

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

STAFF REPORT FOR REGULAR MEETING OF FEBRUARY 1, 2002

Prepared on January 3, 2002

ITEM: 25

SUBJECT: Executive Officer's Report to the Board

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

Watershed and Cleanup Branch Reports

**REGULATION SUMMARY OF
NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2001**

[Corinne Huckaby 805/549-3504]

Orders

Reports of Waste Discharge Received	5
Requirements Pending	43
Inspections Made	104
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (WB)	115
Self-Monitoring Reports Reviewed (CB)	92
Stormwater Reports Reviewed	10

Enforcement

Non-Compliance Letters Sent:	
NPDES Program	0
Non-Chapter 15 WDR Program	14
Chapter 15 Program	2
Unregulated	3
Stormwater	10
CAOs Issued	0
ACL Complaints	2

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 through December 31, 2001.

WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION APPLICANTS RECEIVED FROM NOVEMBER 1, 2001 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2001

Date Received	Applicant	Project Description	Project Location	Receiving Water	Action Taken
<i>November 2, 2001</i>	Pismo Beach Development Group, LLC	Pismo Beach Office Park Development	Pismo Beach	wetlands	Pending
November 5, 2001	San Luis Obispo County	Upper Lopez Canyon Road Repair	Arroyo Grande	Wittenberg Creek, Huffs Hole Creek, Dry Creek	Pending
November 6, 2001	San Luis Obispo County	Shadow Canyon Road Bank Stabilization	Paso Robles	Tributary to Paso Robles Creek	Pending
November 14, 2001	Albertson's, Inc.	Broad Street Station	San Luis Obispo	Unnamed tributary to SLO Creek	Pending
November 19, 2001	State of California Department of General Service	CMC's Wastewater Treatment Plant Outfall Replacement Project	San Luis Obispo	Chorro Creek	Pending
November 20, 2001	ExxonMobile Production Company, U.S.A.	SYU Offshore Power System Repair Project	Santa Ynez	Pacific Ocean	Pending
November 20, 2001	Roger Brown	Brown Tract and Development Plan	Arroyo Grande	Unnamed creek, tributary to Arroyo Grande Creek	Pending
November 26, 2001	Pelican Point Homeowner's Association	Pelican Riverwall Repair, Restoration, and Enhancement	Watsonville	Pajaro River Lagoon, Watsonville Slough	Pending
November 27, 2001	Cachuma Operation and Maintenance Board	Westmont Creek Crossing Repair	Santa Barbara	Westmont Creek, tributary to Sycamore Creek	Pending
November 27, 2001	City of San Luis Obispo	Stenner Creek Emergency Culvert Repair	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Creek to Pacific Ocean	Standard Certification
December 6, 2001	San Luis Obispo County, Department of Planning and Building	Poague Road Repair Project	Nipomo	Unnamed tributary to Nipomo Creek	Standard Certification
December 21, 2001	City of San Luis Obispo Parks and Recreation Dept.	Damon-Garcia Sports Complex Project	San Luis Obispo	Orcutt Creek	Pending

WATERSHED BRANCH REPORTS

Status Reports

Duke Energy, Morro Bay [Michael Thomas 805/542-4623]

This is a brief status update on the NPDES permit for Duke Energy's modernized Morro Bay Power Plant. Staff has been planning on issuing a draft permit in January 2002, pending the submittal of a site-specific analyses of cooling water alternatives by the California Energy Commission. That report is scheduled to be submitted by mid January 2002. Another cooling water alternatives analyses written by Tetra Tech for the Regional Board has been submitted and is being reviewed. Duke Energy also submitted a revised cooling water alternatives analysis for the project. Staff will compare these reports and summarize them in the staff report that accompanies the draft NPDES permit.

Staff met with Duke Energy on January 8, to discuss the project and the NPDES schedule. Duke Energy suggested that staff delay the draft permit until late February 2002, to allow them to submit additional information. Duke Energy has suggested using an approach similar to a "natural resources damage assessment" for determining the value of the entrainment impacts. (Duke Energy believes this approach may be more appropriate for determining the value of a habitat enhancement fund. The approach used by Regional Board staff, as described in previous staff reports for the once through cooling water alternative, is based on the actual value of habitat and restoration costs. If the Regional Board permits the habitat enhancement approach, the dollar amount of the fund should be based on some resource valuation. Staff is interested in Duke Energy's idea for a different approach, however, any information submitted would have to be reviewed by the technical workgroup and possibly additional independent experts not currently on the workgroup, which could cause further delays. Staff is attempting to schedule a technical workgroup meeting for early February to discuss this issue. Staff will continue to work with Duke Energy on this issue and will update the Board in the next Executive Officer's Report. Staff's goal is to present a final draft permit to the Regional Board in May 2002, as previously indicated.

At our December 7, 2001 Board meeting, Duke Energy mentioned to the Board that they submitted a proposal to the Regional Board and the Energy Commission for addressing the entrainment impacts. The proposal suggests that Duke Energy be allowed to continue using the existing once-through cooling water system while pursuing the possibility of including an aquatic filter to reduce entrainment of organisms. In addition, Duke Energy's proposal includes an approximately \$5 million habitat fund as a fallback option if the filter does not work. Staff is reviewing this proposal and will respond when the Energy Commission's site-specific alternatives analysis is submitted.

CLEANUP BRANCH REPORTS

Corrective Action Plan Approvals

Staff regularly provides the Board with brief overviews of corrective action plans for underground tank cleanup cases. These reports are intended to keep the Board apprised of proposed cleanup activities as well as to comply with public notification requirements of the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 16, Section 2728.

Under the public notification requirements, anyone may request review of information and decisions concerning the corrective action plan and the Board may hold a public meeting when requested, if there is sufficient public interest in the plan.

Underground Tank Program

Quick Stop Market No. 78, 5505 Soquel Drive, Soquel, Santa Cruz County [Bob Hurford 805/542-4776]

Quick Stop Market No. 78 (Quick Stop) is an operating gasoline service station located on the corner of Soquel Drive and Hardin Way in Soquel. The site has been a Regional Board lead groundwater investigation and cleanup case since June 1999. Interim corrective action began July 8, 1999. Detailed subsurface investigation has continued concurrent with interim remediation activities. Quick Stop Markets has proposed a

permanent soil vapor extraction system to clean up petroleum hydrocarbon impacted soil at the site. Quik Stop Markets also proposes a continuous groundwater pumping and treatment system to maintain hydraulic control of the plume of contaminated groundwater emanating from the site. The treated groundwater will be discharged under permit to the sanitary sewer. Full implementation of the permanent soil and groundwater treatment systems may take up to three months due to permitting and construction constraints. In the meantime, interim corrective action continues in the form of batch extraction and offsite disposal of contaminated groundwater, and biweekly dual phase (soil vapors and groundwater) extraction events. Regional Board staff approved the corrective action plan in a December 11, 2001 letter to Quik Stop Markets.

ARCO Station No. 2188, 145 Kern Street, Salinas, Monterey County [John Goni 805/542-4628]

On November 14, 2001, Staff concurred with a corrective action plan submitted by ARCO's consultant on October 24, 2001, for installation of a remediation system at the subject service station. An MTBE leak was discovered at this site in 1999. ARCO responded by replacing the underground tanks and related piping. During the tank system replacement, approximately 1,200 cubic yards of soil and 10,000 gallons of groundwater were removed. ARCO also implemented interim remedial activities of pumping shallow groundwater twice monthly from on-site monitoring wells, and monitoring the groundwater response over a six-month study period to assess the applicability/effectiveness of ground water pumping for achieving water quality objectives. The interim remedial action is confining the MTBE to the service station site, and the action will continue until the approved final corrective action system is installed and operating. System startup is estimated to be in January or February of 2002. The corrective action consists of dual phase extraction (soil vapor and groundwater). Soil vapor will be extracted from the underground tank pit. Simultaneous extraction of soil vapor and groundwater will occur from eight extraction wells down-gradient of the underground tanks and surrounding the dispenser islands. Hydrocarbon vapors will be treated with a catalytic oxidizer, operated under permit from the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District. Extracted groundwater will be treated on-site (by particulate

filtration, air stripping, and granulated activated carbon filtration), and subsequently discharged to the sanitary sewer under permit from the Monterey Bay Regional Water Pollution Control Agency. The first three months of system performance and contaminant plume response will be carefully evaluated to assess the need for system modification or additional extraction wells, followed by continuing evaluation via quarterly monitoring reports of ongoing performance.

Status Reports

Unocal Guadalupe Oil Field, San Luis Obispo County [Katie DiSimone 805/549-3690]

Summary - The following is a status report of Unocal's Guadalupe oil field cleanup. This information was current on December 31, 2001.

Unocal has submitted a draft workplan for the steam injection pilot study for review by Regional Board staff and the expert panel. All parties will finalize the workplan in first quarter 2002. The pilot tests are scheduled to begin operations in fourth quarter 2002.

Unocal has complied with a cleanup order from California Department of Fish and Game to take interim cleanup action at M12. This area is valuable California red-legged frog habitat where diluent has been surfacing into surface water and wetland habitat. The interim placement of fill in areas of surfacing diluent is designed to prevent red-legged frog contact with free product until the plume is excavated. Fill placement was completed in November 2001.

Unocal is working to complete a number of plans related to ecological issues as required by San Luis Obispo County's Coastal Development Permit/Development Plan and other agency permits. These plans have been submitted for agency comments and will be discussed at the December multi-agency coordination committee meeting.

Unocal and Regional Board staff continue to address site-characterization issues through a mediated work group. Current work products include ecological and human-health risk

assessments and a comprehensive study of surface-water bodies.

Underground Tanks Summary Report dated December 20, 2001 [Jay Cano 805/549-3699]

(See Attachment No. 1).

Former Casmalia Resources Hazardous Waste Landfill Site, Santa Barbara County [Dan Niles 805/549-3355]

Summary

This status report provides the Regional Board an overview of the Casmalia Site and also focuses on groundwater issues. A historic summary is included below to provide background information on the Casmalia site. This is followed by a general overview of present groundwater conditions resulting from historic waste disposal operations. Staff will be providing the Regional Board a brief presentation on groundwater issues which are the main focus of remedial efforts.

Historic Summary

The Casmalia Site was an active hazardous waste disposal facility operated by Casmalia Resources from 1973 to 1989. It is located in northern Santa Barbara County immediately north and east of Vandenberg Air Force Base, and approximately eight miles southwest of Santa Maria (Attachment No. 2). The site is 252 acres, all of which are part of current remedial efforts.

The Regional Board and California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated the facility until the United States Environmental Protection Agency (**U. S. EPA**) assumed lead authority on-site in 1992.

During active facility operations, approximately 5.5 billion pounds of liquid and solid wastes were disposed at the site. Wastes included heavy metals, organic solvents, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum hydrocarbons, oil field wastes, caustics/cyanides, and acids.

Historically, the site contained numerous surface impoundments that were subsequently excavated under Regional Board orders and placed into four of six on-site landfills based on waste category (Attachment No. 3). Five of the six landfills exist today (the sixth was excavated and placed into one of the remaining landfills) and are the primary focus of recent remedial efforts including plans for installing cover systems over all the landfills (Attachment No. 4).

Groundwater contamination containment, identification of waste sources, and landfill leachate collection and control are also key long-term remedial action measures for the Casmalia Site. These on-going efforts are occurring under a U. S. EPA lead multi-agency coordination effort involving the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; California Regional Water Quality Control Board, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Department of Fish and Game (collectively, "**the State**"); and County of Santa Barbara.

Waste is no longer accepted at the Casmalia Site. The site currently consists of the following features: (Attachment No. 4)

- a) Five hazardous waste landfills.
- b) Seven burial cells.
- c) Eleven injection wells.
- d) A groundwater treatment plant.
- e) A series of ponds to collect storm water runoff and partially treated groundwater treatment plant effluent.
- f) Various groundwater collection trenches.
- g) A leachate collection system known as the Gallery Well and Sump 9B.
- h) Monitoring wells.
- i) Water level piezometers.

In 1992, the U. S. EPA conducted an emergency response to stabilize the site. Stabilization measures included managing groundwater extraction facilities, pond water levels, and off-site waste disposal of highly concentrated leachate from the Pesticides/Solvents Landfill.

In 1997, the U. S. EPA entered into a Consent Decree with a consortium of companies who previously disposed waste at the Casmalia Site. This consortium, called the Casmalia Resources Site Steering Committee (**CSC**), is the current site

operator implementing remedial actions under U. S. EPA's direction.

On September 13, 2001, U. S. EPA listed the Casmalia Site on the Federal "Superfund" National Priorities List. The listing may allow U. S. EPA to use the Federal Superfund account to ensure investigation and cleanup work is completed. U. S. EPA can also exercise the option of taking over site operations if cleanup work is not properly completed and/or if adequate funding is not secured from parties who disposed waste at the Casmalia Site.

The State's involvement with the project under the multi-agency work effort includes technical review and comment on work plans, reports, technical memorandums, and design submittals; as well as site inspections coordinated with U. S. EPA. The State also conducts periodic on-site surface water and groundwater split sampling as a qualitative crosscheck of routine monitoring activities conducted by the CSC. A significant element of the State's involvement with the project includes ensuring State laws and regulations (known as "applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements" or "ARARs") are incorporated during U. S. EPA's development, evaluation, and selection of remedies for the Casmalia Site.

The Regional Board is the lead agency for any discharge of water from the site through a site-specific National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, Order No. 99-034. The NPDES permit is an important tool for managing the volume of water in two large storm water runoff storage ponds (i.e., the A-Series Pond and RCF Pond). Most water from these ponds is utilized on-site to manage water volume; however, during two or more seasons of significant rainfall, such as during "El Nino" years, the ponds may fill up necessitating an off-site discharge to prevent pond overflow. The NPDES permit allows the discharge of highly treated water to Casmalia Creek (Attachment No. 5); however, it has not been used as a result of the CSC's on-site water management strategies coupled with two average rainfall years.

Groundwater

Site hydrogeology is complex. As a result of numerous site investigations, three groundwater zones have been identified at the Casmalia Site. These include from surface to depth:

- a) Alluvium/fill
- b) Upper hydrostratigraphic unit
- c) Lower hydrostratigraphic unit

Alluvium/fill occurs discontinuously across the surface of the site and varies in thickness from a few feet to approximately 15 feet. The alluvium is composed of weathered claystone that have been re-deposited over time by surface water flows. Fill material is composed primarily of on-site soil and some imported material such as gravel backfill that was used by Casmalia Resources during disposal operations. Previous geologic investigations performed by Casmalia Resources have characterized the upper hydrostratigraphic as consisting of highly weathered and fractured claystone, while the lower hydrostratigraphic unit is relatively less weathered and fractured by comparison. These two hydrogeologic units are the dominant geology underlying the site and are over 1000 feet deep. Oil production occurs from the deeper portions of these formations in areas surrounding the site known as the Casmalia Oil Fields.

The three groundwater zones that have been identified at the Casmalia Site occur in a historic marine depositional environment. As a result, groundwater is naturally high in minerals and salts typical of its marine origin. Subsequent to their formation, regional tectonic stresses folded and fractured the weathered and unweathered claystone units; thus, regional fractures likely control groundwater movement at the Casmalia Site and surrounding area to an unknown extent.

Depth to groundwater is highly variable. Some areas of the site have springs and seeps at the surface while in other areas, groundwater occurs at various depths within the alluvium and upper and lower hydrostratigraphic units. The local hydrology of the Casmalia Site was monitored and investigated during active disposal operations. Further characterization and groundwater monitoring are ongoing as required by the Consent Decree between the U. S. EPA and CSC.

The primary sources of contamination to groundwater include five landfills (i.e., the Pesticides/Solvents Landfill, PCB's Landfill, Metals Landfill, Caustic/Cyanide Landfill, and Acids Landfill), a series of burial trenches, and injection wells. The most significant contributing

source of groundwater contamination is liquids from the Pesticides/Solvents Landfill. Extensive groundwater monitoring has been performed by the CSC pursuant to the Consent Decree (Attachment No. 6 – groundwater monitoring locations) and Attachment No. 7 illustrates a generalized understanding of the distribution of groundwater contamination. Groundwater contamination exists on-site as a result of previous waste disposal activities. Trace and sporadic detections of contamination have been detected in some off-site wells.

Extraction features at the site are utilized to control a portion of contamination in groundwater and include the following (Attachment No. 4):

- Gallery Well
- Sump 9B
- Perimeter Source Control Trench (**PSCT**) (sumps 1 through 4)
- Perimeter Control Trenches (**PCTs**)

In July 2001, U. S. EPA required the CSC to increase extraction rates for highly contaminated liquids and groundwater in key features including the Gallery Well, Sump 9B, and the PSCT at sumps 1 through 4. This work is being performed under the Interim Liquids Component of Work of the Consent Decree.

Highly contaminated liquids extracted from the Gallery Well and Sump 9B are shipped off-site for disposal and a portion of extracted groundwater is treated on-site with activated carbon to reduce organic contaminants. Inorganic contaminants such as metals are not currently treated with the on-site treatment system. The current treatment system is considered an interim measure until a final treatment system can be developed through U. S. EPA's Remedial Investigation/Feasibility study process.

The groundwater element of the Casmalia Site will be the most significant aspect of the final remedy. Given the large volume of contamination, the most currently feasible approach to managing the site is to evaluate and construct various containment and control remedies, as opposed to attempting to remove 5.5 billion pounds of waste. Some of these remedies are currently being implemented such as the construction of cover systems over the landfills to reduce rainwater infiltration into underlying wastes. The task of implementing

groundwater contamination containment remedies is more complex and involves further hydrogeologic investigations with subsequent evaluation of control technologies. U. S. EPA has recently initiated this process through the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility study Component of Work required by the Consent Decree.

Regional Board staff continues to be an important part of U. S. EPA's multi-agency group working towards achieving an appropriate groundwater remedy for the Casmalia Site. We anticipate our on-going involvement in this and other critical aspects of the Casmalia cleanup project.

Hernandez Property in Nipomo [Roger Briggs 805-549-3140]

Regional Board staff will meet with San Luis Obispo County Supervisor Achadjian, County Health, and Mr. Fernando Hernandez to discuss a crude oil deposit on Mr. Hernandez's property. The oil was put there by an unidentified party before Mr. Hernandez bought the property in 1969. Mr. Hernandez wants to discuss options for removal and disposal.

Regionwide Reports

Regional Monitoring [Karen Worcester 805/549-3333]

Monitoring - The Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) Team conducted sampling for water column toxicity at 40 monitoring sites in the Santa Barbara area, once creek flows rose sufficiently. Samples are being run for both Ceriodaphnia and fathead minnow 7-day chronic toxicity tests. Preliminary results from immunoassay tests show widespread presence of diazinon in urban stormwater in the area. These findings have been confirmed by Santa Barbara City stormwater monitoring. A second round of water toxicity sampling will be conducted in the spring, in conjunction with benthic invertebrate sampling and (limited) sediment chemistry and toxicity sampling.

CCAMP is working with several data sources to develop a "Pesticide Risk Index" (see Attachment No. 8). This index incorporates various

information sources, including pesticide application information from the Department of Pesticide Regulation (including pounds applied and diversity of chemicals applied on a square mile basis – see Attachment No. 9), to aid in assessment of areas which are at most risk of experiencing toxicity problems. We are including our own data on surface water nitrate concentrations in the index because heavy application of fertilizers tends to be associated with high pesticide use. The Risk Index will aid us in selecting a subset of our sites for conducting higher cost sampling like toxicity and water chemistry. We will be testing the Risk Index working the Granite Canyon Marine Pollution Studies Laboratory this year. We are working with State Board staff and the Granite Canyon team on the details of the study, and are initiating a contract amendment to redirect an additional \$50,000 towards this study.

The CCAMP team held a Santa Lucia watershed area kickoff meeting with local agencies and organizations from the Carmel watershed area south to Arroyo Grande. Participants included various watershed groups, the Carmel Area Wastewater Authority, the California Men's Colony, San Luis Obispo County Health Department, and others. We introduced them to our monitoring program, solicited information on areas and issues of concern, and reviewed our proposed site and sampling information with them. We will make adjustments based on their input, and expect to begin our new sampling rotation in January.

The Morro Bay National Monitoring Program is in the final stages of project completion after 8 years of sampling. This program was designed to detect changes in water and habitat quality resulting from implementation of rangeland Best Management Practices. Several staff are participating in the Technical Advisory Committee and are reviewing and editing the draft final report. Findings show that water quality improvements were detected on the treatment watershed for sediment, turbidity and temperature. Findings related to oxygen, nutrients, and coliform are less clear. It appears that the newly revegetated corridor is in a "successional stage", where wetland vegetation is abundant, but the corridor is not yet fully shaded. We have actually shown a slight increase in nitrate concentrations, probably because of increased biological activity in the treated watershed.

Data Management - Dave Paradies conducted a basic data management training for new CCAMP student employees and the TMDL group on December 18. Major topics including data tracking from the time it is received from the lab through data entry and quality checking in the database. He introduced the group to our automated Chain of Custody checking tool, which uses an electronic Chain of Custody form to set up line items in the database and check for completeness. The TMDL group will begin entering their data into their own version of the CCAMP data software, which will enable them to make data used for development of TMDLs available on the Web. Our tools provide electronic update of data from a variety of sources, eliminating data entry errors and increasing efficiency.

We have been completing an update to the GeoWater Body System (GeoWBS). This database is in a geographic information system format. Waterbodies are assessed, based on new information collected by CCAMP or outside data sources, according to their ability to meet Beneficial Uses. Pollutants which are the source of impairments are identified, as are probable causes and any ongoing water quality projects which can address the problems. The database is updated once every two years and is submitted by the State Board to the U.S. EPA, for completion of the 305(b) Water Quality Assessment, required by the Clean Water Act.

Basin Planning - Now that the Triennial Review List has been updated, Basin Planners are developing more detailed work plans for each item they will be working on. Workplans include timelines and interim milestones. They are completing a new glossary and index for the Basin Plan and are working on revision of Chapter 6 of the Basin Plan, review and revision of groundwater objectives, and development of a Nonpoint Source amendment due to the Board this summer. They continue to gather information for assessment purposes, with particular focus this year on the Pajaro River watershed.

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

Attached is a table of Total Maximum Daily Load

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components to be completed during the current Fiscal Year (See Attachment No. 10).

Administrative Reports

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

Peter von Langen recently joined the Region 3 staff working on storm water issues in the Southern Watershed Unit.

Peter recently completed his Ph.D. in Marine Sciences in the Interdepartmental Graduate Program at the University of California, Santa Barbara. During the last 5^{1/2} years, Peter served as a lecturer and instructor in oceanography, aqueous geochemistry, and thermodynamics courses in addition to working as a research assistant in Santa Barbara, Catalina Island and Puerto Rico through the Department of Geological Sciences. Peter's dissertation involved calibrating marine sediment records with respect to climate change by culturing living foraminifera in geochemical experiments, a project that combined his interdisciplinary background in marine chemistry, biology and geology.

Before coming to UCSB, Peter completed his M.S. in Marine Science at Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (MLML). His thesis in the chemical oceanography laboratory involved reduction-oxidation chemistry of manganese in seawater. Peter also worked as a chemical oceanography research and teaching assistant at MLML. His research included collection and analysis of sediment, pore-water and water samples from Elkhorn Slough, Moss Landing, and Long Beach-Los Angeles Harbors. Peter also served as a research diver and assisted with a variety of research projects including study of the subtidal community structure associated with a sewage outfall in Carmel Bay. Peter has participated in research cruises offshore of California and Hawaii, and in the Baltic Sea. Peter earned a B.S in Marine Biology from University of California, Santa Cruz in 1991. His senior thesis documented the effects of an extended sewage outfall pipe on the long shore sediment transport and recruitment of a new kelp forest.

Several supervisors (Lisa McCann, Karen Worcester, John Robertson, Gerhardt Hubner, Chris Adair and Eric Gobler) attended The

Managers and Supervisors Conference sponsored by SkillPath Seminars, San Luis Obispo, December 11, 2001.

Roger Briggs presented Carol Hewitt with a certificate for "Great Staff Work" at the General Staff Meeting on December 13, 2001.

Regional Board staff will conduct two Proposition 13 proposal workshops: at the Regional Board office in San Luis Obispo on January 14 (10:00 am - 1:00 pm) and in Santa Barbara at the Community Environmental Council on Jan 15 (1:30 - 4:30 pm). The purpose of these meetings is to provide information and expectations for Prop 13 proposals "to help make each Prop 13 proposal be the best that it can be." Staff will make a presentation and answer proponent's questions.

Staff will conduct an Erosion and Sediment Control Workshop for both the City and County of Santa Barbara inspection staff on January 16, in Santa Barbara.

Staff will be attending and possibly speaking at the Santa Barbara Harbor Commission meeting on Jan 17, 6:30 p.m. at the City Council Chambers, regarding Illegal sewage holding tank discharges from boats. The Waterfront Department's Clean Water Program is attempting to reduce these illegal discharges and staff is supporting this program.

Larry Harlan provided an update on the status of the Pajaro River Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load to the Pajaro River Watershed Council at their regular quarterly meeting in Watsonville on December 14, 2001.

Larry Harlan also made a presentation on Regional Board authorities, regulations and programs to address nonpoint source pollution and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads at a UC Cooperative Extension Farm Water Quality Planning Short Course in Hollister on January 8, 2002.

Shanta Duffield of the Watershed Assessment Unit presented the preliminary results of the Morro Bay DNA Source Tracking Study to the Los Osos Community Services District Board on January 3, 2002.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Underground Tanks Summary Report dated December 20, 2001
2. Former Casmalia Site Location Map
3. Former Casmalia Historic Waste Disposal Operations
4. Former Casmalia Current Site Configuration
5. Former Casmalia Current Site Features
6. Former Casmalia Upper Unit Water Level Monitoring Points
7. Former Casmalia Chemical Quality Results July 2000
8. Regional Monitoring/CCAMP Pesticide Risk Index Map
9. Regional Monitoring/CCAMP Chemical Diversity Metric
10. TMDL Components to be Completed During Fiscal Year 2001-2002