STATE OF CALIFORNIA
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF JULY 7, 2010
Prepared June 16, 2010

ITEM NUMBER: 4

SUBJECT: **Performance Measurement and Results**

Establishing water quality outcome-based performance measures, in combination with programmatic work prioritization, provides us meaningful feedback on our progress towards tangible change, and towards achieving our measurable goals:

- 80% of groundwater will be clean by 2025, with the remaining exhibiting positive trends
- 80% of aquatic habitat will be healthy by 2025, with the remaining exhibiting positive trends
- By 2025, 80% of lands will be managed to maintain proper watershed functions, and the remaining 20% will exhibit positive trends

This report discusses staff's efforts in:

- Prioritizing programmatic work to ensure we are spending the bulk of our time on the most important projects, with respect to health and environmental threats;
- Measuring our performance toward achieving tangible positive change in reducing those health and environmental threats; and
- Developing appropriate measures of water quality outcome and risk/threat reduction for programs that either don't currently have them or require additional specified measures.

The Water Boards' efforts to protect and allocate the State's waters include developing performance measures over the last couple of years, as part of the Water Boards' development as performance-based organizations[1]. In the spirit of moving toward a Water Board "report card", for the second year of the Performance Report, we are establishing performance targets for some measures of Water Board work. The report relies principally on data that are available through the primary databases used by the Water Boards. As with any first year effort, data availability limits the type of information that is reported. Over time, the information presented will better illustrate the work and effectiveness of the Water Boards and the quality of our State's waters. The State Board web pages for the Annual Performance Report solicit public comments for continual improvement of the information presented. In addition, improvements in the Water Boards' data systems will enhance routine reporting of performance. As those systems are enhanced, the Performance Report will evolve to describe the water environment outcomes of our efforts. These so-called Tier IV measures are the reasons the Water

[1] Performance-based organizations have clear and measurable goals, objectives, and targets for improved performance, which are established and reported.

Boards exist and the reasons for the staff and the Board Members to do their jobs – to effect real change, real environmental outcomes. Measuring them is not so easy. The companion agenda item for this off site meeting describes the history in two of our watersheds of some actual change in environmental outcomes accomplished by the Central Coast Regional Water Board over its history. Lower Tiers of measures are actions like issuing permits (this has to be done to comply with the law, but this is a lower level measure because issuing a permit doesn't guarantee a good environmental outcome), or having well trained staff, or taking enforcement actions. Lower Tiers are the essential building blocks for an organization to effect positive environmental outcomes.

Here is a screen shot of the State Board's Performance Measures part of our Water Board's web site (looks better in color):

We have the same "Performance Report" green button on the lower left of our home web page. In the following parts of this report, our office's three technical sections provide updates on their performance measures.

GROUNDWATER SECTION

Prioritization Efforts

As mentioned in a previous staff report, each of the four Groundwater Section programs (Landfills, Site Cleanup, Department of Defense [DOD], and Underground Tanks) has completed a prioritization effort covering all sites in the respective program. Each of these programmatic prioritization efforts established criteria to identify the sites posing the greatest exposure risk (e.g., inhalation, ingestion, etc.). We scored each site within each program using the program's respective criteria; this allowed us to develop a list reflecting our highest priority sites. In most of the Groundwater Section programs, we have more sites than we have staff capacity to work on them, so this prioritization allows us to stay focused on the most important sites. We understand that these prioritized lists are dynamic; as we are successful in decreasing risk at our highest priority sites, they cease to high priorities, and we move farther down the list.

As part of a prioritization effort by the Groundwater Vision Team, we are identifying areas with a high probability for domestic wells containing water above the maximum contaminant level of 45 milligrams per liter nitrate (as nitrate). Because nitrate data (and most other water quality and well location information) for domestic wells supplying individual homes do not exist, we have to determine locations of potentially threatened domestic wells through other means (e.g., comparing locations for wells screened at depths similar to domestic wells in areas with known groundwater nitrate impairment and estimated domestic well locations). These comparisons will help us in directing sampling and mitigation efforts towards the most-threatened domestic wells.

Performance Measurement

The Groundwater Section measures performance through tangible water quality outcomes, such as site closure. Closure reflects when groundwater beneath a cleanup site is at or near water quality objectives for a targeted pollutant, and the soil does not pose a threat to existing land uses or underlying groundwater. We typically close sites when they fit this definition. Groundwater cleanup sites can take many years to cleanup, dependent on the volume of waste discharged and the complexity of the geology, among other variables. As such, other project components (e.g., cleanup project milestones) must be considered to measure progress, in addition to closure. We use the startup of active remediation as one of these interim measures; this project milestone reflects the point where site characterization (site assessment) is sufficient to initiate cleanup actions. We currently use these two measures (closure and start up of active remediation) to gauge our progress in three of the Groundwater Section programs (Underground Tanks, Site Cleanup, and DOD). Table 1 below shows the fiscal year targets (2009-2010) and outcomes (through June 15, 2010) in these three programs, for both of these measures.

TABLE 1
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
UNDERGROUND TANK, SITE CLEANUP, AND DOD PROGRAMS
GROUNDWATER SECTION
(Fiscal Year: July 1, 2009 – present)

Program	Closure Target[1]	Closures[2,3]	Additional Closures Pending Well Abandonment[4]	Sites Moving Into Active Remediation Target[1]	Sites Moving Into Active Remediation[3]
Underground Tanks	17	14	4	12	12
Site Cleanup	9	10	0	9	6
DOD	2	15	0	5	6

Notes:
1 Projected target for the fiscal year July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010.
2 Central Coast Water Board staff considers closure achieved when all wells have been appropriately abandoned.
3 Data Source: GeoTracker as of June 15, 2010 (https://www.geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/).
4 Site has met all cleanup requirements, but awaiting completion of well abandonment.

Closure Performance: Table 1 shows Groundwater Section staff exceeded program targets for closure, excepting well abandonment in the case of four Underground Tank program sites. In the case of these four sites, the groundwater cleanup has met the water quality targets sufficient for closure. The significant number of DOD closures above the projected target reflects an influx of federal DOD money for priority cleanup projects close to closure.

Moving to Active Remediation Performance: Table 1 also shows Groundwater Section staff exceeded the target for moving sites from characterization to remediation in the DOD program, and met the target in the Underground Tank program. However, in the Site Cleanup program, we moved six of the projected nine sites to remediation. Similar to the closures explanation above, extra federal DOD money helped push priority cleanup projects at DOD facilities into cleanup. Redevelopment very often drives site cleanup in both the Underground Tank and Site Cleanup programs. The present slow economy and tight lending market have significantly reduced the number of redevelopment projects in our region, resulting in slower characterization and cleanup at sites, explaining the missed target in Site Cleanup program. We may modify our Site Cleanup program targets downward in the coming fiscal year to take into account the effect of the slowed economy on financing for cleanup projects.

Cumulative Program Closure Performance: Keeping the big picture in mind, Table 2 shows the total number of groundwater cleanup cases (open and closed), in addition to the total number of cases closed and remaining open cases for the Underground Tank, Site Cleanup and DOD programs in the Groundwater Section. This table reflects how

each program is performing with respect to the overall task of completing cleanup and closing all sites.

TABLE 2
CUMULATIVE PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
UNDERGROUND TANK, SITE CLEANUP, AND DOD PROGRAMS
GROUNDWATER SECTION
(Cumulative to present)

Program	Total Cases	Total Cases Closed	New Cases This Year[1]	Remaining Open Cases[2]	Inactive Cases
Underground Tanks	629	350	1	279	0
Site Cleanup	370	163[3]	27	180	27
DOD	416	288[3]	1	109	19

Notes:
[1] New cases since year July 1, 2009.
[2] This number includes new cases.
[3] Not all pre-Geotracker (mid-2005) information is included in this total.
Data source is Geotracker

Here's an example of a table from the State Board's web site from 08-09, the most recently completed fiscal year, for Underground Tanks:

Region	Active Cases	New Cases	Cases Closed	Percentage Cases Closed
1	376	7	19	5%
2	315	-	65	21%
3	281	1	15	5%
4	1,606	24	97	6%
5	1,042	13	98	9%
6	162	3	18	11%
7	107	-	2	2%
8	274	1	8	3%
9	72	-	1	1%
TOTAL	4,235	49	323	8%

Landfill Program Performance: Because landfills can be both waste disposal sites, and groundwater cleanup sites, the landfill program uses different measures to gage

program effectiveness. Currently the program uses *the number of revised waste discharge requirements* (WDRs) and *the number facilities inspected* as the two primary measures. These two measures reflect the early state of development for performance measurement in the landfill program, in that they are relatively easy to measure, but don't readily measure tangible water quality improvement or protection. Quality landfill inspections with appropriate follow up are integral to running an effective landfill program, particularly at sites undergoing construction, and active landfill sites prior to, and during, the rainy season. Quality inspections can effectively identify potential future threats to water quality, and initiate remedies that prevent discharges to surface water or groundwater. Similarly, writing effective WDRs is a very important component in a successful landfill program. However, measuring the number of WDRs revised does not provide a clear indication of program performance. Central Coast Region Landfill program manager Thea Tryon and Groundwater Section manager John Robertson are working with the State Board landfill program staff to develop more meaningful performance measures, reflecting water quality outcomes (e.g., ratio of downward pollutant trend corrective action wells to total corrective action wells, number of closure elements [final cover, landfill gas recovery] in place at a landfill, etc.). Developing these more complex and more meaningful measures will require modifications to Geotracker in the form of added fields, reports, and additional data input by staff. These future measures will provide a much clearer picture of landfill program performance. In the meantime, the existing performance targets and measures are summarized below in Table 3.

TABLE 3
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
LANDFILL PROGRAM
GROUNDWATER SECTION
(Current Fiscal Year: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010)

Landfill Program Measure	Target[1]	Completed
Revised WDRs	2	2
Landfill Sites Inspected	30	27[2]

1 Projected target for the fiscal year.
2 Central Coast Water Board staff will attain target by end of June 2010.

We anticipate that both targets will be met by the end of the fiscal/reporting year (June 30, 2010).

Historically, the Central Coast Water Board's landfill program has targeted site-specific water quality outcomes and milestones. While these do not serve as consistent annual reporting measures because they are singular events, they mark important goals that will ultimately improve groundwater quality beneath these individual sites. Some examples of these water quality outcomes include:

- Requiring the unlined Santa Maria landfill, located adjacent to the Santa Maria River in river sands and gravels, to stop receiving municipal waste (in November 2002). Stopping municipal waste disposal in combination with other Water Board-required actions (e.g., placement of final cover, increasing landfill gas recovery, etc.) mitigated offsite groundwater discharges from the landfill and significantly decreased future loading to groundwater.
- Requiring the Crazy Horse landfill, located on highly permeable soils near Prundedale, to stop receiving waste in April 2009. At the time the Central Coast Water Board put this requirement in place, the Crazy Horse landfill had three distinct groundwater plumes associated with the unlined portion of the waste disposal site. The combination of final cover installation and increased landfill gas recovery will result in a downward concentration trend for these pollutants in groundwater.

Future Performance Measures: Central Coast Underground Tanks program manager, Chris Adair, has been participating on a state-wide Water Board technical group developing recommendations for new groundwater performance measures. These new measures will be used in evaluating Site Cleanup, Underground Tanks, and DOD program performance. Some of the new environmental outcome measures under development include:

- Number of groundwater sites with human health exposures controlled. Human health exposures include water ingestion and contact (surface and groundwater) and vapor inhalation;
- Number of sites with groundwater pollutant migration adequately controlled. A controlled plume would be defined as not migrating or expanding, not discharging to surface water, and not creating health risk due to ingestion or vapors/inhalation; and
- Number of acres remediated for re-use or redevelopment.

These performance measures will be rolled out in the two fiscal years, as most will require modifications to Geotracker and additional data input by Groundwater Section program staff. As mentioned in the landfill discussion above, we are also participating in efforts to develop environmental outcome measures for landfill sites. Many of these landfill program measures will also require substantial modification to Geotracker, and as such, will not be implemented in the coming fiscal year.

PERMITTING, TMDL, AND ENFORCEMENT SECTION

Permitting Program Performance: The permitting programs include NPDES permits and waste discharge requirements for domestic, municipal, and industrial waste discharges. Primary measures include the number of revised waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and the number of facilities inspected. As with the landfill program, these two measures reflect the early state of development for performance measurement, in that they are relatively easy to measure, but don't readily measure tangible water quality improvement or protection. Quality inspections with appropriate

follow up are integral to running effective permitting programs. Quality inspections can effectively identify potential future threats to water quality and initiate remedies that prevent discharges to surface water or groundwater. Similarly, writing effective WDRs is a very important component in a successful program. However, measuring the number of WDRs revised alone does not provide a clear indication of program performance. Development of water-quality improvement and protection measures is an ongoing process. Performance targets and measures are summarized below in Table 4.

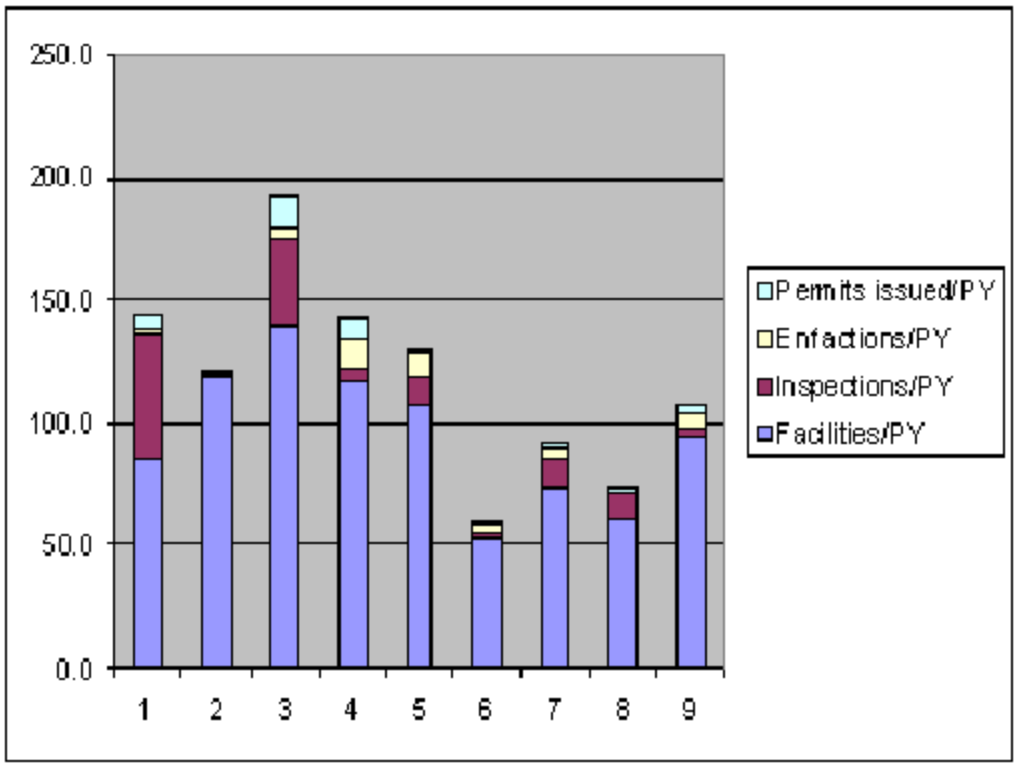
TABLE 4
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
NPDES AND WDR PROGRAMS
(Current Fiscal Year: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010)

Permitting Program Measure	Target	Completed
Revised WDRs	20	19
Site Inspections	54	88

Here is the State Board's performance table for just the WDR program:

Region	Active Number of Facilities	Permits Issued / Renewed During FY 08-09	Permits Past Renewal Date as of June 30, 2009	Percentage Facilities With Current Permits
1	86	1	46	47%
2	51	-	36	29%
3	189	6	37	80%
4	224	8	73	67%
5	659	8	362	45%
6	92	1	41	55%
7	228	1	137	40%
8	32	-	25	22%
9	124	6	68	45%
TOTAL	1,685	31	825	51%

Here is a chart that incorporates the statewide data displayed above along with the funding/budget/personnel information (we will show color versions at off site meeting). Note the distinctly greater number of accomplishments for Region 3, the Central Coast Region:



Enforcement Program Performance: Enforcement does not easily lend itself to target setting, as it is inherently reactive in nature (usually). However, staff has established one performance measure, the percentage of violations subject to mandatory minimum penalties that have been addressed within 18 months of discovery. This measure is detailed below in Table 5.

TABLE 5
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
(Current Fiscal Year: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010)

Enforcement Program Measure	Target	Completed
% of MMP Violations Addressed within 18 Months	100	70

TMDL Program Performance: TMDL Program responsibilities include development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), shepherding TMDLs through the approval process, and follow-up of TMDL implementation tasks. Each of these responsibilities includes activities that reflect the program's contribution to achieving the Central Coast Water Board Vision, and in some cases are unique to the TMDL program. Examples of these activities are discussed below.

TMDL development often involves field reconnaissance to areas of impaired waters not otherwise frequented by Water Board staff. Field visits by staff can result in identification of unregulated discharges or other threats to water quality. TMDL program staff report these incidents through an incident tracking system. Incidents are reported to management through the incident tracking system, and if appropriate, are assigned a staff person for follow-up. TMDL program staff track reported and resolved incidents.

TMDL development requires identification of sources causing exceedance of water quality objectives. In some cases, the identified sources are currently regulated through existing regulatory mechanisms and can, therefore, be addressed through that mechanism before TMDL approval. In cases where the identified source is not currently regulated, staff may address the source prior to TMDL approval. We refer to these activities as early implementation of TMDLs. TMDL program staff looks for and seizes early implementation opportunities.

The TMDL Program develops a TMDL work plan for each fiscal year. The work plan outlines the TMDL projects, associated tasks, deliverables, due dates, and assigned staff. Staff renews the work plan each year prior to the beginning of a new fiscal year. Staff incorporates TMDL projects into a new work plan based on priority, e.g. the importance of the project towards achieving the Central Coast Water Board Vision. Consequently, the tasks associated with each project are deemed the highest priority, and successful completion of those tasks of great importance. Staff monitors the completion rate of TMDL work plan tasks.

TMDL development often requires investigation of novel approaches to watershed assessment, impairment assessment, and interpretation of objectives, e.g. narrative objectives. A novel approach is considered successful if the approach becomes standardized within or without the program.

The following are the resulting TMDL Program performance measures and stated goals for each measure. It is important to bear in mind that each project and fiscal year is unique, and will therefore yield results differing from other projects and fiscal years.

The TMDL performance measures are:

1. Incident Tracking; the goal being an annual increase in reported and resolved incidents.
2. Early TMDL Implementation; the goal being one early implementation action for each project.
3. Work Plan Task Completion; the goal being ≥ 80% completion rate.
4. Novel Approaches; the goal being an annual increase in the number of approaches.

TABLE 6
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
TMDL PROGRAM
(Current Fiscal Year: July 1, 2009 – June 30, 2010)

Measure	Target	FY 2009-2010 Result
Incident Tracking	Annual increase	0[a]
Early TMDL Implementation	4	4
Work Plan Task Completion	80% task completion 2 TMDL approvals	94% tasks completed 0/2 TMDLs approved[b]
Novel Approaches	Annual increase	6

a: No incidents reported this fiscal year, therefore none resolved.
b: Staff projected two TMDLs would be approved in fiscal year 2009-2010; the Salinas Pathogen TMDL, and the Salinas Pesticide TMDL were scheduled for Regional Board approval. The Board postponed the decision for the Salinas Pathogen TMDL until next fiscal year. Staff will agendize the Salinas Pesticide TMDL for a Board decision after the Agricultural Order renewal has evolved.

WATERSHED PLANNING AND PROTECTION SECTION

The Watershed Planning and Protection Section measures long-term performance through water quality results of sampling and watershed assessment through the Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP). For example, reductions in impaired waterbodies or pollutants impairing waterbodies, as evaluated every two years pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, indicate improvements in overall water quality in our region.

Our website (http://www.ccamp.org/) now displays data and information measured against water quality standards and indicators so that we can see changes in water quality over time at regional, watershed, waterbody and sampling site scales. We expect to detect and understand these changes over several years. We are working on adding information that shows changes in land uses (increase or decrease in impervious surfaces) or practices (increase or decrease in fertilizer or pesticide use) so we can relate on-the-ground implementation actions to changes in water quality in streams and estuaries. We expect to detect these types of changes over a few months to years. Finally, we are measuring program/project performance on an annual basis to detect progress toward more on-the-ground implementation and, ultimately, water quality improvement.

The specific program performance measures for the key programs in the Watershed Planning and Protection Section are listed below, along with targets or goals that indicate successful performance. These measures were selected to inform our progress improving specific tangible outcomes that are expressed more generally by our measurable goals. For example, achieving 80% healthy aquatic habitat depends on our success evaluating the conditions of waterbodies (via the CCAMP program) and implementing permitting and enforcement activities that reduce pollution and habitat degradation (via the Stormwater and Agricultural Regulatory Programs). These measures were also chosen to inform what activities water board staff make highest priority based on the principle, "what gets measured gets done." For example, by measuring whether CCAMP data is used in an increasing number or in greater capacity of Water Board projects and by the public, and by measuring whether our Basin Plan Amendments are creating new requirements to use in permits, Total Maximum Daily Loads or enforcement cases, we are more likely to focus on the activities we have determined are the most important to protect and improve water quality and achieve our goals.

CCAMP Program Performance Measures and Targets

Performance measures as determined for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 and intended to be used again for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 are shown in Table 7 below. The table includes the targets/goals set and indicates whether those targets/goals were met this Fiscal Year 2009-2010. Not all of the measures have been evaluated to determine if they met targets yet and some have been evaluated qualitatively. The targets/goals for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 have not been determined yet.

TABLE 7
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
CCAMP PROGRAM

Measure	Target	FY 2009-2010 Result
Number of Sampling Sites Visited	541	541
Number of Analyses Conducted	1491	1491
Number of combinations added/removed from 303(d) list	509 added/36 removed	509 added/36 removed
CCAMP data is delivered to SWAMP	annually in November	Not met *(but structure in place to accomplish next year; this required a significant work effort)*

Turn-around time between CCAMP data delivery and CCAMP website update (including quality checking and entry into staging database)	decreases until it reaches a goal of 30 days	Not met *(but structure in place to accomplish next year; this required a significant work effort)*
Vision metrics, using data from multiple sources including CCAMP, are updated	annually	Met (see website)
CCAMP web site hits	Increase annually	Established baseline
303(d)/305(b) data from external sources is delivered in SWAMP comparable format via the SWAMP Data Upload and Checking System	80% of data	80% of data
CCAMP data is referenced in TMDL Project Plans, Ag Watershed Plans, and other internal water quality planning documents	80% of plans/documents	80% of plans/documents
Staff use CCAMP data to inform decision-making	At least 20	At least 20
R3 staff are aware of Regional water quality issues, including most impaired reaches and trends of concern	Increasing trend	Increasing trend

Stormwater Program and Water Quality Certifications (Clean Water Act Section 401)

In these programs, measures and targets associated with specific and high priority activities and best management practices within stormwater management plans, such as post-construction low impact development and hydromodification controls, are still being developed. Performance measures as determined for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 and intended to be used again for Fiscal Year 2010-2011 are shown in Table 8 below. The table includes the targets/goals set and indicates whether those targets/goals were met this Fiscal Year 2009-2010. Not all of the measures have been evaluated to determine if we met targets yet.

TABLE 8
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
STORMWATER PROGRAM

Measure	Target	FY 2009-2010 Result
Enrollment of Municipalities in NPDES Phase II Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System General Permit	100%	100%
Municipal Audits	15	8 partial audits *(Staff prioritized enrollment and approving municipal storm water management plans with improved best management practices for those enrolling and those already enrolled, specifically regarding methods to insure development of hydromodification controls and implement low impact development. We also lost 1.5 staff persons in December 2009.)*
Industrial Facility Inspections	8	Not measured yet
Construction Facility Inspections	12	Not measured yet

We also estimated Fiscal Year 2010-2011 Measures and Targets as the following:

- Municipal Audits: ~10
- Industrial Facility Inspections: ~8
- Construction Facility Inspections: ~ 10

Agricultural Regulatory Program
In this program, targets and methods to track are still being developed and we have not initiated data collection to measure targets. Where we refer to "year 1" below, we mean the first year when this information is available, possibly the end of Fiscal Year 2010-2011 and more likely the end of Fiscal Year 2011-2012. We do not currently have the capability to measure volume of tailwater or acres implementing irrigation efficiency, etc.

but believe these are the best indicators of tangible water quality progress for agricultural operations. Staff plans to acquire this information through formal information requests (13267 letters) to growers in high priority watersheds and through field inspections. Staff initiated this work in Fiscal Year 2009-2010 in a few areas but has not sent letters or inspected enough agricultural operations to evaluate the measures. However, each bulleted item below represents a performance measure to be used for the first year after we have collected the data for measurement. The numbers/values that follow in italics represent the targets/goals set.

- Number of acres certified sustainable: *increasing trend*
- Volume of tailwater produced by watershed (OR Acres of land discharging tailwater by watershed OR Number of days with tailwater discharges by watershed): *reducing trend*
- Number of acres where tailwater is treated by watershed: *80% of all enrolled acres within 5 years; annual targets- 10% in year 1, 25% in year 2, 40 % in year 3, 65% in year 4*
- Number of acres implementing irrigation efficiency: *80% of all enrolled acres within 5 years; annual targets- 10% in year 1, 25% in year 2, 40 % in year 3, 65% in year 4*
- Number of acres implementing nutrient management plans: *80% of all enrolled acres within 5 years; annual targets- 10% in year 1, 25% in year 2, 40 % in year 3, 65% in year 4*
- Pounds of high risk pesticides applied by watershed: decreasing trend
- Number of acres implementing integrated pest management: *80% of all enrolled acres within 5 years; annual targets- 10% in year 1, 25% in year 2, 40 % in year 3, 65% in year 4*
- Areal extent of aquatic habitat on agricultural lands by watershed: *increasing trend*
- Number of compliance inspections or enforcement actions related to high volumes of tailwater discharges, failure to implement or improve irrigation efficiency, failure to implement or improve nutrient management, failure to implement integrated pest management, or removal, degradation or failure to protect aquatic habitat: *increasing trend*

Basin Planning Program

In this program, targets and methods to track are still being developed. The number of Basin Plan Amendments in progress at any time will change from year to year and the Triennial Review is only conducted every three years so those measures will not apply every year. Performance measures as determined for Fiscal Year 2009-2010 are shown in Table 9 below. The table includes the targets/goals set and indicates whether those targets/goals were met this Fiscal Year 2009-2010. Not all of the measures have been evaluated to determine if we met targets yet.

TABLE 9
PERFORMANCE REPORT CARD
BASIN PLANNING PROGRAM

Measure	Target	FY 2009-2010 Result
Number of potential Basin Plan Amendments aligned with our vision and measurable goals included in our Basin Plan Triennial Review Priority List adopted by the Board	7	7
Number of tasks completed or deliverables submitted for potential Basin Plan Amendment projects aligned with our vision and measurable goals	At least 6	4 (project descriptions for Basin Plan Amendments)
Number of approved Basin Plan amendments aligned with our vision and measurable goals	Increasing trend	Not met *(no Basin Plan Amendments approved)*
Number of new or revised permits, Total Maximum Daily Loads, enforcement actions that incorporate or are consistent with new requirements of *potential* new amendments	Increasing trend	Not measured
Number of new or revised permits, Total Maximum Daily Loads, enforcement actions that incorporate or are consistent with new requirements of new amendments	Increasing trend	Not met *(no new Bain Plan Amendments approved)*
Frequency of use of the Basin Plan by stakeholders/the public (webhits)	Increasing trend	Met
CCAMP web site hits	Increase annually	Established baseline
Number of stakeholders attending public workshops	Increasing trend	No increase *(but only one workshop held)*
Number of comments submitted during basin plan amendment comment periods:	Increasing trend	No increase *(but only one workshop held)*

Conclusion

As with many government and regulatory agencies, it is easy to get caught up in producing paper products that may not actually provide a significant benefit to society or our resources (the classic “report that sits on a shelf” syndrome). We, on the other hand, are focusing on water quality outcome-based performance measures. We are constantly challenging ourselves to take actions within our programs and across our organization that are targeted toward solving our highest priority water quality problems and protecting those waters and uses that are threatened by land uses and activities in our watersheds. This framework helps to keep us focused on the right work at the right time. We look forward to discussion with the Board.

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