

CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meeting

May 21, 2015 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Sacramento Regional Sanitation District Offices – **Valley Oak Room**
10060 Goethe Rd, Sacramento 95827

Teleconference (712) 432-0360 Code: 927571#

Go-To-Meeting Link: <https://global.gotomeeting.com/join/373779741>

Posted 05-12-15 – Revised 05-19-15

AGENDA

1) Welcome and Introductions - Chair

- a) Committee Roll Call and [Membership Roster](#) -5 min.
- b) Review/Approve Executive Committee Meeting Notes – 5 min.
 - a. [April 9, 2015 Notes](#)
 - b. [Revised Notes for March 19, 2015](#)

2) Review and Finalize SNMP Implementation Strategy related to Water Quality Objectives for Secondary MCLs - Tim Moore (2 hrs)

- Strawman Proposal: [Revisions to Water Quality Objectives for Secondary MCLs](#)

11:30 am to 1:00 pm - Lunch on Your Own

3) Continue discussion for Item #2 from the morning session - Tim Moore (1 hrs)

4) Revised SSALTS Phase 3 Report, Section 4 - Joe LeClaire, Richard Meyerhoff (1 hr)

Discuss revised salt implementation measures sections

[Phase 3 Implementation Summary](#)

5) Set next meeting dates

- June 12th Admin Meeting 1:00 PM-2:30 PM
- June 17th Policy Session @ California Farm Bureau
- June 18th 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 2014-2015													
Voters	Category/Stakeholder Group	Name	11-Jul	14-Aug	12-Sep	18-Sep	16-Oct	7-Nov	13-Nov	8-Jan	16-Jan	20-Feb	19-Mar	9-Apr	1-May	21-May
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														
Alt	So. San Joaquin WQC	Casey Creamer			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	City of Stockton	Robert Grandberg														
3	California Cotton Growers	Chris McGlothlin			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
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	J.P. Cativiela		✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Alt	Dairy Cares	ALT														
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 2014-2015													
Last	First	Organization	11-Jul	14-Aug	12-Sep	18-Sep	16-Oct	7-Nov	13-Nov	8-Jan	16-Jan	20-Feb	19-Mar	9-Apr	1-May	21-May
Archibald	Elaine	CUWA			✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Ashby	Karen	LWA	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Barclay	Diane	SWRCB		✓		✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	
Bell	Nicole	KRWCA											✓	✓		
Buford	Pam	CVRWQCB	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Clancy	John															
Clary	Jennifer	CWA	✓													
D'Adamo	Dee Dee	SWRCB				✓			✓	✓						
Dickey	John	Plantierra		✓					✓					✓		
Doduc	Tam	SWRCB											✓	✓		
Dunham	Tess	Somach Simmons	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Felton	Mark	Culligan Wtr/PWQA					✓		✓							
Firestone	Laurel	CWC												✓		
Fuller	Dustin	TLDD		✓												
Gallick	Charolotte	WWD								✓					✓	
Gonzalez	Armando	Occidental Oil & Gas		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓			✓			
Gowdy	Mark	SWRCB,Water Rights														
Grovhoug	Tom	LWA		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Herr	Joel	Systech														
Houdesheldt	Bruce	NCWA/Sac Valley WQC	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Johnson	Jeff	Chevron		✓												
Johnson	Michael	LSJRC	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	
Kihara	Annalisa	SWRCB								✓						
Kretsinger Grabert	Vicki	LSCE	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Laputz	Adam	CVRWQCB											✓	✓		
LeClaire	Joe	CDM Smith	✓		✓		✓		✓							
Lilien	Jonathan	Chevron								✓						
Longley	Karl	CVRWQCB		✓			✓		✓		✓			✓		
Meeks	Glenn	CVRWQCB		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Meyerhoff	Richard	CDM Smith	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Moore	Tim	Risk-Sciences		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Nasaei	Elnaz	SWRCB							✓							
O'Brien	Conor	CDFA				✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Pirondini	Tony	City of Vacaville							✓			✓	✓	✓		
Pritchett	Gregory	Chevron								✓						
Pulupa	Patrick	CVRWQCB					✓		✓	✓			✓			
Pitcher	Jenifer	West. States Petroleum		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
Quasebarth	Tom	CDM Smith														
Rodgers	Clay	CVRWQCB		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Seaton	Phoebe	CRLA		✓		✓				✓				✓		
Tapia	Joe	DWR														
Tellers	Josie	City of Davis		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓		
Thomas	Bill			✓		✓				✓				✓		
Tristao	Dennis	J.G. Boswell								✓						
Wackman	Mike			✓		✓										
Wichert	Casey												✓			

ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS:

CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meeting - Summary Action Notes

For April 9, 2015 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Attendees are listed on the Membership Roster

AGENDA

1) Welcome and Introductions

- a) Committee Chair Parry Klassen brought the meeting to order, and roll call was completed.
- b) Approval of the March 19th notes was deferred until the May meeting, pending revision to include more detail from the AGR discussion.

2) Nitrate Permitting Strategy – Addressing Key Issues and Concerns Raised by the EJ/EDC Representatives

- The committee agreed the Antidegradation Illustrations for Nitrate Discharges to Groundwater was a useful illustration, and something similar would be needed when going before the board, but recommended the columns and scenarios be clarified. Also recommended was the addition of another column to demonstrate the impact to drinking water from the implementation of an ACP.
- Discussion of Summary of EJ/EDC Concerns and the CV-SALTS Status on Each Issue. Some of the recommendations, or concerns, from the committee members were:
 - Find an alternate for the term “fully mitigated” used throughout the document.
 - Issue 1) replace “downstream” with “down-gradient”
 - i. Replace the phrase “adverse effects” with “unreasonably affected.”
 - ii. Change the last sentence to read, “they must demonstrate that the discharge will not create a pollution or nuisance (will not unreasonably affect down gradient users).”
 - Issue 3) Clarify the use of buffers and triggers, showing graphically the increasing difficulty of allocating assimilative capacity as you approach the objective.
 - Issue 5) State clearly that the inclusion of all impacted communities is one of the criterion for establishing a management zone/ACP.
 - Issue 6) Replace the term “Offset Project” with Alternative Compliance Project.
 - Issue 7) Importance of including where vulnerable populations are located and what their needs are.
 - Issue 9) Replace “checklist” with “list.”
 - Issue 10) Include a mechanism to incorporate the costs of programs already initiated by communities to obtain safe drinking water on their own.
 - Issue 13) This was not covered and will be brought back at a later meeting.
- Tim requested that any committee members forward any remaining issues or comments to him within one week. The Nitrate Implementation Strategy is scheduled to come before the committee in September.
- Committee members were also asked to submit a list key criteria they want to see in an Alternative Compliance Project.
- Phoebe Seaton provided the following summary of EJ Issues: Environmental Justice Goals & Principles for Nitrate Component of CV-SALTS.

3) Nitrate Permitting Strategy – Implementing the Groundwater Management Zone Concept

- This item was not covered. Tim will produce a more detailed version and bring back at a later meeting.

4) SNMP Development Schedule for 2015

- This item was not covered.

5) Set next meeting objectives/date

- The next Admin Meeting will be May 1st. The next Policy Session is scheduled for May 21st.

CV-SALTS Executive Committee Meeting - Summary Action Notes (Revised)

For March 19, 2015 - 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM

Attendees are listed on the Membership Roster

AGENDA

1) Welcome and Introductions

- a) Committee Chair Parry Klassen brought the meeting to order, and roll call was completed.
- b) Mike Nordstrom moved to approve, and Casey Creamer seconded, and by general acclamation the January 8th action notes were approved.

2) Narrative Translator for Salinity to Protect AGR Uses

3) Continue Discussion of Narrative Translator for Salinity to Protect AGR Uses

- The morning and afternoon sessions were spent discussing the following document:
 - Proposed Approach for Regulating Salinity in Groundwater to Protect the AGR Use
- Tim Moore will revise the document based on committee feedback. The document will return to the Executive Committee in SNMP draft language sometime in the Fall.
- Some of the revisions to the document, and follow up recommendations proposed by the committee were:
 - a. Change AGR – Class 4 to (NOT AGR)
 - b. Consider adoption of a Class 1A and 1B to distinguish between 1000 and 1500
 - i. Final numbers to be informed by the recommendation from the CEQA and Econ work.
 - c. Page 11 – Find an alternate for “BMP”-based
 - In item 1) edit the phrase “through THE Antidegradation Review Process” to “through AN Antidegradation Review process,” to be defined by CV-SALTS.
 - Also change “will seek to maintain” to “seek to maintain within range...”
 - Change “receiving water limitations” to “WDRs”
 - Item 2 change “will consider” to “can rely.”
 - Item 2a: Use footnote 6, rework the language to ensure it is not binding on the board, and replace “agricultural operations” with “crop production.”
 - Item 2e) change “mitigate additional salt loads” to “minimize adverse effects...”
 - Item 2f) add “and quality.”
 - d. Page 6, Item 5) add “water reuse, and use of recycled water” after “to encourage greater water conservation,...”
 - e. Create a new narrative objective for AGR and salinity.
 - f. Can separate numbers for protecting AGR in groundwater and surface water be justified?
 - g. When will the technical work be completed that is needed for CEQA and Econ?
- Per Daniel Cozad, the CVSC Board has approved for Richard Meyerhoff to begin drafting the SNMP language. A Drafting Committee is being formed for that purpose and is currently composed of Richard Meyerhoff, Tim Moore and Tess Dunham. Regional Board staff will also act as reviewers for the Drafting Committee.
- The document will return to the Executive Committee in SNMP draft language sometime in the Fall.

4) CV-SALTS Annual Update to Central Valley Regional Board

- Jeanne Chilcott reminded the committee this update will take place in Fresno, on April 16th. The panel of presenters will be: Jeanne Chilcott, David Cory, Debbie Webster and Richard Meyerhoff.

5) SNMP Development Schedule for Spring/Summer of 2015

- Tim Moore advised the committee the next meeting, April 9th, is an exceptionally important meeting on the Nitrate Permitting issue. This will be the last committee discussion on this issue before it is turned over to the Drafting Committee.
- Tim will meet the committee on the rest of the 2015 schedule after meeting with Richard and the Drafting Committee, to ensure the 2015 schedule supports development of CEQA and ECON in a timely manner.

6) Set next meeting objectives/date

- The next Admin Meeting will be April 3rd. The next Policy Session is scheduled for April 9th.
- Daniel Cozad reminded the committee of the 2-day Executive Committee meetings scheduled for:
 - June 17-18
 - July 15-16
 - October 21-22
 - November 18-19
- June 17th will be held at the Farm Bureau offices, the others are scheduled for Sac Regional.



SNMP Strawman Proposal: Revisions to Water Quality Objectives for Secondary MCLs

Background

In September of 2007, the Central Valley Regional Board issued Waste Discharge Requirements and a Master Reclamation Permit to the City of Lodi (Order No. R5-2007-0113; NPDES No. CA0079243). In October of 2007, the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance (CALSPA) filed a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) seeking review of the aforementioned permit.

In June of 2009, the Regional Board submitted written comments to the SWRCB opposing CALSPA's claim that the Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) for drinking water must be applied as water quality objectives when developing Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or effluent limits. The Regional Board noted that such an approach would be more stringent than and inconsistent with the manner in which the California Department of Health (CDPH) implements these same standards on drinking water systems. The Regional Board also stated that there should be some exception made when the natural background concentration of one or more constituents in the receiving water exceeds the SMCL.

In July of 2009, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) remanded the permit in part for failure to make findings necessary to demonstrate the permit complies with the Basin Plan objectives for certain chemical constituents including the SMCLs (WQO No. 2009-0005). The SWRCB noted that the Basin Plan incorporates only the numeric values specified in select tables from Title-22 but does not specifically reference the monitoring, reporting, waiver or other provisions that provide context for those tables. Consequently, the current Basin Plan allows little discretion when the Regional Board is developing waste discharge requirements to implement these particular objectives.

The proposed revisions to the Water Quality Objectives chapter of both Basin Plans will address the issues raised by the City of Lodi's permit and clarify the Regional Board's full range of authority to implement the SMCLs in a manner more consistent with the original purpose and intent of 22 CCR §64449.

Justification for the Proposed Revisions:

- 1) When the SMCLs were incorporated by reference as water quality objectives, only Table 64449-A and Table 64449-B were explicitly referenced in the Basin Plan. Other relevant text from 22 CCR §64449 was not specifically referenced in the Basin Plan amendment. The inadvertent omission of this contextual information interferes with the Regional Board's ability to develop appropriate Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) based on the values enumerated in the two tables.

For example, the "Recommended" levels specified in Table 64449-B have been construed as "not-to-exceed" values in WDRs and NPDES permit limits. Such an approach is not consistent with the full text of §64449(d) which states:

"For the constituents shown on Table 64449-B, no fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has been established. (1) Constituent concentrations lower than the Recommended contaminant level are desirable for a higher degree of consumer acceptance. (2) Constituent concentrations ranging to the Upper contaminant level are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable water." (emphasis added)

The Regional Board should be authorized to consider the full range of "Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels" described in Table 64449-B when establishing reasonable and appropriate WDRs to protect water supplies that may be affected by the discharge.

- 2) Title 22 specifies that: "The secondary MCLs shown in Tables 64449-A and 64449-B shall not be exceeded in the water supplied to the public by community water systems."¹ Compliance is evaluated by requiring such systems to monitor their "groundwater sources or the distribution system entry points."² Revising the Basin Plan to incorporate a more complete reference to the full text of 22 CCR §64449 will allow the Regional Board to take into consideration any dilution or other attenuation that may occur between the point of discharge and any intake to a water supply system in order to develop appropriate WDRs for the SMCLs. However, the Regional Board is not necessarily obligated to authorize the full waste assimilation capacities of the receiving waters.³ The proposed revision to the Basin Plan will preserve the Regional Board's discretion to regulate SMCL constituents based on what is necessary, reasonable and feasible to protect public water supplies.

¹ 22 CCR §64449(a)

² 22 CCR §64449(b)

³³ See §13263(b) of the California Water Code

- 3) Federal and state regulations do not require adoption of the SMCLs as formal water quality objectives. Several other Regional Water Quality Control Boards (#3, #6, #7 and #9) have declined to do so. Instead, these Regions rely on narrative water quality objectives to regulate mineral concentrations where necessary to protect water supply systems that may be adversely affected by a given discharge. The values shown in Tables 64449-A and 64449-B, along with the surrounding text in §64449, are both used to inform the process of translating narrative objectives into appropriate WDRs.
- 4) The Maximum Contaminant Level Ranges for TDS and Specific Conductance in Table 64449-B are inconsistent with statewide Sources of Drinking Water Policy. SWRCB Res. No. 88-63 provides that all surface and ground waters should be considered suitable for municipal or domestic water supply until the TDS concentration exceeds 3,000 mg/L (5,000 uS/cm). Application of the SMCLs as formal water quality objectives creates considerable public confusion and regulatory uncertainty by declaring water quality to be both "suitable" and "impaired" at the same time.
- 5) The Secondary MCLs are primarily intended to address aesthetic qualities, such as taste and odor, not human health concerns. Consumer acceptance is highly subjective and complicated by factors such as the form and combination of specific constituents (e.g. sodium-sulfate vs. calcium-sulfate) and the presence or absence of other major anions and cations. The current numeric water quality objectives for SMCLs do not adequately account for the influence of these other variables. Revising the Basin Plan will afford the Regional Board more flexibility to consider all relevant factors that may affect consumer acceptance of these constituents.
- 6) The California Department of Health currently prohibits recycled water from being served directly through public water systems. And, CDPH frequently disallows the use of surface or ground water sources that receive significant influence from treated wastewater for reasons related to the potential presence of human pathogens not the concentration of SMCL constituents. The current water quality objectives for SMCLs imposes an obligation to meet drinking water standards on effluent discharges that cannot be used as a drinking water supply. This, in turn, results in additional and unnecessary wastewater treatment that provides no public benefit.
- 7) Water conservation and water recycling may increase the concentration of mineral salts. Using the lowest value from the range of consumer acceptance levels to establish numeric water quality objectives for TDS and Specific Conductance discourages dischargers (both point and non-point sources) from implementing more aggressive water conservation practices and increasing the use of recycled water. Moreover, such disincentives can occur even where the discharges may actually improve overall quality in the receiving water. The Regional Board should have the legal flexibility to develop waste discharge requirements that balance the public benefits of water conservation, water recycling and groundwater recharge against any potential impact on receiving water quality.

- 8) The Regional Board's on-going obligation to issue waste discharge requirements that are consistent with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16 provides adequate protection against water quality degradation from constituents identified in Table 64449-A and 64449-B. Lowering water quality is only permissible where the Regional Board has determined, through the proscribed public process, that beneficial uses will not be unreasonably affected and best practicable treatment consistent with Maximum Benefit to the people of the state has been implemented. Revising the Basin Plan does not create a license to discharge the SMCL constituents at will or authorize public nuisance. It does, however, clarify the Regional Board's full range of authority to regulate these constituents in a manner that is consistent with the original purpose and intent of 22 CCR §64449.
- 9) Where waste discharges have the potential to affect source water quality in water supply intakes/wells for community water systems located downstream/downgradient, the Regional Board may require a discharger to develop a more detailed mass balance analysis prior to authorizing a permit. The purpose of this mass-balance analysis will be to determine how the permitted discharge affects the concentration of constituents identified in Tables 64449-A & B at water supply intakes or water supply wells.
- 10) Historically, compliance with the SMCLs identified in Table 64449-A has been determined using the Total Recoverable metals fraction. This approach is no longer necessary because federal law requires community water systems to filter surface water prior to delivery.⁴ Continuing to rely on Total Recoverable metals to assess compliance with SMCLs in the receiving water overestimates the potential aesthetic impact on the actual quality of downstream drinking water. Mandatory filtration significantly reduces the concentration of total suspended solids (TSS), including aesthetically objectionable minerals such as iron, manganese, chloride, sulfate and aluminum, prior to reaching the tap. Therefore, it is appropriate to assess compliance with the metal constituents in Table 64449-A based on the dissolved concentrations.
- 11) The Basin Plans should be revised to authorize the Regional Board to consider a number of site-specific factors when developing appropriate WDRs designed to ensure that public water supply systems maintain compliance with 22 CCR §64449. These factors should include, but are not limited to: (a) the availability of assimilative capacity in the receiving water, (b) naturally occurring background concentrations that already exceed the SMCLs, (c) background concentrations that already exceed the SMCLs due to prior anthropogenic activities where it is not feasible or practicable to remediate the effect of these past discharges, (d) the net effect of discharges that improve receiving water quality, (e) the feasibility of achieving compliance with the SMCLs at the point-of-discharge, (f) the chemical form/species of these constituents, (h) the presence or absence of other minerals (e.g. anion-cation balance) that may mitigate or aggravate aesthetic acceptability, and (i) application of appropriate long-term averaging periods.

⁴ U.S. EPA. National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule. 71 FR 3, 654 (January 5, 2006).

12) Suggested Revisions to Current Basin Plan Text

- (A) Page III-3.00 of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin - Fourth Edition should be modified as follows:

Chemical Constituents

At a minimum, surface water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444., ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels Ranges) and of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect...

In addition, discharges to surface waters designated MUN shall be regulated so as to ensure that the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 does not exceed the "maximum level" specified in Table 64449-A or the "upper level" specified in Table 64449-B at any downstream location where the SWRCB has authorized a permit to withdraw surface water for use as a domestic or municipal supply except as provided in 22 CCR §64449 or where the California Department of Public Health has prohibited such use for reasons unrelated to the actual concentration of these specific constituents. Where receiving water quality is better than the highest levels specified in Tables 64449-A or 64449-B, the Regional Board shall continue to regulate discharges to these receiving waters in accordance with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds the highest level specified in Table 64449-A or Table 64449-B, discharges shall be regulated to avoid increasing the average concentration of that constituent in the receiving water.

Note: additions to the existing text are indicated by underline (underline) and deletion of existing text are indicated by strike-through (~~strikeout~~).

- (B) Page III-10.00 of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Sacramento River Basin and the San Joaquin River Basin - Fourth Edition should be modified as follows:

Chemical Constituents

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444., ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Ranges) of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect...

In addition, discharges to ground waters designated MUN shall be regulated so as to ensure that the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 does not exceed the "maximum level" specified in Table 64449-A or the "upper level" specified in Table 64449-B at any downgradient well location where groundwater is pumped for use as a domestic or municipal supply except as provided in 22 CCR §64449 or where the California Department of Public Health has prohibited such use for reasons unrelated to the actual concentration of these specific constituents. Where receiving water quality is better than the highest levels specified in Tables 64449-A or 64449-B, the Regional Board shall continue to regulate discharges to these receiving waters in accordance with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds the highest level specified in Table 64449-A or Table 64449-B, discharges shall be regulated to avoid increasing the average concentration of that constituent in the receiving water.

Note: additions to the existing text are indicated by underline (underline) and deletion of existing text are indicated by strike-through (~~strikeout~~).

- (C) Page III-3 of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Tulare Lake Basin - Second Edition should be modified as follows:

Chemical Constituents

At a minimum, surface water designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels-Ranges) of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect...

In addition, discharges to surface waters designated MUN shall be regulated so as to ensure that the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 does not exceed the "maximum level" specified in Table 64449-A or the "upper level" specified in Table 64449-B at any downstream location where the SWRCB has authorized a permit to withdraw surface water for use as a domestic or municipal supply except as provided in 22 CCR §64449 or where the California Department of Public Health has prohibited such use for reasons unrelated to the actual concentration of these specific constituents. Where receiving water quality is better than the highest levels specified in Tables 64449-A or 64449-B, the Regional Board shall continue to regulate discharges to these receiving waters in accordance with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds the highest level specified in Table 64449-A or Table 64449-B, discharges shall be regulated to avoid increasing the average concentration of that constituent in the receiving water.

Note: additions to the existing text are indicated by underline (underline) and deletion of existing text are indicated by strike-through (~~strikeout~~).

- (D) Page III-7 of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Tulare Lake Basin - Second Edition should be modified as follows:

Chemical Constituents

At a minimum, ground waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the maximum (MCLs) specified in the following provisions of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan: Tables 64431-A (Inorganic Chemicals) and 64431-B (Fluoride) of Section 64431, Table 64444-A (Organic Chemicals) of Section 64444, ~~and Tables 64449-A (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Consumer Acceptance Limits) and 64449-B (Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels - Ranges) of Section 64449.~~ This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect...

In addition, discharges to ground waters designated MUN shall be regulated so as to ensure that the concentration of constituents identified in 22 CCR §64449 does not exceed the "maximum level" specified in Table 64449-A or the "upper level" specified in Table 64449-B at any downgradient well location where groundwater is pumped for use as a domestic or municipal supply except as provided in 22 CCR §64449 or where the California Department of Public Health has prohibited such use for reasons unrelated to the actual concentration of these specific constituents. Where receiving water quality is better than the highest levels specified in Tables 64449-A or 64449-B, the Regional Board shall continue to regulate discharges to these receiving waters in accordance with SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16. In cases where the natural background concentration of a particular constituent exceeds the highest level specified in Table 64449-A or Table 64449-B, discharges shall be regulated to avoid increasing the average concentration of that constituent in the receiving water.

Note: additions to the existing text are indicated by underline (underline) and deletion of existing text are indicated by strike-through (~~strikeout~~).

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Article 14. Treatment Techniques

§64448. Treatment Technique Requirements.

(a) A public water system which uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin in drinking water treatment shall certify annually in writing to the Department that the combination of dose and monomer does not exceed the following levels:

(1) Acrylamide: 0.05% monomer in polyacrylamide dosed at 1 mg/L, or equivalent.

(2) Epichlorohydrin: 0.01% residual of epichlorohydrin dosed at 20 mg/L, or equivalent.

Article 16. Secondary Drinking Water Standards

§64449. Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels and Compliance.

(a) The secondary MCLs shown in Tables 64449-A and 64449-B shall not be exceeded in the water supplied to the public by community water systems.

**Table 64449-A
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels
“Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels”**

<i>Constituents</i>	<i>Maximum Contaminant Levels/Units</i>
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L
Color	15 Units
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether (MTBE)	0.005 mg/L
Odor—Threshold	3 Units
Silver	0.1 mg/L
Thiobencarb	0.001 mg/L
Turbidity	5 Units
Zinc	5.0 mg/L

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**Table 64449-B
Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels
“Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Level Ranges”**

<i>Maximum Contaminant Level Ranges</i>			
<i>Constituent, Units</i>	<i>Recommended</i>	<i>Upper</i>	<i>Short Term</i>
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L or	500	1,000	1,500
Specific Conductance, µS/cm	900	1,600	2,200
Chloride, mg/L	250	500	600
Sulfate, mg/L	250	500	600

(b) Each community water system shall monitor its groundwater sources or distribution system entry points representative of the effluent of source treatment every three years and its approved surface water sources or distribution system entry points representative of the effluent of source treatment annually for the following:

- (1) Secondary MCLs listed in Tables 64449-A and 64449-B; and
- (2) Bicarbonate, carbonate, and hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, magnesium, sodium, pH, and total hardness.

(c) If the level of any constituent in Table 64449-A exceeds an MCL, the community water system shall proceed as follows:

- (1) If monitoring quarterly, determine compliance by a running annual average of four quarterly samples;
- (2) If monitoring less than quarterly, initiate quarterly monitoring and determine compliance on the basis of an average of the initial sample and the next three consecutive quarterly samples collected;
- (3) If a violation has occurred (average of four consecutive quarterly samples exceeds an MCL), inform the Department when reporting pursuant to Section 64469;
- (4) After one year of quarterly monitoring during which all the results are below the MCL and the results do not indicate any trend toward exceeding the MCL, the system may request the Department to allow a reduced monitoring frequency.

(d) For the constituents shown on Table 64449-B, no fixed consumer acceptance contaminant level has been established.

- (1) Constituent concentrations lower than the Recommended contaminant level are desirable for a higher degree of consumer acceptance.
- (2) Constituent concentrations ranging to the Upper contaminant level are acceptable if it is neither reasonable nor feasible to provide more suitable waters.

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(3) Constituent concentrations ranging to the short term contaminant level are acceptable only for existing community water systems on a temporary basis pending construction of treatment facilities or development of acceptable new water sources.

(e) New services from community water systems serving water which carries constituent concentrations between the Upper and Short Term contaminant levels shall be approved only:

(1) If adequate progress is being demonstrated toward providing water of improved mineral quality.

(2) For other compelling reasons approved by the Department.

(f) A community water system may apply to the Department for a waiver from the monitoring frequencies specified in subsection (b), if the system has conducted at least three rounds of monitoring (three periods for groundwater sources or three years for approved surface water sources) and these analytical results are less than the MCLs. The water system shall specify the basis for its request. A system with a waiver shall collect a minimum of one sample per source while the waiver is in effect and the term of the waiver shall not exceed one compliance cycle (i.e., nine years).

(g) Nontransient-noncommunity and transient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor their sources or distribution system entry points representative of the effluent of source treatment for bicarbonate, carbonate, and hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, specific conductance, sodium, and total hardness at least once. In addition, nontransient-noncommunity water systems shall monitor for the constituents in Tables 64449-A and B at least once.

§64449.2. Waivers for Secondary MCL Compliance.

(a) If the average of four consecutive quarters of sample results for a constituent that does not have a primary MCL is not greater than three times the secondary MCL or greater than the State Notification Level, an existing community water system is eligible to apply for a nine-year waiver of a secondary MCL in Table 64449-A, for the following:

(1) An existing source; or

(2) A new source that is being added to the existing water system, as long as:

(A) The source is not being added to expand system capacity for further development; and

(B) The concentration of the constituent of concern in the new source would not cause the average value of the constituent's concentration at any point in the water delivered by the system to increase by more than 20%.

(b) To apply for a waiver of a secondary MCL, the community water system shall conduct and submit a study to the Department within one year of violating the MCL that includes the following:

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(1) The water system complaint log, maintained pursuant to section 64470(a), along with any other evidence of customer dissatisfaction, such as a log of calls to the county health Department;

(2) An engineering report, prepared by an engineer registered in California with experience in drinking water treatment, that evaluates all reasonable alternatives and costs for bringing the water system into MCL compliance and includes a recommendation for the most cost-effective and feasible approach;

(3) The results of a customer survey distributed to all the water system's billed customers that has first been approved by the Department based on whether it includes:

(A) Estimated costs to individual customers of the most cost-effective alternatives presented in the engineering report that are acceptable to the Department based on its review of their effectiveness and feasibility;

(B) The query: "Are you willing to pay for (*identify constituent*) reduction treatment?";

(C) The query: "Do you prefer to avoid the cost of treatment and live with the current water quality situation?"

(D) The statement: "If you do not respond to this survey, (*insert system name*) will assume that you are in support of the reduction treatment recommended by the engineering report."

(4) A brief report (agenda, list of attendees, and transcript) of a public meeting held by the water system to which customers were invited, and at which both the tabulated results of the customer survey and the engineering report were presented with a request for input from the public.

(c) A community water system may apply for a waiver for iron and/or manganese if, in addition to meeting the requirements in Subsection (b), an average of four consecutive quarter results for the source has not exceeded a State Notification Level for iron and/or manganese. In addition, the system shall include sequestering, as follows:

(1) As one of the alternatives evaluated in the Engineering Report;

(2) In the customer survey as a query: "Are you willing to pay for iron and/or manganese sequestering treatment?"

(d) Unless 50% or more of the billed customers respond to the survey, the community water system shall conduct another survey pursuant to Subsections (b) or (c) within three months from the date of the survey by sending the survey out to either all the customers again, or only the customers that did not respond to the survey. The water system shall not be eligible for a waiver until it achieves at least a 50% response rate on the survey.

(e) If the customer survey indicates that the percentage of billed customers that voted for constituent reduction treatment and the number of billed customers that did not respond to the survey at all exceeds 50% of the total number of billed customers, the community water system shall install treatment, except as provided in Subsection (f), within three years from the date the system completed the customer survey, pursuant to a schedule established by the Department.

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(f) For iron and/or manganese MCL waiver applications, if the percentage of survey respondents that voted for constituent reduction treatment plus the percentage of survey respondents that voted for sequestering exceeds the percentage that voted to avoid the cost and maintain the current water quality situation, the community water system shall implement either constituent reduction treatment or sequestering, on the basis of which was associated with the higher percentage result. If the highest percentage result is for sequestering, the system shall submit a sequestering implementation and assessment plan to the Department that includes:

- (1) A description of the pilot testing or other type of evaluation performed to determine the most effective sequestering agent for use in the system's water;
- (2) The sequestering agent feed rate and the equipment to be used to insure that the rate is maintained for each source;
- (3) An operations plan; and
- (4) The projected cost of sequestering including capital, operations and maintenance costs.

(g) To apply for renewal of a waiver for a subsequent nine years, the system shall request approval from the Department at least six months prior to the end of the current waiver period. The renewal request shall include all monitoring and treatment operations data for the constituent for which the waiver had been granted and any related customer complaints submitted to the water system. Based on its review of the data and customer complaints, the Department may require the water system to conduct another customer survey pursuant to this section before making a determination on the waiver renewal.

§64449.4. Use of Sources that Exceed a Secondary MCL and Do Not Have a Waiver.

A source that exceeds one or more of the secondary MCLs in Table 64449-A and does not have a waiver may be used only if the source meets the requirements in Section 64414, and the community water system:

(a) Meters the source's monthly production and submits the results to the Department by the 10th day of the next month;

(b) Counts any part of a day as a full day for purposes of determining compliance with Section 64414(c);

(c) As a minimum, conducts public notification by including information on the source's use (dates, constituent levels, and reasons) in the Consumer Confidence Report (Sections 64480 through 64483);

(d) Provides public notice prior to use of the source by electronic media, publication in a local newspaper, and/or information in the customer billing, if the situation is such that the water system can anticipate the use of the source (e.g., to perform water system maintenance); and

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(e) Takes corrective measures such as flushing after the source is used to minimize any residual levels of the constituent in the water distribution system.

§64449.5. Distribution System Physical Water Quality.

(a) The water supplier shall determine the physical water quality in the distribution system. This determination shall be based on one or more of the following:

- (1) Main flushing operations and flushing records.
- (2) Consumer complaint records showing location, nature and duration of the physical water quality problem.
- (3) Other pertinent data relative to physical water quality in the distribution system.

(b) If the Department determines that a water system does not have sufficient data on physical water quality in the distribution system to make the determination required in paragraph (a), the water supplier shall collect samples for the following general physical analyses: color, odor, and turbidity. Samples shall be collected from representative points in the distribution system:

- (1) For community water systems with 200 to 1,000 service connections: one sample per month.
- (2) For community water systems with greater than 1,000 service connections: one sample for every four bacteriological samples required per month.
- (3) For community water systems with less than 200 service connections: as established by the local health officer or the Department.

(c) Odor samples required as a part of general physical analyses may be examined in the field as per Section 64415(b).

(d) The distribution system water of public water systems shall be free from significant amounts of particulate matter.

Article 18. Notification of Water Consumers and the Department

§64463. General Public Notification Requirements.

(a) Each public (community, nontransient-noncommunity and transient-noncommunity) water system shall give public notice to persons served by the water system pursuant to this article.

(b) Each water system required to give public notice shall submit the notice to the Department for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the Department.

(c) Each wholesaler shall give public notice to the owner or operator of each of its retailer systems. A retailer is responsible for providing public notice to the persons it serves. If the retailer arranges for the wholesaler to provide the notification, the retailer shall notify the Department prior to the notice being given.

SSALTS Phase 3 Report—Implementation Summary

Recycled Water Policy

6.a.(2) The State Water Board finds that the appropriate way to address salt and nutrient issues is through the development of regional or subregional salt and nutrient management plans ...

6.b.(1) ...local water and wastewater entities, together with local salt/nutrient contributing stakeholders, will fund locally driven and controlled, collaborative processes open to all stakeholders that will prepare salt and nutrient management plans for each basin/sub-basin in California, including compliance with CEQA and participation by Regional Water Board staff.

6.b.(3)(d) Salt and nutrient source identification, basin/sub-basin assimilative capacity and loading estimates, together with fate and transport of salts and nutrients.

6.b.(3)(e) Implementation measures to manage salt and nutrient loading in the basin on a sustainable basis.

Local or Subregional Salt Management Options

SGMA—GSAs
 Assembly Bill (AB) 3030
 Creation of special districts
 City or county ordinances
 Court adjudications
 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM)
 ILRP coalitions
 Memoranda of understanding/ agreement
 Non-profit corporations

How to implement?

Interim Period Timeline (Years After BPA Effective Date)

1 year: Determine the “how” mechanism, e.g., SGMA, IRWM, ILRP coalition, or other

2 Years: Develop Local/Subregional Salt Management Strategy

Where salt management projects identified by Salt Management Strategy:

5 Years: Complete conceptual design and establish funding

10 Years: Complete environmental/permitting and design

15 to 25 Years: Complete construction/operate facility(ies)

- WDR renewal will consider Salt Management Strategy implementation progress -

SNMP/BPA Timeline

SNMP Due: May 2016

BPA: Begin public hearing process: May 2017

State Water Board/ OAL: May 2018

USEPA: May 2019

No implementation schedule in Recycled Water Policy

Interim Period Implementation Measures

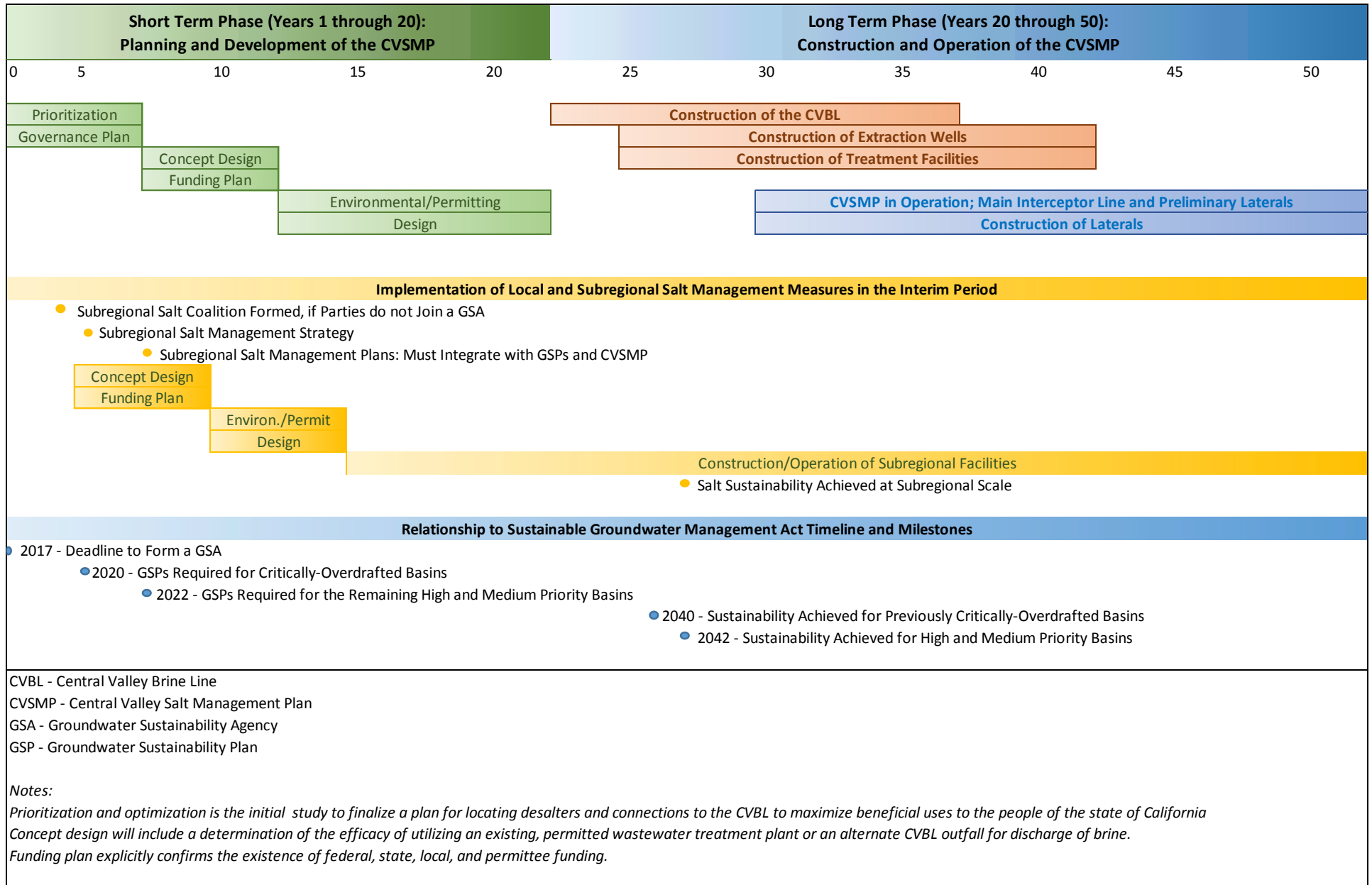
Begins after BPA approval by Central Valley Water Board, State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA (where required)

Long-Term Sustainable Solution: CVSMP

Begins after BPA approval by Central Valley Water Board, State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA (where required)

Integrates with other Programs

Integrates with CVSMP



CV-SALTS Meeting Calendar

2015

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
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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

Light Red conflicts

2nd or 3rd Thursdays

Dark Green Exec Comm Policy

Fridays at 1:00 pm

Lt. Green Hatch Exec Comm Admin

Yellow Salty 5

Lower SJ River Committee

TAC Meeting

1-May

Regional Board Presents 4-16/17

State Board Presentation 1/20/15

Wednesday Meetings are DRAFT

May be held by Webinar or

in person in Sacramento

June 17th Held at Farm Bureau