

CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meeting

June 19, 2014 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Sacramento Regional Sanitation District Offices – Sunset Maple Room
10060 Goethe Rd, Sacramento 95827

Teleconference (712) 432-0360 Code: 927571#

Go-To-Meeting Link: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/meeting/join/735912261>

Meeting ID: 735-912-261

Posted 06.10.14 – Revised 06.17.14

AGENDA

1) **Welcome and Introductions** - Chair

- a) Committee Roll Call and [Membership Roster](#) -5 min.
- b) Review/Approve Executive Committee [Meeting Notes for May 22, 2014](#) – 5 min.
- c) **International Salinity Forum – Update on Salinity Agronomist Expert Discussion** – Daniel Cozad – 10 minutes

2) **Review and Discuss Draft SNMP Document entitled: [Proposed Approach for Evaluating and Regulating Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater in the Central Valley Region](#)** - Tim Moore (2 hours)

11:30 am to 1:00 pm - Lunch on your own

3) **Continue Discussion of Item #2 from the morning session** - Tim Moore (60 minutes)

4) **Homework Assignment: Key Terms to be Defined in SNMP** - Tim Moore (15 minutes)

- * Comments and Suggestions Due: Thursday, July 10th
- * Revised Definitions Distributed: Thursday, July 24th
- * Discuss and Finalize at Executive Committee meeting on Thursday, August 14th

5) **Set next meeting objectives/date**

- July 11th & August 1st Admin Meetings
- August 14th Policy Session

CV-SALTS meetings are held in compliance with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act set forth in Government Code sections 11120-11132 (§ 11121(d)). The public is entitled to have access to the records of the body which are posted at <http://www.cvsalinity.org>

One or more Central Valley Regional Water Quality Board members may attend.

CV-SALTS Committee Rosters

Executive Committee Membership			CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meetings During 2014											
Voters	Category/Stakeholder Group	Name	10-Jan	13-Feb	7-Mar	13-Mar	11-Apr	24-Apr	22-May	13-Jun	19-Jun	11-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug
1	Central Valley Water Board	Pamela Creedon		✓		✓		✓	✓					
Alt	Central Valley Water Board	Jeanne Chilcott	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				
2	State Water Resources Control Bd.	Darrin Polhemus		✓		✓		✓	✓					
3	Department of Water Resources	Jose Faria												
Alt	Department of Water Resources	Ernie Taylor		✓	✓	✓			✓					
4	US Bureau of Reclamation	Michael Mosley	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓					
5	Environmental Justice	Jennifer Clary				✓		✓	✓					
6	Environmental Water Quality	TBD												
CV Salinity Coalition														
1	So. San Joaquin WQC	Dave Orth	✓	✓		✓		✓						
2	City of Stockton	Robert Grandberg												
3	California Cotton Growers	Casey Creamer	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
4	City of Fresno	Steve Hogg												
5	CA League of Food Processors	Trudi Hughes							✓					
Alt	CA League of Food Processors	Rob Neenan		✓		✓								
6	Wine Institute	Tim Schmelzer	✓											
Alt	Wine Institute	Chris Savage												
7	City of Tracy	Erich Delmas		✓		✓			✓					
Alt	City of Tracy	Dale Klever												
8	Sacramento Regional CSD	Lysa Voight	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓					
Alt	Sacramento Regional CSD	Carolyn Geisler-Balazs		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
9	San Joaquin Tributaries Authority	Dennis Westcot		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
10	City of Modesto	Gary DeJesus		✓										
11	California Rice Commission	Tim Johnson						✓						
12	City of Manteca	Phil Govea												
13	Tulare Lake Drainage/Storage District	Mike Nordstrom		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
14	Western Plant Health Assoc.	Renee Pinel			✓	✓	✓	✓						
15	City of Vacaville	Royce Cunningham	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
16	Dairy Cares	Paul Sousa												
Alt	Dairy Cares	J.P. Cativiela		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
17	Westlands Water District	Jose Guterrez	✓											
Comm. Chairs/Co-chairs														
1	Chair Executive Committee	Parry Klassen, ESJWQC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
2	Vice Chair Executive Committee	Debbie Webster CVCWA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
3	Technical Advisory Committee	Roger Reynolds, S Engr.	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓				
	Technical Advisory Committee	Nigel Quinn, LBL		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				
4	Public Education and Outreach	Joe DiGiorgio	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
5	Economic and Social Cost Committee	David Cory, SJVDA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
6	Lower San Joaquin River Committee	Karna Harrigfeld, SEWD		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				

CV-SALTS Committee Rosters

Participant Names			CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meetings During 2014											
Last	First	Organization	10-Jan	13-Feb	7-Mar	13-Mar	11-Apr	24-Apr	22-May	13-Jun	19-Jun	11-Jul	1-Aug	14-Aug
Archibald	Elaine	CUWA												
Ashby	Karen	LWA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Ashley	Joe	Oxley Oil	✓		✓									
Barclay	Diane	SWRCB				✓		✓	✓					
Buford	Pam	CVRWQCB		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
Clark	Les	Independent Oil Prod.												
Clary	Jennifer	CWA				✓	✓	✓	✓					
D'Adamo	Dee Dee	SWRCB							✓					
Dalgish	Barb	LSCE												
Dickey	John	Plantierra		✓		✓		✓						
Dunham	Tess	Somach Simmons		✓		✓		✓	✓					
Dutton	Maggie	DWR							✓					
Firestone	Laurel	CWC							✓					
Glotzbach	Ken	City of Roseville												
Gowdy	Mark	SWRCB,Water Rights												
Grovhoug	Tom	LWA		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Gryczko	Stan	City of Davis												
Herr	Joel	Systech												
Houdesheldt	Bruce	NCWA/Sac Valley WQC		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓				
Johnson	Michael	LSJRC		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Kretsinger Grabert	Vicki	LSCE			✓	✓		✓	✓					
LeClaire	Joe	CDM Smith												
Leach	Joe	City of Dixon								✓				
Lewis	Bill	City of Live Oak												
Liebersbach	Debbie	Turlock Irrig Dist												
Longley	Karl	CVRWQCB		✓		✓		✓	✓					
Meyerhoff	Richard	CDM Smith	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓				
Moore	Tim	Risk-Sciences		✓		✓		✓	✓					
Olson	Anne	CVRWQCB				✓						✓		
Parsons	Rob	CDM Smith										✓		
Pirondini	Tony	City of Vacaville												
Quasebarth	Tom	CDM Smith		✓	✓	✓								
Reyes	Tom	City of Vacaville												
Rodgers	Clay	CVRWQCB				✓		✓	✓					
Sawyer	Steve	City of Vacaville												
Seaton	Phoebe	CRLA				✓		✓	✓					
Sesko	Michael	Woolf Farming												
Tapia	Joe	DWR							✓					
Tellers	Josie	City of Davis	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓					
Thorme	Melissa	Downey Brand(Tracy)												
Tristao	Dennis	J.G. Boswell	✓		✓	✓								
Wilson	Fern	City of Vacaville	✓	✓		✓								
Witty	James	Stantec					✓							
Yee	Betty	CVRWQCB						✓	✓					

CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meeting - Summary Action Notes

For May 22, 2014 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Attendees are listed on the Membership Roster

AGENDA

- 1) Welcome and Introductions
 - a) Vice-Chair Debbie Webster brought the meeting to order, and roll call was completed.
 - b) Dennis Westcot moved to approve, and Karna Harrigfeld seconded, and by general acclamation the April 24th action notes were approved.
- 2) Review revised consensus document summarizing Draft Policy for Demonstrating Compliance with MUN Standards through Direct Use Protection (Alternative Water Supply Projects)
 - The morning session was a continuation of the April 24th discussion. The following documents were discussed:
 - [Regulatory Options for Authorizing a Waste Discharge](#)
 - [What Are “Alternative Compliance” Programs/Projects?](#)
 - [What Are Management Zones](#)
 - [Organization and Development of Management Zones](#)
 - A future Policy Session will be devoted to clarifying definitions for terms and concepts. Some terms/concepts identified during the session for clarification are:
 - Zone of contribution, point of compliance, localized negative impacts, calculation of current ambient water quality in a groundwater management zone, assimilative capacity, replacement of the concept of first encounter groundwater with a more sophisticated approach, etc.
- 3) Summary presentation re: proposed Basin Plan Amendment authorizing the use of the Variances in surface waters and Exceptions in groundwaters
 - Betty Yee updated the committee on the [“Policies for Variances, Salinity Variance Program, Salinity Exception Program.”](#)
 - The program is scheduled for the next Board meeting, Friday, June 6th.
- 4) Presentation on Proposition 84 & 204 Funding Opportunities
 - Joe Tapia and Maggie Dutton (Department of Water Resources) presented [Grant Programs for Agricultural Drainage and Salinity Reduction to the Committee.](#)
 - Application Submittal Deadlines are:
 - a. Prop 204 – AUGUST 2014
 - b. Prop 84 – DECEMBER 2014
 - For more information visit www.water.ca.gov/drainage
- 5) Presentation and discussion of proposed schedule for preparing the Salt and Nitrate Management Plan, related Basin Plan amendments and supporting documentation
 - Richard Meyerhoff presented the [CV-SALTS Master Schedule – Draft Plan to Get to the Finish Line – May 22, 2014.](#)
 - Jeanne Chilcott reminded the committee that CEQA and Economic Analysis have to be submitted with the SNMP. The draft schedule will be undergoing revision, any members with comments or concerns should contact Richard.
- 6) Set next meeting objectives/date
 - The next Admin Meeting will be June 13th, the next Policy Session is scheduled for June 19th.



Proposed Approach for Evaluating and Regulating Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater in the Central Valley Region

Applicable Water Quality Standards

- 1) With limited exceptions, *"all ground waters in the Central Valley region are considered suitable, or potentially suitable, at a minimum, for municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)."*¹ The MUN beneficial use includes *"community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply."*
- 2) The Water Quality Control Plans for the Central Valley region state that, *"at a minimum, ground waters designated for domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Title-22 of the California Code of Regulations."* And, the California Department of Human Health established the MCL for Nitrate at 45 mg/L (as NO₃).²
- 3) The California State Legislature has established a statewide policy that *"every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking and sanitary purposes. The legislature also declared that "all relevant state agencies ... shall consider this state policy when revising, adopting or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria ... pertinent to the uses of water described above."*³
- 4) In a recent Report to the Legislature, the State Water Board made the following commitment with respect to permitting further nitrate discharges to groundwater:

*"The Water Boards will evaluate all existing Waste Discharge Requirements to determine whether existing regulatory permitting is sufficiently protective of groundwater quality at these sites. The Water Boards will use the findings to improve permitting activities related to nitrate."*⁴

¹ Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin – 4th Ed. Pg. II-3.0 Note: the exceptions are also identified in the Basin Plan. The Tulare Lake Basin Plan contains identical text.

² 22 CCR §64431(a); see Table 64431-A (Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Chemicals)

³ AB 685 adding §106.3 to the California Water Code. Signed by Gov. Brown on September 25, 2012.

⁴ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Recommendations for Addressing Nitrate in Groundwater (February, 2013). See recommendation #15 at page 43 of the report.

Water Quality Conditions and Permitting Considerations:

- 5) Several independent studies have reported that nitrate concentrations exceed the established MCL at numerous well locations throughout the Central Valley.⁵ This conclusion is also supported by recent technical reports prepared by CV-SALTS.⁶
- 6) The State Water Board has determined that: *"most nitrate detected in drinking water wells today was originally applied to the surface decades ago... [and] nitrate problems will likely worsen for decades."*⁷
- 7) Where nitrate concentrations already exceed the applicable water objective, or are likely to do so in the near future due to legacy loads in the vadoze zone, requiring current dischargers to meet the nitrate objective probably won't eliminate the existing groundwater impairment or restore the MUN beneficial use to full attainment.⁸
- 8) "Pump-and-Treat" technologies traditionally used to remediate groundwater contamination (e.g. MTBE, TCE or PCB plumes from discrete industrial discharges), *"are not technically feasible for large groundwater basins"* that have been adversely affected by widespread and diffuse non-point sources over a prolonged period of time.⁹
- 9) The State Water Board has concluded that *"pollution prevention and cleanups ... may not be feasible. Consequently, any practical solution to groundwater contamination must also focus on strategies to provide safe drinking water to consumers through treatment and alternative water supplies."*¹⁰ And, the State Water Board has declared that *"the single most important action that can be taken to help ensure safe drinking water for all Californians is to provide a stable, long-term source(s) of funding to assist those impacted by nitrate-contaminated groundwater."*¹¹

⁵ See, for example, Thomas Harter, et al. Addressing Nitrate in California's Drinking Water: Report to the California State Water Resources Control Board. U.C. Davis Center for Watershed Sciences. January, 2012. See, also, Communities that Rely on Contaminated Groundwater. State Water Resources Control Board Report to the Legislature. January, 2013.

⁶ Initial Conceptual Model (ICM) Technical Services Tasks 7 and 8 – Salt and Nitrate Analysis for the Central Valley Floor Final Report. December, 2013. See Fig 7-18 on page 7-25.

⁷ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Recommendations for Addressing Nitrate in Groundwater. February, 2013; pg. 5 (citing the UC-Davis Report identified in Footnote #3, above).

⁸ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Communities that Rely on Contaminated Groundwater. Jan., 2013. See discussion at pages 18-20 in the report. See also the United Nations Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation. A/HRC/18/33/Add.4 (Aug. 2, 2011); http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/docs/18session/A-HRC-18-33-Add4_en.pdf

⁹ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Recommendations for Addressing Nitrate in Groundwater. February, 2013; pg. 5 (citing the UC-Davis Report identified in Footnote #3, above).

¹⁰ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Communities that Rely on Contaminated Groundwater. Jan., 2013; pg. 19.

¹¹ State Water Resources Control Board. Report to the Legislature: Recommendations for Addressing Nitrate in Groundwater. February, 2013; pg. 24.

Regional Board's Priorities When Permitting Nitrate Discharges

- 10) Where nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in groundwater are ≤ 10 mg/L, the Regional Board's primary permitting strategy will be to prevent future discharges from impairing the designated use.
- 11) Where nitrate-nitrogen concentrations in groundwater already exceed the applicable Basin Plan objective, or are likely to do so in the future as a result of previous pollutant loads to the vadose zone, the Regional Board permitting strategy will be designed to accomplish the following outcomes (in order of priority):
 - A) The highest and most immediate priority is to provide a safe drinking water alternative for those who are dependent on groundwater that is (or soon will be) contaminated by excess nitrate.
 - B) The near-term priority is to minimize further water quality degradation by requiring dischargers to apply "best efforts" and implement "best practicable treatment or controls" to reduce current and future nitrate loads.
 - C) The long-term priority is to encourage development of systems and infrastructure needed to remediate designated uses in groundwater. It is acknowledged that existing water quality impairment occurred over several decades and may require as much or more time to restore to full attainment.

Minimum Baseline Requirements for ALL Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater

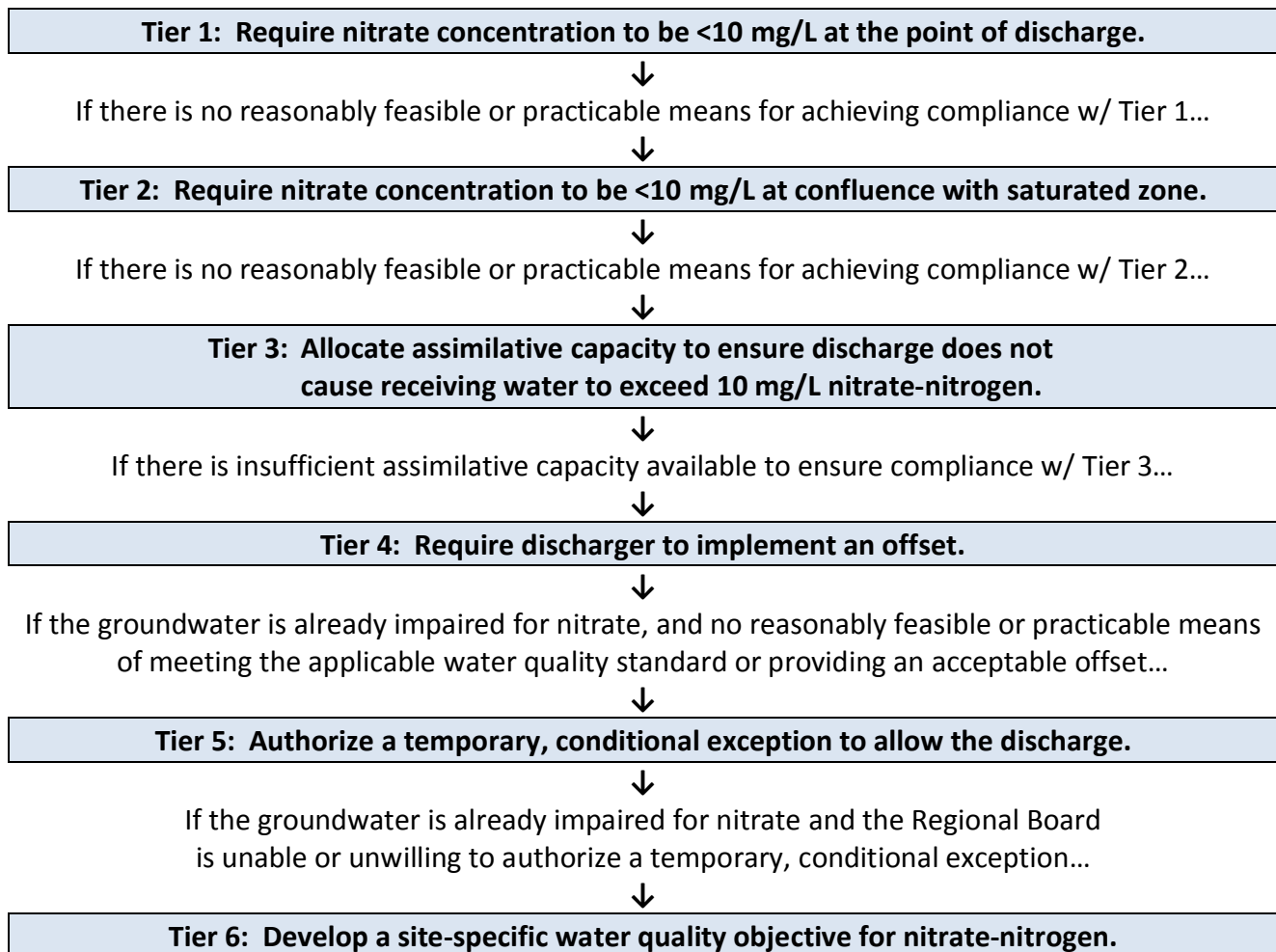
- 12) All dischargers to groundwater will be required to:
 - A) Make "best efforts" to minimize nitrate discharges to groundwater. This includes periodic reassessments, by the discharger, to demonstrate use of up-to-date Best Management Practices (BMP).
 - B) Perform water chemistry analyses to determine the concentration and mass of nitrate discharged to groundwater.
 - C) Characterize the current nitrate concentration and determine if there is any available assimilative capacity in the groundwaters receiving the discharge.
 - D) Estimate the net change in nitrate concentration in the groundwater, including any change in available assimilative capacity, that is likely to occur as a result of the discharge.

Proposed Permitting Strategy for Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater

- 13) The Regional Board will rely on a Tiered Evaluation and Implementation Procedure to develop appropriate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for all future discharges of nitrate to groundwater (see Fig. 1). In all cases, the discharger will always be required to make best efforts to minimize nitrate concentrations as a prerequisite condition.

The Tiers, which describe a range of Compliance Alternatives, are presented in hierarchical order. If the Regional Board elects to authorize additional nitrate discharges to groundwater, it will develop WDRs using the lowest possible Tier to ensure compliance. However, the availability of a compliance option in the Tier structure does not obligate the Regional Board to authorize any particular discharge. A detailed explanation of the Tiered Evaluation and Implementation Procedure follows Fig. 1.

**Figure 1:
Alternative Compliance Demonstrations for Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater**



- 14) **Tier 1 - Comply at Point-of-Discharge:** the traditional approach for protecting the MUN beneficial use is to require nitrate concentrations in discharges to be less than 10 mg/L. And, this remains the Regional Board's preferred permitting strategy for controlling nitrate loads. Discharges will be expected to meet the Basin Plan objective for nitrate-nitrogen when there exist a reasonably feasible and practicable means for doing so. The Regional Board may consider authorizing a compliance schedule where necessary to provide time for the discharger to implement adequate nitrate control measures. In addition, even when the nitrate concentration in the discharge meets the applicable standard, an antidegradation analysis will be required if that concentration is higher than the nitrate concentration in the receiving groundwater.
- 15) **Tier 2 - Comply at Confluence w/ Receiving Groundwater:** if the discharger can demonstrate that there is no reasonably feasible or practicable means to reduce nitrate concentrations below 10 mg/L at the point-of-discharge, the Regional Board may still authorize the discharge provided the discharge can demonstrate compliance with the Basin Plan objective at the confluence with the receiving groundwater. This approach is appropriate where the discharger can demonstrate that other factors (e.g. chemical or biological transformation, soil binding, or dilution by natural or man-made recharges in the vadose zone) will reduce the nitrate concentrations sufficiently to ensure that compliance with water quality standards. The Regional Board will require dischargers asserting Tier 2 compliance to demonstrate high reliability for the claimed mitigation factors and to perform routine monitoring to confirm on-going effectiveness. And, as with Tier 1, an antidegradation analysis will also be required if the discharge is likely to reduce water quality in the groundwater even if other factors reduced the nitrate concentration sufficiently to meet the objective.
- 16) **Tier 3 - Comply Using Assimilative Capacity:** if there is no reasonably feasible or practicable means to ensure nitrate concentrations in the discharge meet the water quality objective prior to its confluence with the saturated zone, and nitrate concentration in the receiving groundwater basin or sub-basin is <10 mg/L, then the Regional Board may (but is not obligated to) allocate any available assimilative capacity as needed to authorize the discharge provided that all of the following conditions are met:
- a) The discharge will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses or cause the nitrate concentration in the receiving water to exceed 10 mg/L. This determination will be made using the same methods and metrics that were used to demonstrate the initial availability of assimilative capacity. And, the Regional Board will require adequate water quality monitoring to confirm the validity of these determinations. A nitrate discharge budget (aka "wasteload allocation" in surface waters) may be needed to allocate available assimilative capacity.
 - b) The discharger will be required to implement Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) to ensure that a pollution or nuisance does not occur and the highest level of water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.

Note: the rules governing **Tier 3** compliance demonstrations remain the same regardless of how Assimilative Capacity is calculated. However, the method selected to make this calculation will affect the number of discharges eligible to rely on Tier 3 because it governs the threshold determination as to whether or not any assimilative capacity exists. If the calculation is based on nitrate concentrations in first encountered groundwater, then there are likely to be fewer groundwater basins found to have assimilative capacity available. If the calculation is based on a volume-weighted average concentration of the entire subsurface production zone, then there are likely to be more groundwater basins identified as having some assimilative capacity available.

17) **Tier 4 - Comply by Implementing Offsets:** when nitrate concentrations in the groundwater are already >10 mg/L or are expected to exceed the Basin Plan objective as a result of legacy loads to the vadose zone, and there is no reasonably feasible or practicable means for the ensuring that the discharge meets the water quality standard before its confluence with the receiving water, then the Regional Board may authorize an "offset" to permit the discharge provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- a) The discharge, together with the proposed offset project, does not exacerbate an existing impairment, and...
- b) The discharge, together with the proposed offset project, will result in better water quality and/or use(r) protection (e.g. risk reduction) than would occur if the discharge was able to meet the nitrate objective at the point-of-discharge, and...
- c) The discharge, together with the proposed offset project, will result in better water quality and/or use(r) protection (e.g. risk reduction) than would occur if the discharge was prohibited, and...
- d) The proposed offset project is consistent with the long-term nitrate loading budget and the Regional Board's managed restoration strategy.
- e) The offset obligation is codified as an enforceable provision of the WDRs. It may be necessary to characterize this obligation as an "interim, performance-based compliance condition" to ensure adequate oversight and enforceability.
- f) The Regional Board may require dischargers to provide additional financial assurance, through performance bonds or other similar instruments, to ensure offset projects are completed and continue to be operate as designed in the event dischargers are unable to meet these permit obligations in the future.

- 18) **Tier 5 - Exceptions from Compliance:** the Regional Board may elect to permit a discharge to groundwater with a nitrate concentration >10 mg/L by authorizing a temporary, conditional exception to water quality standards (aka "variance" for surface waters) provided that all of the following conditions are met:
- a) The receiving water is already impaired for nitrate and prohibiting the discharge would not eliminate that impairment or restore attainment of the MUN use, and...
 - b) The discharger demonstrates that is reasonably infeasible or impracticable to meet the nitrate objective at the point-of-discharge or prior to the confluence with receiving waters, and...
 - c) Authorizing the discharge would not materially increase the human health risk associated with the existing water quality impairment, and...
 - d) Prohibiting the discharge would cause widespread and substantial adverse socio-economic impacts to residents in the area most immediately affected by the discharge, and...
 - e) The discharger agrees to provide an alternate water supply that ensures a level of user protection that is functionally-equivalent to that which would occur if the water quality standard for nitrate was in attainment, and...
 - f) The obligation to provide an alternate water supply is codified as an enforceable provision of the WDRs and mandatory condition for authorizing the exception, and...
 - g) The conditional exception is temporary with a term no greater than 10 years. However, the Regional Board may reauthorize the additional 10 year terms provided that all of the previous eligibility criteria continue to apply.
 - h) The temporary, conditional exception is consistent with and the Regional Board's strategy of managed restoration and facilitates reasonable progress toward attainment over the long-term.

- 19) **Tier 6 - Site Specific Objective:** where existing groundwater quality is already impaired by nitrate in excess of the Basin Plan objective, and there is no reasonable prospect of restoring the basin to full attainment, the Regional Board may elect to:
- a) Segment the groundwater basin into sub-basins by separating areas of impairment from areas of attainment, and...
 - b) Subcategorize the impaired sub-basin and "MUN-Limited: requires additional treatment for drinking water purposes," and...
 - c) Establish a site-specific water quality objective (SSO) based on existing nitrate concentrations in the MUN-Limited sub-basin, and...
 - d) Implement WDRs to permit discharges with nitrate concentrations >10 mg/L but less than the SSO provided the discharger agrees to provide the necessary treatment for all impaired wells in the affected Management Zone approved by the Regional Board.
 - e) The discharger must demonstrate that the discharge will not unreasonably affect designated uses in adjacent basins or sub-basins.

CV-SALTS Meeting Calendar

2014

1 January

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

2 February

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

3 March

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

4 April

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

5 May

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

6 June

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

7 July

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

8 August

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

9 September

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

10 October

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

11 November

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

12 December

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Notes

2nd or 3rd Thursdays

Dark Green Exec Comm Policy

RWQCB Update **Bold Underline**

Light Red conflicts

Lt. Green Hatch Exec Comm Admin

First or Second Friday

Yellow Salty 5

Lower San Jaquin River Committee

TAC Meeting

Dark in July & December for Policy

State Board Presentation 1/21/14

May 15 move to 22nd for CVCWA

Nov 13 vs 20 due to Thanksgiving