

# Planning and TMDL Division

The Planning and TMDL Division, under Division Chief Naomi Feger, is responsible for maintaining our Basin Plan, developing TMDLs, monitoring the region's waters providing regulatory oversight for dredging and dredged material reuse projects, overseeing grant programs, and administering the non-point source program. Its FY 2013-14 budget provides for 16.3 staff positions.

## Priorities for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

- Prepare Basin Plan amendments based on the Triennial Review adopted by the Board in November 2012 (posted on the Board's website), with focus on the Nutrient Strategy, the Stream Policy, and amendments to address wet weather remand and statewide Onsite Wastewater Treatment System policy
- Complete development of the Lagunitas Watershed Sediment TMDL
- Continue development of TMDLs according to the schedule submitted to State Board and USEPA and as described in the August 2013 TMDL Program Update (posted on the Board's website)
- Develop Vineyard Regulatory Program to implement sediment TMDLs
- Reissue Grazing Conditional Waiver for Tomales Bay watershed and regionwide Confined Animal Facility Waiver/WDRs to implement sediment and pathogen TMDLs
- Prepare action to delist Napa River/Sonoma Creek for nutrients and Muir Beach for pathogens
- Support implementation of mercury, PCBs, and other TMDLs addressed by MRP
- Oversee SWAMP and other watershed-based monitoring
- Oversee State and federal grants consistent with TMDL implementation
- Oversee Long-Term Management Strategy for Dredged Material Placement
- Oversee large landscape scale restoration, flood control, development/redevelopment and public infrastructure projects, such as the Napa River/Napa Creek Flood Protection Project, and provide coordination and technical guidance to internal cross-divisional teams of Board staff for oversight and permitting

## Funding for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

Planning Division funding of 16.3 staff positions is largely constant from the previous fiscal year. It comes from the following sources for the indicated programs: *Waste Discharger Permit Fees*: stormwater (0.9), trend monitoring (1.0), and basin planning (7.2); *General Fund*: LTMS (1.1) and Delta (0.1); *federal funds*: TMDL (3.4) and non-point source (2.5); and the *Cleanup and Abatement Account* (0.1).

## Division Programs

**Basin Planning** - The Regional Water Board is required to develop, adopt (after public hearings), and implement a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the San Francisco Bay Region. The Basin Plan is the master policy document that contains descriptions of the legal, technical, and programmatic bases of water quality regulation in the region. The plan must include: a statement of beneficial water uses for all of the region's waters that the Board will protect; the water quality objectives needed to protect the designated beneficial water uses, and the implementation plans for achieving the water quality objectives through the Board's regulatory programs.

**Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)** are actions to restore clean water. Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires that states identify water bodies that do not meet water quality

standards. TMDLs examine these water quality problems, identify sources of pollutants, and specify actions that create solutions. Implementation of TMDLs involves multiple Board programs depending on the actions identified in each TMDL.

**SWAMP** - Since 1999 our regional Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) has been monitoring water quality in the region's watersheds and contaminants in fish from reservoirs, the ocean, and bays other than the Bay at an intensity appropriate for the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to develop fish consumption advisories. One of the major goals of our region's SWAMP is to develop a watershed monitoring coalition with stormwater programs and others to ensure collaborative, consistent, and high-quality watershed monitoring.

**Dredging and Disposal/LTMS** - Any dredging and dredged material disposal activity in San Francisco Bay, its marshes, and its creeks requires Board approval, usually via waste discharge requirements or a water quality certification. The dredging program is included in the Basin Plan's implementation program. Division staff work with federal, State and local partners in the Long Term Management Strategy for the Placement of Dredged Material in the San Francisco Bay Region (LTMS) to manage dredging, disposal, and reuse activities in the region.

**Non-Point Source (NPS)** - The primary causes of water quality impairment in the region are from activities associated with urbanization, agriculture, and hydromodification. We have identified the highest priority areas of focus for NPS management measures to be: 1) runoff from confined animal facilities, 2) runoff from urban areas, and 3) hydromodification. The Planning Division coordinates with the Watershed Management Division on NPS watershed management activities, outreach activities, specific NPS issues, and grant oversight and contract management. We are currently managing over 15 federal NPS grants, the majority of which are targeted to address NPS pollution and implement TMDLs. Past and present grants include equestrian facility improvements, dairy and rangeland water management practices, dam removal, creek restoration, and citizen monitoring projects.

# NPDES Wastewater and Enforcement Division

The NPDES Wastewater and Enforcement Division, under Division Chief Lila Tang, oversees permits for discharges of treated wastewater to surface waters pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act and California Water Code. The Enforcement Section within the Division assists other Water Board divisions primarily with enforcement that involves the assessment of penalties. Its FY 2013-14 budget provides for 15.3 staff positions.

## Priorities for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

- Reissue NPDES permits according to schedule and workplan provided to U.S. EPA (posted online)
- Issue regionwide NPDES permit for nutrients
- Issue new NPDES permits for Lehigh's Permanente Quarry, San Francisco PUC's Pulgas water treatment facility, and potable water distribution facilities regionwide (or assist the State Water Board to issue a multi-regional permit for such facilities)
- Increase inspection of wastewater facilities due to cuts in U.S. EPA contractor funding
- Inspect wastewater collection systems and audit management plans to check for accurate reporting and best practices to reduce sewage spills
- Review discharge monitoring reports to verify compliance with permit requirements
- Work with the Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group on regional pollution prevention efforts
- Pursue and track enforcement for all the Board's programs consistent with the priorities specified in the Division's October 2013 report to the Board (posted online)

## Funding for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

NPDES Division funding of 15.3 staff positions is largely constant from the previous fiscal year. It comes from the following sources for the indicated programs: *Waste Discharger Permit Fees*: NPDES permitting and oversight (12.2) and enforcement (1.9); *General Fund*: site cleanup and compliance (1.1); and *federal funds*: State Revolving Fund (0.1).

## Division Programs

**Managing Permits** – Facilities the Board permits under the Division's oversight include municipal wastewater treatment plants, their associated sanitary sewage collection systems, and industries that directly discharge treated wastewater to surface waters. Smaller industries that discharge to sewer systems are regulated by the municipalities that we permit under a pretreatment program. (Related, but regulated separately, are wastewater discharges to land and NPDES stormwater permits. These are both managed by the Watershed Management Division.)

The Division oversees about 65 individual federal NPDES permits covering about 75 facilities. About two-thirds are municipal wastewater facilities, which together discharge about 600 million gallons per day of treated wastewater within the region. NPDES permits contain specific requirements that limit pollutants in discharges. They also require "self-monitoring" to ensure that discharges meet permit requirements. We review monitoring reports and routinely inspect treatment facilities and enforce permit requirements.

**General Permits** - In addition to individual NPDES permits, the Board has adopted five general NPDES permits, which the Division oversees. General permits are an efficient and equitable way to regulate discharges that are similar. A facility seeking coverage under a general permit files a notice of intent to comply with the general permit. After we verify that the facility qualifies for coverage, we

issue a notice of permit coverage that enrolls the facility under the general permit. Currently, there are a total of about 190 general permit enrollees under these permits:

Fuels/VOCs Groundwater Pump and Treat

Brackish Extracted Groundwater and Groundwater Dewatering

Potable Water Treatment Plants

Aggregate Quarries and Sand Mining

Dry Docks and Shipyards

This year, we are developing a new general permit for discharges of potable water from distribution and transmission lines. These discharges occur when water supply lines break unexpectedly or as part of a water supply agency's routine operations mandated by the State Department of Public Health. The current plan is for adoption of a general permit by the State Water Board since these discharges also occur in other regions.

Finally, the Division implements five statewide general permits issued by the State Water Board. These address utility vault discharges, and aquatic pesticide, herbicide, and fungicide applications.

All federal NPDES permits, individual and general, must be reissued every five years. With the exception of the statewide permits, we develop updated permit requirements adjusting for any new regulation, plan, policy, and other information. The Board adopts reissued and new permits at public hearings after a minimum 30-day public review process.

**Pretreatment and Pollution Prevention** - Preventing pollution at its source is often more efficient than the advanced treatment of wastewater. The pretreatment program requires municipal wastewater agencies to reduce industrial pollution before it reaches their treatment plants by directly regulating the industries that discharge to their facilities. Similarly, municipal wastewater agencies implement pollution prevention programs to encourage residents and businesses to reduce wastewater pollution. We conduct routine inspections and audits of pretreatment programs, review program reports to check for compliance, and oversee the Dr. Teng-chung Wu Pollution Prevention Award, presently annually by the Board at its September meeting.

**Enforcement** – The Enforcement Section within the Division assists other Board divisions primarily with enforcement that involves the assessment of penalties. Other Board divisions lead their own informal and some formal enforcement actions. However, if enforcement expertise is not available in the other divisions, and if violations are significant and/or chronic or involve unregulated discharges, this section enforces those violations.

Enforcement actions taken range from informal (conversations, letters, and notices of non-compliance) to formal (cleanup and abatement orders, cease and desist orders, and administrative civil liability penalties). Orders require the violator to take actions to correct the violation and prevent future violations; penalties assess fines for past violations. The Board has authorized its Executive Officer to take certain formal actions such as issuance of cleanup and abatement orders and assessment of penalties where there is minimal public comment. Many NPDES violations of numeric discharge limits are subject to mandatory monetary penalties prescribed by the Water Code. Other penalty actions must be set in accordance with the methodology specified in the State Water Board Enforcement Policy.

# Watershed Management Division

The Watershed Management Division, under Division Chief Shin-Roei, oversees stormwater runoff control, which includes developing overseeing “Phase I” municipal stormwater permits, and implementing the statewide permits for industrial stormwater, construction stormwater, Caltrans stormwater permit, and “Phase II” municipal stormwater. In addition, the Division is responsible for overseeing the stream and wetland protection, recycled water, and onsite wastewater treatment programs. Its FY 2013-14 budget provides for 16.6 staff positions.

## Priorities for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

- Track compliance with the Municipal Regional Stormwater Permit (MRP)
- Hold a workshop and review compliance with the trash reduction plans required by the MRP
- Work with BASMAA on submittal of an application for reissuance of the MRP (expires in Nov 2014)
- Inspect facilities and track compliance with statewide Phase II municipal, industrial, and construction stormwater general permits
- Review applications and issue water quality certifications
- Assist in development of an online certification application tool
- Oversee and permit regional wetland restoration projects and habit conservation plans
- Review applications and approve water recycling projects
- Review, inspect, and approve requests for waste discharge requirements, primarily related to small municipal and rural wastewater discharges to land
- Participate in the multi-agency effort to update the Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals report

## Funding for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

Watershed Division funding of 16.6 staff positions is largely constant from the previous fiscal year. It comes from the following sources for the indicated programs: *Waste Discharger Permit Fees*: stormwater (9.7), water quality certifications (3.2), and waste discharge requirements (2.5); and *General Fund*: regional wetland planning (1.2).

## Division Programs

**Industrial Stormwater** - Facilities that involve a variety of industrial activities must be covered under the State Water Board’s statewide industrial stormwater NPDES general permit. Facilities covered under the industrial general permit include manufacturing operations, transportation facilities where vehicles are maintained (including fueling and washing), landfills, hazardous waste sites, and other similar operations. A facility seeking coverage under the general permit must file a notice of intent (NOI) to comply with the general permit with the State Water Board. At the time it files its NOI, the facility must have prepared and be implementing a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and regularly monitor the effectiveness of the SWPPP. Covered facilities must submit annual reports on SWPPP implementation to the Regional Water Board. The Water Code requires the Board to enforce against facilities that do not timely submit their annual reports. There are approximately 1800 facilities covered under this general permit in our region.

**Construction Stormwater** - Construction activities that disturb one acre or more of land, including construction activities on smaller sites that are part of a larger project, must comply with the statewide construction stormwater NPDES general permit that regulates stormwater leaving construction sites. A

construction site owner/operator seeking coverage under the general permit must file an NOI to comply with the general permit with the State Water Board. At the time it files its NOI, the owner/operator must have prepared and be implementing a SWPPP and regularly monitor the effectiveness of the SWPPP. Each covered site must submit an annual report on the implementation of its SWPPP to the Regional Water Board. There are approximately 1200 facilities covered under this general permit in our region.

**Municipal Stormwater** – Under the federal Clean Water Act, the “Phase I” program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4s) requires municipalities that serve populations of 100,000 or greater to implement a stormwater management program as a means to control polluted stormwater discharges from the MS4s. In 2009, our Board adopted a Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES Permit (MRP) to regulate stormwater discharges from 76 municipalities and local agencies in Alameda, Contra Costa, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties, and the cities of Fairfield, Suisun City, and Vallejo. The MRP must be reissued every five years.

The Clean Water Act’s “Phase II” program for MS4s requires municipalities that serve populations of 100,000 or less to implement a stormwater management program as a means to control stormwater polluted discharges from the MS4s. In early 2013, the State Water Board issued a statewide general permit for the discharge of stormwater from small MS4s. The following municipalities in our region are covered under this Phase II general permit: Marin County and its cities, Napa County and its cities, the City and County of San Francisco (in selected areas of the City), Solano County and the City of Benicia, and Sonoma County and the cities of Petaluma and Sonoma.

**Stream and Wetland Protection Program** – The Division oversees the regulation of discharges of fill and dredged material under federal [Clean Water Act Section 401](#) and the [Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act](#), with the exception of those dredged material discharges regulated under the Long-term Management Strategy for the Placement of Dredged Material that is overseen by the Planning Division. The Stream and Wetland Protection Program addresses non-wastewater discharges and impacts to all waters of the State in our region but focuses especially on minimizing impacts to wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters because these waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to being filled, and are not systematically protected by other State and federal regulatory programs. Our implementation of the Program gets us involved with the protection of special-status species, the regulation of hydromodification impacts, and the restoration of creeks and wetlands, such as the South Bay Salt Pond Restoration Project. The Program encourages watershed-level analysis and protection, because some functions of wetlands, riparian areas, and headwater streams - including pollutant removal, flood water attenuation, and habitat connectivity - are better protected at the watershed than project-specific level.

Implementation of the Program focuses on the issuance and oversight of water quality certifications under Clean Water Act section 401 and of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) under the Water Code. Certifications can be issued by the Executive Officer, while WDRs must be adopted by the Board. Thus, WDR issuance is usually reserved for projects that are long-term, have significant impacts, and/or have significant public interest. The Division issues approximately 600 certifications annually.

**Recycled Water** - The purpose of the State Water Board’s Recycled Water Policy is to increase the use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources that meets the definition in Water Code section 13050(n), in a manner that implements State and federal water quality laws. When used in compliance with the Recycled Water Policy, water recycling criteria in CCR title 22, and all applicable

State and federal water quality laws, our Board has found that recycled water is safe for the approved uses. The Division oversees recycled water projects largely through the Board's 1996 general WDRs for water recycling.

**Onsite Wastewater Treatment** – The Division oversees the Board's program for regulating discharges of treated wastewater to land via WDRs. Onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs) are useful and necessary structures that allow habitation at locations that are removed from centralized wastewater treatment systems. The Board has delegated oversight of most OWTS to counties under memorandums of understanding but periodically issues WDRs to facilities such as camps or agricultural processing facilities, such as wineries, that are not connected to centralized wastewater treatment systems. WDRs must be reviewed by Division staff every five years to determine whether they need to be updated or revised.

# Toxics Cleanup Division

The Toxics Cleanup Division, under Division Chief Stephen Hill, is one of two divisions at the Board that focuses on groundwater cleanup and protection. The Division oversees all underground storage tank (UST) cases and most Site Cleanup Program (SCP) cases regulated by our region. It also supports various local agencies that oversee smaller UST and SCP cases. Its FY 2013-14 budget provides for 20.6 staff positions.

## Priorities for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

- Oversee the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program, specific to leaking underground fuel tanks, according to priorities and performance measures as described in the March and June 2013 reports to the Board (posted online)
- Oversee cleanup of sites enrolled in SCP, primarily solvent, dry cleaner, and other industrial spill sites, on a cost recovery basis
- Pursue special projects using existing resources, including ongoing update of Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs), update of the Users' Guide for ESLs, restoration of Brownfield sites, and developing a strategy to manage high priority dry cleaner sites

## Funding for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

Toxics Division funding of 20.6 staff positions is largely constant from the previous fiscal year. It comes from the following sources for the indicated programs: *Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund* (7.1); *General Fund*: UST cleanup (2.7); *Cost Recovery*: SCP cleanup (9.8) and Brownfields cleanup (0.1); and *federal funds*: UST cleanup (0.9).

## Division Programs

The Division is responsible for protecting human health, water quality, and the environment in its oversight of various contamination sites. These contamination sites result from unauthorized waste discharges, as opposed to permitted disposal sites such as landfills or permitted discharges from wastewater treatment plants. Division staff issue Water Code section 13267 directives and prepare Water Code section 13304 cleanup orders to require necessary site investigation and cleanup.

**Underground Storage Tank Program** - The UST program focuses on the cleanup of impacts from leaking underground storage tanks. Most leaking USTs have released petroleum products to soil and groundwater although some have released solvents such as trichloroethylene. Most releases occurred before the 1998 State and federal deadline for upgrading USTs. At petroleum UST sites, we work with the State Water Board, which reimburses eligible cleanup costs through its UST Cleanup Fund. We also interact with local agencies, such as county environmental health departments, that oversee many of the petroleum UST sites in our region.

**Site Cleanup Program** - The SCP program covers all unauthorized waste discharge sites that are not covered by the UST program. These include spills and historic releases from industrial facilities, dry cleaners, petroleum pipelines, bulk fuel terminals, and various smaller sites. Many of these sites are discovered as a result of property transfer or redevelopment and the resulting cleanup work dovetails with site reuse. We often collaborate with local government on Brownfield restoration – the cleanup and reuse of properties where site utilization is complicated by contamination. We also interact with U.S. EPA, which has delegated to us the responsibility for overseeing a dozen federal Superfund sites.



# Groundwater Protection and Waste Containment Division

The Groundwater Protection and Waste Containment Division, under Division Chief Terry Seward, is one of two divisions at the Board that focuses on groundwater cleanup and protection. It is responsible for protecting water quality where discharges of waste or contaminants may occur, such as at spill or leak sites, solid waste landfills and waste ponds. The Division is divided into three sections: two that regulate soil, surface water, and groundwater remedial activities at Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DoE), and Site Cleanup Program (SCP) sites, and one that regulates solid waste landfills, waste ponds and soil, surface water, and groundwater cleanups at SCP sites. Its FY 2013-14 budget provides for 17 staff positions.

## Priorities for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

- Oversee DoD, DoE, and Department of Transportation (Mothball Fleet) site cleanup on a cost recovery basis as described in the September 2013 report to the Board (posted online)
- Oversee cleanup of industrial land disposal facilities (including five refineries), pipeline and petroleum tank spills, and sites transferred out of the DoD program via the SCP on a cost recovery basis
- Oversee the Land Disposal Program as described in August 2013 report to the Board (posted online)

## Funding for the 2013-14 Fiscal Year

Groundwater Protection Division funding of 17 staff positions is largely constant from the previous fiscal year. It comes from the following sources for the indicated programs: *Cal Recycle*: landfills (2.8); *Waste Discharger Permit Fees*: landfills (0.4); *federal funds*: DoD and DoE site cleanup (7.2); and *Cost Recovery*: DoD and SCP site cleanup (6.6).

## Division Programs

The Division is focused on the protection of human health and the environment and is tasked with assuring that contaminated sites are cleaned up and any waste material left in place is safely contained.

**Department of Defense and Energy Programs** - Staff in the DoD and DoE programs predominately oversee the cleanup of groundwater and soil contaminated by historic releases at federal sites. Staff also address the ecological and surface water-related impacts caused by these releases where they exist.

There are 40 facilities in the DoD program in our region. Most are former U.S. Navy, Army, and Air Force bases that were closed as a result of the congressionally-mandated Base Realignment and Closure Program first instituted in 1991. The DoD Program also includes Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS), which are facilities that were owned, operated, or leased by a branch of the DoD for various uses such as missile silos, gun batteries, listening posts, and radar stations. Two former military bases – the Presidio of San Francisco and a portion of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard – are considered *privatized military facilities* because they were previously transferred for civilian reuse but are still undergoing cleanup.

There are four facilities in the DoE Program (Lawrence Livermore National Lab, Sandia National Lab, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center). The DoE Program utilizes a federal grant to pay our regulatory oversight costs.

**Site Cleanup Program (SCP)** – Staff in SCP oversee the cleanup of impacts from current or historic unauthorized discharges to soil and groundwater, but in some cases also to surface waters or sediments. Some of the SCP sites include: aboveground storage tank facilities, oil refineries, power generation plants, contaminated wetlands, abandoned and active mines, privatized military sites, and former and active gun clubs. Staff prepare site cleanup orders that require investigations, source removals, final cleanup, and treatment and monitoring.

**Land Disposal Program** - The Land Disposal Program oversees the treatment, storage and disposal of waste within waste management units. Waste management units include active and closed municipal landfills, waste piles associated with mining operations, surface impoundments or ponds, and industrial landfills such as those found at refineries and chemical manufacturing plants.

Our primary objective while regulating waste disposal sites is to ensure that wastes are properly contained and do not impact surface water or groundwater. Staff enforces regulations, such as CCR title 27, that consist of design standards for liners, covers, environmental monitoring, and cleanup, when necessary. The Board implements the regulations through the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs). WDRs contain specifications and provisions that prevent impacts to water quality and require reporting mechanisms that validate the functionality of the measures taken to contain the waste. As we update WDRs, we are including provisions directing site owners to regularly review and update their long-term flood protection plans to ensure any climate change impacts are addressed in assuring long-term waste containment.

Attachment: Regional Water Board Budget Process

## Regional Water Board Budget Process

### Principles:

- State Water Board is budgeting entity – the State Board is solely identified in State budget, and regions receive allocations from the State Board based on Executive Director decision
- Both allocated funds and allocated authorized positions are significant
- Source of funding is key: any movement of funds between sources must be part of annual State budget process

### Annual State budget process:

- Budget Change Proposals (BCPs) prepared by regions and State Board divisions based on Department of Finance guidance released in June; initial BCP submittals due to State Board's Division of Administrative Services (DAS) by second week of July. BCPs describe issue driving the need for a budget change, identify amount of funding and positions needed to address the issue, and identify source of funding for the budget change
- DAS submits initial BCP submittals to Cal/EPA by third week of July
- By end of July, Cal/EPA determines which BCP submittals should be expanded and submitted to Department of Finance by late August
- Based on Department of Finance recommendations, Governor releases initial budget proposal by early January
- State Legislative Analyst Office reviews initial budget proposal during February
- Legislative budget committees hold hearings on budget proposal during March/April
- Governor releases final budget proposal by early May – “the May Revise”
- Legislature adopts budget by June 15: it may add or delete items from Governor's final proposal
- Governor signs budget adopted by Legislature by June 30: he may only delete items from the adopted budget
- State Board completes allocation of any budget increases/decreases during July
- Regions receive final budget during August

### Primary Funding Sources for the Regional Water Boards:

- Waste Discharger Permit Fees – collected from dischargers according to a fee schedule adopted annually by State Board; allocated to a specific program or activity and to be used based on annual workplans/performance measures
- General Fund – allocated to a specific program or activity but may be used anywhere
- U.S. EPA funds and Dept. of Defense/Energy/Transportation (DoD) federal funds – allocated to Clean Water Act or federal cleanup activities and to be used for those specific activities. Use of DoD funding must be tracked on a site-specific/hour-by-hour basis
- Cost Recovery – allocated for site cleanup where responsible parties have been identified and enrolled in cost recovery program. Use of Reimb funding must be tracked on a site-specific/hour-by-hour basis
- Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund – funds collected at gas stations specific to oversight of leaking underground storage tank cleanup
- Administrative overhead – allocated for executive management and administrative staff serving all programs