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Program	Funding	Agency Contact	Decision Maker	Remarks
Commercial Salmon Stamp	\$344,000 to \$1 million annually	Harvey Reading	Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee	A portion of this funding is committed to salmon rearing.
CVPIA Restoration Fund	approximately \$50 million annually	Jlm McKeivitt	Sectary of the Interior	
Four Pumps Agreement	~\$2 million a year and \$9 million remaining from initial \$15 million.	Fred Jurick Steve Ford	Four Pumps Committee	The \$9 million remaining from the initial \$15 million has been allocated but has not yet been expended.
Striped Bass Stamp	none currently		Striped Bass Stamp Advisory Committee	This program expired and was not extended by the Legislature.
Tracy Fish Agreement	~\$0.7 to 0.8 million a year, with an initial sum of \$2.7 million	Pat Coulston	DFG	
San Francisco Bay Program	\$250,000 annually	Rick Morat	USFWS	
Section 1135 Funding	\$10 to 15 million appropriated annually	Walter Yep	US Army Corps of Engineers	This funding is distributed nationwide and, to date, California projects such as the Yolo Basin Wildlife Area have competed well.
Cigarette and Tobacco Tax Benefit Fund (Prop 99)	~\$0.5 million a year used to match Sport Fish Restoration	Terry Mills	DFG	
California Wildlife, Coastal and Park Land Conservation Fund (Prop 70)			Commercial Salmon Trollers Advisory Committee, California Advisory Committee on Salmon and Steelhead Trout, and Wildlife Conservation Board	This 1988 initiative provided funding for environmental restoration with a portion allocated to the WCB and another portion for salmon stream restoration. Currently, much of the funding has been expended and it will expire in 1998.
Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program	\$10 million annually		Resources Agency	This fund is annually appropriated for projects which mitigate for negative effects of highways and vehicle operations.
Delta Flood Protection Act (SB 34)		Curt Schmutte and Ed Littrell	DWR and DFG	As part of SB 34, DFG has funding to ensure that levee projects in the Delta have no net long term impact on fish and wildlife.
State Revolving Fund	\$181 million in FY 95, FY 96 not yet known	Alexis Strauss and Walt Pettit	EPA and SWRCB	This loan program includes loans for nonpoint source reduction programs.
CWA Grant Funding (319, 320, 205j, 104b3)	\$5.6 million in FY 95, FY 96 unknown	Alexis Strauss and Walt Pettit	EPA, SWRCB and RWQCBs	These agencies are currently developing a five year plan to prioritize use of Clean Water Act grant funds including 319, 604(b) and 205(j) grants.

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March 25, 1996

E-033755

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PAGE: 342

PARAMETER	TEMP	FAHN	MEDIUM	RMK	NUMBER	MEAN	VARIANCE	STAN DEV	MAXIMUM	MINIMUM	BEG DATE	END DATE
00010 WATER	TEMP	CENT	WATER	\$	10	16.45000	39.63600	6.295700	26.0	7.0	70/01/06	74/01/17
00011 WATER	TEMP	FAHN	WATER	\$	10	61.61000	128.43800	11.33300	78.8	44.6	70/01/06	74/01/17
00020 AIR	TEMP	CENT	WATER		2	22.50000	364.5000	19.09200	36.0	9.0	70/01/06	70/07/08
00060 STREAM	FLOW	CFS	WATER		3	15.33300	384.3500	19.60500	38	3	70/01/06	73/07/11
					5	3.600000	5.675000	2.382200	7	1	72/01/28	73/05/05
					8	8.000000	149.9300	12.24500	38	1	70/01/06	73/07/11
					2	5.550000	23.80500	4.879000	9	2	73/10/03	74/01/17
00095 STREAM	FLOW, AT 25C	MICROMHMO	WATER		16	2953.800	384690.0	620.2400	4050	2070	69/10/09	74/01/17
00300 DO	SATUR	MG/L	WATER		5	10.32000	9.467200	3.076900	15.2	7.3	70/01/06	73/10/03
00301 DO	PERCENT	MG/L	WATER		5	102.7100	461.8700	21.49100	136.9	85.2	70/01/06	73/10/03
00400 PH	SU	MG/L	WATER		17	8.117600	0.716100	0.2676000	8.90	7.80	69/10/09	74/01/17
00405 CO2	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		6	6.333300	10.82700	3.290400	12.0	3.8	72/11/09	74/01/17
00410 T ALK	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		6	326.8600	1831.700	42.79800	390	235	69/10/09	74/01/17
00440 HCO3 ION	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	398.5000	2721.500	52.16800	475	286	69/10/09	74/01/17
00445 CO3 ION	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	955.4300	49668.00	222.8600	1300	586	69/10/09	74/01/17
00900 TOT HARD	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	628.7200	36184.00	190.2200	260.0	351	69/10/09	74/01/17
00902 NG HARD	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	189.6400	1699.300	41.22300	170.0	123.0	69/10/09	74/01/17
00915 CALCIUM	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	117.2200	912.5000	30.20800	500.00	219.00	69/10/09	74/01/17
00925 MGNSIUM	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	356.4300	7652.800	87.48000	5.9	3.9	69/10/09	74/01/17
00930 SODIUM	MG/L	MG/L	WATER		14	4.971400	4468900	6685000	45	42	69/10/09	74/01/17
00931 SODIUM	ADSBITION	RATIO	WATER		14	43.71400	6822900	8264300	40.00	21.00	69/10/09	74/01/17
00932 PERCENT	SODIUM	%	WATER		14	29.42900	38.57200	6.210700	350	125	69/10/09	74/01/17
00933 PTSSIUM	K, DISS	MG/L	WATER		14	243.2200	3944.600	62.80600	1600	570	69/10/09	74/01/17
00940 CHLORIDE	TOTAL	MG/L	WATER		14	1033.600	91964.00	303.2600	42.0	42.0	71/01/12	71/01/12
00945 SULFATE	SO4-TOT	MG/L	WATER		1	42.00000	50811.00	225.4100	1349	587	69/10/09	74/01/17
46570 GAL HARD	DISOLVED	MG/L	WATER		13	956.2300	386280.0	621.5100	3640	1450	69/10/09	74/01/17
70300 RESIDUE	CA MG	MG/L	WATER		1	2300.000	2268.600	47.63000	133.00	16.80	69/10/09	74/01/17
70301 DISS SOL	DISS-180	MG/L	WATER		6	75.78300	320.6300	17.90600	49.10	9.56	71/10/13	73/05/05
70302 DISS SOL	SUM	MG/L	WATER		5	29.53200	1846.000	42.96500	133.00	9.56	69/10/09	74/01/17
	TONS/DAY	MG/L	WATER		13	3.217700	7154200	8458300	4.95	1.97	69/10/09	74/01/17

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Clean Water Act, Superfund, Cleanup and Abatement Account

There are several water quality grant and loan programs which are implemented by EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards. These programs are for the most part derived from the various sections of the Clean Water Act especially section 319 for nonpoint source control and section 205(j) for water quality planning. In addition, EPA has also used Superfund cleanup funds and the SWRCB has used its Cleanup and Abatement Account funds to implement programs at sites with mine drainage problems. Table 1 shows federal FY 95 and 96 funding.

All agencies are working on a new planning document that will reevaluate and reprioritize these funding sources on a watershed planning basis. Due to this planning effort and the on-going federal budget problems, expenditures for FY 96 are still uncertain in most cases.

As the various agencies work together to prioritize use of available funding, there is an opportunity to work closely with them to ensure that Calfed planning goals are fully integrated.

North Bay Wetlands Protection Program	EPA	CWA	53	0
Dixon Project for Pesticides Use Reduction	EPA	CWA	50	0
BIOS in Stanislaus and Merced County Almond Production	EPA/CVRWQCB	CWA	238	0
LTMS Assistance	EPA	CWA	150	0
Colusa Co. RCD Colusa Basin Drain Watershed Project	EPA/CVRWQCB	CWA 319(h)	300	0
Sacramento County Toxics Monitoring Program	EPA	CWA 104(b)3	497	0
Implementation of a TMDL for San Joaquin R/Mud&Salt SL	EPA/CVRWQCB	CWA 319(h)	213	0
Big Chico Creek Water Quality Management Plan	EPA/CVRWQCB	CWA 205(j)	40	0
SFEP - EPA/SWRCB Cooperative Agreement	EPA	CWA	96	100
SFEP - EPA/ABAG Cooperative Agreement	EPA	CWA	210	210
Sonoma Creek Vineyard Management Protection Project	EPA/SFRWQCB	CWA 319(h)	56	0
Napa River Watershed Management	EPA/SFRWQCB	CWA 319(h)	252	0
Sonoma Creek Watershed Enhancement Plan	EPA/SFRWQCB	CWA 205(j)	100	0
Iron Mountain Mine Oversight and Remedial Investigations	EPA	Superfund	800	0
Sacramento County Habitat Conservation Program	EPA	CWA	100	0
Putah and Cache Creek Watershed Management Plans	EPA/CVRWQCB	CWA 205(j)	114	
Penn Mine Cleanup	CVRWQCB	Cleanup and Abatement	5,125	
SFEP - Boater education program	SFRWQCB/ABAG		26	10
SFEP - EPA/SWRCB Cooperative Agreement	SWRCB		100	100
SFEP - Boater education program	?	Clean Vessel Act	78	50
SUBTOTAL			8713	470

Table 1. Clean Water Act, Superfund and Cleanup and Abatement Account Funding (\$1,000's)

V. HOW TO REPORT SAMPLES

Upon receiving the sample analysis from the laboratory, calculate the 90th percentile lead and copper samples. This is done as follows:

- A. The results of all samples shall be placed in ascending order from the sample with the lowest concentration to the sample with the highest concentration. Each sampling result shall be assigned a number, ascending by integers beginning with 1 for the sample with the lowest concentration. The number assigned to the highest concentration shall therefore be the total number of samples taken.
- B. The number of samples taken (n) is multiplied by 0.9. This total will yield a number. The sample value that corresponds to this number is the 90th percentile sample and the value that should be reported.

Example 1: If ten samples are taken: $10 \times 0.9 = 9$. The 9th highest sample value reported is the 90th percentile.

No. Lead (mg/l)

1	0.008	4	0.009	7	0.014	10	0.030
2	0.008	5	0.010	8	0.016		
3	0.009	6	0.011	<u>9</u>	<u>0.018</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	

In this example the 90th Percentile exceeds the Lead Action Level of 0.015mg/l.

Example 2: If five samples are required: $5 \times 0.9 = 4.5$. The average of the 4th and 5th highest sample value reported is the 90th percentile. It would be determined as follows:

No. Lead (mg/l)

1	0.008	3	0.010	<u>5</u>	<u>0.016</u>
2	0.009	<u>4</u>	<u>0.013</u>		

$$90th\ percentile = \frac{(0.013 + 0.016)}{2} = \frac{0.029}{2} = 0.0145\ mg/l$$

In this example the 90th Percentile is below the Lead Action Level of 0.015mg/l.

Note: If the 90th percentile for lead is 0.0154 mg/l or copper is 1.34 mg/l, then the result would be rounded down to 0.015 mg/l and 1.3 mg/l, respectively, which do not exceed the action level.

VI. WHAT TO DO NEXT

- A. At this point you should have chosen sites, conducted sampling, and calculated the 90th percentile for lead and copper. Next, complete the remaining sections of EPA Form 141-A and return it to:

US EPA Region 9 (W-6-2)
75 Hawthorne Street

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State Revolving Fund

In addition to these grant and loan programs, there is the State Revolving Fund which is used to fund water quality control projects. These loans include a reduced interest rate which provides a subsidy of approximately 30 percent, which for the loans made over approximately the last three years listed in the Table 2 totals approximately \$15,000,000.

Sacramento County Water Agency Retention Basins	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	7,460
Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District Retention Basins	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	30,240
City of Stockton Stormwater Management Program	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	1,900
City of Wasco Retention Basins	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	490
Pacheco Water District Tailwater Recycling Facilities	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	1,500
Firebaugh Canal Water District Irrigation Efficiency	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	1,000
Boardview Water District Irrigation Efficiency	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	1,500
Westlands Water District Irrigation Efficiency	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	1,000
City of Davis Wetlands Treatment of Stormwater	SWRCB/EPA	State Revolving Fund	4,900
SUBTOTAL			49,990

Table 2. State Revolving Fund Loans (\$1,000's)

US Army Corps of Engineers Funding

The US Army Corps of Engineers has continuing authorities for small water projects. Section 1135 usually has from \$10 to \$15 million for appropriation for small environmental restoration projects nationwide. The cost per project is limited to \$5 million. The federal contribution is 75% and a non-federal local sponsor generally contributes about 25%.

Yolo Basin Wetlands Construction	USACE	1135	2,000	720
Upper Sacramento River Golden State Island Construction	USACE	1135	0	500
Cache Creek Environmental Restoration General Investigation	USACE		250	200
Sacramento River Fish Migration General Investigation	USACE		0	300
Sacramento River Restoration at GCID	USACE		400	300
Prospect Island General Investigation	USACE	1135	200	100
Western Delta Islands General Investigation	USACE		550	200
Little Holland Tract General Investigation	USACE		250	300
Napa River Salt Marsh Restoration General Investigation	USACE		0	200
SUBTOTAL			3650	2820

Table 3. US Army Corps of Engineers Funding (\$1,000's)

Another source of funding available through the USACE would be through the traditional process which goes through a reconnaissance study, a feasibility study, and then a construction phase. There are requirements for local cost sharing in both the feasibility and construction phases. These funds are available through the WRDA legislative process in Congress.

- a. copper pipe installed after 1988
- b. galvanized piping
- c. plastic piping

Sampling sites should be spread throughout the water system, if possible.

IV. HOW TO SAMPLE

Note: Each round of lead and copper sampling should be done at the same residences as the initial monitoring whenever possible. Letters are usually sent to find volunteers to participate in the sampling and then residents collect the samples themselves. Sample bottles and instruction are then retrieved by employees.

A. TAP/FAUCET SAMPLES

1. Samples are to be taken from kitchen or bathroom taps/faucets. Do not sample from taps that have point-of-use treatment (e.g. water softeners; carbon filter systems, etc.). If possible, remove any screens, filters, or aerators from faucet nozzle prior to sampling.
2. All samples must be one liter in volume.
3. The sampling tap must not be used for a *minimum of 6 hours and a maximum of 18 hours prior to sampling*. If it is uncertain when the tap was last used, it should be flushed and the water in the system should be left to stand still for the required six hours prior to sampling. Recommendation: Collect samples first thing in the morning.
4. Samples must be the first water drawn from the tap.
5. Sample analysis must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the state to conduct drinking water lead and copper analyses.

B. LEAD SERVICE LINES SAMPLES

The objective is to attempt to obtain a sample of the water that was sitting in the lead service line portion of the pipe for at least six hours.

1. Samples should be taken in one of the following two ways:
 - a. sample from the tap after flushing a volume equal to the volume of water between the tap and the service line. The volume shall be calculated based on the interior diameter and length of the pipe between the tap and the lead service line or
 - b. tap directly into the lead service line.
2. All samples must be one liter in volume.
3. The water from the system must not be used for a *minimum of 6 hours and a maximum of 18 hours prior to sampling*. If it is uncertain when the tap was last used, then it should be flushed and the water in the system should be left to stand still for the required six hours prior to sampling.
4. Sample analysis must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the state to conduct drinking water lead and copper analyses.

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Department of Interior Funding

The Department of the Interior has several sources of funds shown in Table 4 for environmental restoration in the Central Valley such as the Energy and Water Fund, the Central Valley Improvement Act Restoration Fund, and funding appropriated under Section 6 of the Federal Endangered Species Act.

Inter Agency Ecological Program	USBR	Energy and Water	2,780	3,200
Red Bluff Research Pumping Facility Evaluation	USBR	Restoration Fund	1,202	0
Prospect Island	USBR	Restoration Fund	1,633	0
Land Retirement Program	USBR	Restoration Fund?	0	6,118
Prospect Island	USBR	Energy and Water	1,228	0
Tracy Fish Facilities	USBR	Energy and Water	1,247	1,270
Spawning Gravel Replacement	USBR	Restoration Fund	0	600
Red Bluff Fish Passage Program	USBR	Restoration Fund	733	0
CVP Project Assessment/Monitoring Program	USBR	Restoration Fund	374	2,000
Flood Ag Lands for Waterfowl	USBR	Restoration Fund	17	500
Refuge Wheeling	USBR	Restoration Fund	1,214	1,700
Refuge Water Supply	USBR	Restoration Fund	651	3,000
Water Acquisition	USBR	Restoration Fund	4,551	11,051
Georgianna Acoustic Barrier	USBR	Energy and Water	350	0
ACID Diversion and Dam Improvements	USBR	Energy and Water	3	200
Suisun March Program	USBR	Energy and Water	249	300
Red Bluff Demonstration Research Pumping Facility	USBR	Energy and Water	1,955	0
RD 1087/1004 Screens	USBR	Energy and Water	665	865
Central Valley Habitat Joint Venture	USBR	Restoration Fund	0	500
Rock Slough Fish Screen	USBR	Restoration Fund	0	80
Anadromous Fish Program	USBR	Restoration Fund	809	3,000
Red Bluff Research Pumping Facility Evaluation	USBR	Energy and Water	43	1,000
Unscreened Diversion Program	USBR	Energy and Water	1,089	5,750
Delta Barriers	USBR	Energy and Water	162	500
GCID Screening Program	USBR	Energy and Water	801	3,000
Shasta Temperature Control Device	USBR	Restoration Fund	10,176	12,281
Keswick Stilling Basin	USBR	Energy and Water	652	0
San Joaquin Basin Action Plan	USBR	Restoration Fund	287	1,000
Winter Run Chinook Salmon Captive Breeding	USBR	Energy and Water	400	300
Coleman Hatchery	USBR	Restoration Fund	708	1,383
Red Bluff Fish Passage Program	USBR	Energy and Water	15	500
Shasta Temperature Control Device	USBR	Energy and Water	17,905	19,549
SUBTOTAL			51899	79647

Table 4. Department of Interior Funding (\$1,000's)

Suggested Protocol for Homeowner Tap Sample Collection

These samples are being collected to determine lead and copper levels in your tap water. This sampling effort is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and is being accomplished through the cooperation of homeowners and residents.

Collect samples after an extended period of stagnant water conditions (i.e., no water use during this period) within the interior piping. Due to this requirement, the best time to collect samples is either early in the morning or in the evening upon returning from work. The collection procedure is described in more detail below.

1. Make arrangements in advance to set dates for sample kit delivery and pick-up by water department staff.
2. Achieve a minimum of 6-8 hours during which there is no water use prior to sampling. The water department recommends that either early mornings or evenings upon returning home are the best sampling times to ensure that the necessary stagnant water conditions exist.
3. Use kitchen or bathroom cold-water faucet for sampling. Place the sample bottle (open) below the faucet and gently open the cold water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the line marked "1000-mL" and turn off the water.
4. Tightly cap the sample bottle and place it in the sample kit provided. Please review the sample kit label at this time to ensure that all information contained on the label is correct.
5. If any plumbing repairs or replacement has been done in the home since the previous sampling event, note this information on the label, as provided.
6. Place the sample kit outside of the residence in the location of the kit's delivery in order that department staff may pick up the sample kit.
7. Results from this monitoring effort will be provided to participating customers when reports are generated for the State unless excessive lead and/or copper levels are found. In those cases, immediate notification will be provided (usually 10 working days from the time of sample collection).

Call _____ at _____ if you have any questions regarding these instructions.

SAMPLE LABEL: TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT		
Water was last used:	Time: _____	Date: _____
Sample was collected:	Time: _____	Date: _____
I have read the above directions and have taken a tap sample in accordance with these directions.		
_____ Signature		_____ Date: