



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS REPORT
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

August 2012

Cleanup Unit - End of Year Performance Goals

Kasey Ashley

The State Water Resource Control Board establishes Performance Measures for all programs. The Cleanup Unit exceeded all of its projected performance targets for the Underground Tank and Site Cleanup programs for fiscal year 2011/2012. The performance measures include the number of sites closed and number of sites that entered into remedial activities.

In addition, there are program specific performance measures also tracked in the State Water Resource Control Board's GeoTracker database. According to the GeoTracker reports, only the North Coast Region staff worked on 100% of their 384 tank cases. Another item tracked is the movement of sites between investigation, remediation, and closure. North Coast Region staff also moved 37% of our underground tank cases between the three categories. The only region that had a greater percentage of case movement between categories was San Diego Region with 46% and a case load of 45 cases.

The Cleanup Unit is the single largest unit in the office with a permanent staff of ten, three student interns, and one senior. Exceeding the Performance Measures and working on sites are all actions completed during periods of furlough and staff reductions. The Cleanup

Unit permanent staff and student interns worked cooperatively, tirelessly, and with few complaints to achieve these milestones. Each member of the team found ways to make every effort count and to encourage, train, and support the whole team.

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TMDL Program Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Accomplishments & Challenges

Rebecca Fitzgerald

This summary identifies accomplishments and challenges of the North Coast Region's TMDL Program for fiscal year 2011-2012 that are not reflected in the End of Year Report generated by Planner Tracker.

The North Coast Region's TMDL priorities are focused on TMDL implementation, addressing impaired waters through existing mechanisms and new policies, and developing TMDLs where analysis is needed. In support of these priorities, the North Coast Region was allocated 10.7 PYs for its TMDL Program in FY 10/11. Staff utilized these resources to address five general categories of projects: water quality assessment through the Integrated Report (7%), TMDL development (33%), TMDL implementation (35%), implementation and basin planning (16%), and program management (9%).

Since 2006, as more TMDLs have been adopted, our region has shifted more of its TMDL resources toward TMDL implementation in an effort to maintain momentum within a watershed and achieve tangible water quality results. This trend continued in FY 11/12 with 35% of PYs devoted directly to TMDL implementation projects in the Garcia, Klamath, Lost, Salmon, Scott, and Shasta River watersheds.

The North Coast Region continued to focus resources on addressing impaired waters by developing and utilizing regulatory implementation mechanisms before, and hopefully in place of, technical TMDL analyses when sources and solutions are well understood. Examples are: the dairy permit program (adopted this year), the county roads general waiver (under development), the general timber harvesting WDRs and waiver, and the U.S. Forest Service waiver. Additional examples specifically funded by TMDL funds in FY 11/12 include the regional *Agricultural Lands Program*, the statewide *Grazing Regulatory Action Plan*, the regional *Temperature Policy*, and amendments to the regional *Dissolved Oxygen Water Quality Objective*. All of these efforts are targeted at improving water quality more efficiently and effectively. Once these programs are in place they should provide reasonable assurance that standards will be achieved in a reasonable period of time, thereby allowing 4b categorization on the 303(d) List and negating the need to develop TMDLs for several impaired waters.

There are, however, instances where impacts, sources, and potential solutions to impairments are poorly understood and TMDLs are absolutely necessary. Impairments to the Laguna de Santa Rosa, Russian River, Elk River, and Freshwater Creek are four such cases in the North Coast Region. Additionally, staff is collaborating with other regions and State Board staff to more efficiently use

resources to develop TMDLs. For example, the *Statewide Mercury TMDL* will provide a mechanism for addressing five mercury-impaired water bodies in the North Coast Region. In FY 11/12, one third of PYs were devoted to these TMDL development efforts.

Accomplishments in TMDL Development & Implementation:

2012 Integrated 303(d) & 305(b) Report:

The assessment of water quality data for the 2012 Integrated Report is well underway. Staff have reviewed and commented on over 1,100 lines of evidence generated by State Water Board staff.

Elk River Sediment TMDL - Development:

Development of the TMDL progressed significantly in FY 11/12. Staff revised the public review drafts of the introduction, problem statement, and source analysis. Staff also developed the targets, linkage analysis, loading capacity, load allocation strategy, and implementation framework this fiscal year, allowing the initiation of the peer review process. TMDL development staff coordinated with timber-program staff to develop sediment control implementation measures. Additionally, staff worked toward a strategy for recovery from stored instream deposits which are causing significant impairments, including hosting a restoration summit and developing partnerships for assessment and implementation of recovery actions. Other outreach efforts this year included maintaining a webpage, regular informational e-mails, landowner meetings, and Regional Board updates in March and June.

Laguna de Santa Rosa TMDLs -

Development: Staff continued to develop the technical TMDL analyses for the phosphorus, nitrogen, dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, and sediment TMDLs for the Laguna de Santa Rosa, a complex ecosystem of streams, wetlands, and ponds/lagoons. In FY 11/12, staff collected additional data and modeled the

linkages between nutrient source inputs and instream dissolved oxygen responses, which led to a clearer understanding of the dynamics of the system and a focus on the legacy sediment oxygen demand in the substrate of the mainstem channel. The modeling work applied both current and pre-European settlement conditions and the results will help estimate the loading capacity. In FY 11/12, staff wrote several key sections of the draft staff report, including the watershed description, a majority of the problem statement, pieces of the nutrient source analysis, and supporting memoranda/appendices. The sediment and temperature TMDLs approaches are outlined and staffed. Outreach efforts also continued. Most importantly, key staff joined the Laguna TMDL team this year, including a new project manager, David Kuszmar, in June an expert in nutrients and geology.

Dissolved Oxygen Objective Amendment: Staff continued to make progress in developing a Basin Plan amendment to revise the DO water quality objective. The amendment will address DO in free-flowing water, wetlands, estuaries, lakes/reservoirs, and ephemeral streams. The need for revised DO objectives for wetlands has particularly become clear through work currently being conducted on the Laguna TMDLs. In FY 11/12, staff developed internal drafts of revised DO water quality objectives for lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, and estuaries. Additionally, a Technical Advisory Committee for beneficial use review in the Laguna de Santa Rosa was formed to advise staff.

Russian River Pathogens TMDL - Development: TMDL staff efforts in the Russian River in FY 11/12 continued to be focused on monitoring and data collection. Staff implemented a comprehensive water quality monitoring program to help answer questions about recreational and land use impacts on pathogenic indicator bacteria

occurrence, abundance, and spatial and temporal variability during both wet and dry weather periods. Staff sampled from May 2011 to April 2012. Samples were analyzed using both traditional indicator bacteria and new microbial source tracking methods. Staff completed 3,225 indicator bacteria analyses in the Region's new in-house laboratory. In FY 11/12, staff also improved the webpage to present more data results, developed maps of septic systems in the watershed, developed a draft septic risk model, and joined a task force to address recreational sources. Staff also initiated stakeholder outreach efforts with the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors and key county departments to identify and coordinate long-term solutions to septic system challenges in the lower Russian River. Additional information on the status of the Russian River pathogen TMDL will be presented at the Board meeting.

Garcia River Sediment TMDL - Implementation: Staff continued to coordinate the implementation of the Garcia River TMDL, which continues to progress as landowners across more than 75% of the watershed (or 55,000 acres) are now participating in the program. In FY 11/12, additional properties came into compliance, including four large properties totaling more than 8,000 acres. Staff oversaw the 319 grant which funded the evaluation and inventory of erosion control measures along 17 miles of county road. Staff also continued the watershed-wide water quality monitoring program being conducted through a partnership between the Regional Water Board and The Nature Conservancy.

Mendocino County Sediment TMDLs - Implementation: One mechanism to help reduce sediment discharges in nine sediment-impaired watersheds in Mendocino County is the *Mendocino County Permit Coordination Program*, which will establish a one-stop-shop for landowners to obtain permits for

restoration and sediment control work. In FY 11/12, staff managed a TMDL contract which funded the final CEQA documentation that prepares the way for programmatic permits with pertinent state and federal agencies.

Klamath River TMDLs - Implementation: Implementation of the Klamath River Temperature, DO, Nutrient, and Microcystin TMDLs continued in earnest in FY 11/12. Staff have focused on building collaborative partnerships with other agencies, organizations, and entities in the basin. Staff is chairing the steering committee of the *Klamath Basin Monitoring Program*, which created and maintains a basin-wide coordinated monitoring network involving over thirty monitoring entities. Staff participated in the development of the *Klamath Tracking and Accounting Program*, a basin-wide framework for tracking water quality improvement projects and a pollutant offset and trading program, which began its pilot phase. The Regional Water Board also served as a cooperating agency in the Secretarial Determination process evaluating possible removal of four mainstem Klamath River dams, the *Klamath Hydropower Settlement Agreement* (KHSA), and several water quality improvement interim measures. The latter includes water quality pilot projects for KHSA Interim Measure 11 and the planning for a *Klamath Basin Water Quality Workshop* for evaluation of large scale pollutant reduction projects. Finally, staff continued involvement in the statewide *Blue-Green Algae Work Groups* and *Nutrient Numeric Endpoint* effort.

Salmon River Temperature TMDL - Implementation: Staff continued to implement the 2005 temperature TMDL in the Salmon River watershed and worked closely with the U.S. Forest Service, which manages more than 98% of the watershed. Staff also worked with the *Salmon River Restoration Council* and partially supported their efforts through TMDL contract funds.

Scott River Sediment and Temperature TMDLs - Implementation: In FY 11/12, staff spent considerable effort working on revisions to the existing the Scott River TMDL Waiver and coordinating with revisions to the the Shasta River TMDL Waiver and development of the regional Agricultural Lands Discharge Program. Staff developed a number of approaches for consideration and undertook outreach to local agricultural representatives, the Scott River Watershed Council, and local Tribes. Staff prepared a short-term renewal of the waiver that is currently in place, to allow time to adequately incorporate input from stakeholders. In FY 11/12, staff also continued to coordinate two grants with the Siskiyou Resource Conservation District on the Scott Valley Community Groundwater Study Plan and the Riparian Restoration Strategy. Staff also managed a grant to the Northern California Resource Center to construct fencing along 13 miles of stream bank on a major Scott River tributary. Additionally, staff participated in the timber harvest review process and issued timber WDRs consistent with the TMDL Action Plan, made significant progress in developing a waiver to address sediment discharges from county roads, and implemented the US Forest Service Waiver in relation to USFS projects and monitoring in the watershed. Finally, staff continued to respond to complaints, some of which resulted in inspections and water quality sampling.

Shasta River Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen TMDLs - Implementation: Staff continued implementation efforts in the Shasta River watershed with a focus on the spring-fed coho salmon refugia areas downstream of Lake Shastina. Staff worked with stakeholders and managed contracts and grants to help develop identify tailwater discharges and develop Ranch Plans to reduce impacts. Additionally, staff worked to revise the *Shasta TMDL Waiver*, implement the *U.S. Forest Service Waiver*, endangered species issues, and other aspects of the *TMDL Action Plan*.

Irrigated Lands Discharge Program: Staff continued work in FY 11/12 on this program to address discharges from row crops, irrigated pasture, vineyards, orchards, and other agricultural lands in the North Coast Region. A large stakeholder advisory group process began this year, with the development of a group charter and membership selection in the fall, followed by the first full group meeting in December of approximately seventy members. Staff hosted another ten meetings between January and June. With the help of the Advisory Group, staff developed a draft scope and tier-based framework for a waiver of waste discharge requirements.

Temperature Implementation Policy: Staff continued work this year on a basin planning effort to comprehensively address temperature impairments and prevent new temperature impairments region-wide. The Regional Board adopted a resolution in January that describes the need and rationale for a temperature policy, presents the factors and land use activities that contribute to elevated water temperatures, defines the Board's authority, identifies opportunities for collaboration, and directs staff to implement temperature and shade controls in regulatory actions as appropriate.

Restoration Policy Amendment: Staff continued work on *the Restoration Policy Basin Plan Amendment*, formerly known as the Exemption Criteria Amendment. The goal of the amendment is to clarify the mechanism necessary to ease the permitting of large-scale restoration projects which sometimes result in significant short-term water quality impacts before their long-term water quality benefits are realized (e.g., the Trinity River channel reconfiguration project and possible decommissioning of Klamath River dams). In FY 11/12, staff completed the scoping document and drafted amendment language.

Challenges and Responses to Challenges:

Contracting: The contracting process continues to be a challenge. Although Regional Water Board staff submitted contact packages by the December 2011 deadline it took over three months for State Board staff to begin working on the contracts with final approval granted shortly before the new fiscal year began. This delay resulted in less time to implement the contract. For example, our contract with Lawrence Berkeley National Lab of microbial analysis of Russian River pathogen samples took nine months to complete. Samples for analysis had to be collected and then archived frozen while the contract negotiations commenced. In response to this challenge, Regional Board staff are now working to submit contract request packages for FY 12/13 in the first quarter of the new fiscal year. While State Board contract staff provided assistance throughout the year, turnover in liaison assignments added to the challenge of building relationships and processing contracts quickly. Even with assistance from State Board staff, Regional Board environmental scientists and engineers spent a significant amount of valuable time learning the nuances of contracting law and processing administrative paperwork.

Reporting: As funds have become more limited, the level of reporting has increased. TMDL staff have devoted time to *TMDL Progress Report Cards, Measure W Watershed Reports, Performance Measures, the TMDL Work Plan, and Work Plan progress reports* on a monthly, mid-year, and year-end schedule. Though this reporting is necessary and appropriate, it is a challenge to devote time away from TMDL development and implementation priorities. It is also a challenge for the Regional Board to collect instream data that could potentially show a trend in water quality conditions. In response, TMDL staff are looking for opportunities to obtain needed data through closer coordination with SWAMP staff

and regulatory programs, as well as with partner agencies, non-profits, and landowners.

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Klamath Fish Health Assessment Team (KFHAT) Overview and Update

Katharine Carter

This item will be discussed orally at the August 23rd Board Meeting.

During the fall of 2002 the first major adult fish kill ever recorded in the Klamath River basin resulted in over 34,000 fish in the lower Klamath River, including 33,527 salmonids. The sheer magnitude of the event made it difficult for fisheries and water quality agencies to coordinate monitoring efforts. In response to this event, the Klamath Fish Health Assessment Team (KFHAT) was formed. KFHAT is a technical workgroup with the express purpose of providing early warning to avert such events and mobilize and mobilize a coordinated response effort to monitor conditions during such events with in the anadromous portion of the Klamath River basin.

KFHAT is coordinated by Regional Water Board staff. Members include staff from numerous state and federal agencies, tribes, and private groups. KFHAT has created a plan for responding to fish kill events and is capable of initiating a very large coordinated response to evaluate fish health problems, mortality, and associated causes. KFHAT disseminates information on predicted and current water quality and fishery conditions to resource managers. This information can then be utilized for planning and decision making processes which may help avert a future fish kill.

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City of Rio Dell Moves Forward

Lisa Bernard

The City of Rio Dell (Rio Dell or City) has a population of approximately 3,100 and is located in Humboldt County approximately 30 miles south of Eureka. The City’s wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) was originally constructed in 1978 and included primary clarifiers, rotating biological contactors (RBCs), and secondary clarifiers. During the summertime surface water discharge prohibition season, the City has historically discharged to a seasonal percolation pond on the gravel bar of the Eel River. This practice has shown to result in a discharge to the Eel River and therefore the Board issued a cease and desist order in 2003 requiring the City to implement an alternative summertime disposal method. The 2003 cease and desist Order was later updated and replaced by Cease and Desist Order No. R1-2005-0034.

Though not in accordance with the schedule adopted in 2005, the City of Rio Dell has been moving forward with a Wastewater Improvement Project to address Cease and Desist Order No. R1-2005-0034, which requires a new effluent disposal system that does not result in summertime discharges to the Eel River. Upgrades to the WWTF to improve the aging treatment are a key component in development of an appropriate summertime disposal option.

One of the initial reasons for delayed progress stemmed from changes in the neighboring community of Scotia. In 2005, Pacific Lumber Company applied for Scotia to be subdivided and turned into a community services district, while simultaneously beginning talks with Rio Dell to establish annexation as an alternative. These negotiations delayed compliance with aspects of Cease and Desist Order No. R1-2005-0034 because infrastructure in both the Rio Dell and Scotia WWTF needed upgrades and a joint solution seemed most economical and in

the best interest of both communities. Despite lengthy negotiations, the two parties couldn't come to an agreement. Never the less, during these negotiations Rio Dell completed the first steps of the project such as compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, the Environmental Impact Report, the Notice of Determination and ultimately the Final Facilities Plan, necessary to move forward with the improvement project.

Rio Dell faced significant challenges with financing over the ensuing years. Fortunately, in early 2010, Rio Dell received federal stimulus money available to applicants with "shovel ready" projects. With the stimulus grant funds the City replaced the headworks system with a new screening system and solids and grit removal equipment. The City also improved sludge management practices by adding a mechanical dewatering device, building a new covered sludge storage area, and upgrading the former chlorine gas disinfection system with an on-site sodium hypochlorite generation system, significantly improving safety for the community and operations staff.



New Headworks Construction March 2010.
Photo Credit: Lisa Bernard

Even after the 2010 infusion of resources, the City had to overcome numerous financing hurdles, including loan and project adjustments due to a low median household income as well as a civil suit against the City related to the proposed construction bid process. Ultimately, in January 2012, the State

Board's Division of Financial Assistance was able to award the preliminary funding commitment for balance of the City of Rio Dell's WWTF upgrade and disposal project. State Board entered into a financing agreement with the City for the amount of \$13,424,895 with \$6 million in principal forgiveness and \$7,424,895 for 30 years at an estimated interest rate of 2.20 percent.

Rio Dell wasted no time in proceeding with construction upgrades to the WWTF. Improvements include a secondary treatment and solids stabilization system (Aero-Mod) that will replace the existing primary clarifiers, RBCs, and secondary clarifiers.



Exterior Construction Aero-Mod Treatment System June 2012. Photo Credit: Lisa Bernard

During this next phase of activity, the City will also construct a new treated effluent pipeline, and disposal system. The new irrigation disposal site will be located northwest of the City of Rio Dell and west of the southbound Highway 101 Bridge on a triangular agricultural parcel located well above the floodplain of the river. The usable area of the site is approximately 25 acres. Treated effluent will be conveyed to the irrigation site by a pump station located at the WWTF.

The City currently projects project completion in 2013. The end result of the City's efforts will be a brand new, state-of-the-art treatment and disposal system that will protect water quality and serve the City of Rio Dell for decades.

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Northern Communities Sewer Projects including the Smith River Rancheria Wastewater Treatment Facility

Roy O'Connor

Our office is working with several northern communities to solve decades-old wastewater issues with limited funding options. Some of these communities include: Orick, Willow Creek, Fairhaven, Samoa, Lewiston Valley, Hayfork and Smith River. A success story is the Smith River Rancheria Wastewater Treatment Facility.

Waste Discharge Requirements were issued to the Smith River Rancheria Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) on December 10, 2009. The WWTF provides the Rancheria a regional system to collect, treat and dispose of its wastewater. The WWTF collects wastewater from the tribal facilities including the: casino, restaurant, hotel, mini-mart, water treatment filters, community center, health center and tribal housing. The WWTF is designed to treat an average daily dry weather flow of 58,000 gallons per day. Treated effluent from the WWTF is discharged to a 2.5-acre leach field north of the Rancheria. Groundwater monitoring and sampling is conducted in the leach field area.

The WWTF includes a membrane biological reactor which produces tertiary treated wastewater with advanced treatment for nutrient removal. The advanced wastewater treatment process involves several steps. Beginning with the wastewater entering the plant and ending with treated water leaving the plant, the treatment steps include:

- Headworks
- Anoxic Tank
- Aeration Tank
- Membrane Filtration Units
- Effluent Disposal

Headworks:

The headworks include a 25,000 gallon below ground equalization basin for pretreatment and odor control, including influent pumping, and flow metering. Solids are separated and two submersible grinder pumps lift the wastewater to the mixing tank where raw wastewater is mixed with filtered returned wastewater in order to assist with the biological treatment.

Anoxic Tank:

The wastewater then flows to the Anoxic Tank, where biological breakdown and treatment of the wastewater occurs along with denitrification.

Aeration Tank:

The wastewater then flows to the Aeration Tank, where oxygen is added to the wastewater via air blowers and air diffusers located at the bottom of the tank. The wastewater is then pumped via submersible pumps to the Membrane Filtration Units.

Membrane Filtration Units:

The Membrane Filtration Units remove particles larger than 0.04 microns in size, producing an effluent that consistently meets effluent quality standards.

Effluent Disposal:

Treated effluent is either sent back to the headworks of the facility for mixing back into the process or pumped into a 5,000 gallon holding tank. When the holding tank is nearly full the effluent is pumped by a 2.3 mile long forcemain to the leach field parcel for subsurface disposal. The Rancheria performs groundwater monitoring surrounding the disposal site.

The Smith River Rancheria WWTF has sufficient capacity to extend sewer service to much of the adjacent community. We look forward to working with the Smith River Rancheria as it expands to meet the needs of the Tribe.

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Enforcement Report

Diana Henriouille

Enforcement Orders may be viewed by following the Enforcement link on the Regional Water Board's web home page.

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/enforcement/

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
5/1/12	HW3, LLC	NOV	Failure to enroll Timber Harvest Plan for permit coverage	Enrolled for coverage; in compliance

Comments: On May 1, 2012, the Regional Water Board Assistant Executive Officer (AEO) issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to HW3, LLC for failure to enroll a Timber Harvest Plan for coverage under the General Waste Discharge Requirements for Timber Harvest Activities.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
5/16/12	Samoa Pacific, LLC	NOV	Failure to submit Monthly Monitoring Reporting	Partial compliance.

Comments: On May 16, 2012, the Regional Water Board Watershed Protection Chief issued a NOV to Samoa Pacific, LLC for failure to submit eighty-six monthly monitoring reports, as directed by Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R1-2001-62 and Monitoring and Reporting Program Order No. R1-2007-0026, for the years 2007-2011. The NOV required that the Discharger submit the missing reports by June 1, 2012. In response, the Discharger has thus far submitted the missing reports from the years 2008-2010.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
5/31/12	Patrick and JoAnn Henrie	NOV	Failure to submit Monthly Monitoring Reports	Ongoing

Comments: On May 31, 2012, the Regional Water Board Watershed Protection Chief issued a NOV to Patrick and JoAnn Henrie for failure to submit monthly monitoring reports for Meadows Mobile Home Park. The NOV required the missing reports to be submitted by July 1, 2012.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
6/4/12	Eagle Rock, Inc.	NOV	Unpermitted discharge of concrete washout to the Trinity River watershed	Ongoing

Comments: On June 4, 2012, the Regional Water Board Watershed Protection Chief issued a NOV to Eagle Rock, Inc. for unauthorized discharge to the creek that bisects the quarry. The concrete washout area ponds were at capacity and the discharge was bypassing the ponds and directly discharging into the creek. The NOV required the Discharger to take a number of actions intended to correct the noncompliance.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
6/14/12	Redwood Coast Petroleum, Inc.	CAO	Unauthorized Discharge of petroleum products	Ongoing

Comments: On June 14, 2012, the Executive Officer (EO) issued Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R1-2012-0067 to Redwood Coast Petroleum, Inc. for an unauthorized discharge of petroleum products. On August 2, 2011, a fuel truck owned and operated by the Discharger was involved in a collision on Highway 128 rupturing a cargo tank and resulting in a discharge of an estimated 2,400 gallons of diesel fuel and 1,900 gallons of unleaded gasoline fuel. The fuel did not reach the culvert before soaking into the ground. Following initial cleanup efforts in accordance with Cleanup and Abatement Order R1-2011-0086, issued August 4, 2011, the Discharger monitored ground water in the vicinity of the spill and found that ground water had been impacted with fuel constituents. The 2012 CAO rescinds the 2011 CAO and requires the Discharger to submit and implement workplans to delineate and remediate impacted ground water, and to report on activities.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
6/14/12	Grace Sailors	CAO	Unpermitted sediment discharge to watercourses within the South Fork Trinity River watershed	Ongoing; past due

Comments: On June 14, 2012, the EO issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) No. R1-2012-0075 to Grace Sailors for conducting extensive grading resulting in large areas of exposed soil; loose, unconsolidated fill; and unstable slopes resulting in a discharge or

threatened to discharge of sediment to waters of the state in the South Fork Trinity River watershed. The Order requires the Discharger to submit a revised workplan by July 15, 2012, and upon approval by the EO, to implement the workplan. The new property owner has been in contact with Board staff indicating intent to request an extension to the deadline, but has not yet provided a formal request.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of July 18, 2012
6/14/12	City of Rio Dell WWTP	ACLC	NPDES violations for the period June 16, 2006 through April 30, 2012	Waiver signed

Comments: On May 1, 2012, the Regional Water Board AEO issued an Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) Order No. R1-2012-0077 to the City of Rio Dell Wastewater Treatment Plant posing a penalty of \$366,000 for violations subject to mandatory minimum penalties (MMPs).

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