

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION  
MEETING OF MARCH 8-9, 2017  
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE**

<b>ITEM 11</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT</b>

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# **ENCLOSURE 1**



**2017 STANDING ITEMS  
February**

The Water Board has requested that it be kept informed of the status of a number of issues. The following table lists the items, the reporting frequency and the dates the items are due.

ISSUE	FREQUENCY	DUE DATE
Lake Tahoe Nearshore	Semi-Annual	July January
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Annually	August
Status of Grants	Annually	April
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	September
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	July
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District. No. 14, Lancaster – <u>Item #2</u>	Annually	<u>February, March</u>
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District No. 20, Palmdale	Annually	September
Status of Dairies	Annual	February
City of Barstow Nitrate/Orphan Perchlorate	Semi-Annual	September March
Pacific Gas & Electric Company- <u>Enclosure #5</u>	Quarterly	Feb, May, Aug, Nov
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	January July
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Annually	May
Onsite Septic Systems	Semi-Annual	March, September
Grazing Update	Annually	July
Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project	Semi-Annual	May November
Quarterly Violations Report	Quarterly	Mar, June, Sept, Dec

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# **ENCLOSURE 2**







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*North Lahontan Region*

**1. January Storms at Lake Tahoe – Robert Larsen**

After several mild winter seasons, winter returned with a vengeance in the Lake Tahoe region during the second week of January 2017. On Sunday and Monday (January 8 and 9) an atmospheric river storm system brought heavy precipitation and high snow levels to the area, dropping more than five inches of rain with snow levels exceeding 9,000 feet. The Upper Truckee River crested at over 2,400 cubic feet per second during the storm, close to the 100-year peak discharge.

Snow levels fell as additional moisture and colder temps accompanied two additional storm systems. Residents woke Tuesday morning (January 10) to nearly two feet of accumulated snow. Local government crews struggled to keep main roads passable, leaving most neighborhood routes buried as snow continued to fall throughout the day. Local officials urged residents to avoid travel if possible, and area schools and non-critical businesses were closed for the day. Hurricane force winds interrupted power for thousands of homes in the area. Given many staff's inability to get to the office, blizzard conditions, and expected poor weather, the Lahontan Water Board's South Lake Tahoe office was closed.

Snowfall continued throughout the day on Tuesday and a final storm brought additional snow on Wednesday (January 11). Area roadways remained unplowed in most locations and while some power was restored other outages occurred. More than three feet of snow had fallen at Lake Tahoe and additional precipitation was forecast. The north Lahontan Water Board offices remained closed until Friday.

Following January's winter storms, Lake Tahoe water level rose by more than one foot, adding over 33 billion gallons of water to the lake this season. The Tahoe Resource Conservation District was busy during the January rains collecting runoff samples for the Regional Storm Water Monitoring Program. The collected data will be included in the water year 15/16 monitoring report later this year.

With additional snow in the forecast, the Tahoe region is bracing for more winter weather, a welcome sight in drought-stricken California.

Local media posted an article online "Tahoe Stormwater Systems Survive January Deluge" about the relatively mild impact the January storm had on local infrastructure which is attached and available online at <http://www.laketahoenews.net/2017/01/tahoe-stormwater-systems-survive-jan-deluge/>

### South Lahontan Region

## 2. California Energy Commission and Lahontan Water Board Joint Inspection of Sunray Solar, Daggett, San Bernardino County – Tom Browne

On Wednesday, January 11, 2017, Lahontan Water Board staff Tom Browne met with representatives of the California Energy Commission (CEC) and Swinerton Engineering at the Sunray Solar photovoltaic (PV) facility in Daggett to inspect decommissioning of the previous thermal solar facility and construction of the new PV facility at the same location. The CEC issues a single state permit for thermal facilities that includes Lahontan Water Board requirements for construction and post-construction stormwater best management practices (BMPs). The Sunray facility used to be a parabolic mirror/heat transfer fluid (HTF) type solar facility.

The same owner is decommissioning the parabolic mirror/HTF facility and building a PV facility on the same location. The CEC does not regulate PV facilities, but they do regulate *decommissioning* of parabolic mirror/HTF facilities. The CEC solicited the assistance of Lahontan Water Board staff to help review permanent, post-construction stormwater BMPs at this location.

Vegetation of any kind is considered a fire hazard at parabolic mirror/HTF facilities; owners usually blade the site flat and use herbicides to suppress any re-growth and to suppress invasive plant growth, and place gravel on the site to control wind and water erosion. Vegetation is not considered a fire hazard at PV solar plants, so Lahontan Water Board staff have been encouraging PV solar builders to *retain native vegetation as much as possible and mow it as needed*, because it affords the best resistance to wind and water erosion.



Left to Right: Swinerton and CEC staff, with Tom Browne, Lahontan Water Board, far right

Lahontan Water Board staff recommended that the owner try re-establishing native vegetation. We also discussed BMPs such as soil berms, detention basins, rock galleries along fence lines, road crossings, fiber rolls and where each would be appropriate. CEC staff was grateful for our input and said they would consider Lahontan Water Board staff recommendations for the decommissioning requirements for converting from a parabolic mirror/HTF-type facility to a PV-type facility.

### **3. Tecopa Community Water Treatment System Discharges – *Jehiel Cass***

Tecopa is a small unincorporated economically disadvantaged community of about 150 persons along the Amargosa River in southeastern Inyo County. There is no community water system and residents rely on private wells for drinking water. The local groundwater aquifer contains total dissolved solids (TDS), arsenic (As) and fluoride (F) exceeding primary and secondary drinking water standards. The Inyo County Water Department received a grant from the State Board Division of Financial Assistance to install a Tecopa Community Water Treatment System. Water from an existing well will be treated to meet drinking water standards using a reverse osmosis (RO) system. A future fire station is planned at this location but is not a part of this project. Water will be available to the community and the public from an onsite vending machine. Revenue from water sales is intended to pay future operation and maintenance costs.

The RO system permeate will be discharged into an onsite wastewater treatment system (septic tank/leachfield). The Lahontan Water Board does not intend to regulate waste discharges from the RO system because of low flows and it is similar to household discharges. The Executive Officer sent a November 2016 letter to the Inyo County Department of Environmental Health Services (DEHS) stating we have no objection to the county issuing a septic/leachfield construction permit.

The RO system will treat 1.8 gallons per minute (gpm) producing equally about 0.9 gpm of treated water and 0.9 gpm of permeate waste. Because the waste constituents in the septic tank can be returned to the local groundwater aquifer, staff will monitor potential impacts on nearby residential wells. The depth to groundwater at the site is approximately 42 feet below ground surface and the regional groundwater flow direction is northwest. Four residential wells are located approximately 0.33 miles downgradient of the site. The closest residential well is currently a hostel.

The Lahontan Water Board agreed to a monitoring program consisting of the following:

- Southern Inyo Fire Protection District will collect samples from the hostel well and analyze for inorganic constituents to establish current, pre-discharge, baseline concentrations.
- The Southern Inyo Fire Protection District will sample the hostel well annually and submit the results to the Inyo County DEHS.
- Trigger levels for subsequent actions are as follows.
- A 10% increase in As or F in the hostel well above baseline will cause sampling to be conducted quarterly.
- A 25% increase in As or F in the hostel well above baseline would result in Inyo County DEHS consulting the Water Board on appropriate next steps.
- Sustained increases in the downgradient well would likely be attributed to the RO waste stream.
- The source water well will be monitored as required by the Inyo County DEHS permit for a small water system.

- Annually, permeate from the RO system will also be sampled for As, FI and TDS and reported to the Inyo County DEHS.
- The Water Board stated that the Water Board reserves the right to regulate waste discharges from the Project at a future date or require groundwater monitoring wells to be installed.

**4. Standing Item - Status of County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County, District No. 14 – Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant – *Cephas Hurr***

This Executive Officer's Report provides an annual status of the Lancaster Water Reclamation Plant (LWRP). The Lahontan Water Board requested periodic updates after issuing a now rescinded Cease and Desist Order to the Sanitation District (District) for continued effluent discharge to Rosamond Dry Lake interfering with Edwards Air Force Base operations. Subsequently, the District's LWRP was upgraded to provide full tertiary nitrogen reduced effluent, lined storage ponds were constructed to contain winter effluent, and the Eastern Agricultural Area put in production where effluent is applied to fodder crops at the agronomic rate. Following is discussion of current issues related to the LWRP.

The LWRP is in compliance with the Waste Discharge Requirements. On May 27, 2016, the Executive Officer authorized the final disbursement of Supplemental Environmental Project funds for reimbursement for costs associated with recycled water conveyance facilities.

Elevated Total Dissolved Solids near Storage Reservoirs

In January 2015, staff requested the District to address the exceedance of total dissolved solids (TDS) in monitoring well (MW302) where the concentrations exceeded their annual average TDS limit. The well is adjacent to lined storage reservoirs. The District does not believe that the TDS increase is caused by a leak in the storage reservoir synthetic liners. The District believes that the increase is caused by other variables, not related to the District's activities. However, Nitrate levels in these wells have remained low.

Elevated Nitrate in Groundwater near Nebeker Ranch Irrigation Site

There is elevated nitrate in one groundwater monitoring well near the Nebeker Ranch, northwest of the LWRP, where recycled water was delivered from 1987 to 2012 to irrigate alfalfa. The cause of the elevated nitrate levels below the agricultural site has remained ambiguous. There have been requests to have the wells destroyed because recycled water is no longer used at the site. However, Lahontan Water Board staff has requested both the District and Nebeker Ranch to continue collecting monitoring well data until nitrate concentrations are declining.

Chlorine Residual Discharged to Piute Ponds

In December 2016, the District reported that tertiary treated water discharged to the Piute Ponds receiving waters contained detectable chlorine residual concentrations. The meter located at the effluent weir upstream of the channel that feeds Piute Ponds detected a slight increase in total chlorine residuals to detectable levels.

The LWRP staff diagnosed the problem and decided to cease discharge into Piute Ponds. During this time, approximately 107,000 gallons of effluent may have been discharged to the channel upstream of Piute Ponds with a chlorine residual above the detection limit. The determined cause was a blockage or break in one of the lines, and the District plans to install a new line.

## Adverse Condition – Discharge to Old Oxidation Pond

On December 22, 2016, the Lahontan Water Board received a report that a valve at the headworks tripped and diverted raw sewage to the old oxidation ponds. The cause is still under investigation. Approximately 2.5 million gallons was diverted from 11:30 PM to 06:30 AM on November 22, 2016. No further action was considered necessary except to resolve the cause of the unauthorized discharge spill.

## Groundwater Beneficial Uses near Piute Ponds

Under the Triennial Review of the Lahontan Basin Plan, there were considerations to de-designate the Beneficial Uses of Ground Water Recharge (GWR) and Agricultural Supply (AGR) in groundwater adjacent to Piute Ponds. This request was considered in 2009 and 2012, and was resubmitted by the District in 2015. Lahontan Water Board staff reviewed this and decided that given the current information, the request should be examined at a later date.

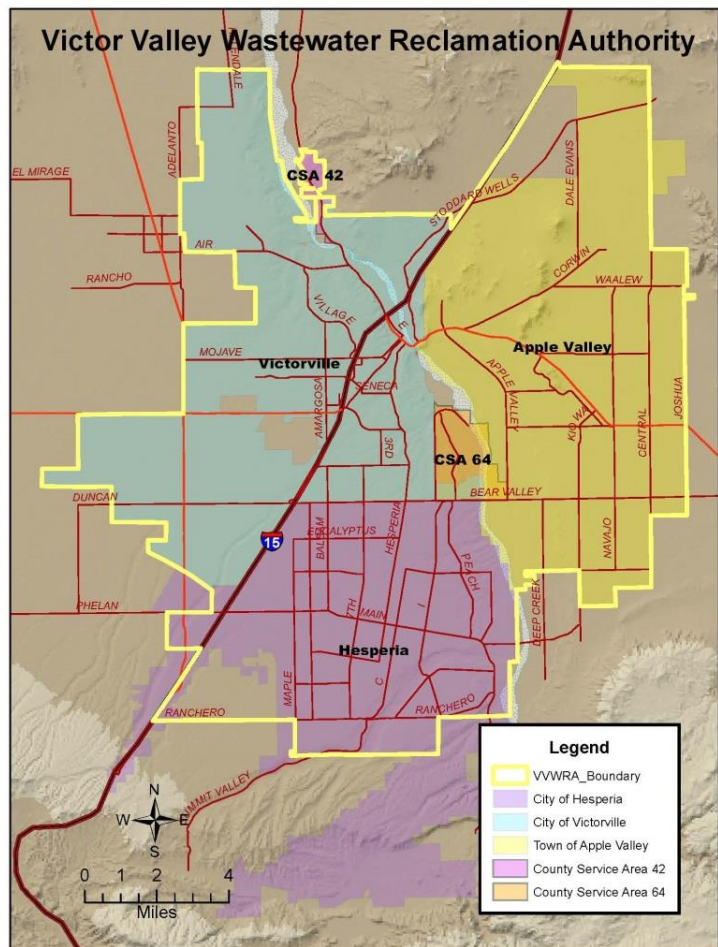
### 5. Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority- Recycled Water Administrator

– John Morales

The Executive Officer recently issued the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA) a Notice of Applicability (NOA) for coverage under a State Board General Order that authorizes VWVRA as a Recycled Water Producer and Administrator.

The NOA is the first that I have issued under this new State Board General Order to authorize an administrator to permit recycled water uses. The General Order is similar to the existing four master recycled water permits previously issued by the Board (Lake Arrowhead Community Service District, Lancaster Water Reclamation Permit, Palmdale Water Reclamation Permit, and Mammoth Lakes Community Water District). The VWVRA, as Administrator, will oversee all recycled water produced and distributed for compliance with the terms and conditions of the NOA and the General Order, including the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The Master Recycled Water Permit allows recycled water to be delivered only within the VWVRA service area (see map to the right).

As part of a joint powers authority, VWVRA and the member agencies will share responsibilities as follows. Users apply for a permit to a member agency (City of Victorville, City of Hesperia, Town of Apple Valley, County of San Bernardino). Member agencies apply to the VWVRA on behalf of the user. The VWVRA then authorizes the member entity to issue a permit to a user. The VWVRA will ensure recycled water users assign recycled water site supervisors, designate



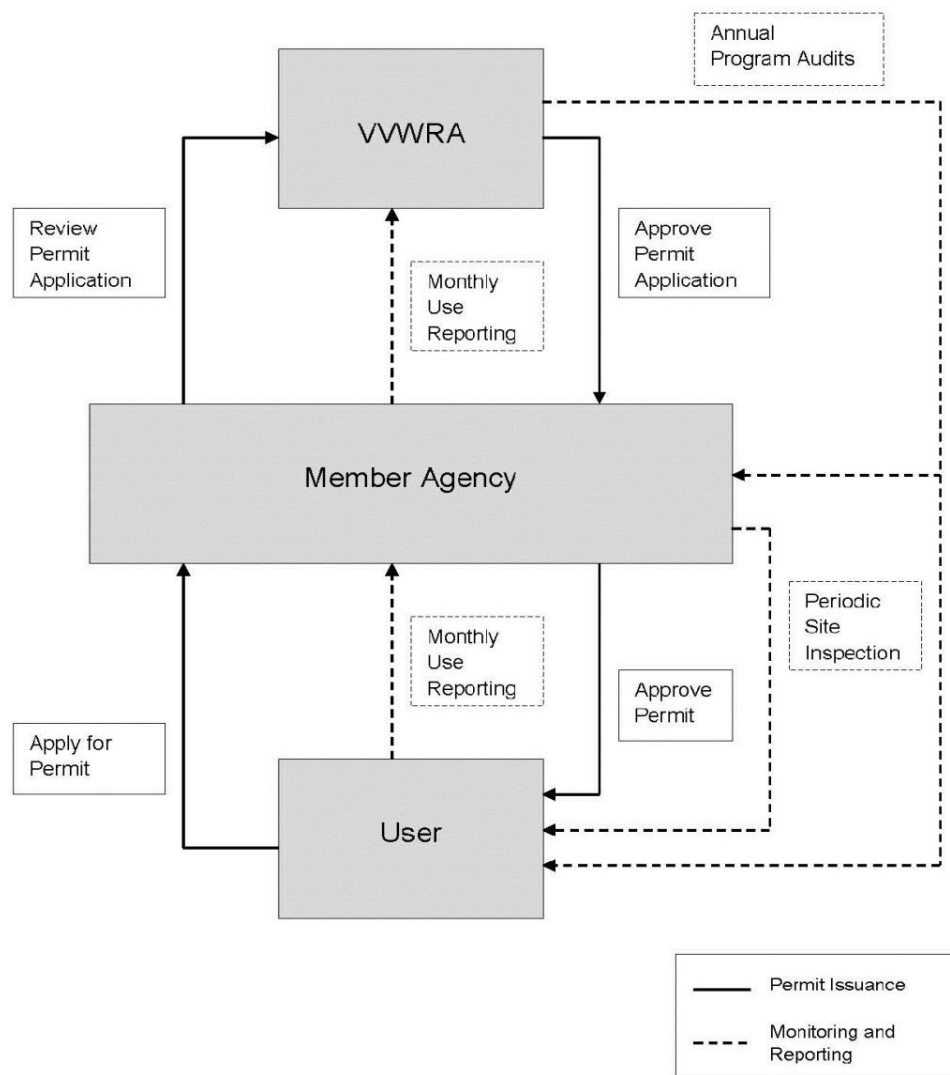


use areas, specify application methods, and require self-monitoring and reporting requirements (see chart below).

The VVWRA currently operates one Regional Water Reclamation Plant that is producing and delivering disinfected tertiary recycled water for irrigation and for cooling purposes. The Apple Valley and Hesperia Sub-Regional Reclamation Plants are under construction and are scheduled for performance testing in the second quarter 2017 for the Hesperia plant and fourth quarter 2017 for the Apple Valley plant. These plants will soon be ready to deliver local tertiary treated recycled water within their jurisdictions.



Above - Hesperia Sub-Regional Plant



**VVWRA Recycled Water Program Authority**

**6. Dairy Status Report – Ghasem Pour-ghasemi**

There are seven dairies and three heifer ranches in operation in the Lahontan Region for a total of ten confined animal facilities (CAFs). Only three active and one inactive dairy is regulated under waste discharge requirements (see table below).

General Order

Staff is developing a General Order that would regulate all current active CAFs. The General Order will prohibit unlined wash water ponds, establish criteria for applying manure and wash water to cropped areas, and establish standards for stormwater management within the corrals and dairy sites. The General Order will not address cleanup of polluted groundwater. During a November 19, 2015 meeting, stakeholders asked for creation of a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to make recommendations about minimum monitoring standards. Following a May 2016 meeting, a second TAC meeting took place on June 22, 2016 and a subgroup of six people volunteered to provide recommendations for crop nutrient balance and performance monitoring. Subsequently, staff prepared a draft Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) for the General Order and met with the TAC subcommittee on December 14, 2016. The subcommittee had some recommendations and comments and may provide additional comments by January 27, 2017.

Replacement Water

The Lahontan Water Board has cleanup and abatement orders (CAOs) or other agreements in place requiring delivery of replacement water to affected residents (see table below). Approximately 30 residents currently receive replacement drinking water from five dairies and a heifer ranch that have polluted downgradient residential supply wells. The associated enforcement orders require dairy owners to sample residential wells around the dairies every nine months. Replacement drinking water must be provided to any resident within the affected area having nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the primary and secondary drinking water standards.

Summary of Region 6 Confined Animal Facilities

Facility	WDRs	Provide Water?	Groundwater Pollution?	Status
Active Dairy				
Harmsen Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	A CAO requires sampling of residential wells every nine months and providing replacement drinking water to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the drinking water standards. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
A & H Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	The dairy stopped flood irrigation of wash water and now mixes wash water with fresh water and applying to crops at agronomical rate. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
Dutch Dairy	Yes	Yes	Yes	An agreement between the Lahontan Water Board and dairy requires Dutch Dairy to provide bottled water to

Facility	WDR s	Provide Water?	Groundwater Pollution?	Status
				downgradient residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over drinking water standards. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
B & E Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	A draft CAO was released to the public requiring the dairy to provide replacement water. Lahontan Water Board staff and the dairy owner did additional discovery which indicated all residents within the affected area are connected to the Golden State Water Company with the exception of one resident. B & E sampled that well and nitrate was below drinking water standards. The resident did not want bottled water supplied or routine sampling of his water supply well conducted. The draft CAO was withdrawn. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
John Van Leeuwen Dairy	No	No	Unknown	The dairy has unlined wash water disposal ponds. Staff sampled nearby residential wells on January 21, 2016. In all wells, nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations met the drinking water standards. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
Hinkley Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	A CAO requires sampling of residential wells every nine months and providing replacement drinking water to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the drinking water standards. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
High Desert Dairy	No	No	No	The facility will be covered under the General Order.
Active Heifers				
DVD Heifer Ranch	No	yes	Yes	Desert View Dairy closed and DVD Heifer Ranch moved in. A proposed CAO would require sampling of residential wells every nine months and providing replacement drinking water to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the drinking water standards. The Executive Officer is considering the draft CAO. The facility will be covered under the General Order.
Green Valley Farms	No	No	Yes	The facility will be covered under the General Order.
Alamo Mocho Ranch	No	No	Unknown	The facility will be covered under the General Order.



Facility	WDRs	Provide Water?	Groundwater Pollution?	Status
Closed				
N & M Dairy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Dairy ceased operation as of July 2013. Cleanup in progress. Permit will be rescinded after completion of cleanup. A CAO requires sampling of residential wells every nine months and providing replacement drinking water to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the drinking water standards.
Meadow Brook Dairy	No	No	No	Dairy closed and permit rescinded in June 2013.
DVD Heifer Ranch (former)	No	Yes	Yes	Moved into former Desert View Dairy location. Corrals and structures removed. A CAO requires sampling of residential wells every nine months and providing replacement drinking water to any residents with nitrate and total dissolved solids concentrations close to and/or over the drinking water standards.



# **ENCLOSURE 3**



**EXECUTIVE OFFICER ACTION ITEMS**  
**FEBRUARY 2017 EO REPORT - December 16, 2016 to January 15, 2017**  
**Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**

<b>DOCUMENT</b>	<b>DATE SIGNED</b>
<b>NOTICE OF APPLICABILITY</b>	
Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Victorville, San Bernardino County - Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use,	01/11/17
<b>RECISSIONS</b>	
Rescission of Time Schedule Order, Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, San Bernardino County	01/10/17
Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements. Sequoia Apartments. San Bernardino County	01/10/17
Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements, Furnace Creek Inn and Ranch Resort Wastewater Treatment Plant, San Bernardino County	01/10/17
Rescission of Waste Discharge Requirements, Ace Cogeneration Company Ash Landfill, San Bernardino County	01/10/17
<b>NO FURTHER ACTION REQUESTS</b>	
USA Gas Station, Los Angeles County	01/06/17
Jacobs Oil Company, Los Angeles County	01/12/17
<b>CORRESPONDENCE / OTHER</b>	
Leviathan Mine Superfund Site Contract Request form for operation and maintenance of flow monitoring equipment	12/15/16
Second Request for Information – Proposed Cleanup and Abatement Order for Desert View Dairy	12/19/16
Corporate Guarantees, Financial Means Tests, and Financial Assurances, Chevron Environmental Mining Sites: Old Ivanpah Evaporation Pond and New Ivanpah Evaporation Pond, San Bernardino County	12/23/16

\* The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the

**Additional links:**

General Policy information: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt\\_cls\\_plcy.shtml#policy081712](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712)

Copy of Policy: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012\\_0016atta.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf)

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/110612\\_6\\_final\\_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf)



# **ENCLOSURE 4**





EO's Monthly Report December 16, 2016 - January 15, 2017  
*Unauthorized Waste Discharges\**

**COUNTY: EL DORADO**

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Tahoe Sport Fishing Boat/Ski Run Marina	Ski Run Marina, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	1/12/2017	Unknown	Boat submerged, released diesel and motor oil to the lake. Surface water affected.	Boat surrounded by boom, spill contained.	Cleanup managed by Ski Run Marina

**COUNTY: LASSEN**

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
California Department of Corrections/Susanville	Lower lateral, Facility B Dorms 61 and 62	North	Yes	12/20/2016	100 gallons	Lateral blockage caused 100 gallons of raw sewage to spill. No surface water affected.	Debris and rags caused release of raw sewage to unpaved surface.	Ground was frozen and 100 gallons was returned to cleanout 100 feet away. Area cleaned and disinfected.



# **ENCLOSURE 5**



## **Status of Actions for PG&E Hinkley Chromium Contamination January 2017**

### **Enforcement**

Consistent with Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) R6V-2015-0068, PG&E has submitted its annual evaluation of the CAO groundwater monitoring program. Attachments B and C of the CAO's monitoring and reporting program are decision trees which specify criteria to evaluate the sampling frequencies of each monitoring well in the CAO program to determine if those frequencies should be changed. Water Board staff are reviewing the evaluation, and will provide comments in February 2017. Annual Cleanup Status, Remediation Effectiveness and Operational Plans are due February 28, 2017, and will be available on Geotracker at [http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile\\_report.asp?global\\_id=SL0607111288](http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0607111288)

### **Investigative and Reporting**

**Chromium Plume Boundary:** The 3rd quarter 2016 chromium plume map is posted on the Water Board website at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/lahontan), on the "PG&E Hinkley Chromium Cleanup" page, at the bottom of page. The fourth quarter 2016 plume map is due on February 10, 2017 consistent with the reporting due dates contained in the CAO.

**Chromium Plume Boundary Investigation:** PG&E installed additional monitoring wells during third quarter 2016 for better defining chromium plume boundaries, in accordance with the CAO. The new wells were sampled during fourth quarter and the results will be reflected in the next chromium plume map and monitoring report due by Feb. 10, 2017.

**Chromium Plume Containment:** On November 22, 2016, the Water Board issued a letter accepting PG&E's proposal to amend the CAO capture metrics and revise the monitoring to verify capture. The amended capture boundaries in the shallow and deep portions of the upper aquifer are similar to the original boundaries but smaller in size and extend more southward. PG&E submits quarterly monitoring reports containing monthly capture metric data verifying the chromium plume is contained from migration. The 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016 report was due January 15.

### **In-situ Remediation Zone (IRZ) Permit Activities**

In December, PG&E submitted a work plan to install ten additional ethanol injection wells to target chromium concentrations greater than 100 µg/L in the Source Area (compressor station). The additional injection wells are needed for PG&E to meet the CAO's first chromium cleanup target of 50 µg/L by 2026. The Water Board is planning to accept the work plan and proposed well installation schedule of early 2017.

### **Agricultural Treatment Unit (ATU) Activities**

ATUs are operated under waste discharge requirements issued to PG&E by the Water Board in 2014. Currently, there are eight ATU fields, with the majority located north of Santa Fe Avenue between Mountain View and Summerset Roads. In December 2016, farming operations on the southern ATUs, located south of Frontier Road near the compressor station, were reduced to avoid ponding and crop damage due to cold and wet conditions. PG&E reported the reduction as required, and does not anticipate a significant impact to remediation effectiveness as a result. The 3rd Quarter 2016 ATU Monitoring Report is available on Geotracker; the 4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2016 Report is due February 20.

### **Status of Revised Chromium Background Study**

The majority of field data collection for the background study is scheduled to be completed by spring 2017. Technical Working Group (TWG) members met to discuss plans for the remaining field work during meetings in Hinkley in October and December; additional web-based meetings were held in October and November. The selection of wells to be sampled in March 2017 has begun and preliminary wells will be presented to the TWG for consideration in January 2017. Remaining field work will focus largely on groundwater and contaminant movement near the Lockhart Fault and groundwater movement near the Hinkley Gap. The background study continues to move forward on schedule and within budget.

# **ENCLOSURE 6**





## Tahoe Stormwater Systems Survive January Deluge - *Kathryn Reed*

PUBLISHED: JANUARY 30, 2017 LAKE TAHOE NEWS

Stormwater systems were put to the test this month, and seemed to handle the onslaught of water without any serious problems. “It is somewhat of a success story. In Tahoe all the sewer agencies reported a high flow, but they kept it in their systems. With the stormwater we haven’t heard of any problems,” Lauri Kemper with the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board told *Lake Tahoe News*.

Lahontan regulates and monitors the amount of sediment reaching Lake Tahoe from the various jurisdictions in the basin on the California side, including Caltrans. The Tahoe Resource Conservation District oversees the stormwater. On Jan. 7 when more than 5 inches of rain fell in some parts of the basin Tahoe RCD measured the highest flows ever recorded at all eight monitoring locations since monitoring began in 2013.

“During this storm event our Tahoe Valley site, located off Tahoe Keys Boulevard, measured 1.5 million-cubic-feet of flow, nearly 90 percent of the flow that was observed throughout the whole 2016 water year,” Sarah Bauwens with TRCD said in a statement.



**Figure 1 Rich soil covers the edge of the beach at Cove East. Photo by Kathryn Reed**

In one storm this month 18 million gallons of runoff was recorded at the TRCD sites. Even more reached the lake through the other pipes.

The Bijou pump area was temporarily clogged, but South Tahoe Public Utility District and the city of South Lake Tahoe worked together to get it functioning properly.

“Many of the investments we’ve made over the last 10 years such as the Bijou erosion control project and others performed exceptionally well.”

“There were no major incidents of any kind,” City Manager Nancy Kerry told *Lake Tahoe News* during the thick of the storms.

One of the good things about strong runoff in the heart of winter when it’s so cold is that fine sediment tends to drop to the lake’s floor relatively quickly. This is what happened in the 1997 storms. Had there been this much runoff in the summer, it might be a different outcome for the effect to lake clarity. This is because when the air and water temperature is warmer that sediment stays closer to the surface, making the water murky and creating a situation where algae can grow.

UC Davis working through the Tahoe Environmental Research Center at Sierra Nevada College regularly tests the lake's clarity in the winter and summer. The results will reveal in part how the storms this season have affected the lake.

TRCD through its monitoring system analyzes for fine sediment particles, nitrogen, and phosphorus to estimate nutrient and sediment loading from urban stormwater runoff.

Lahontan is still waiting to receive samples taken at various marinas during the storm events.

“When I look around California we are lucky in Tahoe that we made such a big deal about disapproving development in flood lands and wetlands. We have a lot less infrastructure damage because we have not put infrastructure there,” Kemper said.

Restoration of meadows and stream environment zones is paying off. For rivers and creeks to overflow their banks into meadows is a good thing. That means the ecosystem is working. Much of the sediment in the water is filtered out naturally.

But it's also normal for Mother Nature to wash away the top layer of soil and carry it downstream. That is why a layer of dirt has been distributed along the beach area of Cove East on the South Shore. It is what was naturally carried out via the Upper Truckee River.

# **ENCLOSURE 7**



**2017 STANDING ITEMS**  
**March**

The Water Board has requested that it be kept informed of the status of a number of issues. The following table lists the items, the reporting frequency and the dates the items are due.

ISSUE	FREQUENCY	DUE DATE
Lake Tahoe Nearshore	Semi-Annual	July January
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Annually	August
Status of Grants	Annually	April
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	September
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	July
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District. No. 14, Lancaster – Item #2	Annually	February
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles – District No. 20, Palmdale	Annually	September
Status of Dairies	Annual	February
City of Barstow Nitrate/Orphan Perchlorate	Semi-Annual	September <del>April, March</del>
Pacific Gas & Electric Company- Enclosure #3	Quarterly	Feb, May, Aug, Nov
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	January July
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Annually	May
Onsite Septic Systems – <u>Item # 10</u>	Semi-Annual	March, September
Grazing Update	Annually	July
Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project	Semi-Annual	May November
Quarterly Violations Report – <u>Item # 11</u>	Quarterly	Mar, June, Sept, Dec



# **ENCLOSURE 8**







**EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT • MARCH 2017 Covers Jan. 16 – Feb. 15, 2017**

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*State and Regional*

1. **Personnel Report – Eric Shay**

**New Hires**

Gina Gennaro, Seasonal Clerk, South Lake Tahoe. This position provides basic administrative support, such as typing and reception.

**Promotions**

Patrice Copeland, Supervising Engineering Geologist (Division Manager), Victorville. This position oversees all staff and supervisors in the three units located in the Victorville office: 1) Land Disposal/Site Cleanup and Dredge and Fill; 2) Waste Water, Stormwater & Dairies; and 3) Department of Defense.

**Vacancies** – We are currently recruiting for the following positions:

- Office Technician, Victorville. This position supports our technical staff by finalizing staff correspondence and board agenda packets.

- Engineering Geologist, North Basin Regulatory Unit, South Lake Tahoe. This position focuses on permitting, inspections, and oversight of CalTrans, Homewood, Heavenly, and other construction and dredge and fill permits. The previous incumbent was Bud Amorfini.
- Water Resource Control Engineer, North Basin Regulatory Unit, South Lake Tahoe. This position will focus on National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permitting activity and oversight for aquatic pesticides applied to waters, fish hatchery discharges, NPDES permits other than for domestic wastewater, and also on permitting dredge and fill activities. The previous incumbent was Tobi Tyler.
- Senior Engineering Geologist, Unit Chief for the Land Disposal Unit, Victorville. The previous incumbent was Patrice Copeland.
- Senior Water Resource Control Engineer, Unit Chief for the Department of Defense & Site Cleanup Program Unit, Victorville. The previous incumbent was Cindi Mitton.
- Engineering Geologist, Land Disposal Unit, Victorville. Duties include project manager oversight for all active and closed San Bernardino County landfills; Molycorp Minerals LLC bankruptcy (continued permit compliance/bankruptcy oversight); cement plants; and CEQA review and comment. The current incumbent is Christy Hunter, who is retiring June 2017.
- Senior Environment Scientist (Specialist), Regional Monitoring Coordinator, South Lake Tahoe. Duties are divided between coordinating monitoring efforts with external entities and providing monitoring expertise to internal clients, climate change lead, and special investigation design and implementation. The previous incumbent was Tom Suk.
- Environmental Scientist, TMDL & Basin Planning Unit, South Lake Tahoe. Duties are split evenly between development of TMDLs and TMDL alternatives, Integrated Report, and Basin Plan amendments. The previous incumbent was Kelly Huck, who has transferred to an Environmental Scientist position in the Surface Water and Ambient Monitoring Program in the South Lake Tahoe office.

### **Departures**

Tobi Tyler, Water Resource Control Engineer, North Basin Regulatory Unit, South Lake Tahoe – retired on 2/7/2017.

## **2. Federal Lands Nonpoint Source Permit Development – *Executive Meeting***

The Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (Lahontan Water Board) and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Water Boards) are jointly pursuing the development of Nonpoint Source (NPS) permits to ensure regulatory compliance and water quality protection on lands managed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). In February 2017, staff and management from both Water Boards met with executive level staff from the USFS and BLM to discuss the proposed NPS permit development process. The proposed NPS permit will regulate certain nonpoint source activities such as range management, vegetation management, native surface road management, recreation, fire suppression and remediation, and restoration. Although Water Board staff from both regions has been meeting with USFS and BLM staff to discuss permit development, this was the first meeting of Water Board, USFS, and BLM executive level management.

Water Board attendees included the Executive Officers from both regions, the Assistant Executive Officer of the Central Valley Water Board's Redding Office, staff from both regions, and Lahontan Water Board legal counsel. Representatives from the USFS included the USFS

Region 5 Director of Ecosystem Management, the Deputy Director of Ecosystem Management, the Regional Hydrologist, and the Regional Range Program Manager. Participants from BLM's state office included the Deputy State Director for BLM California and the former Soil, Air, and Water Program Manager.

Meeting topics included an overview of the development process, and regulatory context for the proposed NPS permit, and a discussion of preferred interagency communication pathways and public outreach and stakeholder involvement efforts. The meeting also provided USFS and BLM management an opportunity to ask questions regarding the permit and development process. All attendees agreed that regular communication between the Water Boards and the regulated agencies throughout the permit development process is critical to ensuring the development of a permit that is both protective of water quality and that can be successfully implemented by the USFS and BLM. Attendees at the meeting also agreed to continue to have executive level meetings throughout the permit development process, and to provide consistent staff to participate in the process.

### 3. **State Water Board Workshop on the Affordable, Safe Drinking Water Initiative - Cindy Wise**

Lahontan Water Board staff participated in the State Water Board's February 8, 2016 public workshop on the Affordable, Safe Drinking Water (ASDW) Initiative. The focus of the Workshop was on the two important challenges of making water affordable for low-income customers, and financing the operation and maintenance of critical drinking water system improvements. This Workshop was one in a series of State Water Board actions since September 2012, when Governor Brown Jr. signed Assembly Bill (AB) 685, making California the first state in the nation to legislatively recognize the human right to water. A February 2016 State Water Board resolution identifies the human right to water as a top priority and core value of the Water Boards. It was an informational workshop only and the State Water Board did not take any formal action.

The Workshop started with a summary of issues that necessitated the ASDW Initiative. Aging infrastructure results in water leaks and expensive repairs or replacements. Many water systems are incurring high costs to pay for treatment of contaminants such as arsenic, chromium and nitrates. Climate change impacts affect available drinking water supplies. These all contribute to higher costs of drinking water that disproportionately affect disadvantaged communities (DACs). The State Water Board estimates over 300 drinking water systems in DACs, serving approximately 200,000 people, are unable to provide safe drinking water. These systems include 30 schools and daycare centers that serve over 12,000 children. DACs are often served by small water systems that lack economies of scale and must distribute the high costs of treatment over a small, low-income rate base. As a result, the water rates that people pay in DACs are often much higher than in other areas. Although the State Water Board has been able to assist DACs with paying for the capital costs of the treatment systems through financial assistance such as the Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 (Proposition 1), the Cleanup and Abatement Account, and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, there are no funding sources currently available for long-term operations and maintenance costs.

Following the summary of issues that led up to the ASDW Initiative, the first speaker at the Workshop was Senator Dodd who spoke about his 2015 bill known as the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program (AB 401) that requires the State Water Board to develop a statewide low-income rate assistance (LIRA) program for drinking water. Senator Dodd offered his

assistance to the State Water Board members as information presented in the Workshop moves forward to become policy and/or law, and legislative action is needed.

To help fulfil the mandates under AB 401, researchers from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) are assisting the State Water Board to estimate the funding required for a statewide LIRA program and how it could be administered. The Workshop included an overview of the methodology used by the UCLA researchers in determining the estimated statewide total need of \$45 million annually, with 309 public water systems included in the analysis, serving approximately 200,000 people statewide. Initial total cost estimates range from \$279 million to \$580 million depending whether existing water LIRA programs continue as currently designed. The presentation of the estimates was followed by expert panelists discussing different options for providing rate assistance. The options presented were modeled after other types of rate payer assistance currently provided in the state (California spends over \$2.5 billion per year to provide subsidized electric, gas, and telecommunications service to low-income residents).

### North Lahontan Region

#### 4. **Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification Order Issued for North Tahoe Public Utility District Emergency Lake Intake Line Repair Project, Tahoe Vista** - *Liz van Diepen*

On February 7, 2017, North Tahoe Public Utility District (District) submitted an application for Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) for emergency repair work on its National Avenue Water Treatment System lake intake pipeline. The intake line is a key component of the District's primary water supply system for the Tahoe Vista and Kings Beach communities on Lake Tahoe's north shore. The project qualified as an emergency because of the threat to the District's ability to provide water to the communities of Tahoe Vista and Kings Beach, which were being supplied by the District's backup well at that time. The WQC was issued within three days of receiving the application, so that the leak could be repaired during a window of dry weather and before Lake Tahoe water levels increased much further.

The project area was located within Lake Tahoe, in an area initially covered by approximately eight (8) inches of water. The WQC permitted construction of a coffer dam to isolate the work/excavation area from lake waters, and allowed clean water from the work/excavation area to be discharged into Lake Tahoe. Turbid water was to be discharged into a settling tank and then to the sanitary sewer system.

District staff encountered lake levels that had increased by nearly one (1) foot since submitting its WQC application, leading to dewatering complications. Lahontan Water Board staff inspected the site soon after dewatering operations had started, and observed visibly turbid water being discharged improperly to Lake Tahoe and a number of other WQC compliance issues. Lahontan Water Board staff began working with District staff to identify and implement more effective controls to improve the discharge quality, and to better contain the turbid water that had been discharged to Lake Tahoe. The quality of the District's discharge to Lake Tahoe from its work/excavation area significantly improved after implementing the more effective control measures.

The District was able to complete its emergency repairs by February 15, 2017. Lahontan Water Board and District staffs will be exchanging information and discussing the project and lessons learned to apply to future projects with similar site conditions. Lahontan Water Board staff will

also be evaluating whether enforcement action is appropriate for the violations staff observed during its inspection.

### South Lahontan Region

5. **Former George Air Force Base, Victorville, San Bernardino County Record of Decision Amendment, Operable Unit 3, Site LF044 - Linda Stone**

The Air Force has submitted an amendment to the 1998 Record of Decision (ROD) for Operable Unit 3, former George Air Force Base. The ROD Amendment will change the remedy for LF044, a landfill site, from land use controls, as specified in the 1998 ROD, to clean closure through removal and offsite disposal. Prior investigations of the 0.4 acre landfill revealed that the site consists mainly of rubble and construction debris. The investigations did not find evidence that the landfill had caused contamination of soil or groundwater.

The goal of the removal and offsite disposal is to excavate and remove all landfill debris and any soil that exceeds risk-based screening or background levels so that the site can be closed without restrictions on future uses. The site closure will be conducted in accordance to California Code of Regulations, title 27 requirements for clean closure of landfills.

After the ROD Amendment is approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and concurrence by the Lahontan Water Board, the Air Force will implement the removal and disposal actions necessary to achieve clean closure of the landfill. Lahontan Water Board staff will work with the Air Force to support the clean closure effort and ensure that all actions are protective of human health and the environment.

6. **Long Valley Hydrologic Advisory Committee Meeting, Mammoth – Tom Browne and Jeff Fitzsimmons**

On Wednesday, February 1, 2017, Lahontan Water Board staff Tom Browne and Jeff Fitzsimmons attended the Long Valley Hydrologic Advisory Committee (Long Valley HAC) in the Town of Mammoth. The Long Valley HAC is an open public forum that holds two meetings a year for discussions of geothermal operations by Ormat and the potential impacts of their operations on the environment. Attendees included representatives from Ormat, the Mammoth Community Water District (MCWD), California Department of Oil, Gas and Geothermal, County of Mammoth, Town of Mammoth, US Geological Survey (USGS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Mammoth Historical Society, and the Sierra Club. Ormat owns and operates the Casa Diablo geothermal facility located just a few miles east of Mammoth. A California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) document describing Ormat's plans to install up to 16 new geothermal wells on BLM land closer to the town was certified in November 2013, with the Great Basin Air Pollution Control District as the lead agency. However, MCWD has had serious concerns about potential impacts of Ormat's operations on their drinking water supply, and they vigorously oppose the conclusions of the CEQA document and Ormat's construction of these new wells. Both Casa Diablo's geothermal wells and MCWD's supply wells are screened in fractured rock, and no confining layer has been identified that separates the two water resources. The MCWD believes that geothermal wells put into operation in 2005 have already caused increases of certain parameters in their water, such as chloride and temperature.

The USGS provide independent scientific data review to evaluate trends in water levels, water temperatures, and chemical constituents. USGS presented the results of an aerial infra-red imaging study done last year over a 51 km<sup>2</sup> area including Casa Diablo and the Town of

Mammoth. The imaging process can distinguish localized ground temperature differences as small as +/- 2 deg C on areas as small as one meter squared. The USGS plans to use the results of this study as a baseline of thermal "hot spots" in the area to see if operating new geothermal wells causes a change in surface "hot spots" in years to come.

USGS presented results of some geochemical isotope studies of surface and groundwaters in the area, including MCWD well water, MCWD treated wastewater discharged to Laurel Pond southeast of the geothermal well field, Ormat geothermal water, and Mammoth Creek water. They found fairly clear signatures of hydrogen, oxygen, and chloride isotopes for each water, which helps in distinguishing one water body from another and the possibility of mixing.

The MCWD has applied for grant money to install another deep monitoring well between Ormat well 12-25 and MCWD production well 17, approximately 1.75 miles apart from each other. MCWD will pay 80% of the cost (which is reimbursable), and Ormat will pay 20%. MCWD will learn in March if they were successful in securing grant funding.

The next meeting of the Long Valley HAC is scheduled for August 2 of this year and staff plans to attend.

7. **Meeting with Palmdale Water District – Palmdale Regional Groundwater Recharge and Recovery Project – *Cephas Hurr***

On January 30, 2017, Lahontan Water Board staff attended a meeting with Palmdale Water District, their consultants, the Division of Drinking Water and County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles 20. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the Division of Drinking Water's comments on the Title 22 Engineering Report concerning the Palmdale Water District Regional Groundwater Recharge & Recovery Project. The Project itself is meant to lessen the demand on the use of groundwater by creating aquifer storage and recovery project using source water obtained from the State Water Project and treated recycled water from the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plant. The project is meant to diversify the Palmdale Water District's water supply portfolio, increase the reliability of its potable water supply and provide the Palmdale Water District with more control over its future water supply.

The main portion of the meeting focused on the Project status, the original design and rationale, the environmental document, and the Funding and Rate Plan. Lahontan Water Board staff raised concerns about the levels of NDMA (N-Nitrosodimethylamine) that were discussed in previous reports by the County Sanitation Districts' of Los Angeles. The Districts' staff discussed analogous aquifer storage and recovery projects in Region 4 (Los Angeles) that have yet to receive approval from the Division of Drinking Water. Lahontan Water Board staff also raised concerns about the positioning of the groundwater monitoring wells. Palmdale Water District Water Board consideration of a permit at its October 2017 Board Meeting. Lahontan Water Board staff noted the time frame was tight as we have yet to receive a Report of Waste Discharge or Division of Drinking Water approval. The Palmdale Water District offered the services of a consultant to work with Lahontan Water Board staff who had written a permit for a recharge project in the Santa Ana Region in order to expedite the permit writing process.

The project facility will include a State Water Project, water delivery pipeline, a recycled water turnout from the Palmdale Water Reclamation Plants storage reservoir delivery pipeline, 80 acre recharge basins, extraction wells, a pump station and a distribution line. The Project is divided into Phase 1A, Phase 1B and Phase 2 over a 48 year period. The current intent is to build out to Phase 1A, and then re-evaluate the demand and need to finish building Phase 1B and Phase 2. Phase 1A will build the first 2 recharge basins, 4 recovery wells and the pipelines. Phase 1B will

consist of the construction of an additional recharge basin, an additional four wells, a storage tank and a pump station. The final Phase B will include the fourth recharge basin and 8 wells. Lahontan Water Board staff told the Palmdale Water District at this time that Water Reclamation Requirements would be proposed to the Lahontan Water Board for Phase 1A only.

#### 8. **Inyo-Mono Regional Water Management Group Meeting – Jan M. Zimmerman**

The Inyo-Mono Regional Water Management Group (RWMG) held a stakeholder meeting in Bishop on January 25, 2017. The purpose of this meeting was to present to the stakeholders a progress report on the efforts related to current and future grant funding and to discuss other matters pertaining to the RWMG. In July 2016, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) published their Request for Proposals for the Proposition 1 Disadvantaged Community Involvement (DAC I) Program, of which \$2.45 million was allocated to the Lahontan Funding Area. In order to apply for this funding, DWR will only accept a single Funding Area-wide proposal from each Funding Area. In the Lahontan Funding Area, the Inyo-Mono RWMG has agreed to take the lead on developing the proposal with technical input and financial support provided by five of the six other RWMGs in the region (Mojave, Tahoe-Sierra, Indian Wells Valley, Lahontan Basins, and Fremont Basin RWMGs); the Antelope Valley RWMG decided not to pursue DAC I funding at this time. CalRural Water has been selected as the applicant/grantee responsible for distributing funding allocations to the partnering RWMGs and Inyo-Mono RWMG has been selected as the grant manager responsible for day-to-day administrative tracking. Proposal applications were due late January 2017. DWR intends to award the grants on a rolling basis as proposals are reviewed and accepted.

In other news across the Lahontan Funding Area, the Bridgeport Public Utilities District announced that final design of the arsenic treatment plant is nearly complete and that the system is expected to be constructed and online by mid-2018. The Inyo-County Public Works reports that the new Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) program is fully installed and up and running. They report that they are already seeing the value in the information that has been collected so far and are looking forward to being able to use this system to increase the reliability of the community water systems for the unincorporated towns of Laws, Independence, and Lone Pine.

At the end of the meeting, Lahontan Water Board staff provided the stakeholders with a status update on the Board's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. Stakeholders are interested in being kept informed as the strategy progresses, and requested that staff come back to future RWMG meetings to provide periodic updates. Mark Drew, CalTrout, recommended that the climate change working groups coordinate implementation efforts with requirements currently being developed under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, where feasible, to minimize duplicative effort.

Following the RWMG meeting, several stakeholders participated in a separate meeting regarding storm water resources planning. Holly Alpert facilitated the discussion. Only a handful of stakeholders participated. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) is administering the Proposition 1 Storm Water Grant Program, of which \$200 million has been allocated state-wide for multi-benefit storm water management projects. Implementation and Planning Grants for Round 1 were awarded in December 2016; however, applications for Implementation Grants for Round 2 are tentatively scheduled for submittal Spring 2018. As a condition of receiving Proposition 1 Storm Water Grant funds, all applicants are required to develop a Storm Water Resource Plan (SWRP) that meets the requirements outlined in Water Code Section 10562. These plans are to be developed on a watershed basis and through the stakeholder process. In order to be eligible for funding, the requirement is that the SWRP will



be submitted to and approved by State Board within 90 days of State Board issuing the Final Grant Funding List. The group discussed the pros and cons of developing a regional plan versus multiple local agency plans. The primary concern for developing a regional SWRP is timing of development and the potential for lack of coordination from some stakeholders. The Town of Mammoth Lakes has recently completed a Storm Water Master Plan, so there is some desire to move forward with local agency plans for the sake of expediency; however, the plan must be developed on a watershed basis and a local agency plan may not meet that watershed requirement. The group then discussed the potential for developing a regional plan template and building upon the work that has already been done by stakeholder agencies. The template could be used as a guide for individual agencies to develop their own local agency storm water plan; each local agency plan could then be incorporated into a larger more comprehensive regional SWRP as the local agency plans are developed. Holly Alpert agreed to discuss SWRP requirements with State Board staff and Jamie Robertson, Town of Mammoth Lakes, agreed to develop a preliminary template outline based on the requirements outlined in Water Code Section 10562. Collectively, the group agreed that the formation of a Storm Water subcommittee would be beneficial to pursue the development of a SWRP.

9. **SkyPark at Santa's Village – An Update on “Where Do We Go from Here?”**

- Jan Zimmerman

SkyPark at Santa's Village opened for business on December 2, 2016 under a Temporary Use Permit (TUP) issued by the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department. The TUP allowed the partial opening of the amusement park/village aspect of the Project, exclusive of the meadow area and some hiking and biking trails, so that park developers could start generating revenue to help offset the costs of the remaining environmental reviews necessary to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Lahontan Water Board staff were able to negotiate conditions of the TUP, specifically: 1) the implementation of a combination of sediment and erosion control best management practices (BMPs) to treat storm water runoff from the paved parking areas prior to discharge to the Hooks Creek storm water basin; and (2) implementation of measures to prevent further disturbance of and otherwise restrict public access to Hencks Meadow and Hooks Creek until CEQA is complete and the Lahontan Water Board has approved a restoration plan and/or long-term operation plan for this portion of the Project. The TUP will expire April 1, 2017, but may be extended if a formal request is made by park developers.

The “meadow restoration,” as currently designed and constructed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), directs flows through a narrow rock-lined channel and series of sediment basins, essentially replacing what was once unconfined sheet flow across the 100+ acre Hencks Meadow (photo 1). This design may actually dewater the meadow *not* restore it. Staff has other concerns including the planned uses of the meadow with connected walking trails and new and existing hiking and biking trails. So where do we go from here? The next critical step for the developer is finalizing CEQA before the TUP expires in April 2017, otherwise the park will close if an extension is not granted by the County. For



Photo 1: View looking downstream along constructed Hooks Creek channel. Photo taken October 4, 2016.



the Lahontan Water Board, the next critical step is working with the developer and staff from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and NRCS to explore alternatives that will work to **re-water** and **restore** the wet meadow, as it is these alternatives that will be put forth in the CEQA review and ultimately permitted by the agencies. To keep the Project moving forward towards that next step, Lahontan Water Board staff organized a meeting for January 18, 2017 with the developer and his consultants, NRCS, County staff, and CDFW. The meeting was hosted by CDFW in Ontario. Lahontan Water Board staff, CDFW, NRCS, and the developer were able to agree on several Project modifications to re-water and restore the function and value of the meadow. The rock-lined channel will remain in-place, though the developer has agreed to strategically vegetate portions of the channel to slow flows and promote sheetflow conditions. The developer has also agreed to install a series of brow bars/low water bars at various locations to slow the flow of water across the meadow surface. The bars will be vegetated to minimize erosion and promote sheetflow conditions. The proposed interpretive trail across the meadow is still a point of discussion. The developer has proposed compacted onsite earthen materials, whereas the Lahontan Water Board and CDFW staff both recommend an elevated boardwalk. Though the final trail design is still pending, the developer has agreed to consider alternatives including a combination of earthen trail and boardwalk in the environmental review. The County is in the process of finalizing the Response to Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and preparing the Final EIR.

Once the Final EIR is adopted, Lahontan Water Board staff can move forward with finalizing the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification for the meadow restoration. Part of that process will be negotiating compensatory mitigation with the developer for the temporal loss of meadow function sustained from the time the unauthorized work began to when restoration is completed.

#### 10. **Onsite Systems - Status of Local Agency Management Plans** - *Francis Coony*

At its September 15, 2016 meeting, the Lahontan Water Board hosted the Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) Workshop. Nearly all local agencies have selected the OWTS Policy Local Agency Management Program (LAMP) option to regulate OWTS. At the workshop, the Lahontan Water Board staff presented four water quality issues associated with LAMPs. This report presents the progress of LAMP development and Lahontan Water Board review emphasizing the South Lahontan region where most of the region's OWTS activity is expected to occur.

**Status and Schedule** - Except for the City of Barstow, local agencies have submitted their LAMPs. Lahontan Water Board staff provided comments on the submitted LAMPs, and held one or more meetings with either individual or groups of local agencies to consider and resolve comments. Local agencies are revising their LAMPs to address Lahontan Water Board comments. The next step is for local agencies to submit the LAMP to their governmental body for local agency approval. Following this action, the Lahontan Water Board staff will schedule the LAMP for consideration of Lahontan Water Board approval; possibly at the September 2017 Board meeting.

**Issues** – Lahontan Water Board staff presented the following four issues at the Water Board OWTS Workshop. The progress in considering each issue is presented separately.

**Density** - The OWTS Policy (Tier 1) states that a minimum density of one (1) single family dwelling unit per 2½ acres is necessary to protect groundwater quality in desert regions. Nevertheless, local agencies have selected migration of existing MOU/Basin Plan criteria into

their Tier 2 LAMP. This density criterion is a minimum of one (1) equivalent dwelling unit (edu) per ½ acre. The flow from 1 edu is 250 gallons/day. Lahontan Water Board staff is considering recommending this density criterion providing the local agency has an adequate Water Quality Assessment Plan (WQAP). Staff also requested additional justification for this density or consideration of larger lot sizes in higher risk to water quality areas.

Water Quality Assessment Plan - The OWTS Policy states that the local agency's WQAP must evaluate the impact of OWTS discharges and assess the extent of surface and groundwater impacts. Local agencies have typically defined few specifics on the scope and extent of WQAPs.

Through discussions with the local agency staff, Lahontan Water Board staff recognizes that the WQAP is an evolving process that will require regular Lahontan Water Board staff interaction after Lahontan Water Board LAMP approval. There are other agencies that may help providing data. For example, the Mojave Water Agency (MWA) maintains a suite of groundwater quality data from other programs, such as USGS and the state drinking water program that may be useful in assessments. Adelanto, Apple Valley, and Hesperia have stated in their LAMPs that they will collect, assemble, and analyze MWA groundwater data. Another possible assessment method is to perform unsaturated zone modeling to determine the OWTS discharge arrival time to groundwater in selected areas. USGS has successfully conducted modeling at Yucca Valley, an area with similar climate to the high desert.

Supplemental treatment - In some cases an OWTS with supplemental treatment is needed because of site conditions. For instance, where a developer proposes a development where the design flow exceeds 500 gallons per day per acre, the developer may need to add supplemental treatment to compensate for the increased loading of pathogens and nutrients. Lahontan Water Board staff encourages local agencies to include these systems with their scope of coverage. Lahontan Water Board staff offers to review these proposed systems at the request of the local jurisdiction, and will provide recommendations for the siting, construction, and operation of the OWTS. However, the local agency has the option to exclude regulation of supplemental treatment systems from their LAMP. Under this option, the developer must obtain waste discharge requirements from the Lahontan Water Board. This alternative would result in additional Lahontan Water Board staff work scope for permitting, compliance monitoring, and if necessary enforcement.

Funding - Local agencies will be affected with increased work scope and cost due to added responsibility in management the WQAP. The magnitude of local agency program costs is unknown. In the future, local agencies may need to plan and execute capital projects to install groundwater monitoring wells.

**Website** – Lahontan Water Board staff have established an OWTS page on the Lahontan website. The website has two status tables shown below. The first table is a status of LAMPs that will be approved by the Lahontan Water Board. The second table is a status of LAMPs approved by another Water Board. To access these tables, go to the Lahontan Water Board website and select "On Site Wastewater Treatment Systems (Septic Systems)", and then select "LAMP" Tracking. The tables will contain up-to-date information on the status of each LAMP in the Lahontan Region.

Local Agencies	Proposed LAMP received date	Comment letter date(s)	Comment resolution date	Final proposed LAMP received date	Lahontan Water Board LAMP approval date	Link (Water Board Approved LAMP)
Tahoe Office						
County of Alpine	11/7/2016					
County of Lassen	12/12/2016					
Victorville Office						
Adelanto, City of	5/26/2016	10/26/2016				
Apple Valley, Town of	5/13/2016	10/26/2016				
Barstow, City of						
California City	3/17/2016	12/12/2016				
Hesperia, City of	5/13/2016	10/26/2016				
Inyo County	5/12/2016	11/15/2016				
Mono County	5/18/2016	11/15/2016				
San Bernardino County	10/30/2015 9/9/2016	6/23/2016 11/21/2016				

External Review Requests, Region 6 Not Designated Lead							
Region	County	Proposed LAMP received date	Comment memo date(s) <sup>1</sup>	Comment resolution date	Final proposed LAMP received date	Designated Water Board approval date	Link (Water Board Resolution & Approved LAMP)
Region 4	Los Angeles	5/13/2016	1/12/2017				
Region 5	El Dorado	4/21/2016	5/10/2016				
Region 5	Kern	5/23/2016 12/20/2016	8/8/2016 12/28/2016	1/6/2017			
Region 5	Modoc	6/2/2016	7/8/2016				
Region 5	Nevada	6/2/2016	12/2/2016				
Region 5	Placer	9/8/2016	1/3/2017				
Region 5	Sierra						

11. **Standing Item - Quarterly Violations Report, 4th Quarter 2016 – Cathe Pool**

The Quarterly Violations Report for October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016 includes (1) a Synopsis of 4th Quarter Violations; and (2) a Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases.

**Synopsis of 4th Quarter 2016 Violations**

There are currently 37 violations entered into the CIWQS and SMARTS databases for the 4th Quarter 2016, 29 less than the 66 violations entered for the previous quarter. Due to the timing of this report, it is likely that there will be more violations entered into CIWQS after the date of this report, as additional self-monitoring reports are reviewed. Additionally, staff is aware of 46 late Annual Industrial NPDES Storm Water Reports that are to be entered into the SMARTS database as violations. The violations this quarter were distributed across many facilities; however, Molycorp Minerals, LLC, Hot Creek Fish Hatchery, and the USFS Upper Truckee Restoration and Relocation account for 17 of the 37 total violations.

Two (2) Priority 1 violations are identified in this report. Both are for ongoing groundwater nitrate pollution associated with the Barstow Wastewater Treatment Facility that is currently under two Cleanup and Abatement Orders; one for replacement water and one to remediate the nitrate-polluted groundwater.

There were 30 Priority 2 violations. More than 93 percent (28 out of 30) of the Priority 2 violations were addressed with a discharger’s corrective action, or Water Board enforcement action, or a combination of both. All Water Board enforcement actions for the Priority 2 violations were informal (oral communication, staff enforcement letter, notice of violation). The list ends with five (5) Priority 3 violations. These violations involved late reports and missing information. Additionally, there are four (4) late annual reports for the Lake Tahoe Basin NPDES Storm Water Construction General Permit that will soon be entered into the SMARTS database as violations.

**Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases**

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Alleged Violations Summary</b>	<b>Schedule Action (Quarter/Year)</b>
Meeks Marina	Effluent Limit Violations Settlement Agreement and Order	1st Quarter 2017
Lakeside Marina	Effluent Limit Violations/Expedited Payment Letter	1st Quarter 2017
Susanville CSD WWTP – Susanville, Lassen Co.	Exceeding effluent limitations; subject to MMPs	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter, 2017
Tahoe Keys Marina	Effluent Limit Violations/Expedited Payment Letter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2017
VVWRA	Effluent Limit Violations and Unauthorized Discharge	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2017
City of Victorville SSO/ACL Complaint	Unauthorized discharges, failure to operate and maintain the sewer system,	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter, 2017

Attachments: 4th Quarter 2016 Quarterly Violations Report

# **ENCLOSURE 9**



**EXECUTIVE OFFICER ACTION ITEMS**  
**MARCH 2017 EO REPORT - December 16, 2016 to January 15, 2017**  
**Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board**

DOCUMENT	DATE SIGNED
<b>NO FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED *</b>	
Private Residence, Olympic Valley, Placer County	1/26/2017
Munz Ranch, 12701 West Lancaster Road, Lancaster, Los Angeles County	1/26/2017
Tahoe Raft and Gas, 185 River Road, Tahoe City, Placer County	2/1/2017
Former Goodspeed Autofuel Systems, Oro Grande, San Bernardino County	2/8/2017
<b>401 WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION</b>	
Lake Arrowhead Lake Wide Maintenance Project, San Bernardino County	2/1/2017
National Avenue Water Treatment Plant Lake Inlet Line Emergency Repair Project, El Dorado County	2/10/2017
<b>RESCISSIONS</b>	
Rescission of Board Order No R6V-2013-01— Lake Arrowhead Maintenance Project, Burnt Mill Bay and Orchard Bay, Arrowhead Lake Association, San Bernardino County	2/7/2017
Rescission of Board Order No R6V-2013-25— Lake Arrowhead Maintenance Project, Blue Jay Bay, North Bay, and Village Cove, Arrowhead Lake Association, San Bernardino County	2/7/2017
Rescission of Board Order No R6V-2013-14— Lake Arrowhead Maintenance Project, North Bay West, Paradise Cover, Rainbow Bay and Emerald Bay East Maintenance Dredging Project, Arrowhead Lake Association, San Bernardino County	2/7/2017
Rescission of Time Schedule Order No. R6V-2014-0039 - Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority, Victorville, San Bernardino County	2/9/2017
<b>CORRESPONDENCE / OTHER</b>	
San Bernardino County, Acceptance of Salt and Nutrient Management Plan for Fort Irwin National Training Center	1/26/2017
US Army Corps of Engineers, Sacramento District, In-Lieu Fee Enabling Instrument, Amendment No. 2, Exhibit F	1/26/2017
Kern County, Revised Monitoring and Reporting Program, Board Order No. 66V-2—2-0019, Edwards Air Force Base Main Base Active Landfill, Edwards Air Force Base	2/1/2017
Acceptance of Annual Report, Independent Review Panel Manager Budget and Scope of Work, PG&E Hinkley	2/8/2017

\* The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

**Additional links:**

General Policy information: [http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt\\_cls\\_plcy.shtml#policy081712](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712)

Copy of Policy: [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012\\_0016atta.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016atta.pdf)

Implementation Plan:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/resolutions/2012/110612\\_6\\_final\\_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_ltcp%20imp%20plan.pdf)





# **ENCLOSURE 10**



*EO's Monthly Report January 16, 2017 - February 15, 2017  
Unauthorized Waste Discharges\**

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
<b>COUNTY: EL DORADO</b>								
Carver Yacht, 43/Tahoe Keys Marina	Tahoe Keys Marina, South Lake Tahoe	North	Yes	2/3/2017	Unknown	Boat submerged, released diesel and motor oil to the lake. Surface water affected.	Boat surrounded by boom, spill contained.	Cleanup managed by Tahoe Keys Marina.
Heavenly Mobile Home Park/Private Lateral	3520 Spruce St, South Lake Tahoe	North	No	2/10/2017	>1000 gallons	Manhole capacity exceeded, caused raw sewage to spill to ground and stormwater system. Surface water affected.	South Tahoe Public Utility District identified excess flow coming from mobile home park, put a bypass in place to a line with more capacity.	Spill contained, flow restored, debris cleaned up.
<b>COUNTY: MONO</b>								
Big Rig Accident	HWY 6 at the top of Mathieu Hill	South	No	1/22/2017	40 gallons	Big Rig rollover caused 40 gallons of diesel to discharge unpaved surface. Surface water affected.	Fuel tanks ruptured releasing diesel to Spring Creek.	Spill was contained. CalTrans performed clean up.
<b>COUNTY: NEVADA</b>								
Caltrans/Maintenance Facility	10152 Keiser Ave., Truckee	North	Yes	2/7/2017	250 gallons	Fuel tank failed causing 250 gallons of fuel to spill into secondary containment. No surface water affected.	Fuel tank on snow blower seam split, releasing fuel into secondary containment.	165 gallons were pumped out and placed in hazmat drums. The rest of the spill was cleaned up by contractor.
<b>COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO</b>								
Marine Corps Logistics Base/Wastewater Treatment Facility	Building 325 Nebo Main Base, Barstow	South	Yes	1/27/2017	1,800 gallons	Equipment failure caused 1,800 gallons of partially treated sewage to discharge to unpaved surface. No surface water affected.	Computer system malfunction and excess flows caused plant to overflow.	Spill was contained near the perc ponds. Flow was restored and area was disinfected.
City of Victorville/ City of Victorville CS	Grant St. at Lambert Lane, Victorville	South	Yes	1/26/2017	68,750 gallons	Manhole blockage caused 68,750 gallons of raw sewage to spill into drainage channel tributary to the Mojave River. Surface water affected.	Grease and debris caused blockage of three manholes and the release of raw sewage to unpaved surface.	Spill was contained, no recovery. Flow restored. Debris was cleaned up, area disinfected.

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Lake Arrowhead Community Service District/ Lake Arrowhead Wastewater Treatment Facility	27000 Piolot Rock Rd., Lake Arrowhead	South	Yes	1/24/2017	55,000 gallons	Flow exceeding plant capacity caused the discharge of partially treated sewage to the overflow outfall. Surface water affected.	Discharge to Grass Valley Creek is unauthorized. Discharge was partially treated disinfected tertiary, partially treated secondary sewage.	Discharge is unrecoverable.

# **ENCLOSURE 11**



**Monthly Enforcement Action Report**  
December 16, 2016 to February 15, 2017

Facility	County	Enforcement Action	Current Status	Next Step
<b>Water Board Actions</b>				
None at this time				
<b>Executive Officer Actions</b>				
Desert View Dairy	San Bernardino	<b>Proposed Amended CAO</b> expanding area for replacement water and monitoring and establishes TDS thresholds to address nitrate and TDS groundwater pollution.	Advisory Team second request for information. Prosecution Team provided a response to Advisory Team. Advisory Team held meeting in January with the parties.	Advisory Team will, recommend EO to sign, reject or revise CAO.
Lake Tahoe Laundry Works CAO for additional cleanup and investigation.	El Dorado	<b>Proposed CAO</b> to conduct additional ground water investigation and remediation activities for PCE groundwater pollution.	Prosecution Team issued Response to Comments and Revised CAO. Advisory Team is reviewing all the information received.	Advisory Team will, recommend EO to sign, reject or revise CAO.
<b>Prosecution Team Actions</b>				
City of Victorville	San Bernardino	<b>ACL Complaint</b> issued 7/1/2016	Settlement Negotiations underway. Prosecution Team reviewing latest City submittal.	Prosecution Team will issue a response to the City's latest submittal.
Tahoe Keys Marina	El Dorado	<b>Expedited Payment Letter/</b> Mandatory Minimum Penalty re-issued 10/27/2016.	Discharger submitted request on 11/16/2016 to dismiss all penalties. Prosecution Team reviewed Discharger's request.	Prosecution Team will issue a response to the Discharger's request.
Lakeside Marina	El Dorado	<b>Expedited Payment Letter/</b> Mandatory Minimum Penalty issued 12/15/2016.	Discharger had two serious effluent limit violations resulting in mandatory minimum penalties of \$6,000. Discharger accepted penalty.	Proposed settlement will be publicly noticed for 30-day comment period.
Meeks Bay Marina	El Dorado	<b>Proposed Settlement Agreement,</b> 11/23/2016	Discharger and Prosecution Team arrived at proposed settlement of \$15,000 to resolve effluent limit violations and sampling errors. No comments received during public comment period and Discharger has submitted payment.	Advisory Team to sign Settlement Agreement early March 2017.





# **ENCLOSURE 12**



**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD**  
(3940—SWRCB)

**Fiscal Year 2017-18 Budget Highlights**  
(Dollars in Thousands)

FUND SOURCE	Current Year 2016-17	Budget Year 2017-18	Change	
			Amount	Percentage
General Fund	\$50,636	\$48,892	(\$1,744)	-3.4%
Special Funds	\$706,591	\$576,353	(\$130,238)	-18.4%
Bond Funds	\$1,913,615	\$22,504	(\$1,891,111)	-98.8%
Federal Funds	\$330,236	\$330,024	(\$212)	-0.1%
Other Funds*	\$13,950	\$13,950	\$0	0.0%
<b>Total: All Funds</b>	<b>\$3,015,028</b>	<b>\$991,723</b>	<b>(\$2,023,305)</b>	<b>-67.1%</b>
Personnel Years	1,933.6	1,937.1	3.5	.2%

\*Reimbursements

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) preserve, enhance and restore the quality of California’s water resources, and ensure the proper allocation and efficient use of those resources for the benefit of present and future generations. SWRCB activities include regulatory oversight of the State’s surface, ground and coastal waters; allocation of unappropriated water; control of unauthorized water diversions; protection of water quality in watersheds and coastal waters from point source and nonpoint sources of pollution; and protection and improvement of health from water contaminants used for consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

The Governor’s Budget for Fiscal Year 2017-18 provides \$992 million and 1,937.1 positions for the State and Regional Water Boards. The major changes include:

- A decrease of \$1.9 billion from 2016-17 to 2017-18 is due mainly to one-time bond allocations in the current fiscal year. \$1.8 billion of this is from Proposition 1 and the remaining \$100 million is from Propositions 50 and 84. The Board is presently working on distributing the current year bond resources. Proposition 84 funds grants to provide safe drinking water and enhance the reliability of water supply for California. Proposition 50 provides grants to secure the integrity of the

state's water supply from catastrophic damage; provides a safe, clean affordable water supply to meet increasing water demands due to population growth that is straining local infrastructure and water supplies.

- A decrease of \$130 million from 2016-17 due mainly to year-over-year decreases in the various Underground Storage Tank Funds.

### **Budget Change Proposals**

- An increase of \$1 million Waste Discharge Permit Fund to support 5 positions to enhance regulatory efforts to protect sources of drinking water and reduce nitrate loading to groundwater from irrigated agriculture.
- An increase of \$1 million Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Administration Fund to support the Department of Conservation Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) in its annual review of active Class II underground Injection control projects.
- In a joint BCP with the Natural Resources Agency, an increase of \$2.5 million Timber Regulation and Forests Restoration Fund to support 4.0 positions and provide \$2 million annually for two years for local assistance grants.
- An increase of \$1 million Under Ground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (USTCF) for 7.0 positions to increase the timeliness of payments in the USTCF Claim Payments Program.
- An increase of \$408,000 Water Rights Fund to support 2.5 positions to develop, implement, and oversee the water quality certification for the Lower Klamath Project.
- An increase of \$5.3 million one-time General Fund to continue development and prosecution of drought enforcement actions, drafting of emergency regulations related to curtailment and informational orders, preparation of inspection warrants, and the conducting of drought-related enforcement hearings.

### **Potential Spring Finance Letters**

We are in the process of preparing several spring finance letters. These have not been approved by either CalEPA or the Department of Finance yet. If approved, they will be in the May Revise Governor's Budget.

- An increase of \$381,000 to pay for fish consumption advisory services provided by the Office of Environmental Health Assessment.
- An increase of both staffing and funding to support anticipated increased workload due to the passage of Proposition 64, which legalized the recreational use of marijuana.
- An increase of both staff and funding to support continued work on water conservation.

- An increase of \$500,000 per year to pay for CalEPA's Small Community Environmental Justice Grant program.