EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

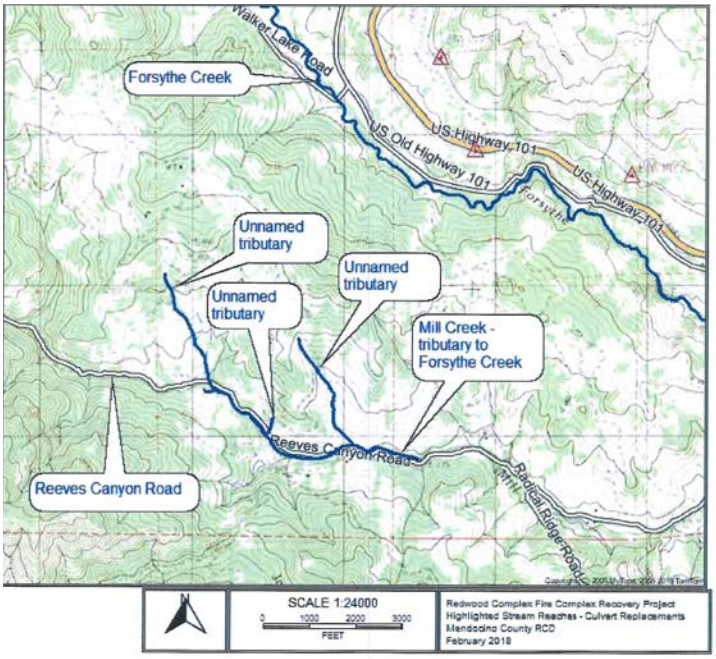
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
July 11, 2018

Redwood Fire Complex Recovery Project, California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program Federal Clean Water Act Section 319(h) Grant

Mendocino RCD & Berny Reed

The Redwood Complex Fire of 2017 burned over 36,000 acres in Mendocino County, of which approximately 12,000 acres were burned in the Forsythe Creek Habitat Subunit Area (HSA). Landowners on two properties notified the Mendocino County Resource Conservation District (MCRCD) that ten culverts were burned on their lands in the Mill Creek subwatershed, tributary to Forsythe Creek. These culverts had been upgraded with appropriate sizing and placement to grade in 2013 to prevent road and hill slope erosion. The West Fork Russian River occupies the eastern portion of this HSA and was severely damaged from the high burn severity that occurred. MCRCD determined that performing road and hill slope assessments on several properties with rural roads that were negatively affected by the fire was a good way to start the process of recovery and water quality protection.

This project was implemented in Redwood Valley, a rural community approximately 6 miles north of Ukiah in Mendocino County. Redwood Valley is sparsely populated with rural residential homes scattered among the forested mountains. Timber and livestock production exists on the larger properties while the parcels less than 100 acres typically do not get managed for resource extraction. The forest had become over-stocked with dense growth and thick duff from decades of re-growth after clear-cutting activities ceased in the 1950s-70s.



Project Description

The Redwood Fire Complex Recovery Project was funded through a 319(h) grant for approximately $90,000. The project had two goals: 1) the replacement of burned out plastic culverts with metal culverts and 2) an inventory and assessment of rural roads and associated hill slopes in the impacted area.

Removing the burned culverts and replacing them with metal culverts of the same dimensions was the first priority. All associated regulatory agencies were contacted by MCRCD staff, and permissions obtained to proceed with the work. The lack of rain during February 2018 was beneficial for this project to proceed, and construction work was completed before the only significant storm of the month descended onto the region. The proper function of these culverts was considered important in maintaining stable soils to protect water quality in Mill and Forsythe Creeks.

Six landowners within the fire footprint responded to outreach from the MCRCD. All supported the concept that performing inventories and assessments of their affected roads and associated hill slope would be an important first step in stabilizing the landscape and beginning to recover from the wildfire damage. The final road assessments will be used by the landowners and MCRCD to pursue funding and permits to implement the recommended designs to further protect water quality from post-fire impacts.

Burned Out Culvert at Site 4. Photo by Pacific Watershed Associates.

Project Performance

Ten metal culverts were installed in the Mill Creek subwatershed where plastic ones had been burned. A benefit of repairing the road on one property was that it provided access for a HazMat crew to finish cleanup tasks of a burned home prior to the onset of a large storm event, thus protecting water quality downstream. Ensuring proper function of the ten culverts provided the benefit of stabilizing road prisms and hill sides, and preventing additional soil from entering stream channels.

Replaced Culvert at Site 4. Photo by Pacific Watershed Associates.

Inventories and assessments of affected roads and associated hill slopes was planned for 14 road miles within the fire footprint. MCRCD contracted with Pacific Watershed Associates (PWA) to complete those tasks because of their expertise with the process and knowledge of Mendocino County geology. PWA staff worked closely with each landowner to review and assess the sites where the fire was known to have been at high severity. Additional portions of the properties were included when appropriate due to the proximity of the roads to fish-bearing streams or if the roads were considered top priority for water quality protection.

Over 19 road miles were assessed and inventoried by PWA, and the completed report will provide valuable information to the landowners and MCRCD to work on post-fire recovery actions.

Budget Summary

Construction to install the metal culverts was completed faster than expected, and the cost of the culverts was lower than estimated. Therefore, a budget surplus in the construction and supplies line items were identified. The Certified Engineering Geologist performed more construction management and monitoring than was planned, so a minor budget adjustment was requested to accommodate the increase in his cost. Pacific Watershed Associates (PWA) assessed an additional four miles of road than originally planned because some of those roads were in poor condition, and the resource damage could be extreme if left un-treated. A minor budget adjustment was requested to accommodate for PWA's increased cost.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
NORTH COAST REGION

Update on Russian River Watershed Pathogen TMDL and Process to Adopt Statewide Bacteria Objectives

Charles Reed

A draft Staff Report and Action Plan for the Russian River Pathogen TMDL was released for public review last year on August 7, 2017, with a public comment period ending September 29, 2017. A public hearing for the Board to consider adoption of the Action Plan was tentatively scheduled for December 12-13, 2017. Because of the wildfires in October 2017 and the State Water Board's delayed schedule for considering adoption of new statewide objectives for bacteria, this item was pulled from the December 2017 Board meeting agenda and postponed to a later date.

At an upcoming Board Meeting, in culmination of a multi-year process, the State Water Board is scheduled to consider the adoption of new statewide objectives for bacteria. The new objectives will apply to inland surface waters and ocean waters and will supersede the regions' Basin Plan bacteria objectives statewide and the bacteria objectives contained in the California Ocean Plan. Adoption of statewide bacteria objectives will allow Regional Water Board staff to move ahead with the Russian River Watershed Pathogen TMDL with confidence that the wasteload allocations, load allocations, and TMDL targets specified in the draft TMDL will be consistent with the new statewide objectives. Barring an unexpected delay in the State Water Board's action on the statewide objectives, Regional Water Board staff anticipate holding the public hearing for the Regional Water Board to consider adoption of the Action Plan for the Russian River Pathogen TMDL at the November 2018 board meeting in Santa Rosa. A revised staff report, proposed Action Plan, and response to public comments document will be released to the public ahead of the November Board hearing.

In an effort to take advantage of the unexpected postponement of the TMDL hearing date, Regional Water Board staff has been working with Sonoma County staff and local stakeholders to fulfill objectives in the 2016 Memorandum of Understanding with Sonoma County and commitments to the Board to improve public participation in TMDL implementation and to pursue funding assistance for disadvantaged communities in the lower Russian River. In late January 2018, solicitations for membership in a Community Advisory Group (CAG) to represent the communities of Monte Rio, Villa Grande, Northwood, and Camp Meeker were sent out to the Russian River Watershed TMDL subscriber group, which now numbers almost 450 recipients. As explained in the solicitation letter, the CAG members will be providing input on a Proposition 1/Small Community Grant Program planning application for up to $500,000 to develop and recommend alternatives for treatment and disposal of wastewater from onsite wastewater treatment systems that may require improvements to meet proposed requirements prescribed in the upcoming Russian River Watershed Pathogen TMDL. With the completion of the member selection process in late March, the kickoff meeting of the CAG was held on June 5th in Guerneville, and was considered a success by all attendees. The CAG is currently scheduled to meet once per month through the end of 2018, and continue in its advisory role during the development of a planning study, which is expected to conclude by the end of the 2018/2019 fiscal year. To assist other communities in the Russian River Watershed potentially affected by the TMDL requirements, Sonoma County staff is also exploring the formation of additional CAGs to represent other communities in the development of future funding applications.

Additional information on the Russian River Watershed Pathogen TMDL can be found here: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/tmdls/russian_river

To sign up for the Russian River Watershed TMDL subscriber group go here: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg1_subscribe.html

><((((º>
≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈
><((((º> ><((((º>

Smith River Plain Stewardship Update
Clayton Creager and Ben Zabinsky

13267 Letter & Smith River Water Quality Management Plan Development:

At the April 19th, 2018 North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) meeting, staff from the Regional Water Board, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries (NOAA Fisheries), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation presented on monitoring and assessment activities in the Smith River Plain. Regional Water Board staff presented the results of the *Smith River Plain Surface Water and Sediment Monitoring Report (January 2018)*, which demonstrated that chemicals and metals used as pesticides in lily bulb operations are being found in low level concentrations in surface waters and can affect water quality by contributing to toxicity. The report is available online at the following link:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/agricultural_lands/pdf/180116/180101-FINAL%20SWAMP%20REPORT_Smith%20River.pdf

Following the presentations, the Regional Water Board heard public comments from lily bulb growers in the Smith River Plain, elected officials from Del Norte County, representatives of agriculture support organizations, environmental organizations, tribal representatives, and other members of the public. Following discussion the Regional Water Board directed the Executive Officer (EO) to issue a request for technical information pursuant to California Water Code Section 13267 (13267 letter) requesting the lily bulb growers to describe their operations, waste discharges to surface waters associated with their activities, and existing and planned agricultural practices to protect water quality.

The purpose of the 13267 letter is to collect information necessary to develop a Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan that will address discharges of waste to surface and groundwater from lily bulb operations. Regional Water Board staff have been working on the draft 13267 letter to growers that will go out under the EO's signature in early July 2018. In the interim, Regional Water Board staff have been in coordination with lily bulb growers who are implementing best management practices (BMPs) to address discharges of copper and pesticides to surface waters of the Smith River Plain.

The Regional Water Board also directed staff to coordinate with NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, and the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation to continue monitoring and assessment activities in the Smith River Plain. Regional Water Board staff are facilitating meetings with the monitoring team to refine and document future water quality monitoring and assessment activities. The Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan will include guidance for BMP implementation monitoring (to be conducted by lily bulb growers) and for water quality status and trends monitoring (to be conducted by the Regional Water Board, CDFW, NOAA Fisheries, and Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation). Recently, NOAA Fisheries staff, with assistance from CDFW and the Regional Water Board, completed additional surface water sampling and analysis for copper to help better define the geospatial extent of copper in the Smith River Plain due to both natural and anthropogenic sources. The results of this study will be made available by NOAA Fisheries once they are finalized.

Regional Water Board staff have determined through a series of consultations that the development of the initial draft of the Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan is best achieved using a cooperative approach involving the lily bulb growers, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), the Del Norte Resource Conservation District (RCD), NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation, and the Regional Water Board. These partners will each be asked to contribute some additional information in their area of expertise to make the Plan more comprehensive in its evaluation of risks to water quality and other environmental and tribal concerns. For example, wildlife agencies may contribute information regarding aquatic resources, priorities for habitat protection, and restoration strategies. Agricultural technical agencies may provide information about

farm practices that can best address the water quality concerns identified in the monitoring study. By working collaboratively, the practices, restoration projects, monitoring, and other initiatives referenced in the Plan will be more effective and better address the range of resource issues in the Smith River Plain. The table below identifies the proposed sections of the Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan and the entities that will take the lead in compiling each section.

Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan	
Section	**Lead Developer(s)**
1) Watershed & Resource Overview	Regional Water Board, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation
2) Description of Agricultural Operations	NRCS, Lily Bulb Growers, RCD
3) Water Quality Risk Assessment	NOAAA Fisheries, CDFW, RCD, Lily Bulb Growers
4) Description of Existing and Planned Water Quality Management Practices	Lily Bulb Growers, NRCS, RCD
5) Implementation Tracking and Reporting	Lily Bulb Growers, NRCS, RCD
6) Status and Trends Monitoring	Regional Water Board, NOAA Fisheries, CDFW, Tolowa Dee-ni'Nation
7) Agency and Stakeholder Coordination	Regional Water Board

In addition to documenting existing and planned management practices to control pesticides on lily bulb farms, the Smith River Water Quality Management Plan will also include tracking of these practices, periodic reporting to the Regional Water Board, and coordination with ongoing surface water sampling efforts by the Regional Water Board and partners. Lily bulb growers will use the Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan to develop individual field-level farm water quality plans that will include practices appropriate for their operation. The individual plans will be made available to Regional Water Board staff for review during site visits.

Once submitted to the Regional Water Board, the initial draft of the Smith River Plain Water Quality Management Plan will be revised in preparation for a larger stakeholder process led by Regional Water Board staff. Interested stakeholders will be given an opportunity to provide input on the draft Plan. The Plan will then be revised based on stakeholder input and feedback from Regional Water Board members, and finalized by Regional Water Board staff for approval by the Executive Officer. Moving forward, the plan will be periodically updated as monitoring provides feedback and practices are improved or changed as needed to improve efficiency and raise the level of water quality protection.

Estuary and mouth of the Smith River. Photo: Justin Garwood

Additional Smith River Stewardship Efforts:

Since the April Board meeting, Regional Water Board staff have been in communication with the Del Norte RCD and the Smith River Alliance, a local non-profit group that does restoration work. The Smith River Alliance is developing a restoration plan for the Smith River Plain through a California Coastal Conservancy grant and has conducted outreach to landowners with the assistance of the RCD to scope potential projects.

The grant also provides funding for a project to address storm water runoff to Delilah Creek, where the Regional Water Board's monitoring study identified toxicity caused by metals and pesticides, and another project to improve drainage and address flooding on Morrison Creek. Regional Water Board staff are working with State Water Resources Control Board staff to identify additional funding sources to implement priority projects that will be identified in the restoration plan.

><((((º>
≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈ ≈
><((((º> ><((((º>

Russian River Watershed Association Environmental Column: June 2018 - Pet Pesticides and the Watershed

Summertime means longer days, warmer temperatures, an increase in outdoor activities and, if you are a dog or cat owner or come in contact with these pets, you know that summertime brings more *pests*! Especially fleas and ticks. Why are these pesky pests a cause for concern? What should we consider before using pet pesticides and are there alternatives we can use to protect our pets, ourselves and our environment?

The discovery of pet pests requires immediate action. Fleas and ticks are not just an annoyance, they pose a health risk. They can spread bacterial infections, pass along tapeworms, and even cause anemia. Ticks are a "vector" for transmitting disease, most notably Lyme disease (which can be passed along to humans).

The most common reaction after finding a flea or tick is to apply, feed, and/or spray our pets with Fipronil (a synthetic insecticide, and an active ingredient in many flea and tick control products for dogs and cats), as well as to apply it in our homes and outdoors, but we *must* consider the associated risks.

What is fipronil?

Fipronil is a broad use insecticide that belongs to the phenylpyrazole chemical family. Fipronil is used to control ants, beetles, cockroaches, fleas, ticks, termites, mole crickets, thrips, rootworms, weevils, and other insects. Fipronil is a white powder with a moldy odor. Fipronil was first registered for use in the United States in 1996.

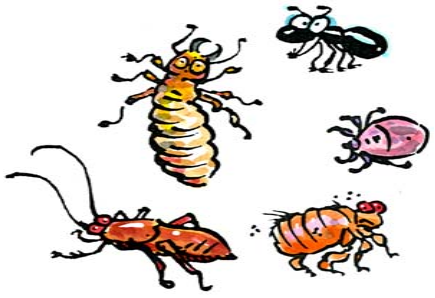
What are some products that contain fipronil?

Fipronil is used in a wide variety of pesticide products, including granular products for grass, gel baits, spot-on pet care products, liquid termite control products, and products for agriculture. There are more than 50 registered products that contain fipronil.

Always follow label instructions and take steps to avoid exposure. If any exposures occur, be sure to follow the First Aid instructions on the product label carefully. For additional treatment advice, contact the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. If you wish to discuss a pesticide problem, please call 1-800-858-7378.

How does fipronil work?

Fipronil kills insects when they eat it or come in contact with it. Fipronil works by disrupting the normal function of the central nervous system in insects. Fipronil is more toxic to insects than people and pets because it is more likely to bind to insect nerve endings.



Recently, studies conducted by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Rosa, found that Fipronil and its by-products were found in both surface water and sediment samples. Fipronil (and even more so its metabolites) is highly toxic to sea and freshwater fish as well as to the invertebrates these fish feed upon. Toxicity is not just related to aquatic species. Fipronil is highly toxic to honey bees and some birds (http://npic.orst.edu). Some dog owners (including Russian Riverkeeper Executive Director, Don McEnhill) have noticed their dogs display negative

behaviors after applications of Fipronil. Many pet owners have stopped using Fipronil and instead use methods listed below.

How can you reduce your use and reliance upon pet pesticides?

- Understand the life cycles and feeding habits of pet pests. Consult your veterinarian, the internet and/or your local library. You can make more informed decisions with a firm understanding of these life cycles.
- Be proactive and vigilant. Minimize your pet's contact with fleas and ticks both outside and inside. Fleas love shady, protected areas. Ticks love woodlands and tall grassy areas. A combination of both landscapes and your pet is at high risk for exposure. Make appropriate landscape changes and avoid exposing your pets to areas where fleas and ticks are found.
- If your pets are exposed to fleas and ticks, implement daily pet care and housecleaning chores:
  - ◊ Comb your pet daily using a special flea comb. Be sure to comb right down to the skin. Put the debris into a jar ½ filled with hot, soapy water. Cap the jar, shake it, and flush the contents down the toilet. Disinfect the comb and jar after use.
  - ◊ Change pet bedding and fabric toys frequently. Wash blankets, zip-off bed covers, and pillow covers at least once a week in hot, soapy water.
  - ◊ Vacuum often. This includes any area your pet has access to. Floors, carpets, sofas, chairs (under the cushions), tops of appliances, etc. Place vacuum bags or canister debris in zip lock or plastic bags and seal them tightly before tossing.
  - ◊ Using a disinfectant (preferably natural), mop weekly any areas that pets have access to or travel through, including hard surface floors, concrete garage and/or patio floors.

There are two other considerations pet owners should evaluate before using Fipronil or any other pesticides, however, it is highly recommended that you consult a veterinarian or trained professional before advancing them. One is to consider your pet's immune system and how it can be boosted in order to develop a natural defense to pests. The other is to substitute natural, non-toxic repellents for pesticides. Many resources are dedicated to both of these topics and can be found on the internet and your local bookstore (*Naturally Bug-Free*; Tourles, Stephanie L. 2016).

On a final note, it is extremely important to consider how **ALL** of your activities affect our watershed. Always consult professionals in the field of pesticide applications. Ask questions about pesticides, their toxicity and the associated health risks to you, your family and your pets (http://npic.orst.edu).

Research natural, non-toxic substitutes. There are many non-toxic practices and alternatives to choose from in addition to traditional pesticide solutions. In the event you must apply pesticides yourself, read and fully understand all labels in order to best protect your pets, yourselves, and our environment.

This article was authored by Bob Legge, of Russian Riverkeeper, on behalf of RRWA. RRWA (www.rrwatershed.org) is an association of local public agencies in the Russian River Watershed that have come together to coordinate regional programs for clean water, habitat restoration, and watershed enhancement

RRWA
RUSSIAN RIVER WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

RUSSIAN RIVERKEEPER®

Enforcement Report for July 2018 Executive Officer's Report

Diana Henrioulle

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
4/30/2018	Kevin McKenny	CAO & 13267	Unauthorized discharges to waters of the state and failure to obtain necessary permits	Ongoing

Comments: On May 30, 2018, the Executive Officer (EO) issued Cleanup and Abatement (CAO) and Water Code section 13267 Order No. R1-2018-0031 to Kevin McKenny for installation of subdrains and pipes with outfalls to waters of the state, grading in wetlands, and removing riparian habitat without proper permits on property near the city of Eureka. The Order requires the Discharger to eliminate the threat of future discharges, delineate and report on the extent and timing of wetland disturbance, restore the site to pre-disturbance conditions, and monitor and report on the success of restoration activities. The CAO also directs the Discharger to enroll the site for coverage under the NPDES General Permit for construction stormwater discharges.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
5/3/2018	Rodolfo Machado	NOV	Unauthorized discharges to waters of the state related to cannabis cultivation	Ongoing

Comments: On May 3, 2018, the Cannabis and Compliance Assurance Division Chief issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Rodolfo Machado for unauthorized discharges to waters of the state associated with site development and use for cannabis cultivation on a property in the Conklin Creek watershed, tributary to the Mattole River in Humboldt County. The NOV includes a directive for the Discharger to enroll for coverage under the statewide cannabis order and to submit a plan and schedule to correct water quality violations. As of June 18, 2018, it does not appear that the Discharger has responded to the NOV. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
5/4/2018	City of Ferndale	Stipulated Order for ACLO	MMPs	Complete

Comments: On May 4, 2018, the EO issued a Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of Administrative Civil Liability Order (ACLO) R1-2018-0006 to the City of Ferndale in the amount of $30,000 for Mandatory Minimum Penalties (MMPs) associated with their Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). As described in the ACLO, the Discharger had proposed to apply the penalties towards completion of the Compliance Project (CP) involving repair of a portion of the sewer mainline subject to significant inflow/infiltration during winter months and storm events. The CP was to be completed by June 1, 2018. The Discharger submitted a final report May 30, 2018 certifying that the CP had been completed.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
5/23/2018	City of Fortuna	EPL	MMPs	Ongoing

Comments: On May 23, 2018, the EO issued an Administrative Civil Liability Order (ACL)) Expedited Payment Letter (EPL) No. R1-2018-0010 to the City of Fortuna for MMP violations in

the amount of $6,000. The EPL affirms that Discharger's proposal to pay the penalty and to waive the right to a hearing. The penalty is due to be paid to the State Water Board's Cleanup and Abatement Account (CAA) by June 22, 2018.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
5/30/2018	Clay K. Tucker, et al	CAO	Unauthorized or potential unauthorized discharges of waste earthen material/sediment to waters of the state associated with a shared use road.	Ongoing

Comments: On May 30, 2018, the EO issued CAO R1-2018-0036 to Clay K. Tucker, Erika Tucker, Independence Corporate Offices Inc. (ICO), Rincon Land Holdings LLC (Rincon), Matthew Telles, Wanderlust Healing Retreat LLC, David K. Jensen, Mario Rodriguez, Michael Linarte, Vada Trott, Horacio Cufre-Urrutia, Thunderbird Land Management LLC, John R. Kimball, and Edna Kimball for constructing and/or allowing construction of private shared use roads without adequate stream crossings and erosion control or sediment containment features.

It is likely that runoff from these roads will transport and deliver sediment to Frietas Gulch, Mule Gulch and Indian Creek and their tributaries, in the Middle Fork Trinity River watershed in eastern Trinity County. The Order requires the Dischargers to develop and implement a plan to correct all features associated with the shared access road system that are causing or resulting in discharges of earthen material/sediment into surface waters, including improving, upgrading, and/or decommissioning road segments and watercourse crossings.

This CAO stemmed from observations made by Regional and State Water Board staff while participating in multi-agency watershed enforcement team (WET) inspections associated with the cannabis program, during which staff inspected approximately ten private properties throughout the Indian Creek watershed. Where applicable, staff are also working with individual property owners either through compliance assistance or progressive enforcement to address water quality violations/threatened violations observed/documented in their respective properties, apart from the shared use roads. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
5/31/2018	Alexandre Ranches LLC	NOV & 13267	Unauthorized discharges to waters of the state	Ongoing

Comments: On May 31, 2018, the Assistant Executive Officer (AEO) issued an NOV and 13267 Order for Technical Reports to Alexandre Ranches LLC for unauthorized discharges of waste into waters of the state. During a February 21, 2018, inspection, staff observed turbid runoff discharging into Morrison Creek, Smith River Watershed, Del Norte County, from a recently excavated ditch. Staff also observed excavated dirt discharged to areas throughout the site, including jurisdictional wetlands. The Discharger is directed to submit a technical report that contains various reports and plans by July 31, 2018. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
6/7/2018	City of Eureka	Stipulated Order for ACLO	MMPs	Project underway

Comments: On June 7, 2018, the EO issued a Settlement Agreement and Stipulation for Entry of ACLO to the City of Eureka in the amount of $48,000 for MMPs associated with its Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF). The Discharger proposes to pay $16,500 of the penalties to the CAA and to apply the remainder of the penalties towards a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) involving installation of Low Impact Development features within a City-owned parking lot to treat, detain and infiltrate storm water before it is discharged to Humboldt Bay. The SEP is to be completed by June 31, 2019, with the first quarterly progress report due June 30, 2018.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of June 18, 2018
6/7/2018	Allen Henderson	NOV	Violation of directives for CAO/13267 Order No. R1-2015-0016	Ongoing

Comments: On June 6, 2018, the Cannabis and Compliance Assurance Division Chief issued an NOV to Allen Henderson, Laguna Watershed, Sonoma County, for failure to submit a complete revised Restoration, Mitigation, and Monitoring Plan meeting the requirements as specified in CAO & 13265 Order R1-2015-0016. The Discharger submitted an incomplete Plan on April 17, 2018. The NOV identifies those required items not included in the Plan, and directs the Discharger to submit a complete report by July 9, 2018. This matter is ongoing.

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

Projected List of Future Regional Water Board Agenda Items

The following is a list of Regional Water Board agenda items that staff are planning for the upcoming Board meetings in September and November 2018. **This list of agenda items is intended for general planning purposes and is subject to change.** Questions regarding the listed agenda items should be addressed to the identified staff person.

September 6, 2018 (Santa Rosa)

- Garberville WDRs (Rachel Prat) **[A]**
- Ukiah NPDES Permit (Cathy Goodwin) **[A]**
- 2018 Triennial Review Basin Planning Workplan for Fiscal Years 2018-2021 (*Alydda Mangelsdorf*) **[A]**
- McKinleyville PUD WWTF WDRs (*Justin McSmith*) **[A]**
- City of Cloverdale PUD WWTF (Imtiaz-Ali Kalyan) **[A]**
- Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Work Plan for the NCRWQCB (*Matt St. John*) **[I]**
- Update on fire-related debris management (*Charles Reed*) **[I]**
- Update on post-fire Water Quality monitoring results (*Katharine Carter*) **[I]**
- Update on Cyanohab Monitoring (*Lisa Bernard & Rich Fadness*) **[I]**

November 15, 2018 (Santa Rosa)

- *Mendocino County LAMP (Charles Reed) **[A]**
- City of Ferndale WDRs (Cathy Goodwin) **[A]**
- Mendocino County Permit Coordination Program Conditional Waiver (J. Warmerdam) **[A]**
- City of Arcata WWTF NPDES (Justin McSmith) **[A]**
- Green Diamond Resource Co. South Fork Elk Management Plan (*Jim Burke*) **[A]**
- Occidental CSD Rescission of NPDES & CDO (Cathy Goodwin) **[A]**
- Sierra Pacific Industries Rescission of NPDES (Imtiaz-Ali Kalyan) **[A]**
- Town of Samoa WWTF WDRs (Justin McSmith) **[A]**
- Russian River Watershed Pathogens TMDL (*Alydda Mangelsdorf*) **[A]**
- Dairy Program WDRs (*Cherie Blatt*) **[W]**

[U] = Uncontested Item [A] = Action Item
[W] = Workshop Item [I] = Information Item
*** *These items are pending county approval first, so timing is uncertain***