over 400 mg/kg TPHg was excavated and the excavation was extended as close to the building as possible to prevent vapor intrusion. Remaining soil contamination at the site and are all below Region 2 Environmental Screening Levels. First groundwater at the site is found on top of bedrock, which is located approximately 11 to 12 feet bgs. The area is served by a local water provider that uses treated surface water. A sensitive receptor survey identified one domestic well within 2,000 feet of the site, but no DWR driller's report or field reconnaissance confirmed its existence. The on-site domestic well log shows a sanitary seal that extends to 24 feet bgs and ground water being encountered at 95 feet bgs. Due to the minimal residual soil and lack of groundwater contamination, and distance from any sensitive receptor, this site poses no threat to human health and safety or to water quality. All monitoring wells were abandoned and the site was closed as low risk. (PGM)

Yolo County

Former Shell Station, 435 G Street, Davis-In January 2003, Shell removed the UST and associated system structures. Demolition of the station building and hydraulic lifts occurred in March 2004. Soil and groundwater investigations showed petroleum hydrocarbons were not of concern. Lead in soil above background concentrations was removed and disposed to an appropriate disposal facility. Lead was shown not to be a threat to groundwater or human health. A sensitive receptor survey showed the nearest water supply well is 1,000 feet from the site. Documentation submittal to Geotracker was completed and the four monitoring wells were destroyed according to Yolo County ordinances and under appropriate permits from Yolo County Environmental Health Services. A No Further Action Required letter was issued. (DFS)

Local Agency UST Closures with Concurrence of Board Staff Review

San Joaquin County

ARCO Service Station #02093, 3425 Tracy Boulevard, Tracy
Former Shell Service Station, 1071 North Main Street, Manteca
Quick N Save, 7200 South El Dorado, French Camp

Stanislaus County

ARCO Service Station #5627, 1700 Hatch Road, Modesto
Fiske Hardware, 4631 West Main Street, Turlock

Sacramento County

7-Eleven Store #23233, 8499 Gerber Rd., Sacramento
15th & L Investors, 1501 L Street, Sacramento
Econo Lube N Tune #63, 9025 Folsom Blvd, Sacramento
Former Shell Service Station, 4301 Madison Ave., Sacramento
Hansen Painting, 129 Otto Circle, Sacramento
Sacramento City College, 3835 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento
Shell Service Station, 6400 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento

Local Agency UST Closures Independent of Board Staff Review

Kern County

City of Bakersfield Fire Department remedial completion letter dated 20 March 2006
Kern County Transportation, 1409 Washington St., Bakersfield

Addendum 3**PUBLIC OUTREACH**

On 6 January, Margaret Wong held the kickoff meeting with the Ag Commissioners of Glenn and Butte Counties to discuss work under the Memorandum of Understanding contracts with the two Ag Commissioners. The State Water Board provided funding under the MOU to the two Ag Commissioners as part of a 2-year pilot project to assist Water Board staff with implementation of Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program. They discussed specific contract tasks and schedule, contract procedures, and the status of the Program.

On 24 January, Margie Lopez Read, Wendy Cohen, Diana Messina and several of their staff attended the Irrigated Lands Program Technical Issues Committee (TIC) meeting, with facilitation by Dave Ceppos from the Center for Collaborative Policy (CCP). The purpose of the meeting was to provide TIC members with an understanding of the objectives behind requirements proposed in the October 2005 Tentative Coalition Group MRP, to update members about Focus Group recommendations that had been developed, and to affirm an approach to address the remaining issues. Several staff members gave presentations on key components of the October 2005 Tentative Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 30 January, Margie Lopez Read and Dania Huggins meet with Orville McKinnis and Thaddeus Bettner of the Westlands Coalition to discuss their MRP Plan revision and storm water monitoring practices.

On 1 February, Margie Lopez Read and John Swanson met with Joe McGahan and David Cory of the Westside Water Quality Coalition to discuss monitoring requirements for the Irrigated Lands Program.

On 2 February, Margie Lopez Read, Dania Huggins and John Swanson met with the TIC Triggers Focus Group by teleconference to facilitate their discussion of recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 2 February, Margie Lopez Read, Dania Huggins and John Swanson met with the TIC Laboratory Round Table members by teleconference to discuss the practical quantitation limits and costs associated with the minimum monitoring requirements in the October 2005 Tentative Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 2 February, Margaret Wong met with the Agricultural Commissioners of Glenn and Butte Counties to discuss work status and deliver flyers on the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program. She accompanied the Butte County Ag Commissioner staff on a site inspection at Llano Seco Ranch to observe management practices, and received an overview from the Glenn County Ag Commissioner on the County's GIS capabilities.

On 3 February, Margie Lopez Read and Amanda Smith met with Tim Johnson and Roberta Firoved of the California Rice Commission to discuss the monitoring necessary to conduct a toxicity identification evaluation.

On 8 February, Marty Hartzell presented the revised Timber Harvest Waiver to professional foresters at a California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA) breakfast meeting in Nevada City. The presentation included an update to the Timber Harvest Waiver approved by the Board on 28 April 2005 and an outline of monitoring and reporting requirements for timber harvesting operations conducted in 2005 and beyond.

On 8 February, Marty Hartzell met with the United States Forest Service (USFS) Tahoe National Forest staff in Nevada City to discuss the revised Timber Harvest Waiver. This meeting included reviewing changes to the Waiver, requirements for mandatory monitoring and reporting of active Tahoe National Forest projects, and a review of timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects currently active and proposed on the Tahoe National Forest.

On 14 February, Bill Croyle, Margie Lopez Read and several other staff attended the Irrigated Lands Program Technical Issues Committee meeting, facilitated by Dave Ceppos of CCP. The objective for this meeting was to consider approval of one of the recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order made by the Triggers Focus Group and to develop next steps for the recommendation process.

On 15 February, Devra Lewis attended the Agricultural Water Quality Best Management Practice Field Day sponsored by the San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition, San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District, and the California Department of Conservation.

On 15 February, Bill Croyle and Wendy Cohen attended the first meeting of the Irrigated Lands Policy Working Group, which was formed at the Board's direction to conduct a facilitated and collaborative discussion to attempt to

reach agreement, or at least understanding, amongst stakeholders on proposed Conditional Waiver requirements. Discussions at this initial meeting focused on the group's operating procedures and on which issues the group would address.

On 16 February, Diana Messina and Margaret Wong participated in a meeting with the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition and its 10 subwatersheds to provide an update on the status of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program and discuss report submittals and monitoring.

On 17 February, Chris Foe met in Los Banos with the Grassland Drainers to update them on study results showing that Mud Slough and the San Luis Drain are major sources of methylmercury to the San Joaquin River at Vernalis. Monitoring conducted in the mid 1990s demonstrated that some tile drains in the Panoche Fan had elevated concentrations of total mercury. The high total mercury levels may, at least partially, explain the high methyl mercury now being measured downstream in Mud Slough and the Drain. The Regional Board asked the Grassland Drainers whether they would be interested in participating in a cooperative study with the Regional Board to confirm the earlier tile drain results. No response has yet been received from the Drainers.

On 17 February, Chris Foe met with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Los Banos to update them on a cooperative Regional Board-U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service methylmercury production study being conducted on marshes in the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge. Refuge water drains to Mud and Salt Sloughs.

On 17 February, Margie Lopez Read, Dania Huggins, and John Swanson met with the TIC Triggers Focus Group by teleconference to facilitate their discussion of recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 22 February Chris Foe made a mercury presentation at the San Francisco Bay mercury workshop held in Oakland.

On 24 February, Pamela Creedon and Bill Croyle participated in a tour provided by the Almond Board of California to demonstrate the latest management practices used to address both air quality and water quality issues.

On 25 February, Wendy Cohen participated in the Environmental and Water Resources Institute's (EWRI) Council Weekend in Dallas. An Institute of the American Society of Civil Engineers, EWRI supports volunteer activities in technical Councils and Committees. Wendy has been involved in ASCE and EWRI professional activities for about 20 years, and most recently was Chair of the Environmental Council, which has prepared conference sessions, seminars/webinars, and technical reports on environmental issues, such as hazardous waste cleanup and treatment processes, air quality, and solid waste.

On 27 February, Marty Hartzell and Chris Cochrane met with the United States Forest Service (USFS) El Dorado National Forest staff in Placerville, El Dorado County to discuss the revised Timber Harvest Waiver. Staff discussed changes to the Waiver, requirements for mandatory monitoring and reporting of active El Dorado National Forest projects, and a review of timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects currently active and proposed on the El Dorado National Forest.

On 28 February through 2 March, 18 staff in the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program and other Central Valley Water Board programs participated in training developed as a joint effort between the Water Board Training Academy and University of California Cooperative Extension. Staff from the Central Coast and Los Angeles Water Boards and the State Water Board also attended the training, which was designed to provide a basic understanding of agricultural cropping systems and production principles. The third day of the training was a field tour of several farms and a wetland in Yolo County, where staff learned about management practices being used to protect water quality and held constructive and informative discussions with growers, farm advisors, and staff from Resource Conservation Districts and the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Additional field days are planned in spring and summer 2006 to show other aspects of farming operations. Overall, the training improved the dialogue and understanding of both Water Board staff and the agricultural community.

On 1 March, Anne Olson attended the Construction Materials Association of California (CMAC) Annual Conference in Napa to participate in a panel discussion of the General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for temporary storage and/or recycling of concrete wash water in fully enclosed units.

On 1 March, Marty Hartzell met with the United States Forest Service (USFS) Stanislaus National Forest staff in Sonora, Tuolumne County to discuss the revised Timber Harvest Waiver. Staff discussed changes to the Waiver,

requirements for mandatory monitoring and reporting of active Stanislaus National Forest projects, and a review of timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects currently active and proposed on the Stanislaus National Forest.

On 3 March, Danna Berchtold participated in a storm water construction program workshop sponsored by the City of Grass Valley. Danna provided local developers, contractors, engineers and municipal staff with information on storm water construction program regulations, implementation and enforcement.

On 3 March, Margaret Wong gave a presentation on the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program at a growers meeting organized by Helena Chemicals in Glenn. Lester Messina of the Glenn County Ag Commissioner's office gave a presentation on the MOU contract and activities that Ag Commissioner staff are performing under the contract.

On 7 March, Margie Lopez Read, Dania Huggins and John Swanson attended the TIC Triggers Focus Group teleconference to facilitate their continued discussion of recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 8 March, Karen Larsen and Holly Grover met with Leah Walker and Bob Hultquist, of Department of Health Services, to discuss proposed elements of the Central Valley Drinking Water Policy.

On 8 March, Stephanie Fong attended an Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Program meeting at the Regional Water Authority. This group is coordinating with other regional water agencies to develop a monitoring framework, model, and water accounting framework for their area.

On 8 March, Marty Hartzell and Kerry Elliott (Fresno Office) met with the United States Forest Service (USFS) Sierra National Forest staff in Clovis, Fresno County to discuss the revised Timber Harvest Waiver. Staff discussed changes to the Waiver, requirements for mandatory monitoring and reporting of active Sierra National Forest projects, and a review of timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects currently active and proposed on the Sierra National Forest.

On 9 March, Marty Hartzell and Anthony Toto (Fresno Office) met with the United States Forest Service (USFS) Sequoia National Forest staff in Porterville, Kern County to discuss the revised Timber Harvest Waiver. Staff discussed changes to the Waiver, requirements for mandatory monitoring and reporting of active Sequoia National Forest projects, and a review of timber harvesting and fuel reduction projects currently active and proposed on the Sequoia National Forest.

On 9 March, Danna Berchtold was a guest speaker at a City of Roseville construction inspection team meeting. Danna provided program staff a status report on the City's storm water construction oversight program. Participants included staff from the City Environmental Utilities, Public Works, and Building Departments.

On 9 March, Pamela Creedon, Ken Landau, Bill Croyle and Wendy Cohen attended the second meeting of the Irrigated Lands Policy Working Group. Discussions focused on what requirements should be included in the Tentative Conditional Waiver regarding submittal of Coalition Group membership lists, and a subcommittee was appointed to work on language that may meet the needs of both the Water Board and Coalition Groups.

On 9 March, Stephanie Fong and Betty Yee participated in a meeting hosted by State Board and Department of Pesticide Regulations to coordinate sampling. DPR is initiating a statewide study focused on hitchhiker species and contaminants found in high-use recreational areas.

On 9 March, Dan Little attended the Marinas Workgroup and Copper Subworkgroup meeting at Cal EPA and gave an overview of the Regional Board's QAPP and monitoring program for freshwater marinas.

On 10 March, Chris Foe and Karen Larsen attended the Delta Pelagic Organism Decline Contaminants Work Team meeting. The group is working on developing a conceptual model to describe how contaminants could impact pelagic organisms at different life stages. The conceptual model will be used to develop specific questions and targeted research projects to answer them.

On 10 March, Margie Lopez Read and Dania Huggins held a teleconference with Orville McKinnis and Thaddeus Bettner of the Westlands Coalition to discuss their proposal for storm water monitoring and additional requirements for their monitoring program.

On 14 March, Bill Croyle, Margie Lopez Read, Wendy Cohen, Diana Messina, and several of their staff attended the Irrigated Lands Program Technical Issues Committee meeting, facilitated by Dave Ceppos from the CCP. The objective of this meeting was to provide the TIC with updates regarding the Triggers Focus Group and progress on MRP recommendations and to provide information regarding the electronic data submittal requirements. Val Connor from the State Water Board made a presentation about the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) program and the value of utilizing the SWAMP database. The TIC also voted to forward to Water Board staff one recommendation regarding follow-up to samples with less than 50% toxicity.

On 15 March, Patrick Morris attended the Abandoned Mine Lands Forum, sponsored by the Department of Conservation. The group discussed funding priority mine cleanups through the US Army Corps Remediation of Abandoned Mines Site (RAMS) program. Patrick presented information on remediation efforts needed for the Abbott and Turkey Run mercury mines in the upper Cache Creek watershed.

On 15 March, Marty Hartzell and Chris Cochrane presented the revised Timber Harvest Waiver to professional foresters at a California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA) breakfast meeting in Jackson. The presentation included an update to the Timber Harvest Waiver approved by the Board on 28 April 2005, and an outline of monitoring and reporting requirements for timber harvesting operations conducted in 2005 and future years.

On 15 March, Stephanie Fong attended a Blue-Green Algae Workgroup meeting hosted by State Board to discuss current issues and the state of knowledge, develop public health advisories and fact sheets. The group also discussed use of the Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund monitoring throughout the state.

On 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, and 22 March, Bill Croyle, Wendy Cohen, Alan Cregan, and/or Devra Lewis, and staff from Jones and Stokes, Inc., conducted seven stakeholder outreach meetings to introduce and describe the draft Existing Conditions Report (ECR). The draft ECR describes the existing regulatory setting, surface and groundwater conditions, and management practices within the Central Valley Region and will serve as the foundation for the Irrigated Lands Programmatic Environmental Impact Report. The meetings were held in Stockton, Farmersville, Fresno, Los Banos, Yuba City, Rancho Cordova, and Red Bluff.

On 21 March, Danna Berchtold presented a training class to Yolo County Building and Public Works Department inspection staff. The presentation covered storm water construction regulations, best management practices, and state and local enforcement options.

On 21 March, Robert Holmes attended a meeting of the Scientific Planning and Review Committee (SPARC) hosted by SCCRWP in Orange County. The external scientific panel, SPARC, was organized by SWAMP to review study design, approaches, indicators and other relevant topics.

On 22 March, Bill Croyle, Karen Larsen and Margie Lopez Read attended the multi-agency Technical Advisory Committee meeting on the CALFED-funded project on Pyrethroid Insecticides – Analysis, Occurrence and Fate in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and Delta.

On 24 March, Wendy Cohen and Central Valley Water Board Chairman Bob Schneider attended the annual membership meeting in McArthur of the Northeast California Water Association (NECWA). NECWA's mission is to protect and enhance water rights, water quality and riparian areas to the benefit of agriculture, the environment, recreation, and wildlife in Northeastern California. Chairman Schneider and Ms. Cohen gave a joint presentation and answered questions about the status of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program.

On 24 March, Margie Lopez Read, John Swanson and Dania Huggins attended the TIC Sediment Toxicity Focus Group teleconference to facilitate their discussion of recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order related to sediment analyses.

On 24 March, Wendy Wyels, Mark List, and Anne Olson attended the fifth of several planned working group meetings with members of the Construction Materials Association of California (CMAC). CMAC previously requested that staff delay the Regional Board's consideration of the General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for temporary storage and/or recycling of concrete wash water in fully enclosed units. CMAC has completed a series of industry outreach meetings to educate its members about proper management of concrete wash water at ready mix concrete plants. Technical studies to assess design standards for concrete wash water sumps funded by CMAC are ongoing and expected to be complete by mid-May. The culmination of these efforts

will be revision of the tentative General Order, which staff plans to present to the Regional Board for its consideration later in 2006.

On 25 March, Wendy Cohen participated in the Young Engineers Session, sponsored by the Society of Women Engineers and the Girl Scouts for middle school age girls. Part of the Girl Scouts' Innovation and Inquiry Program, the all-day event was aimed at introducing girls to various fields of engineering and encouraging them to continue with their math and science classes, so they will have the opportunity to enter such a field. Wendy helped lead the water quality module (one of five 40-minute modules, which were repeated five times), during which she described and demonstrated the equipment used during a typical day in water quality sampling.

On 27 March, Bill Croyle and Devra Lewis met with the Steering Committee of the San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition to discuss the recently submitted documents and update on the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program.

On 27 March, Pamela Creedon, Bill Croyle and Wendy Cohen attended the third meeting of the Irrigated Lands Policy Working Group. Discussions continued from the previous meeting regarding submittal of Coalition Group membership lists, and the group began discussing the issue of "Who is a Discharger" under the scope of the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program..

On 27 March, Margaret Wong met in Glenn with the Ag Commissioners of Glenn and Butte Counties to discuss the status of the MOU contract, the contents and format for the first quarterly report, possible changes to contract activities based on what has been learned to date, and questions that still need to be answered or asked, primarily policy questions. She accompanied Glenn County staff on an inspection of Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition monitoring sites at Burch Creek, Stony Creek, and Butte Creek.

On 28 March, Margie Lopez Read and Amanda Smith met with Tim Johnson and Roberta Firoved of the California Rice Commission to review past years' monitoring and to discuss the various monitoring strategies for Year Three of their Monitoring Plan.

On 29 March, Margie Lopez Read, John Swanson and Dania Huggins met with the TIC Triggers Focus Group to continue to facilitate their process for developing recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 29 March, Rudy Schnagl gave an update on Regional Board planning activities related to salinity at the 2006 Salinity/Drainage Conference held in Sacramento by the University of California Water Resources Center.

On 30 March, Chris Foe attended a workshop of the Yolo Bypass mercury focus group. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss monitoring results for the Yolo Bypass and to brainstorm how to begin studies to develop management practices to reduce methylmercury production. .

On 30 March, Margie Lopez Read, Dania Huggins and John Swanson met with the TIC Laboratory Round Table Focus Group to continue to facilitate their comments and recommendations regarding the minimum monitoring requirements for the Coalition Group MRP Order.

On 3 April, Patrick Morris gave a presentation on the Delta methylmercury TMDL and proposed Basin Plan amendments for a methylmercury control program, focusing on wetlands and irrigated agriculture. Attendees included representatives from the Northern California Water Association, USFWS, DFG, California Rice Commission, Larry Walker Associates, City of Williams, and Ducks Unlimited. After the draft Delta methylmercury Basin Plan Amendment staff report is released for public review, staff will meet with the group again to discuss details of the proposed methylmercury control program.

On 4 April, Robert Holmes attended the Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek and Pleasant Grove/Curry Creek Watershed Group meeting. The meeting is the second after the merger of the Auburn Ravine/Coon Creek and Pleasant Grove/Curry Creek Watershed Groups. A discussion of watershed plans, existing data, and data gaps was discussed.

On 4 April, Rudy Schnagl gave a presentation on Dairy Groundwater Monitoring, Regulatory Overview and Requirements at the Dairy Groundwater Monitoring Workshop held by the Groundwater Resources Association in Modesto.

On 5 April, Robert Holmes attended a planning and water quality workgroup meeting for the Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) for the Cosumnes, American, Bear, and Yuba (CABY) Region. The IRWMP is an integrated approach to water management across the region's four watersheds.

On 5 April, Margie Lopez Read, John Swanson and Dania Huggins met with the TIC Triggers Focus Group to facilitate the completion of three additional recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order to be presented at the 11 April 2006 TIC meeting.

On 6 April, Pamela Creedon, Ken Landau, Bill Croyle and Wendy Cohen attended the final meeting of the Irrigated Lands Policy Working Group. The subcommittee reported progress on language for the Coalition Group membership list submittals and "Who is a Discharger."

On April 6, Patrick Morris attended a Sierra Trinity Abandoned Mine Lands Agency Group meeting. The group discussed funding priorities for mine cleanups in the Sierra Nevada and Trinity Mountains that are on USFS and USBLM property.

On 6 April, Terry Bechtel of the Confined Animal Regulatory Unit will participate in a roundtable discussion at the Agricultural Waste Seminar that is being held by the Dairy Enforcement Task Force. The seminar is not open to the public and is being held as a training exercise for agency staff involved in task force activities. The topic of the roundtable is: The North Valley Dairy Waste Task Force- Stopping Discharge Efficiently? An Eighth Year Progress Report

On April 7, Michelle Wood and Patrick Morris attended a technical advisory committee meeting to discuss a bioaccumulation study proposed by the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effects of mercury discharges from its Sacramento River Waste Water Treatment Plant on caged clams and small fish near the discharge.

On 7 April, Danna Berchtold and Chad Coleman of Kimley-Horn and Associates, were guest speakers at the Annual CWEA Conference, Storm Water Technical Session. In their presentation titled, "It's Half-Time - Time to Tune Up the MS4 Game Plan", Danna and Chad discussed what is working and what is not working in Phase II municipal storm water programs.

On 11 April, Bill Croyle, Margie Lopez Read, Wendy Cohen, Diana Messina and various staff members attended the Technical Issues Committee meeting, facilitated by Dave Ceppos of the CCP. The Triggers Focus Group presented three recommendations for the Coalition Group MRP Order for consideration by the TIC.

On 12 April, Marty Hartzell and Danna Berchtold presented Timber Harvest Waiver and Construction Storm Water Guidelines to the Associated Consolidated Loggers (ACL) Group in Nevada City. The presentation included a review of the Timber Harvest Waiver and monitoring requirements, and storm water construction requirements for timberland properties converted to residential or commercial use.

Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program EO Report May 2006

Policy Working Group

Following the Central Valley Water Board's direction at the 28 November 2005 meeting, staff formed the Policy Working Group (Working Group) to conduct a facilitated and collaborative discussion of remaining issues pertaining to the tentative Irrigated Lands Conditional Waivers. The goal of the Working Group was to reach agreement, or at least understanding, amongst stakeholders on proposed Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver requirements. The Working Group met four times between 15 February and 6 April 2006, with Dr. Jeff Loux of the California State University, Sacramento Center for Collaborative Policy and UC Davis, facilitating the meetings.

A subcommittee of the Working Group also met in person and on the telephone several times to work out proposed policy language for membership list submittals and the definition of a "discharger". The subcommittee agreed (for the most part) on proposed language, which staff will include in the tentative Conditional Waivers to be circulated for public comment.

Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

The contract with Jones and Stokes Associates (JSA) for an Irrigated Lands Programmatic Environmental Impact Report includes the development of an Existing Conditions Report (ECR) to describe the existing regulatory setting, surface and groundwater conditions, and management practices within the Central Valley Region. The ECR will be the foundation for the Programmatic EIR, which will develop the long-term water quality regulatory program (Long-Term Program) to address discharges of waste from irrigated agricultural lands within the Central Valley Region.

On 6 March 2006, staff circulated the draft ECR for a 60-day public comment period. In addition to posting the draft ECR on the Central Valley Water Board website and sending it to the email list serve, staff distributed the draft ECR to public libraries throughout the Central Valley Region. JSA and staff conducted seven stakeholder outreach meetings to introduce and describe the draft ECR, and hear any initial feedback. These meetings were conducted in Farmersville, Fresno, Los Banos, Rancho Cordova, Red Bluff, Stockton, and Yuba City between 13 and 22 March 2006. At these meetings, stakeholders commented that the public is interested in the draft ECR and many people are downloading the files from the Central Valley Water Board website. Several people have requested and received either hard copies or CDs of the report. Many of the questions asked and comments provided during these meetings pertained to the Long-Term Program.

Following the draft ECR public comment period, which ends 5 May 2006, JSA will incorporate revisions as necessary and prepare the final ECR. The next step is development of the Long-Term Program alternatives, which also will be subject to stakeholder outreach meetings and public comments.

Ag Commissioner Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Ag Commissioners from Butte and Glenn Counties and Water Board staff continue to conduct Program outreach to growers. Outreach efforts included presentations at growers meetings (Walnut/Almond Day in Chico, Valent Rice meeting in Willows, and the Helena Chemical meeting in Glenn County) and discussions with individual growers during inspections. The Agricultural Commissioners' inspections have focused on management practices being used to protect water quality. Photographs taken during the inspections will be used in future outreach programs on management practices.

The Ag Commissioners have supplied Geographical Information System (GIS) data on major waterbodies and drainages within their counties, and inspected and evaluated

Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition monitoring sites in Shasta, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, and Colusa counties. Water Board staff and Ag Commissioner staff have been meeting monthly to discuss outreach and future activities under the MOU contract. A quarterly report detailing activities under the MOU will be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the Agricultural Commissioners in April 2006, as specified in the MOU.

Technical Issues Committee (TIC)

Dr. Karl Longley continues to chair the Technical Issues Committee (TIC) meetings, with the facilitation assistance of Dave Ceppos from the California State University, Sacramento Center for Collaborative Policy. The TIC is reviewing the 5 October 2005 Coalition Group MRP Order and discussing recommendations to be made to Water Board staff for proposed revisions. Completion of the review and recommendations, also referred to as the critical path, is proposed by July 2006.

The critical path process begins with discussions at the TIC Focus Group level to develop preliminary recommendations. These recommendations will then be brought to the TIC meetings for approval of final TIC recommendations. These recommendations will be made to Water Board staff for their consideration in the draft Coalition Group MRP Order, which will then be circulated for a public comment period.

One formal TIC recommendation has been made to staff regarding follow-up to toxicity test results when less than 50% toxicity is indicated. The Triggers Focus Group will be making three more recommendations to the TIC at the April 2006 meeting, relating to Coalition Group follow-up necessary for exceedances to field measurements and other parameters such as pesticides and metals.

Program Monitoring Results

The information being generated to characterize the effects of irrigated agriculture on waters of the State for the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program consists of data from activities that have been taking place from four distinct monitoring programs. These include the monitoring activities of Coalition Groups, as required by Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Order R5-2005-0833, those of the Individual Dischargers, Order R5-2003-0827, the California Rice Commission, Order R5-2004-0839, and monitoring activities from a contract that the Central Valley Water Board has with UC Davis. Funding for the UC Davis monitoring was allocated from the State Water Board's Cleanup and Abatement Account, and will end in December 2006.

The data being generated through Coalition Group compliance monitoring is valuable not only because it provides information to the Central Valley Water Board that will help characterize the effects of agriculture on waters of the State, but also because it allows for the dischargers themselves to have ongoing information regarding the changes in water quality caused by activities within their own coalition boundaries. The UC Davis contract is providing the most comprehensive set of data that the Program has received to date. All of the data sets are being compiled by staff and will be utilized for water quality characterization, although there are differences between them that are worth mentioning.

Monitoring Design Comparisons

Data submitted from the UC Davis contract provides greater value in characterizing water quality, primarily because it is not restricted to the same phased approach that is defined in the Coalition Group MRP. The Coalition Group MRP Order allows Coalitions to collect toxicity samples during the first two years at given sites, and pesticides and metals during the third and fourth years at those same sites. This temporal separation of toxicity monitoring data from the very contaminants that might be the source of toxicity makes it difficult to acquire sufficient information for an accurate evaluation of the causes. Therefore, it is difficult to use the data to determine the most appropriate management practices (MP) to address the toxicity problems.

There are other advantages that the UC Davis contract provides, including the fact that the UC Davis monitoring crews travel throughout the Central Valley Region for sample collection and are only restricted by the need to sample where there is public access. The fact that the same, well-trained sampling crew, and qualified laboratory staff are involved in the analysis of all of the UC Davis data makes for a data set with consistent and reliable quality.

In comparison, there is tremendous variability across Coalition Groups with respect to monitoring approaches, sample site selection, timing of monitoring and utilization of complete and/or correct field and analytical procedures. This variability is not unusual with the start of any new monitoring program, particularly for nonpoint source monitoring programs. However, the need to review procedures and data reports and to provide guidance to the Coalition Groups so that their monitoring meets the intent of the Conditional Waiver does create an additional burden on Central Valley Water Board staff. Staff has spent considerable time and effort communicating with the Coalition Groups and evaluating their monitoring procedures and results, and providing instruction for corrective action. Some Coalition Groups have proven to be responsive to these instructions, while others require greater oversight.

Coalition Groups and UC Davis monitoring crews do not collect samples at the same times and locations, which does make direct comparison of the results inappropriate. The UC Davis crews tend to collect samples at intermediate, tributary streams, whereas several of the Coalition Group monitoring sites can be considered larger water bodies. This difference in water column volumes at different monitoring sites may involve a dilution effect in the larger water bodies that the smaller streams will not have. However, all of the monitoring programs together provide invaluable information that will help characterize water quality within Coalition boundaries and the Central Valley Region.

Staff is in the process of reviewing all of the data that have been received thus far, and it is being recorded with latitude and longitude information. This will allow the data to be sorted and evaluated within geographic boundaries of choice. The table below provides a preliminary tally of the number of toxicity samples collected as well as the percentages of toxicity for set. For clarification, the requirement for water column toxicity testing includes three distinct species. For the purpose of the tallies on this table, each of the three species is counted as a unique test in the rows that tally the number of water column toxicity tests. The rows that are designated 'WT' refer to water column toxicity tests – the total number collected and the percent with toxicity. The rows designated 'ST' provide the same information for sediment toxicity tests. The results are divided within the geographic boundaries of nine Coalition Groups, with separate columns for Coalition Group monitoring and for UC Davis monitoring that took place within the Coalitions' boundaries.

**Preliminary Tallies of Toxicity Results
Coalition and UC Davis Monitoring
July 2004 through November 2005**

| | Coalition Monitoring Data | | UC Davis Monitoring Data | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | No. Collected | % With toxicity | No. Collected | % With toxicity |
| Sacramento Valley | | | | |
| WT | 334 | 2.7% | 288 | 18% |
| ST | 24 | 21% | 29 | 14% |
| Rice Commission | | | | |
| WT | 150 | 9.3% | Data overlap with Sac Valley area data | |
| ST | 10 | 0% | | |
| Goose Lake | | | | |

| | Coalition Monitoring Data | | UC Davis Monitoring Data | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| | No. Collected | % With toxicity | No. Collected | % With toxicity |
| WT | 0 | | 0 | |
| ST | 0 | | 0 | |
| Westside WQC | | | | |
| WT | 540 | 5% | 54 | 26% |
| ST | 27 | 48% | 10 | 40% |
| East San Joaquin | | | | |
| WT | 291 | 4.7% | 103 | 19% |
| ST | 39 | 20% | 10 | 0% |
| San Joaquin & Delta | | | | |
| WT | 289 | 7.3% | 166 | 4.2% |
| ST | 24 | 29% | 15 | 20% |
| Westlands WQC | | | | |
| WT | 0 | | 0 | |
| ST | 0 | | 0 | |
| San Luis WQC | | | | |
| WT | 0 | | 0 | |
| ST | 0 | | 0 | |
| So. San Joaquin | | | | |
| Kern River | | | | |
| WT | 17 | 5.9% | 9 | 0% |
| ST | 5 | 20% | 1 | 0% |
| Tule River | | | | |
| WT | 18 | 5.6% | 6 | 33% |
| ST | 4 | 75% | 5 | 20% |
| Kings River | | | | |
| WT | 65 | 22% | 54 | 9.3% |
| ST | 2 | 50% | 17 | 29% |
| Kaweah River | | | | |
| WT | 54 | 7.4% | 59 | 17% |
| ST | 8 | 38% | 10 | 33% |
| Totals: | | | | |
| WT | 1758 | 5.9% | 739 | 13% |
| ST | 143 | 29% | 97 | 21% |

WT = Water Column toxicity test

ST = Sediment toxicity

Significance of Toxicity Tallies

The intent of this table is only to provide a cursory overview of the test results, and the extent to which toxicity exists in water and sediment throughout the Central Valley Region. The table does not reflect details such as the type of species that is being affected or the magnitude of the individual toxicity test results. Nonetheless, the table clearly illustrates that all of the listed Coalition Group areas have toxicity, both in the water column and sediment. Additional summaries and further details will be made available on the Irrigated Lands Conditional Waiver Program Website in the near future.

It is important to note that very few water bodies monitored through the Coalition Group MRP Order have yet provided sufficient data to characterize the effects of irrigated

agriculture. Those few water bodies that do have sufficient information have generally received more attention and monitoring due to the development of TMDLs and other Water Board regulatory programs.

Data being generated by UC Davis contract monitoring includes results for pesticides, metals and other water quality parameters at these same sample sites. The information supports the concept that these pollutants compromise water bodies within the Central Valley Region. Additional monitoring is necessary to help understand the conditions of water bodies that have not been included in monitoring to-date, to determine causes of toxicity that have been found, and also to help determine MP effectiveness as the implementation occurs.

Central Valley Water Board Staff will continue to review all of the data that have been received for quality control, and for the information that they provide about the effects of irrigated agriculture within the Central Valley Region. Continued monitoring is necessary in order to achieve the goal of characterization of the effects of irrigated agriculture on waters of the State.

Coalition Group Membership List Request

On 26 August 2005, the Executive Officer (EO) requested Coalition Group membership information to address Program accountability and enforcement against non-participants. Five of the eight Coalition Groups receiving the request have responded to the 1 November 2005 information submittal due date. Staff continues to work closely with Coalition Group representatives to refine the information submitted so that it is in a format that allows for efficient identification of growers who are and are not complying with the California Water Code.

Due to the variability of the Coalition Groups' submittals and public information available to staff, the usefulness of the submittals to provide Program accountability and non-participant information varies as described below:

Westside San Joaquin River Watershed Coalition

The Coalition Group was responsive in providing alternative mapping information of their Coalition area that, together with public information available to staff, demonstrates the high participation level within the Coalition boundaries. Staff continues to work with the Coalition Group to address minor details regarding area boundary and Coalition coverage of agricultural fields outside their boundary.

San Luis Water District Water Quality Coalition

The Coalition Group has fulfilled the membership submittal requirement by submitting a parcel map with accessor parcel information that, together with public information available to staff, demonstrates the high participation level within the Coalition boundaries.

San Joaquin County and Delta Water Quality Coalition

The Coalition Group has submitted the alternative membership information agreed upon with staff, including mapping information and accessor parcel numbers. The information submitted spatially demonstrates the irrigated agricultural lands with Conditional Waiver coverage throughout the Coalition area. However, due to the high cost of public information for San Joaquin County and Contra Costa County, staff is unable to acquire non-participant contact information for enforcement purposes. Staff continues to work with the corresponding County assessor offices to acquire the necessary information at a lower cost.

East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition

The alternative membership information the Coalition Group agreed upon with staff involves the Coalition Group removing members from a list of potential irrigated landowners prepared by staff with the use of public information. Staff has prepared lists for three of the six counties within the Coalition boundaries, and the Coalition Group has been responsive in submitting the

corresponding modified lists with members removed. Developing the initial three lists, and identifying irrigated agricultural fields in proximity to surface water bodies on the modified lists provided by the Coalition Group is very staff intensive. Staff is conducting full follow-up work on the first set of modified information for Madera, Stanislaus and Merced counties prior to providing the Coalition Group with the remaining three counties for modification.

The Root Creek Water District Coalition submitted a Notice of Termination on 30 January 2006 and is no longer representing growers in their District. Staff intends to identify growers who originally participated in the former Root Creek Water District Coalition and are not participating in the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition.

Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition

The Coalition Group submitted membership information for eight of its 10 subwatershed groups and a list of non-responders to membership solicitation efforts for the two remaining subwatersheds. The ten different data sets range from being very complete lists of addresses and information on corresponding agricultural lands, to unlabeled, incomplete lists with poor quality information that is not useful for program accountability or enforcement purposes.

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Water Quality Coalition, the Westlands Water District Coalition and the Goose Lake Coalition have not submitted membership information or an approvable plan for alternative information.

Issuance of California Water Code Section 13267 Letters

On 10 and 11 April 2006, a California Water Code Section 13267 Letter (Letter) was issued to 386 potential landowners and/or operators of irrigated agricultural lands within the following counties/areas:

- Southern San Joaquin Valley (Kern, Kings and Tulare Co.) (39 Letters)
- San Luis Water District Coalition Area (6 Letters)
- Madera County (28 Letters)
- Merced County (35 Letters)
- Colusa County (44 Letters)
- Yolo County (64 Letters)
- Solano County (105 Letters)
- Glenn County (100 Letters)

The Letter requires the recipients to submit a Technical Report (Report) that provides information on all irrigated agricultural lands owned and/or operated by the recipient in the Central Valley Region (not only lands in the listed counties). The corresponding Coalition Group representatives and Agricultural Commissioners were notified of the Letter issuance.

Acquiring and compiling the public county information to be compatible with the various formats of Coalition Group information was very staff intensive. The source of the information (with the exception of the Southern San Joaquin Valley) was from public county assessor information combined with membership and/or non-responder information submitted by the San Luis Water District Water Quality Coalition, the East San Joaquin Water Quality Coalition, and the Sacramento Valley Water Quality Coalition. Letter recipients in the Southern San Joaquin Valley were identified solely with use of public county information.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region

Fiscal Report Based on February 2006 Expenditures *(An average of 66% should have been expended to date)*

PERSONAL SERVICES

Our personal services budget is \$21.5 million. We have spent 62% year-to-date. We continue to recruit for vacant positions.

OPERATING EXPENSES

As of February, we spent 43% of our operating expense budget. We submitted a request to replace five agency owned vehicles and two copiers that are beyond their useful life (\$170,000).

FUND ISSUES

| Key Fund Sources | Percent Expended |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| General Fund | 57.5 |
| Federal Funds | 80% |
| Waste Discharge Permit Fund | 61.4% |
| Bonds Prop 40, 50, 13, etc. | 45.6% |

FY 05/06 UPDATE

Budget hearings have started at the legislature. We understand that discharger fees will be an issue this year, especially from Ag Industry.

Labor contract expire this June. Department of Personnel has started labor negotiations with the unions. The Administration has not budgeted any new funds for employee salaries.

ORGANIZATION -- Region 5

| PERSONAL SERVICES | POSITIONS/PYS | ----- \$ EXPENDITURES ----- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | BUDGETED | \$ BUDGETED | EXPENDED | BALANCE | % EXPENDED |
| Authorized Positions | | | | | |
| Permanent Positions | 256.3 | 16,997,440 | 10,093,584 | 6,903,856 | 59 % |
| Temporary Help | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| Overtime | | 0 | 534 | (534) | 0 % |
| Board Stipend | | 12,000 | 5,000 | 7,000 | 42 % |
| Total Authorized Positions | 256.3 | 17,009,440 | | | |
| Salary Increases | | 0 | | | |
| Workload & Admin. Charges | 0.0 | 0 | | | |
| Proposed New Positions | 0.0 | 0 | | | |
| Partial Year Positions | 0.0 | 0 | | | |
| Total Adjustments | 0.0 | 0 | | | |
| Total Salaries | 256.3 | 17,009,440 | | | |
| Salary Savings | (13.2) | (769,335) | | | |
| Net Total Salaries | 243.1 | 16,240,105 | | | |
| Staff Benefits | | 5,246,962 | 3,265,990 | 1,980,972 | 62 % |
| TOTAL PERSONAL SERVICES(PS) | 243.1 | 21,487,067 | 13,365,108 | 8,121,959 | 62 % |
| LINE ITEM OPERATING EXPENSES & EQUIPMENT DETAIL | | | | | |
| General Expense | | 270,755 | 114,244 | 156,511 | 42 % |
| Printing | | 47,421 | 32,354 | 15,067 | 68 % |
| Communications | | 159,729 | 65,364 | 94,365 | 41 % |
| Postage | | 26,935 | 63,114 | (36,179) | 234 % |
| Travel In-State | | 237,566 | 48,325 | 189,241 | 20 % |
| Travel Out-Of-State | | 3,160 | 0 | 3,160 | 0 % |
| Training | | 97,653 | 25,437 | 72,216 | 26 % |
| Facilities Operations | | 1,246,231 | 870,086 | 376,145 | 70 % |
| Utilities | | 226,578 | 72,806 | 153,772 | 32 % |
| Contracts - Internal | | 812,850 | 171,135 | 641,715 | 21 % |
| Contracts - External | | 4,655,042 | 1,824,276 | 2,830,766 | 39 % |
| Consolidated Data Center | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| Central Adm.Serv. - Prorata | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| Central Adm.Serv. - SWCAP | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 % |
| Equipment | | 38,500 | 12,984 | 25,516 | 34 % |
| Other | | 12,500 | 38,799 | (26,299) | 310 % |
| TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSE & EQUIPMENT(OEE) | | 7,834,920 | 3,338,924 | 4,495,996 | 43 % |
| TOTAL PS & OEE | | 29,321,987 | 16,704,032 | 12,617,955 | 57 % |
| Indirect | | 5,593,823 | 2,725,377 | 2,868,446 | 49 % |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 34,915,810 | 19,429,409 | 15,486,401 | 56 % |

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Expenditure Organization Summary

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Organization - Region 5

for the month ending February 05/06

| Fund Source | \$ Allotment | \$ Expenditures | % Expended |
|---|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| NPS Pollution Contral Program-Prop 13 -- (00BOND-NPSC) | = 444,594 | 141,597 | 31.9 |
| Watershed Protection Program -- (00BOND-WPP) | = 287,031 | 176,299 | 61.4 |
| Cleanup & Abatement Account-Management -- (CAA) | = 6,029,111 | 2,196,049 | 36.4 |
| F(104B3) -- (F(104B3)) | = 88,003 | 76,784 | 87.3 |
| Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) -- (F(104MERC)) | = 142,669 | 80,236 | 56.2 |
| NPDES -- (F(106)) | = 671,335 | 612,377 | 91.2 |
| Non-Point Source -- (F(319H)) | = 877,764 | 673,219 | 76.7 |
| DoD Cost Recovery -- (F(DOD-CR)) | = 92,430 | 49,940 | 54.0 |
| Lawrence Livermore - Site 300 -- (F(LL300)) | = 94,438 | 47,526 | 50.3 |
| Sacramento River Toxic Program -- (F(SRTP)) | = 68,957 | 89,177 | 129.3 |
| General -- (G) | = 4,271,023 | 2,455,194 | 57.5 |
| Indirect Distributed Cost -- (IDC) | = 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| -- (IDC-D) | = 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Integrated Waste Mngmt Acct (AB 1220) -- (IWMA) | = 1,673,800 | 1,061,224 | 63.4 |
| Proposition 50 -- (PROP 50) | = 502,797 | 246,856 | 49.1 |
| Proposition 40/2002 -- (PROP40) | = 206,497 | 92,555 | 44.8 |
| Aerojet Gen Corp Oversight of Cleanup -- (R(AEROJET)) | = 170,662 | 87,741 | 51.4 |
| Basin Plan Amendments - Drinking Water -- (R(BASIN-DW)) | = 246,170 | 45,207 | 18.4 |
| DTSC Brownfield Coordination -- (R(BROWNFIELDS)) | = 21,132 | 4,750 | 22.5 |
| CALFED Cooperative Program -- (R(CALFED)) | = 947,228 | 398,992 | 42.1 |
| Redevelopment Agency Reimbursements -- (R(REDEVEL)) | = 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| R (Dept of Defense Cleanup Oversight) -- (R(SLCDOD)) | = 1,107,975 | 564,147 | 50.9 |
| Westley and Tracy Tire Facilities -- (R(WESTLEY)) | = 295,919 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Surface Impoundment Assessment Account -- (SIAA) | = 186,176 | 107,847 | 57.9 |
| State/Federal Revolving Fund-Federal -- (SRFFED) | = 11,472 | 2,066 | 18.0 |
| Tobacco Tax -- (TBT) | = 149,275 | 66,778 | 44.7 |
| Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund -- (UTSCF) | = 2,485,293 | 1,659,447 | 66.8 |
| Waste Discharge Permit Fund -- (WDPF) | = 13,844,025 | 8,493,397 | 61.4 |
| TOTAL | 34,915,776 | 19,429,405 | 55.7 % |

NPDES Section EO Report for May 2006

NPDES Program Permit Renewal Status

| NPDES Permit Renewal Status | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---------|------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| | Expired Permits | | | Remaining FY 5-6 Permit Load* | FY 5-6 Permit Development Status | | | | | Permits Expiring FY 6-7 |
| | Prior FYs | FY 4-5 | FY 5-6 | | Not Started | In Progress | Drafted | Out Tentative | On Hold* | |
| MAJOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 4 | | | 2 |
| Redding | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 3 |
| Sacto | 3 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| MINOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fresno | 6 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 4 | 7 | | 2 | 8 |
| Redding | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 1 | | 2 | 8 |
| Sacto | 4 | 2 | 12 | 18 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| GENERAL ORDERS | | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 18 | 18 | 33 | 69 | 13 | 26 | 21 | 3 | 6 | 43 |
| *Permits expiring up through 30 June 2006 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Referred to AG, expect to rescind, etc. | | | | | | | | | | |

Permits listed as “In Progress” are currently being worked on by Regional Water Board staff and/or the contractor. Permits listed as “Drafted” have been drafted and are undergoing internal review. Permits listed as “Out Tentative” have been released for public comment and noticed for a Board hearing.