

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION**

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF MAY 15-16, 2003

Prepared on April 14, 2003

ITEM: 40

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report to the Board

Brief discussion of some items of interest to the Board follows. Upon request, staff can provide more detailed information about any particular item.

Watershed and Cleanup Branch Reports

**REGULATION SUMMARY OF
FEBRUARY/MARCH 2003**

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

Orders

Reports of Waste Discharge Received	11
Requirements Pending	56
Inspections Made	22
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (WB)	164
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (CB)	12
Stormwater Reports Reviewed	10

Enforcement

Non-Compliance Letters Sent:	
NPDES Program	2
Non-Chapter 15 WDR Program	15
Chapter 15 Program	2
Unregulated	0
Stormwater	13
CAOs Issued	0
ACL Complaints	4

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATIONS

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

In general, staff recommends "Standard Certification" when the applicant proposes adequate mitigation. Measures included in the application must assure that beneficial uses will be protected, and water quality standards will be met.

Conditional Certification is appropriate when a project may adversely impact surface water quality. Conditions allow the project to proceed under an Army Corps permit, while upholding water quality standards.

Staff will recommend "No Action" when no discharge or adverse impacts are expected. Generally, a project must provide beneficial use and habitat enhancement for no action to be taken by the Regional Board. A chart on the following page lists applications received from February 12, 2003 to April 11, 2003.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FROM FEBRUARY 12, 2003 THROUGH APRIL 11, 2003

County	Date Received	Applicant	Project Description	Receiving Water	Project Location	Action Taken
Monterey	March 12, 2003	WM J Clark Trucking Service Inc.	Clark Pit - Bitterwater	San Lorenzo Creek	King City	Standard Certification
	March 18, 2003	CalTrans	MON-1 Permanent Disposal Site	Seasonal drainage on El Sur Ranch	Big Sur	Pending
	March 18, 2003	King Ranch, LLC	Ranchito Canyon Culvert	Ranchito Canyon Creek	Ranchita Canyon Road	Incomplete letter sent
	April 4, 1003	Elkhorn Slough Foundation	Azevedo Marsh Enhancement Project	Elkhorn Slough	Moss Landing	Pending
San Benito	March 11, 2003	San Benito Co.	Historical Park Bridge	Tres Pinos Creek	Hollister	Pending
San Luis Obispo	February 14, 2003	San Luis Obispo Co. PWD	River Road Bridge	Salinas River	San Miguel	Standard Certification
	February 24, 2003	Matt Horn	Tank Farm Silt Removal	Unnamed tributary to East Branch of San Luis Obispo Creek	San Luis Obispo	401 not needed
	March 13, 2003	CalTrans	SLO-166 Passing Lane & Intersection Improvement	Suey Creek	Cuyama	Pending
	March 26, 2003	San Luis Obispo Co. PWD	Culvert Replacement and Road Shoulder Repair project	Curti Creek	Cambria	Pending
	April 9, 2003	Twin Cities Community Hospital	Expand hospital facilities and improve stormwater quality	Intermittent channel	Templeton	Pending
Santa Clara	March 13, 2003	Tansey Development	Chisteph Drive Development	Little Llagas Creek	Morgan Hill	Pending
Santa Cruz	February 24, 2003	Joel La Cagnin	Carlton Road at Coward Creek Storm Damage Repair	Tributary to Coward Creek which drains into Pajaro River	Watsonville	Incomplete letter sent
	February 26, 2003	Environmental Science Associates:	San Vicente Pond Outlet Weirs	Artificial channel leading to San Vicente Creek	Davenport	Standard Certification
	March 26, 2003	Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency	Revised Basin Management Plan	Pajaro River and its tributaries	Monterey	Pending
Santa Barbara	February 13, 2003	Santa Barbara Co. Flood Control	Carpinteria Salt Marsh Enhancement Plan	Carpinteria Marsh	Carpinteria	Pending
	February 19, 2003	BEACON	Goleta Beach nourishment project	Pacific Ocean	Goleta	Pending
	February 21, 2003	Santa Barbara Co.	Refugio Road Quiota Ck Crossing	Santa Ynez River	Santa Ynez Valley	Incomplete letter sent
	March 25, 2003	Vandenberg AFB	13 th Street bridge retrofit	Santa Ynez River	Lompoc	Pending
	March 26, 2003	Hanson Aggregates	Sisquoc River Bank Stabilization Project	Sisquoc Creek	Santa Maria	Pending
	March 27, 2003	City of Santa Barbara Airport	Firestone Channel Improvements	Carneros Creek	Santa Barbara	Pending
	April 4, 1003	City of Santa Barbara	Breakwater cap repair and grouting project	Pacific Ocean	Santa Barbara	Pending
	April 11, 2003	Venoco	Casitas Pier Repairs	Pacific Ocean	Carpinteria	Pending

WATERSHED BRANCH REPORTS

Status Reports

Los Osos Wastewater Project Status Report [Sorrel Marks 805/549-3695]

Following is a brief summary of issues relating to the Los Osos Wastewater Project since adoption of Waste Discharge/Recycled Water Requirements at the Board's February 7, 2003 meeting.

Cal Cities Water Company filed a petition to the State Board requesting remand of the WDR Order to the Regional Board. Staff requested (by March 19, 2003 memo, **Attachment No. 1**), that the petition be denied or at least heard in an expeditious manner so as not to delay the wastewater project. Los Osos Community Services District's (CSD) attorney, Gary Grimm, submitted a similar request (**Attachment No. 2**).

In the meantime, wastewater project design work is proceeding and the CSD has submitted its 30% design documents. The CSD is expected to file its application for a Coastal Developmental Permit in the next several weeks, with a hearing by the County of San Luis Obispo on the permit scheduled for June of this year. Barring delays associated with the Cal Cities petition, construction on the project is expected to begin by the Summer of 2004. Staff continues to answer questions and requests for information about the project. We will also respond to a complaint about one of our letters.

Ecological Rights Foundation Intends to Sue the City of Pacific Grove [Matt Thompson 805/549-3159]

Ecological Rights Foundation, an environmental group headquartered in Garberville, California, submitted a *Notice of Violation and Intent to File Suit Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act* to the City of Pacific Grove on March 26, 2003. The Clean Water Act requires citizens to notify government agencies 60 days prior to initiating a civil action.

Ecological Rights Foundation alleges the City of Pacific Grove has failed to maintain an adequate wastewater collection system and has violated Waste Discharge Requirements and the Clean

Water Act by repeatedly discharging raw sewage to Monterey Bay. Ecological Rights Foundation also believes Pacific Grove has been underreporting the number of spills from their collection system.

The purpose of Ecological Rights Foundation's action is to "abate the ongoing discharges of toxic and conventional pollutants including pathogens from Pacific Grove's sewage collection system, to compel compliance by Pacific Grove with Federal Law in its operation of its system, to order Pacific Grove to restore the receiving waters impacted by the discharges, and to pay penalties for its violations of the Clean Water Act." Ecological Rights Foundation has stated they're willing to discuss effective remedies with Pacific Grove during the 60-day notice period. Regional Board staff will continue to closely monitor this issue.

Regional Board efforts to address collection system spills in the City of Pacific Grove:

The Regional Board imposed civil liabilities of \$70,000 on Pacific Grove in 2000 for a 70,000-gallon sewage spill in January 2000. Since then, Pacific Grove has implemented a grease control program and has generally improved maintenance of their collection system. The following table demonstrates improvement in the total volume of sewage spilled each year since 2000. The slight increase in number of sewage spills reported each year since 2000 may be attributed to improved spill reporting protocols by Pacific Grove.

Year	Spills reported for which the City is apparently responsible	Approx. total volume of sewage spilled (gal.)	Number of Beach Closures or Advisories
2002	12	1,600	2
2001	12	2,500	4
2000	10	75,300	4

On November 1, 2002, the Regional Board adopted Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewering Entities Tributary to the Monterey Regional Treatment Plant (WDRs). The WDRs specifically prohibit sewage spills and require Pacific Grove to develop and implement a comprehensive Sewer System Management Plan by November 1, 2004. Staff believes Pacific Grove must aggressively replace aging and

deteriorated sewers to further reduce or eliminate sewage spills. Staff will work closely with Pacific Grove as the City develops their Sewer System Management Plan to ensure the City continues to make satisfactory progress on these improvements.

Salinas Valley Water Project Technically Conditioned 401 Water Quality Certification (See Attachment No 3) [Donette Dunaway 805/549-3698]

Seawater intrusion has resulted in the loss of groundwater use in a large portion of the northern Salinas Valley. Groundwater withdrawal rates exceeding recharge rates have resulted in seawater intruding up to three miles inland in the Castroville area. Seawater intrusion renders aquifers unusable for either agricultural or municipal purposes.

The Monterey County Water Resources Agency (Water Agency) is responsible for managing water supply within Monterey County. The Water Agency is pursuing the Salinas Valley Water Project (Project) to stop seawater intrusion in the lower reaches of the Salinas River Valley. The Project includes modifying Nacimiento Dam spillway to allow additional water storage during late winter and spring months, and releasing Nacimiento and San Antonio Reservoirs' stored water into the Salinas River. The released water will be used for Basin recharge and irrigation diversion during the summer. Released water will be captured during the summer months at a seasonal diversion dam located on the Salinas River in the Castroville area. Impounded water will be discharged into an existing pipeline that currently delivers Monterey Regional Water Pollution Control Agency's wastewater treatment plant recycled water to growers in the Castroville area. Project water would be co-mingled with recycled Treatment Plant water. In the winter, the dam would be lowered to lay flat on a concrete sill on the riverbed. At maximum capacity,

impounded water depth will be nine (9) feet, and will extend approximately 4.5 miles upstream. The impoundment would include a fishway and fish screens.

The Project is intended to stop seawater intrusion by replacing groundwater currently used for irrigation, with delivered Project-water. The Project increases the input of water into the Salinas Basin, and encourages, but does not limit, basin withdrawals. Currently, the Water Agency pumps about 70% of the groundwater used in the Castroville area and, as the Project proponent, is expected to voluntarily reduce pumping. However, full implementation of the Project depends on voluntary groundwater pumping reduction by private well owners, who pump approximately 25% of total groundwater withdrawn. Although the Water Agency has the authority, by Ordinance, to control privately owned well pumping, the Water Agency prefers to encourage voluntary water withdrawal limitations from private wells.

Regional Board staff supports the Project, and believes that Project implementation at any level will inherently improve the condition of the Salinas Groundwater Basin. However, if the Project is not implemented fully, or if growers choose not to accept Project water in exchange for groundwater currently used, the Regional Board staff believes that seawater intrusion may continue indefinitely. For this reason, basin water imports and extractions, and the seawater intrusion front must be accurately and consistently monitored to determine Project success, or if additional measures are needed to address seawater intrusion. Data collection, particularly during the initial years of the Project, is crucial to determine if and where additional groundwater management may be needed. This 401 Water Quality Certification requires extensive monitoring as described in the Table below.

Primary Water Quality Issues	401 Water Quality Cert. Conditions Addressing the Issue
<p>1. Is seawater intrusion declining? (Is the Project working?) The Project is based on groundwater models, and is dependent upon voluntary replacement of groundwater-sourced irrigation water with Project water. It is imperative that the Regional Board and the Water Agency know a) if the Project is successful, and b) if the Project is not successful, then where, why, and to what extent do changes need to be made.</p>	<p>The Water Agency must address water demand and groundwater extraction in the Salinas Valley groundwater basin by taking the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Report water conservation incentives, methods and programs to the Regional Board Executive Officer annually for the life of the Project, or until the Regional Board and the Water Agency both agree that these reports are no longer necessary. b) Provide economic or other incentives for growers to use Project water rather than pumped groundwater, and/or c) Provide an Annual Water Budget Report to the Regional Board Executive Officer (described below) for the life of the Project, or until the Regional Board and the Water Agency both agree that a summary report is no longer necessary. <p>Annual Reports must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rainfall and Climatic Data 2. Salinas Basin Streamflow Data 3. Groundwater Levels using a basin-wide well array 4. Water Quality Data including 500 mg/l chloride contour maps for both the Pressure 180 and Pressure 400-foot aquifers. 5. Project Surface Water Delivery Data 6. Groundwater Extraction Data – including public and private extraction volumes organized by hydrologic subareas
<p>2. The Project seasonal water impoundment will affect the Salinas River, which is listed for Cold Freshwater Habitat and other beneficial uses. Cold Freshwater Habitat has stringent temperature and dissolved oxygen objectives, and is the most likely adversely affected by the Project impoundment.</p>	<p>The Water Agency must ensure that at no time or place in the impounded water, will the temperature or dissolved oxygen concentrations fall outside of Basin Plan limits. Prior to commencing the Project construction, the Water Agency must provide plans for meeting the temperature and dissolved oxygen objectives.</p>
<p>3. Current Salinas River erosion and sedimentation rates and locations may be significantly affected by the change in flow volumes and timing resulting from Project implementation. Additionally, there could be synergistic effects with the concurrent Project and Salinas River Channel Maintenance Project occurring in the same section of the river.</p>	<p>The Water Agency will document potential changes in Salinas River channel geometry through a Regional Monitoring Program (equal to monitoring required for the Salinas River Channel Maintenance Program). Additionally, the Water Agency must make an annual cross-section measurement prior to Project flow releases into the Salinas River. This data must be collected for five (5) years, prior to the first Project water release.</p>

Additional Information

We have received public comments from the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, National Marine Fisheries, and Upper Salinas - Las Tablas Resource Conservation District **(comment letters attached, See Attachment No. 4)**. Regional Board staff has worked closely with the Water Agency during Draft 401 Certification development. The Water Agency has agreed to the major provisions in the Draft 401 Certification, and provided comments on minor points. Regional Board staff has responded to Water Agency comments both verbally, and through changes in the Draft 401 Certification **(see attached Draft 401 Certification with changes, See Attachment No. 5)**. In response to National Marine Fisheries', and San Luis Obispo County Resource Conservation District concerns, Regional Board staff has prepared written responses **(See Attachment No. 6)** and has made changes in the Draft 401 Certification.

The National Marine Fisheries Service has verbally stated that they may require regional monitoring for the same reasons listed in item #3 on the Table above; however, they prefer a different method. If the National Marine Fisheries Service requires a different monitoring method, the Water Agency will likely request the Regional Board's 401 Regional Monitoring methodology be adjusted to match National Marine Fisheries Service methodology. Staff would approve only if water quality concerns are addressed.

Recommended Action

Unless the Regional Board objects, the Executive Officer will sign the Technically Conditioned 401 Water Quality Certification after the National Marine Fisheries Service finalizes its monitoring requests. A delay in signing will allow changes in the monitoring methods, without rescinding a signed 401 Certification.

CLEANUP BRANCH REPORTS

Status Reports

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated April 4, 2003 [Jay Cano 805/549-3699]

[See Attachment No. 7]

REGIONWIDE REPORTS

Regional Monitoring and Basin Planning [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

Monitoring Program Activities

Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) staff have been drafting a nearshore marine monitoring concept paper, which may be implemented in part or in full depending on funding availability from several potential sources, including the proposed PG&E Diablo Canyon consent judgment, the existing Duke (Moss Landing) consent judgment related to backflushing, and the existing Guadalupe UNOCAL monitoring endowment. We met and discussed project concepts with Pete Raimondi, lead researcher for the Partnership for Interdisciplinary Studies of the Coastal Ocean (PISCO) program, as well as Mary Elaine Dunaway of the Minerals Management Service, who manages intertidal monitoring activities for her agency and is responsible for coordinating the MARINE program (Multi-Agency Rocky Intertidal Network, an interagency group of intertidal researchers). Mary Adams of our CCAMP staff was present at the last MARINE meeting, where she described the possibility of conducting tissue bioaccumulation sampling in association with intertidal monitoring at the network of MARINE and PISCO sites within our Region. This is one of the monitoring concepts we are evaluating for implementation; it would provide chemistry data to be considered in conjunction with the long-term ecological data being collected by these programs.

Another marine program concept is implementation of beach monitoring for sand crab bioaccumulation. The pilot study being completed by the Department of Fish and Game and U.C. Santa Barbara has provided interesting data profiles of Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides and metals along the our Region's shoreline, and should be useful with regard to understanding geographic impacts of stormwater runoff from urbanized and agricultural sources. Greater understanding of these sources and their effects on marine life is essential for focusing control efforts. For example, the Santa Maria river mouth and Guadalupe Beach areas showed relatively high levels of DDT and PAHs in crab tissue, compared to other beaches in the Region. We are working with U.C. Davis researchers to determine whether sand crabs also bioaccumulate any pathogens of

concern, which could also be included in the analytical suite, if appropriate.

The Central Coast Long-Term Environmental Assessment Network (CCLEAN) is finalizing its first comprehensive annual report. This report provides an interesting first look at loading of organochlorine chemicals from wastewater treatment plants in the Monterey area. So far, it appears that loadings of organochlorine chemicals from these facilities are minimal. River data on loading of organochlorines is not yet available, and will be included in the next report. Data from river mouth grab sampling showed the Pajaro River contributing the highest loads of nitrate and urea to the Bay during this relatively low rainfall year. The San Lorenzo River had relatively high loads of *E. coli* and *Enterococcus* compared to other river and stream systems assessed by the program. It should be noted that these findings are based on monthly grab sampling data. The program will continue to seek ways to expand access to flow monitoring data, potentially through development of models based on data from gauged streams in the area. Based on first year findings, participants are considering several modifications to the program, including expansion of the analyte list for river mouth grab sample monitoring.

CCAMP staff continues to support the Coastwide Snapshot Day effort for volunteer monitors. Mary Adams participated in a two-day conference to train local area coordinators, and Karen Worcester has been participating on a Technical Advisory Committee for the program. We are providing data management support and technical support, and are also coordinating our sampling activities so that we cover an extra twelve sites for the sampling event. This event is scaled to the entire coast of California and northern Baja California, and is modeled on the Snapshot Day event originated by the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary's Citizen Volunteer Monitoring Network.

CCAMP has completed a full five-year watershed monitoring rotation, as of March. We are finishing the quality assurance screening for the entire data set, and then will begin working on a "State of the Region" report, which will consider data collected during the entire five years. Data will also be available on our website for review and eventually for download as well.

The Department of Fish and Game has been working with CCAMP staff to select, gain access to, and scout approximately 50 sites, which have been randomly generated for potential use by the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). This effort is being conducted in our region using EPA funds and will contribute to a very broadly scaled picture of the health of California's waters. We are having some difficulty gaining access to a number of locations, because landowners are not always cooperative about providing access. Sampling will begin this spring and continue into the early summer, and will include assessment of aquatic invertebrate assemblages, plankton assemblages, chemical and physical water quality and habitat health.

SB 390 Agricultural Discharges

Alison Jones, lead staff person on developing a replacement for agricultural runoff waivers, has met several times with a panel of agricultural and environmental interests, in an effort to develop consensus-based recommendations for staff to consider in development of the waiver replacement. These meetings have included presentations on monitoring results by CCAMP and on toxicity findings by the Granite Canyon Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory. The panel's recommendations will be included in a report on the replacement of expired agricultural waivers to the Board in July.

Total Maximum Daily Load Program [Lisa McCann 805/549-3132]

Regional Board staff in the Watershed Assessment Unit continue to implement priority activities of the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program.

See Attachment No. 8: TMDL Components/Projects to be Completed During Fiscal Year 2002-2003.

Main activities *completed* during the third quarter of fiscal year 2002-2003 include the following:

- Participated in development of State Policy for Identifying Impaired Waters pursuant to Clean Water Act Section 303(d) and development of State TMDL guidance pursuant to Assembly Bill 469;
- *Prepared Data Analysis for Status Report for Salinas River Siltation TMDL;*

- Continue preparation of Draft TMDL Reports for San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrients and Pathogen TMDLs, Pajaro River Nutrients TMDL and Clear Creek-Hernandez Reservoir Metals TMDL;
- *Drafted Problem Statement and Data Gaps Analysis for Santa Cruz County Pathogens TMDL;*
- *Drafted Numeric Targets for Monterey Harbor Metals TMDL;*
- *Prepared Administrative Records for TMDLs presented to the Regional Board between December 2002 and February 2003;*
- Scoped TMDL development needs for additional listed waterbodies.

Specific activities to be accomplished during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2002-2003 include the following:

- *Prepare delisting recommendation for Morro Bay Metals TMDL;*
- *Complete Draft TMDL Reports for Clear Creek-Hernandez Reservoir Metals TMDL, Pajaro River Nutrient TMDL and San Luis Obispo Creek Pathogen TMDL;*
- *Complete Status Report for Salinas River Siltation TMDL;*
- *Draft Problem Statements for Salinas River Nutrient and Salinity TMDLs;*
- *Complete Final Draft of San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL;*
- *Complete Final Draft of San Luis Obispo Creek Nutrient TMDL;*
- *Complete Valencia Creek and Aptos Creek Sediment Problem and Source Assessment Plans.*

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS

Discharger Fee Structure [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

The water board's fee structure partially supports a group of programs collectively referred to as the "core regulatory" programs. These programs involve issuing permits or certifications, conducting compliance inspections, reviewing dischargers' monitoring reports and initiating enforcement actions for activities resulting in discharges of wastes to surface or groundwater of the state. Dischargers are assessed initial filing and annual fees, based on a variety of formulae

used to determine the costs of regulating their respective discharges.

In fiscal year 2001-02, the board-wide funding allocation for the core regulatory programs was made up of:

28% fees,
55% General Fund and
16% federal and other funds.

As a result of language in the FY 2002-03 Budget Act, the State Board was required to eliminate approximately \$14 million in General Fund dollars from the water board's budget for the core regulatory programs and substitute additional fee revenues. As a result, the FY 2002-03 funding allocation for the core regulatory programs is made up of:

59% fees,
27% General Fund, and
4% federal and other funds.

In Fall 2002, the State Board adopted a revised fee schedule, significantly increasing fees for many dischargers, to generate the increased revenue.

In response to the current state budget problems, the Governor's Fiscal Year 2003-04 budget proposal included elimination of the remaining General Fund dollars from the water board's core regulatory programs and substituting yet additional fee revenue. This proposal was approved by the Legislature with the passage of AB1X 10. The Governor recently signed AB1X 10. As a result, the board-wide funding allocation for the core regulatory programs for Fiscal Year 2003-04 will be made up of:

85% fees
15% federal and other funds.

Under AB1X 10, the State Board is to develop a revised fee schedule to generate the increased revenue. AB1X 10 also eliminated a \$20,000 cap on fees that was in place and eliminated a \$2,000 one-time fee and exemption from annual fees for dairies and other confined animal feeding/holding operations.

The fee increase that was imposed in FY 2002-03 impacted the minor (with respect to potential impact on water quality) dischargers more than the major ones. This occurred because of the \$20,000 cap on annual fees - most of the major dischargers were already at the cap. In February 2003 (prior to

passage of AB1X 10), the State Board formed an internal workgroup and began to work with a group of stakeholders to devise a proposed fee structure that would be more equitable and less complex. With the passage of AB1X 10, the work with the stakeholders group will focus on a proposed fee structure that will also generate the required additional revenue.

The State Board must adopt the revised fee structure. The State Board will consider the stakeholders group comments during the hearing process, but does not have a firm schedule. However, at least one hearing in the North and one in the South part of the state is being considered. *(Thanks to Art Coe of the San Diego Region for most of this summary)*

Presentations and Training [Roger Briggs 805/549-3140]

On March 27th and 28th, the Department of Defense Unit hosted a team meeting for the Base Realignment and Closure being conducted at the Former U.S. Army Disciplinary Barracks in Lompoc. The Regional Board is the lead regulatory agency for the cleanup of this former U.S. Army facility and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is providing technical support and guidance for the cleanup according to the Comprehensive Environmental Response and Compensation and Liability Act. This cleanup is being conducted in conjunction with the property transfer from the U.S. Army to U.S. Bureau of Prisons, which is currently operating the facility as a Federal Corrections Complex. Environmental issues being addressed under this cleanup include: groundwater contaminated with chlorinated solvents and a non-permitted landfill. The investigative phase is complete and two pilot studies of in-situ remediation of groundwater are currently underway. Regional Board staff is currently reviewing a Draft Site Mitigation Plan for the landfill site.

Linda Stone, a Registered Geologist in the Regional Board's Department of Defense Unit, attended a course in Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids in Fractured Geologic Media, March 10-11, 2003. The course covered monitoring, remediation, and natural attenuation of these challenging compounds and conditions.

In March, Amanda Bern and Bill Arkfeld made presentations for several Farm Water Quality Planning short courses in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. The presentations focused on nonpoint source pollution management practices and self-determined compliance. Regional Board staff participation is a part of our nonpoint source program responsibilities and supports the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Agricultural Plan implementation.

On March 25, 2003, Sandy Holgate made two environmental presentations to Shell Beach Elementary School students. The presentations utilized our Enviroscope Model and incorporates the hydrologic cycle with water quality protection.

All nine staff members of the Watershed Assessment Unit attended the State Water Resources Control Board's Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Training Academy in San Diego on March 13-14, 2003. Topics presented included legal issues and strategies for addressing impaired waters, technical methods for developing TMDLs, stakeholder involvement strategies, implementation options, and case studies from all over California.

Mark Angelo and Lisa Horowitz McCann attended the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Leadership Academy course, Designing Effective Stakeholder Involvement Processes on April 7-9 in Oakland. The course presented theories and skills for effectively involving multiple people and parties with diverse interests in projects lead by Regional and State Board staff. Lisa assisted the trainers in development of this course, the first course offered as part of the new Water Leadership Academy, on behalf of the Regional and State Boards.

Angela Carpenter and Shanta Keeling attended a bacterial indicator conference, hosted by the State Water Resources Control Board with UC Davis in Sacramento on April 2, 2003. The group discussed bacteriology, water quality objectives with regards to different indicator organisms, appropriate lab procedures and source tracking. Shanta also presented a brief update on the status of the TMDL pathogen workgroup.

Regional Board staff Chris Adair and Eric Gobler attended the first of three classes in the Water Leadership Program sponsored by the Water Board Training Academy. The first session was a

two-day class on Leadership and Communication taught by Dr. Paul Porter of the UC Davis Extension. The class combined lecture, exercises and real-life examples to create an excellent learning environment. The next two classes are to be held on May 6 and 7 and are entitled Leadership and Motivation Leadership Styles.

Mary Adams and Roger Briggs gave presentations as part of a panel on environmental careers for a career symposium at Cal Poly. Dr. Les Bowker assisted with symposium coordination tasks.

Roger Briggs attended personnel issues training in Sacramento offered by the State Board in conjunction with a regularly scheduled Management Coordinating Committee meeting.

ATTACHMENTS

1. LOCSD Wastewater Project /Regional Board Memo to State Board re Petition of Order No. 2003-007
2. LOCSD Wastewater Project/Letter dtd 3-21-03 to State Board from Gary J. Grimm re Petition of Order No. 2003-007
3. Technically Conditioned 401 Water Quality Certification
4. 401 Certification Comment Letters
5. Draft 401 Certification with Changes
6. Regional Board Staff Written Responses
7. Underground Tanks Summary Report dated April 4, 2003
8. TMDL Components/Projects to be Completed During Fiscal Year 2002-2003