CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT: *July 2013*

A Monthly Report to the Board and Public

NEXT MEETING: July 10, 2013 **WEBSITE:** http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/

Items in this Report (Author[s]):

Salt and Nutrient Management Plans (Barbara Baginska and Alec Naugle)
The State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy requires the development of salt and nutrient management plans (SNMPs). The goal of the policy is to optimize recycled water use while ensuring the protection of the beneficial uses of groundwater. The policy requires the Regional Water Boards to incorporate these locally-developed SNMPs into their Basin Plans.

Given the limited resources available for this project, we are focusing SNMP development efforts on three priority groundwater basins: Santa Clara, Livermore, and Sonoma Valley. On June 24, we held a second workshop (the first was in January 2012) with the three water management agencies for these basins: the Santa Clara Valley Water District, the Zone 7 Water Agency, and the Sonoma County Water Agency/Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District. The purpose of the workshop was to discuss the status of their SNMPs and our basin planning process.

The agencies reported that they have completed their salt and nutrient loadings assessments, estimated the assimilative capacity of each groundwater basin, and reviewed existing management strategies. All the agencies are actively engaging stakeholders in the development of their SNMPs. The Sonoma County Water Agency plans on releasing its SNMP report to the public this month. The SNMPs for Santa Clara and Livermore Valleys are expected to be completed early in 2014. Once adopted by local agencies, we will prepare an amendment to incorporate the SNMPs into the Implementation Plan chapter of the Basin Plan. We expect to bring an amendment to the Board for consideration sometime next year.

In addition to a SNMP, the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District is preparing a guidance document to assist other Bay Area agencies with preparation of SNMPs for less-intensively used low-threat basins. This guidance will provide a roadmap for stakeholders in basins where there may not be a single water management agency to prepare the SNMP. This effort is being

funded as part of a Bay Area Integrated Regional Water Management Plan grant.

Mountain Lake Remediation at the Presidio (Agnes Farres)
As part of the ongoing cleanup and redevelopment of the San Francisco Presidio, the Presidio Land Trust recently began dredging Mountain Lake to remove contaminated sediment. Mountain Lake is a four-acre groundwater-fed lake located at the southern edge of the Presidio. Runoff from Highway 1 contributes lead and motor oil to the lake, while runoff from the Presidio golf course historically contributed pesticides. The cleanup will involve removing 2.5 to 6.5 feet of contaminated sediment (approximately 15,600 cubic yards total) to achieve chemical concentrations protective of aquatic life.

Sediment is being removed with a hydraulic dredge and transported through a pipeline to a dewatering area. Due to space constraints, the sediment slurry is being pumped into long geotextile bags, called geotubes, which are stacked to form a pyramid while the water drains out. To speed up the process, chemical polymers are added to the sediment slurry prior to pumping it into the geotubes.

Figure 1. *Geotextile dewatering bags called geotubes are laid out in the cramped dewatering area. Sediment slurry mixed with chemical polymers will be pumped into the bags for dewatering near Mountain Lake.*

As sediment settles inside the geotubes, the decant water is pumped to a treatment system that includes bag filters, sand filters, and organo-clay/granular activated carbon filters, before being discharged back into Mountain Lake. The dewatered sediment will be transported offsite for disposal.

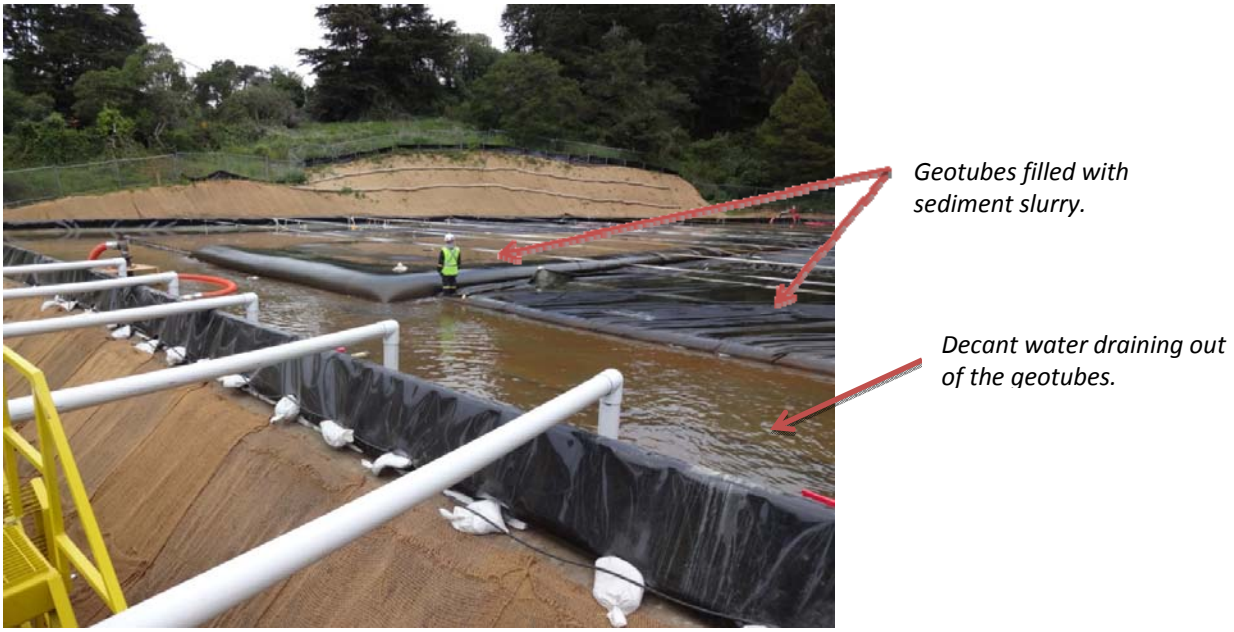

Figure 2. *Sediment dewatering in geotubes with the decant water being pumped to the water treatment system.*

Figure 3. *(left) Sample of sediment slurry; (center) sample taken after chemical polymers were added to the sediment slurry; (right) sample taken after water treatment prior to discharge back into Mountain Lake.*

As part of the remedy, Caltrans stabilized Highway 1 to protect the roadway from failure during dredging operations. Caltrans will also treat stormwater runoff from Highway 1 to prevent recontamination of the lake. Board staff is working with Caltrans and the Presidio Trust to permanently divert stormwater runoff. After remediation is completed, the Presidio Trust will begin restoration of Mountain Lake. Restoration goals include removal of non-native fish, reductions in nutrients and algal blooms, and restoration of native flora and fauna, particularly submerged aquatic vegetation.

Final Closure of Alameda Military Facility (John West)
Once in a blue moon we have the opportunity to approve closure of an entire Department of Defense (DoD) facility. I recently approved the last of the "No Further Action" requests for the Naval Operational Support Center (NOSC) in Alameda, which marks the completion of all site investigations and corrective actions necessary at this DoD facility.

The NOSC is currently used to conduct Naval and Marine Corps Reserve trainings. The area originally consisted of shoreline and marshlands, which, by 1890, were filled with excavation spoils from the digging of the Tidal Canal that connects the Oakland Estuary with San Leandro Bay. In 1942, the US Government acquired the property for use as a shipyard and dry dock. During the 1950s, ship building activities ceased but the facility continued to operate as a reserve center for training, with some private sector leases for various shoreline activities. Environmental investigations during the 1990s identified two major petroleum-impacted areas. Now complete corrective actions in these areas included the removal and disposal of petroleum-contaminated soils.

Conferences and Presentations
On May 20, the Board co-sponsored the Bay Area Watershed Network Watershed Assessment Workshop. Other co-sponsors included the San Francisco Estuary Partnership, Stopwaste.Org, the Alameda County Resources Conservation District-NRCS, the Alameda Creek Watershed Council, and U.S. EPA. The purpose of the workshop was to expose a broad base of practitioners involved in watershed planning, protection, and restoration, to the wide spectrum of natural resource assessment methods in use. The workshop planners advanced the goal of making us better "consumers" of assessments by increasing awareness of the variety of tools available for use. The workshop was filled to its limit shortly after it was announced, with attendance close to 100 participants. Presenters included statewide and nationally-recognized experts in stormwater management, riparian restoration, river restoration, fish habitat management, and watershed condition communication tools and ecosystem services valuation.

On May 20 and 21, I participated in the annual meeting of the Engineering Research Center for Re-inventing the Nation's Urban Water Infrastructure, otherwise known as ReNUWIt. ReNUWIt is a partnership of Stanford University (lead), UC Berkeley, Colorado School of Mines, and New Mexico State University that is funded through the National Science Foundation's Engineering Research Center Program. ReNUWIt's goal is to change the ways in which society manages urban water. Its vision is of safe, sustainable urban water infrastructures enabled by technological advances in natural and engineered systems and informed by a deeper understanding of institutional frameworks.

ReNUWIt is undertaking over 30 research projects in the areas of urban system integration and institutions, efficient engineered systems, and natural water infrastructure systems. Many of these projects, such as those focusing on wetland treatment of wastewater, tailored water reuse, and managed aquifer recharge and recovery, have the potential to drive how we regulate dischargers and protect beneficial uses in the future. I will report further on ReNUWIt and its research as that research moves forward. Information on ReNUWIt is at http://www.renuwit.org/welcome.

Penalty Enforcement Proposed Actions and Final Settlements (Lila Tang)
The Board will hold a hearing on August 14 to consider Board prosecution staff's proposed civil liability of $7,460 from E-D Coat, Inc., Oakland, for alleged failure to submit its 2011-12 industrial stormwater report. Last month's report noted prosecution staff's issuance of a complaint for this matter. E-D Coat has not submitted a waiver to a hearing. Prosecution staff will distribute relevant evidence to the Board and Board advisory staff prior to the hearing. The complaint and related documents are available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/public_notices/pending_enforcement.shtml

There were no new complaints or proposed settlements published for public review last month. The following table contains recently settled actions for assessment of penalties.

Settled Actions
On behalf of the Board, the Executive Officer approved the following settlements:

Discharger	Violation	Penalty	Supplemental Environmental Project
City of San Jose, City of Santa Clara, San Jose/Santa Clara, Water Pollution Control Plant, in San Jose	Discharge limit exceedance	$3,000	None
California Department of Transportation, District 4, Caldecott Tunnel Project, in Oakland and Orinda	Discharge limit exceedances and late discharge report	$9,000	None
Napa Valley Cast Stone, in American Canyon	Failure to implement adequate measures to prevent pollutants in stormwater	$5,200	None

The State Board's Office of Enforcement includes a statewide summary of penalty enforcement in its Executive Director's Report, which can be found on the State Board website:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_info/eo_rpts.shtml