

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

**MEETING OF OCTOBER 9-10, 2013
BARSTOW**

ITEM: 3

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

DISCUSSION: The Executive Officer's report includes the following:

ENCLOSURE:	ITEM:	BATES NUMBER:
1	Discussion of Standing Items	3-5
2	Executive Officer's Written Report	3-9
3	Notification of Closure of Underground Storage Tanks	3-31
4	Notification of Spills	3-35

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ENCLOSURE 1

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**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD
LAHONTAN REGION**

REPORT ON STATUS OF STANDING ITEMS

October 2013

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

ENTIRE BASIN		
ISSUE	FREQUENCY	DUE DATE
Lake Tahoe Nearshore Standards	Semi-Annual	Due September November 2013
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	Due January 2014
Status of Grants	Semi-Annual	Due March 2014
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	Due June 2014
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	Due June 2014
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14	Annually	Due January 2014
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20	Annually	Due January 2014
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual	Due September October 2013 (October OE Report, Item 14)
City of Barstow	Semi-Annual	Due October November 2013
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Each Southern Board Meeting	Due October 2013 (October Agenda, Item 6)

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ENCLOSURE 2

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EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

October 2013

STATE AND REGIONAL

1. Performance Targets

Fiscal Year 12-13 - *Lauri Kemper*

The State Water Board released its fifth web-based Performance Targets Report on September 24 highlighting accomplishments from Fiscal Year 12-13. The Report is designed to increase accountability and transparency by communicating to the public the Water Board's performance in protecting water quality. The Lahontan Region completed 175 inspections last year, meeting or exceeding most of its targets (see table below). This table may differ from one that State Board will be posting based on some

database tracking issues that identified fewer inspections than the Region completed. We are working closely with data management staff in Sacramento to ensure future reports match with the Region's outputs. This year the Water Board has a new staff services specialist in our Victorville office. She will be assisting all staff in tracking our annual performance targets. Although the Region did not meet some of its permit action targets, considerable staff time was spent on enforcement matters and on permitting alternative energy projects which are not currently accounted for in the performance targets report.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS COMPLETED

Region 6 (Lahontan) Program	Facilities Regulated	Facilities Inspected		
		Actual	Target	% Target
NPDES Major Individual	2	2	2	100%
NPDES Minor Individual	6	4	5	80%
NPDES Minor General Enrollees	15	0	3	0%
Stormwater Construction	324	37	50	74%
Stormwater Industrial	226	18	22	82%
Stormwater Municipal	9	2	0	(200%)
Waste Discharge to Land, Municipal Waste(*)	80	28	34	82%
Waste Discharge to Land, Industrial Waste(*)	14	3	0	(300%)
Waste Discharge to Land, All Other Facilities(*)	161	12	17	71%
Land Disposal Landfills	45	19	15	127%
Land Disposal All Other	47	24	12	200%
Timber Harvest	74	19	15	127%
Confined Animal Facilities	5	5	0	(500%)
All Other Programs	364	0		
TOTAL	1,372	175		

NORTH BASIN

2. **Silver King Creek Paiute Cutthroat Trout Restoration Project Implementation, Alpine County** - Bruce Warden

The Water Board adopted an NPDES permit on April 14, 2010, which allows the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to treat approximately 7 linear miles of Silver King Creek and tributaries with the chemical rotenone to restore a native Paiute Cutthroat trout population. Removal of non-native fish from the creek prior to re-introduction of Paiute Cutthroat trout is required to preclude inter-species competition and genetic dilution of the Paiute Cutthroat trout population.

CDFW implemented the project August 28 -30, 2013, with technical assistance from US Fish and Wildlife Service and the US Forest Service. Water Board staff monitored the upper project rotenone application area, the rotenone neutralization zone, and a downstream location to check for stream discoloration from any residual permanganate neutralization compound. Preliminary data shows no residual rotenone formulation chemical constituents present at any monitoring station one week after treatment, and no purple color of permanganate was observed during treatment at the color station two miles downstream of the lower project boundary. More information on project effectiveness and compliance with permit conditions will be available November 2013, when CDFW is to submit a project report to Water Board staff.

3. **The South Lake Tahoe's Boys & Girls Club Stream Team** - Richard Booth

Water Board staff organizes, promotes, and participates in many water quality outreach and education events. Staff believe youth outreach and education is particularly worthy of support because an early introduction to water quality issues is believed to generate interest in environmental issues throughout

life. Once such program is the South Lake Tahoe Boys & Girls Club's Stream Team. The Stream Team consist of boys and girls primarily in 5th and 6th grades lead by a Boys & Girls Club adult staffer, a member of the Soroptimist Club, a Tahoe Resources Conservation District (RCD) staffer, and a Water Board staffer.

The Stream Team held three events in the later part of each month at a location on Trout Creek near the Lake Tahoe Community College. From five to 12 kids participated in the three events.

The Tahoe RCD staffer taught the kids how to identify terrestrial invasive species and their impacts to the local ecosystem. The Water Board staffer guided the kids through hands-on water sampling and analysis of various water quality parameters such as pH, temperature, electrical conductivity (and a conversion to total dissolved solids), and dissolved oxygen. The boys and girls also collected samples for later analysis by South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD) staff. STPUD analyzed the samples for ammonia, electrical conductivity, nitrate, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, turbidity, total coliform and E. coli.

The Water Board and RCD staffers explained the field parameters to the kids and how these water quality parameters are affected by natural causes and human actions. The young students were attentive and interactive. Almost all volunteered to collect samples and to analyze the field parameters. They appreciated the fact that the training was outdoors at the location of interest, and not a learning experience from a book or website.

4. **9th Annual CASQA Conference** –
Robert Larsen, Bud Amorfini, and Alan Miller

The California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) is the largest non-profit, professional association focused on stormwater quality issues. For 24 years, CASQA has assisted municipalities, special districts, businesses, and state and federal agencies in developing and implementing effective stormwater quality management programs. Each year CASQA hosts a gathering of stormwater professionals to share knowledge and experience through training workshops, technical presentations, and exhibits.

The 2013 CASQA Conference was held at the Resort at Squaw Creek in Squaw Valley, California with the theme "Taking Stormwater Quality Management to New Heights" in the municipal, construction, and industrial permit sectors. Several Water Board staff took advantage of the opportunity to network, share experiences, and learn from other stormwater management practitioners.

Water Board Senior Water Resources Control Engineer, Alan Miller, attended two days of the conference, together with other stormwater program managers from the State and regional Water Boards.

The technical program included a "Tahoe Track" focusing on programs in the Lake Tahoe basin including water quality monitoring and research, the recently adopted Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load, and the basin-specific municipal and construction stormwater permits. Senior Environmental Scientist, Robert Larsen, joined staff from Environmental Incentives and the United States Environmental Protection Agency to present the Lake Clarity Crediting Program and describe efforts to quantitatively track pollutant load reduction progress. Bud Amorfini, Engineering Geologist, sat on a

panel of experts taking questions from conference participants regarding the implementation and enforcement of construction permits.

The conference was attended by more than 550 participants, and its proximity to the Water Board offices afforded the opportunity for outreach and for Water Board staff to learn from the experience of other regulatory, municipal, and private sector stormwater professionals, gain exposure to a wide range of new technical innovations, and add the Water Board perspective to the larger conversation regarding stormwater management.

5. **Lahontan Overview provided to University of Nevada-Reno Students** - *Lauri Kemper*

Water Board Assistant Executive Officer gave a presentation to environmental engineering students, professors, and consulting engineers at the University of Nevada, Reno as part of their seminar series on environmental engineering topics. The presentation provided an overview of the organization, and focused on four priority programs of the Lahontan Region: Leviathan Mine Cleanup, Restoration of Lake Tahoe, Hinkley Chromium Remediation, and the Dairy Strategy. Students were engaged and asked questions regarding modeling of groundwater, evaluating options for cleanup of acid mine drainage, the remediation of nitrate in groundwater, and use of Water Board authorities for requiring replacement water.

SOUTH BASIN

6. Discussion of Permit Decisions – Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority - Lauri Kemper

At the July 2013 Board Meeting, General Manager Logan Olds from the Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority (VWVRA) spoke to the Water Board about issues discussed and resolved with Water Board staff prior to completing the final updated NPDES permit for the VWVRA facility. This item provides additional context to the brief presentation by Mr. Olds. VWVRA completed a major plant upgrade and expansion that cost approximately \$42 million. The Water Board ordered treatment improvements as part of a cease and desist order issued on February 14, 2008. The improvements provided VWVRA the ability to accept increased wastewater flows at improved quality in the future. Following the upgrade, VWVRA experienced immediate and substantial improved effluent quality, better than required by its previous NPDES permit. When staff were evaluating the facility's effluent quality and preparing a renewal of the NPDES permit, staff calculated a new effluent limit based on the current performance of the facility. VWVRA did not agree with this new limit since it knew that the facility's performance would not be maintained as flows increased (as planned for in its expansion/improvement project). Instead, VWVRA requested the Water Board consider establishing an effluent limit that could be maintained throughout the expected increased flows over time (i.e., the effluent limits the plant was designed to meet at full capacity). These are the limits the Board adopted in VWVRA's renewed NPDES permit in July 2013.

Typically, the Water Board wants to set permit limits based on what is reasonably achievable. In this case, an improved and lower effluent limit seemed reasonable and in fact, was being achieved at the current time. However, this limit would not be achievable at the facility's design capacity. Under the Clean Water Act for establishing NPDES permits, once an effluent limit is set, it is difficult to allow for a lower quality effluent (increase the effluent limit) in subsequent permits. Clean Water Act regulations referred to it as 'Anti-backsliding' prevent weakening of NPDES permits except under very limited situations and circumstances. This would mean that if the Water Board included in the renewed permit the limits currently being met, it would be difficult to relax those limits in the future when VWVRA needed to increase its flow to accommodate additional growth, and could no longer meet those limits without additional upgrades to its facility.

7. New Staff Join the Water Board – Cindi Mitton

As of August 5, 2013, John Steude, Engineering Geologist, moved from the South Basin Cleanup and Site Investigation (aka CSI) to the North Basin CSI unit. He will be taking over James Brathovde's case load, who retired in May. John's cases include oversight of the Sierra Army Depot, ten landfills in Lassen and Modoc Counties, four thermal solar projects in the Mojave Desert, and over 50 Site Cleanup Program and underground storage tank sites across the region. We are lucky to have someone of John's experience taking over such a diverse case load.

William (Bill) Muir has joined the Water Board staff as an Engineering Geologist to the DoD/SCP unit in the Victorville office. Bill is filling John Steude's position. Bill will be working primarily on the military facilities of Ft. Irwin and Marine Corps Logistics Base and also the Barstow perchlorate groundwater pollution. Bill is a Professional Geologist with an extensive background working on cleanup sites. He has been involved in site investigation and cleanup at several military facilities – many in Southern California, while he was working for private companies including Earth Tech and Tetra Tech. Bill has taught part time at community college. Bill lives in Crestline with his wife Holly. We are happy to have Bill on staff and believe that his broad background in site investigations and remediation and his familiarity with federal facilities will be of great benefit to us.

Christina Velasquez has joined the Water Board staff as an Engineering Geologist in the DoD/SCP unit in the Victorville office. Christina is filling a limited term position through this fiscal year. Christina worked as a Student Assistant in the Victorville office from 2009 to 2011 on projects involving CIWQS data management, GeoTracker input, assisting at public meetings and reviewing technical reports for permit compliance. Since that time Christina worked for AECOM where she gained field experience working on site investigations at mines and other facilities. Christina has her Master's Degree in Environmental Geology and will be working primarily on military and other cleanup sites including LACSD, BNSF and EAFB. We believe Christina's experience is a great fit for her work here and we are happy to be able to welcome her back to the Water Board.

8. **Department of Public Health Releases Draft MCL for Hexavalent Chromium**
- Lisa Dernbach

On August 22, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) issued a draft drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium at 10 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$). The standard is the first in the nation to be released that will regulate this chemical in state-wide drinking water systems. A drinking water standard, called a maximum contaminant level (MCL), sets a limit on the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water.

The proposed regulation is five times less than the current total chromium state standard of 50 $\mu\text{g/L}$, which includes both hexavalent chromium and trivalent chromium. The less soluble trivalent form is a required nutrient, while studies have shown that the more soluble hexavalent form may pose a risk of cancer when ingested. The draft MCL is also 500 times greater than the public health goal of 0.02 $\mu\text{g/L}$ set in 2011 by the state Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA).

Besides health risks, MCLs take into account laboratory detection of the chemical, as well as technology and cost to reduce the chemical in drinking water below the MCL.

State MCLs are considered health protective drinking water standards to be met by public water systems (municipal water purveyors). Since domestic wells are not regulated, well water is not required to meet drinking water standards.

State and regional water quality control boards have the authority to regulate contamination of groundwater that occurred as a result of business or industrial practices. The regional water boards' authorities include requiring violators to take mitigation actions. The regulations proposing a drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium or for any other chemical do not restrict the authority of the regional water boards to order cleanup of contaminated groundwater.

The public comment period for the draft MCL ends to October 11, 2013. Public hearings have been scheduled for Friday, October 11, 2013 at 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. in two locations: Sacramento and Los Angeles.

More information about hexavalent chromium is available at the CDPH website at: www.cdph.ca.gov.

9. **San Bernardino County to Include Solar Energy Development Standards into the General Plan** – *Jan M. Zimmerman*

Following a rash of complaints about solar development projects in residential areas, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors (County Supervisors) unanimously approved a temporary 45-day moratorium on approval of utility-scale solar energy projects with the adoption of an Interim Urgency Ordinance on June 12, 2013. The moratorium, which was later extended through June 2014, affords the County time to consider development code amendments and resolve project siting and land use/zoning conflicts. To help with that effort, San Bernardino County (County) was awarded a \$700,000 grant from the California Energy Commission (CEC) to incorporate renewable energy development policies into the general plan. The County will consider compatibility of these types of projects with the natural environment and existing land use and zoning and to establish provisions for closure of facilities that are no longer operating.

On September 10, 2013, the San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department (LUSD) held a workshop aimed to capture community feedback on what criteria should be considered for siting commercial-scale solar energy development in the County. The interactive video conference was held from meeting locations within the cities of Hesperia and San Bernardino and the community of Joshua Tree. The County defines "commercial solar energy generation facility" to be the components and subsystems that in combination convert solar energy into electrical or thermal energy for the purpose of off-site consumption, including photovoltaic power systems and solar thermal systems. Several community speakers objected to identifying these types of projects as "commercial," pointing out that these projects are more appropriately categorized as "industrial." Under the existing General Plan, industrial-type projects are not an approved use within areas zoned rural residential, but commercial-type projects are an approved use. Siting criteria suggested by community participants included: prohibiting solar projects within residential and rural residential zoned areas; establishing setback requirements from property lines and/or adjacent residential structures; establishing thresholds and categories of projects based on size (acres) and megawatt of projects; require dust control measures during construction and operational phases; avoid and provide buffers for existing conservation areas; and consider requiring reclamation bonding for restoration of solar energy facilities that are no longer operating. Most community participants expressed concern about the potential impacts to property values, air quality, and view sheds of properties adjacent to large solar energy developments, and requested that the County consider these types of analyses in their review of projects. Other participants suggested that the County support and provide incentive for rooftop solar in lieu of large-scale utility solar energy. Several participants requested the County not limit

their scope to solar energy, but to include development strategies addressing wind energy as well.

Terry Rahhal, Planning Director for the LUSD, reassured participants that the County will consider all of the comments presented at the workshop. Ms. Rahhal stated that County staff is working closely with the CEC and other agencies to incorporate elements from the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan that may be applicable to the County's planning efforts. County staff anticipates that it will take approximately 18 months to develop standards for solar energy and draft an ordinance to amend the County Development Code.

10. Air Force Plant 42, Site SS028 Record of Decision – Linda Stone

Air Force Plant 42 (Plant 42) has submitted a Record of Decision (ROD) for proposed remedial actions at Installation Restoration Program Site SS028 (Site 28). The ROD presents the selected remedy for mitigating soil contamination at Site 28. The Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Water Board oversee cleanup actions at Plant 42.

Plant 42 includes almost 6,000 acres northeast of the City of Palmdale. The Air Force owns and supports Plant 42 for the purposes of development, manufacture, testing, and maintenance of aircrafts by Air Force contractors.

Site 28, also referred to as the Dust Control Area, is in the northern portion of Plant 42. Site 28 is an unpaved area adjacent to a concrete area that was used to test jet engines. In an effort to control dust generated during engine testing activities, the Air Force contractors sprayed waste oil on the soil in the vicinity of the site. The Air

Force estimates that this dust control measure was used at this site from 1959 to 1974. This practice resulted in an area of surface contamination of approximately 15.2 acres. The constituents of concern consist of polycyclic aromatic compounds (PAH) and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB). Based on screening and sampling of site soils, volatile organic compounds are not constituents of concern. Site contamination is primarily restricted to surface soils and no contamination was detected below 5 feet. The depth to groundwater at this site is approximately 360 feet and the constituents of concern, PAH and PCB, are relatively immobile in soil. The site and its vicinity are relatively flat with no natural surface water or stormwater features. The stormwater management system retains stormwater on Plant 42. Based on these conditions, the site does not pose a threat to groundwater or surface water.

The ROD evaluated four remedial alternatives, including:

1. No Action
2. Institutional Controls
3. Capping and Institutional Controls
4. Excavation and Offsite Disposal

Based on the evaluation of alternatives in accordance to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the ROD proposes Alternative 2, Institutional Controls, as the recommended alternative. Institutional Controls would limit worker exposure, prevent future residential use, and prevent unauthorized removal of soil from the site. The Institutional Controls will also include best management practices to mitigate offsite migration of contaminants to the stormwater system. The ROD determined that the Institutional Controls Alternative is protective, easily implementable, cost-effective, and fulfilled the Remedial Action Objective for the site:

Prevent exposure through ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact with soil that presents an unacceptable human health risk (including the unauthorized excavation of soils) while minimizing interference with operations at Plant 42.

Staff reviewed the proposed remedy and determined that it complies with the Water Board's applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. Staff recommends concurrence with the final ROD as described above and that the Executive Officer sign the final ROD indicating the Water Board's concurrence. If there are changes to the proposed remedy from that described above, an updated EO item will be provided to the Water Board.

11. Air Force Plant 42, Site ST027 Record of Decision – Linda Stone

Air Force Plant 42 (Plant 42) has submitted a Record of Decision (ROD) for proposed remedial actions at Installation Restoration Program Site ST027 (Site 27). The ROD presents the selected remedy for mitigating soil contamination at Site 27. The Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Water Board oversee cleanup actions at Plant 42.

Plant 42 includes almost 6,000 acres northeast of the City of Palmdale. The Air Force owns and supports Plant 42 for the purposes of development, manufacture, testing, and maintenance of aircrafts by Air Force contractors.

Site 27, also referred to as the Rubble Piles Site, consists of approximately 9 acres located in the central airfield portion of Plant 42. The site is the location of former surface debris piles. Based on aerial photographs, disposal in this area started around 1954, but most of the debris was generated during the demolition of the prior air strip in the late 1960s. The Air Force's investigation found that the site contained large amounts of concrete, asphalt, and soil from air strip demolition and piles of miscellaneous debris,

which included empty cans, wood, battery parts, burned rubber, spilled tar, and paint chips. The investigation revealed that in a few areas of the site, the debris had been placed in the shallow subsurface. The primary constituents of concern were polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and metals, both of which have relatively low mobility in the soil. Most of the contamination was found to be present in the surface and shallow soils (less than 10 feet below ground surface). The investigation found that the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was very limited, i.e., soil gas samples did not detect any VOC above its reporting limit and only three soil samples contained a VOC above its reporting limits. No VOCs were reported at depths greater than 15 feet below ground surface.

After determining most of the debris was appropriate for onsite reuse, the Air Force used approximately 40,000 tons of the debris as road base at Plant 42. The remaining 6 tons of debris were characterized and transported to appropriate offsite disposal facilities as part of multiple removal actions performed between 2000 and 2010. Currently, no debris remains on site. Confirmation sampling determined that there are two areas where PAH contamination is present in site soils (an estimated total area of 800 square feet). The Air Force performed a risk assessment for the PAH contamination and determined that it represents a slightly elevated risk for a residential scenario. However, the Air Force plans to continue to operate Plant 42 in its current industrial function as aeronautic support.

The depth to groundwater at this site is approximately 400 feet and the constituents of concern are relatively immobile in the underlying soil. The site has been backfilled and is level. No natural surface water or stormwater features are present at the site. The stormwater management system retains stormwater on Plant 42. Based on these conditions, the site does not pose a threat to groundwater or surface water.

The ROD evaluated three remedial alternatives, including:

1. No Action
2. Institutional Controls
3. Excavation and Offsite Disposal

Based on the evaluation of alternatives in accordance to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the ROD proposes Alternative 1, No Action, as the recommended alternative. The ROD found that No Action is protective, easily implementable, cost-effective and fulfills the Remedial Action Objective for the site:

Prevent exposure through ingestion, inhalation, and direct contact with soil that presents an unacceptable human health risk (including the unauthorized excavation of soils) while minimizing interference with operations at Plant 42.

Staff reviewed the proposed remedy and determined that it complies with the Water Board's applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. Staff recommends concurrence with the final ROD as described above and that the Executive Officer sign the final ROD indicating the Water Board's concurrence. If there are changes to the proposed remedy from that described above, an updated EO item will be provided to the Water Board.

12. California's Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan – *Jan M. Zimmerman and Kimberly Niemeyer*

California Executive Order S-14-08 requires the development of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) for the Mojave and Colorado deserts in order to provide effective protection and conservation of desert ecosystems while allowing for the appropriate development of renewable energy projects. The deserts of California support many rare, threatened, and

endangered plant and wildlife species and natural communities. Water supply and water quality are integral components of these desert ecosystems. California's desert areas also provide some of the best opportunities in the world for renewable energy development. The DRECP is being developed to support both the conservation of species and natural communities and the development of compatible renewable energy projects. Nearly 22.5 million acres of federal and non-federal California desert land are in the DRECP Plan Area and include portions of Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties.

The DRECP is a major component of California's renewable energy planning efforts, and is being prepared through an unprecedented collaborative effort between multiple state and federal agencies collectively known as the Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT). Members of the REAT include the California Energy Commission, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the United States Bureau of Land Management, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Local governments, environmental organizations, industry, and other interested parties are also actively participating in the DRECP's development and providing input to the planning process. Water Board staff have been actively participating in the REAT and DRECP preparation since July 2013.

The DRECP will identify areas that are suitable for renewable energy development and have the least impact to environmental resources (These areas are referred to as Development Focus Areas, DFAs). Potential impacts to existing resources in the DFAs will be assessed based on a specific range of activities related to renewable energy development, which include the construction, operation, maintenance, and decommissioning of renewable energy and related electric transmission projects. The DRECP will also include implementation of

an adaptive management and monitoring program as a part of its overall conservation strategy.

The DRECP will not approve any renewable energy development projects or other projects. Project developers will continue to follow existing laws and regulations and will continue to seek necessary approvals from applicable local, state or federal agencies. Rather, the DRECP will establish permit conditions and other environmental safeguards to protect resources that may be affected in the Plan Area. The end result will be an efficient and effective biological mitigation and conservation program providing streamlined permitting and cost certainty under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts, while at the same time preserving, restoring, and enhancing desert natural communities and related ecosystems. The draft DRECP is scheduled for formal public review later this year.

An environmental review of the draft DRECP under the California Environmental Quality Act and the National Environmental Policy Act has been initiated. An Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement will be prepared.

13. Mojave Water Agency Integrated Regional Water Management Plan – Tim Post

The Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Planning process is a collaborative, stakeholder-driven effort geared toward finding and implementing solutions to manage water resources. The IRWM Plan sets the foundation for water management strategies and associated projects and programs for those strategies. The Mojave Water Agency (MWA) leads this planning effort for the Mojave Desert area and is updating its plan and vision for the next 10 years of water management in the region.

This planning effort is the latest evolution of MWA's Regional Water Management Plan which was first developed in 1994 and is updated every 10 years. The IRWM Plan integrates the Regional Water Management, Groundwater Management, and Urban Water Management plans into one document.

As part of MWA's process to update the IRWM, it has set up workshops and meetings to inform stakeholders and solicit input. Projects identified through the IRWM Plan may include water supply, water quality, wastewater, recycled water, water conservation, stormwater/flood management, watershed planning, climate change, habitat protection and restoration, and public outreach.

Through earlier IRWM Plans, over \$170 million in grants and other funding have been invested in High Desert water infrastructure and water supply. This included pipeline construction, ground water recharge sites, new water supply development, a water conservation program, and removal of invasive species in the Mojave River.

MWA is soliciting proposed projects to be included in the next IRWM and on September 5, 2013, held a Workshop to address questions on this round of project submittals. The goals of the Workshop were to discuss the projects submitted to date, the types of projects submitted and the potential to expand and/or integrate similar projects to maximize opportunities for the region.

Water Board staff, in concert with residents adversely affected by perchlorate and nitrate contamination in an area northeast of Barstow, have submitted a proposal for IRWM Plan funding. The IRWM Plan

includes a project concept to develop an alternative water supply for residents in the Hinkley area. The funding would be used to perform a feasibility study to determine the most cost effective and sustainable manner to design, construct and operate an alternative water supply for residents using private wells which are adversely affected by contaminants such as perchlorate, nitrate and hexavalent chromium in contaminated groundwater.

14. Dairy Strategy - Ghasem Pour-ghasemi

Water Board staff presented the Board with a Dairy Strategy in May 2010 containing four elements:

1. assess risk to down gradient drinking water receptors and require dairies to provide replacement water to residents, whose drinking water wells are polluted by dairy operations,
2. implement source control using appropriate waste control and disposal practices,
3. evaluate effectiveness of these measures through monitoring, and
4. conduct groundwater remediation where beneficial uses are adversely affected.

Staff's current priorities are: (a) ensuring replacement water is made available to residents whose private well water is affected by dairy operations, and (b) requesting and reviewing source control plans from dairies to address milk barn wash water and manure disposal practices that have polluted groundwater.

California dairymen are facing a difficult financial situation. Current milk prices are low and feed prices high. This highlights the challenge many dairies will have in fully implementing the Dairy Strategy. In light of the State Board's report to the Legislature earlier this year, staff recognizes that

groundwater remediation is technically and economically infeasible in many cases. During this fiscal year the focus will be on source control which will improve groundwater quality over the long term by reducing and managing nutrients and salt loading.

Within the last 10 months, three dairies have closed their operations. Two of the three were under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs). The WDRs for N & M Dairy are still active and the Meadow Brook Dairy WDR was rescinded in June 2013.

Status of Replacement Water -

Approximately 40 residents are receiving replacement drinking water from four dairies that have polluted down gradient residential supply wells. Table 1, column 3, indicates the four dairies that supply replacement drinking water. These dairies were issued Cleanup and Abatement Orders (CAO) requiring them to sample residential wells around the dairies once every nine months and analyze for nitrate and total dissolved solids (TDS). The latest sampling results were submitted in March 2013. The results indicate decreases in nitrate and TDS for most wells downgradient of the N & M dairy, but are inconclusive for the residential wells downgradient of the Harmsen, DVD Heifer Ranch, and Hinkley dairies.

Status of Source Control Plans – All of the dairies have been required to submit plans to address pollutant source control measures. In May 2011, the Assistant Executive Officer issued 13267 Investigative Orders to 12 dairies requiring them to submit source control plans; stormwater runoff plans to protect surface water and a nutrient management plan to protect groundwater. The timing for when plans were requested was based on risks to water quality from existing on-site practices. Staff has received

plans for nine of the dairies. Of the submitted plans, two dairies are closed and implementation of the plans is unlikely. One dairy is late in submitting its plans. In fiscal year 2013-2014, we intend to issue deficiency letters and CAOs to Dutch Dairy, B&E Dairy, John Van Leeuwen Dairy and Harmsen Dairy requiring plan implementation.

A dairy meeting was held on September 24, 2013 with four dairymen, Western United dairymen, NRCS, and Resource Conservation Services to discuss the Water Board's intent to issue CAO's to the four dairies to implement source controls.

N & M Dairy ceased operation as of July 2013. While the Dairy is not in operation and all of its cattle have been removed, the WDR is still active. Staff is working with N & M Dairy to remove remaining manure from the Dairy, clean and close the wash water ponds, and regrade portions of the site.

Table 1 – Summary of Region 6 Dairy Strategy Statusⁱ

Dairy	WDRs?	Providing Water?	Ground water Pollution?	Enforcement for NMPs & WMPs	Plan Received	Plan Review Status
N & M Dairy	Yes	Yes	Yes	CAO	10-11-10	Dairy ceased operation as of July 2013
Harmsen Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	13267	12-21-11	CAO being prepared
A & H Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	13267	09-20-12	In review
Dutch Dairy	Yes	No	Yes	13267	05-15-13	Comments letter in process
B & E Dairy	Yes	No	Unknown	13267	07-17-12	Comments letter in process
John Van Leeuwen Dairy	No	No	Unknown	13267	07-06-12	In review
Hinkley Dairy	No	Yes	Yes	13267	08-09-12	In review
DVD Heifer Ranch	No	Yes	Yes	13267	10-17-12	Ranch closed
Meadow Brook Dairy	Rescinded	No	No	13267	N/A	Dairy closed and permit rescinded in June 2013
Desert View Dairy	No	No	Yes	13267	Overdue	N/A
High Desert Dairy	No	No	No	13267	5-16-13	In review
Vernola Ranch	No	No	No	13267	08-09-13	In review
Alamo Mocho Ranch	No	No	No	13267	Not yet due	N/A

ⁱ CAO - Cleanup and Abatement Order

WDR - Waste Discharge Requirements

NMP - Nutrient Management Plan to address wash water and manure disposal management

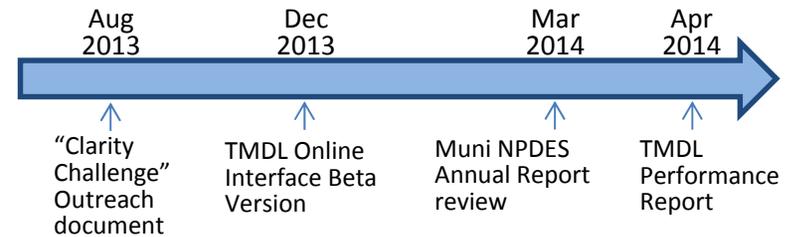
WMP - Waste Management Plan to address surface storm water runoff management



LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD FY 2013-14 Priorities

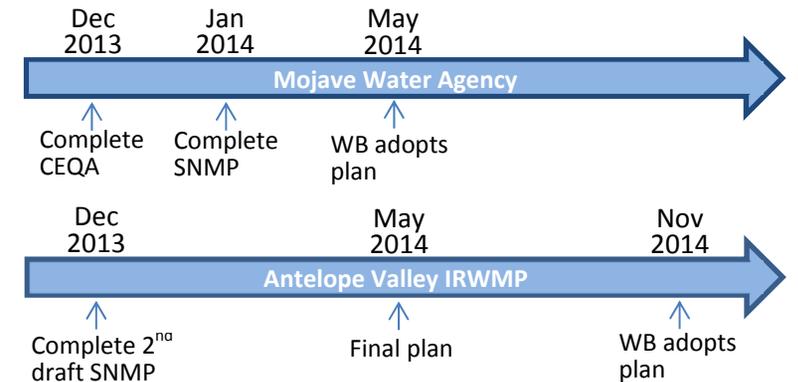
Tahoe TMDL Implementation – Tier 1

Lahontan Water Board leads Lake Tahoe total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation efforts by coordinating local government stormwater treatment and erosion control projects, facilitating stream channel restoration work, and overseeing forest management practices. The Lahontan Water Board is working closely with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to implement its Regional Plan and associated Environmental Improvement Program. In partnership with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the Lahontan Water Board is developing a detailed TMDL accounting, tracking, and reporting program that will provide for regular TMDL progress assessment and adaptive management.



Salt & Nutrient Management Plans – Tier 1

Salt & Nutrient Management Plans (SNMP) are being prepared for groundwater basins throughout the state as directed by the State Board's *Recycled Water Policy*. The Lahontan Water Board is working with our partners to develop SNMPs for 12 priority groundwater basins, with five located in the northern part of the region and seven in the south. Lahontan Water Board will be collaborating with six Integrated Regional Water Management groups, and affected stakeholders, to develop SNMPs for Antelope, Mojave (three ground water basins), Owens/Indian Wells, Honey Lake, Fremont Valley (and Tehachapi) and Tahoe Sierra (three groundwater basins).



Dairy Salt & Nitrate Reduction Strategy – Tier 1

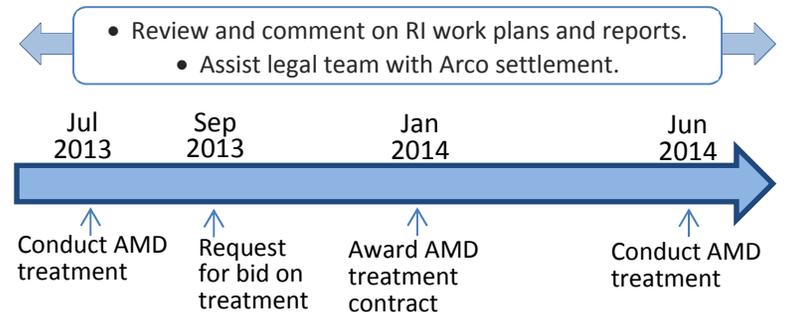
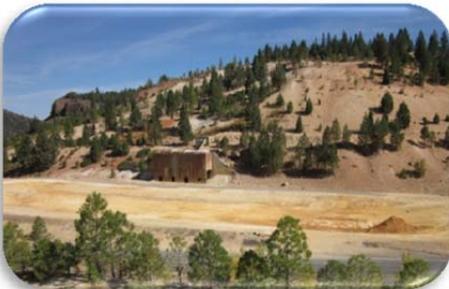
Lahontan Water Board is collaborating with the dairy industry, Natural Resources Conservation Service and individual dairy owners to develop and implement plans that identify best management practices and target source reduction strategies to reduce nitrate and salt loading to groundwater. In the next six months, the Lahontan Water Board expects to issue up to four enforcement orders to dairies where groundwater is polluted. Salt nutrient management plans developed for each dairy by the NRCS will be incorporated into these enforcement orders as applicable.



Leviathan Mine – Tier 1

The Lahontan Water Board manages the State of California’s Leviathan Mine property, which is on the federal list of the most polluted sites in the nation (National Priorities List, or Superfund). Maintaining pollution abatement infrastructure and treating acid mine drainage at the Site are critical to reducing the former mine’s impacts on Leviathan and Bryant creeks. The Lahontan Water Board also participates in the Remedial

Investigation / Feasibility Study process to ensure there is adequate characterization of the nature and extent of mine waste deposited at and from the Site, evaluation of the risk to human health and the environment from that waste, and evaluation of reasonable alternatives for reducing the risk to acceptable levels. Lahontan Water Board staff are working with the State’s legal team to finalize a settlement agreement with Atlantic Richfield Company regarding the site.



Underground Storage Tank Policy Implementation – Tier 1

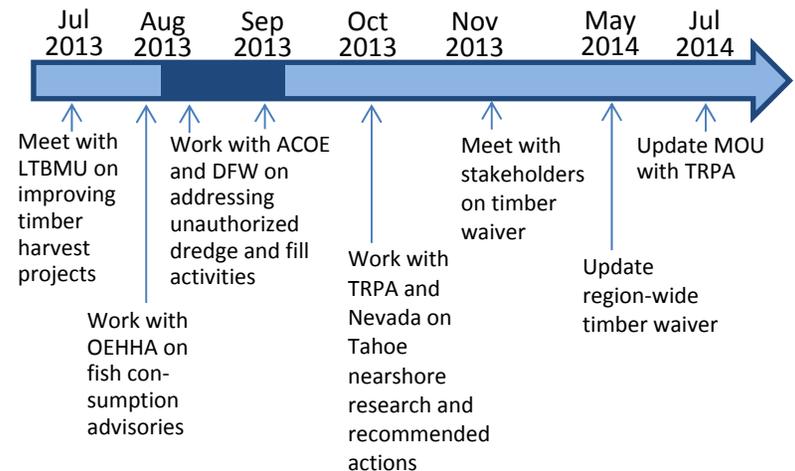


The Lahontan Water Board is implementing the State Water Board’s Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy (LTCP), which the State Board adopted in November 2012. To implement the LTCP, all UST cases must be evaluated by August 2013 and the path to achieve closure must be identified. With the UST Cleanup Fund scheduled to sunset at end of 2015, Lahontan Water Board should fully implement the LTCP and focus directives at remaining sites that do not meet LTCP closure criteria.



Improved Collaboration with Government Agencies – Tier 1

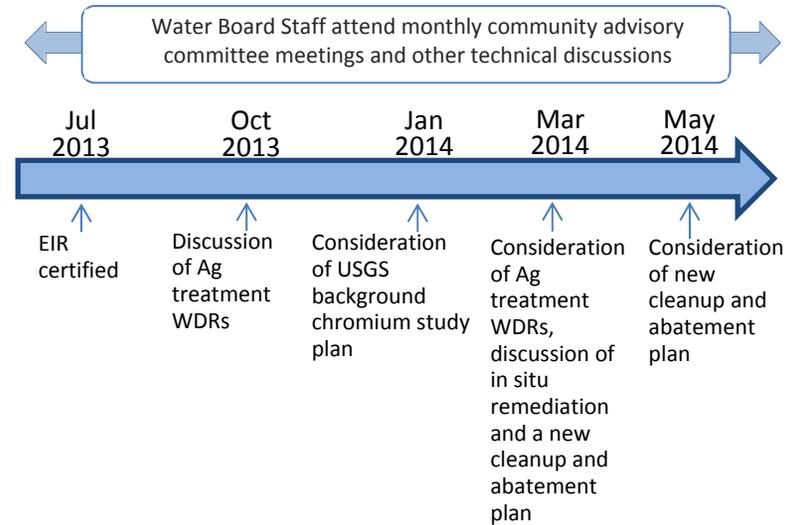
The Lahontan Water Board works routinely with local, state and federal government agencies on many programs and projects. The Lahontan Water Board will increase collaborative efforts to work with government agencies to solve problems and form partnerships to tackle joint projects, such as CEQA/NEPA conformance for federal projects requiring Water Board approvals, and coordinated enforcement efforts with other regulatory agencies. The agency list is long and includes such agencies as the California Energy Commission, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State of Nevada, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the US Forest Service, US Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and local cities and counties. Focusing efforts on problem solving with each government agency will improve water quality, streamline permitting, and increase efficiencies including inspections and reporting requirements.



2013-14 Priority Project List

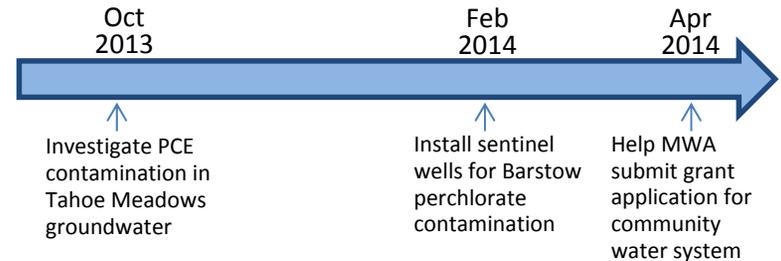
Pacific Gas & Electric Company Compressor Station Cleanup, Hinkley – Tier 1

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) is responsible for discharging wastewater from cooling towers to unlined ponds causing extensive hexavalent chromium groundwater contamination in Hinkley. The Lahontan Water Board will be certifying a Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) in 2013 evaluating the impacts from the cleanup of the hexavalent chromium contamination. Later in 2013, the Lahontan Water Board will consider a new cleanup and abatement order and general permit regulating the cleanup activities. The Lahontan Water Board will continue to oversee PG&E's cleanup efforts and ensure safe and adequate water supply is provided to the community. Additionally, Lahontan Water Board will work with the community and PG&E to develop an independent study by the U.S. Geological Survey to establish background chromium concentrations in the Hinkley area.



Orphan Groundwater Pollution Strategy – Tier 2

Orphan groundwater pollution cases are cases where the responsible party is insolvent or cannot be identified or located. Using Cleanup and Abatement Account (CAA) funds, the Lahontan Water Board recently conducted an underground tank removal at the former Yermo Truck Stop and plans a groundwater investigation at Tahoe Meadows where there is PCE contamination. Lahontan Water Board will evaluate remaining orphan cases and prioritize cases with the greatest impact to public health for additional requests to the State Board for CAA funds for investigations and cleanup. We will also coordinate and communicate with other state and federal agencies to identify any additional resources and support. The CAA fund is limited and State Board is now prioritizing approvals for sites where actual cleanup or protection of public health is planned. The Water Board has already identified the Barstow perchlorate contamination and the D Street TCE contamination as two high priority cases where groundwater contamination impacts or threatens public health. To that end, Lahontan Water Board staff intend to request funding from the CAA to continue groundwater investigation activities at the Barstow Perchlorate site. The intent is to install 4 to 6 permanent groundwater monitoring well pairs in the shallow and intermediate zones downgradient of the perchlorate source. These wells are important as sentinel wells to identify if

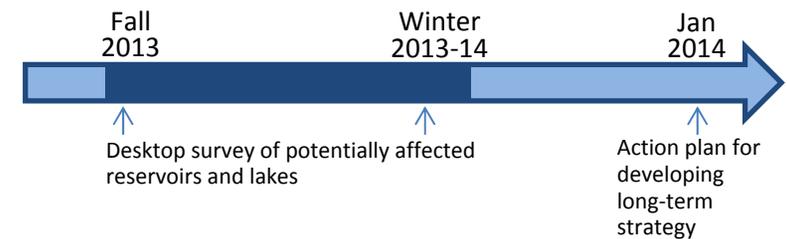


2013-14 Priority Project List

contaminants are moving toward other receptors. Pending approval of the CAA fund request, staff expects to begin field work during the spring of 2014. Staff will also work closely with Mojave Water Agency and residents affected by the perchlorate contamination to evaluate and support grant applications that could provide for a community water system.

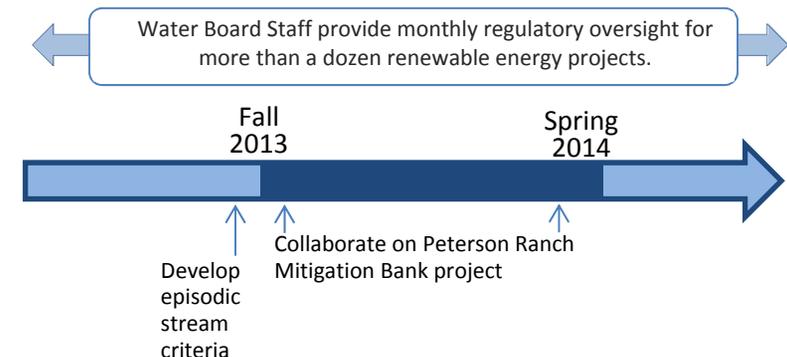
Mountain Lakes Management Strategy – Tier 2

Mountain lakes and reservoirs in the region support numerous recreational activities to include boating and swimming. Many of these areas require regular maintenance and dredging to remove sediment and may also require weed or invasive species management activities. Water Board staff are performing a qualitative desktop survey of reservoirs and lakes in the region that may require coverage under dredge and fill requirements or prohibition exemption for application of aquatic pesticides. During the spring of 2014 staff will conduct follow-up inspections of reservoirs that may likely require these regulatory controls and begin to reach out to stakeholders to develop management strategies. Long-term management strategies may result in the development of general dredge and fill permits or other permits and approvals such as exceptions to Basin Plan prohibitions for the use of aquatic pesticides.



Watershed Protection – Tier 2

The Lahontan Water Board is developing guidelines and policy direction to better protect ephemeral and intermittent streams through regulation of large, utility-scale renewable energy projects, rail transportation projects, and development projects in the Region. Watershed protection is critical to protecting the beneficial uses of water and includes a wide range of project- and watershed-scale actions that the Lahontan Water Board can influence through education and coordination; dredge, fill and waste discharge permit conditions; and waste discharge prohibitions. The Lahontan Water Board continues to actively participate in stakeholder groups that are developing Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, habitat conservation planning, and mitigation bank planning. As a member of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) working group,



2013-14 Priority Project List

the Lahontan Water Board is helping to support development of the DRECP. The goal of the DRECP is to support both the conservation of species and natural communities and promote the development of renewable energy projects in the Mojave and Colorado Desert regions of California. Because water quality and water quantity are integral components of healthy and sustainable wildlife and plant habitats, our involvement in the development of the DRECP ensures that those beneficial uses are recognized and protected.

The Lahontan Water Board staff also continues to work collaboratively on the Interagency Review Team (IRT) of the Peterson Ranch Mitigation Bank project with the US Army Corps of Engineers, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and other stakeholders. Over the next six months IRT members will develop the mitigation bank plan that will ultimately restore, establish, enhance and preserve over 2000 acres of wetlands, seasonal streams, and non-wetland riparian habitat in the Leona Valley of Los Angeles County.

Lastly, Lahontan Water Board staff will support the Episodic Technical Advisory Committee in developing a plan that includes preliminary indicators of episodic stream form, function and health in order to protect beneficial uses. The Episodic TAC will meet during fall of 2013 with the goal of producing a set of indicator criteria. The Lahontan Water Board can participate in the development of Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, habitat conservation plans, wetland mitigation banks, County general plan updates, and individual project environmental analyses to promote Low-Impact Development (LID) practices.

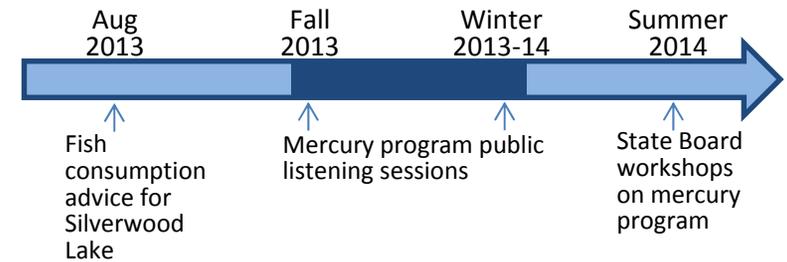
Environmental Education and Public Outreach Plan – Tier 2

The Lahontan Water Board is developing a new regional program to provide environmental education to K-12 public schools and improve public outreach consistently across the Region. Education and public outreach are important tools for improving water quality protection. The educational effort will focus on water quality, water supply, and biodiversity. The new program will include action items to increase public outreach across the 15 water quality programs.



Bio Accumulative Toxin Strategy – Tier 2

Fish tissue in Silverwood Lake in the southern part of the region contains some of the highest levels of mercury and PCBs of 152 lakes and reservoirs surveyed throughout California. The Lahontan Water Board is directly involved in a statewide effort to develop a mercury policy and a mercury control program to protect human health related to fish consumption. During 2013 the Lahontan Water Board staff are helping to develop the public participation sessions for the statewide mercury program.



Lahontan Water Board Priorities for FY 2012-13

- **Tahoe TMDL Implementation** - Continue regulatory, planning, and tracking efforts to restore Lake Tahoe clarity and address deteriorating near-shore conditions.
- **Groundwater Cleanup** - Require replacement water, source control measures, and groundwater remediation by dischargers impacting groundwater with nitrate and salts.
- **Pacific Gas & Electric Company Compressor Station Cleanup, Hinkley** - Ensure timely and efficient remediation of groundwater at sites affected by petroleum and other contaminants, with emphasis on the PG&E Hinkley hexavalent chromium cleanup.
- **Enforcement** - Take prompt and appropriate enforcement actions to address and correct unauthorized activities impacting surface and ground waters.

ENCLOSURE 3

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**Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
June 16 - July 15, 2013
August 2013 EO Report**

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Groundwater Pathway	Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Pathway	Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Pathway	Comments	Additional Information
June 27, 2013	Shell-Branded Service Station	1853 East Palmdale Boulevard, Palmdale	6B1901055T	UST	Soils only case (exempt from LTCCP groundwater media-specific criteria)	Active Commercial Fueling Facility (exempt from LTCCP petroleum vapor intrusion to indoor air media-specific criteria)	Residual petroleum affected soil meets residential screening levels. (Meets LTCCP criteria 3a)	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603783297
July 10, 2013	UST Site U7007-E, Lower Base Camp Latrine	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport	6T0132A	MCS	TPHd plume is isolated and < 100 feet in length, no free product; nearest supply well or surface water is >250 feet. (meets LTCCP Criteria 1)	Site conditions indicate an adequate bioattenuation zone exists to mitigate any potential vapor intrusion concerns. (Meets LTCCP Criteria 2a)	Incomplete pathway. The area is paved and residual contamination is below environmental screening levels.	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605100052
July 10, 2013	UST Site 3007E, Upper Base Camp Unit Emergency Generator Site	Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center, Bridgeport	6T00322A	MCS	TPHd plume is isolated and < 100 feet in length, no free product; nearest supply well or surface water is >250 feet. (meets LTCCP Criteria 1)	Site conditions indicate an adequate bioattenuation zone exists to mitigate any potential vapor intrusion concerns. (Meets LTCCP Criteria 2a)	Incomplete pathway. The area is paved and residual contamination is below environmental screening levels.	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0605100067

Notes:

~ - Approximately
bgs - below ground surface
COC - constituents of concern
LTCCP- Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy
MCS- Military Cleanup Site
MUST- Military Underground Storage Tank
NFAR- No Further Action Required
SCP-Site Cleanup Program
UST-Underground Storage Tank

Additional information about the LTCCP is available at:
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml

**Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
July 16 - August 15, 2013
September 2013 EO Report**

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Case Type	Groundwater Pathway	Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Pathway	Direct Contact and Outdoor Air Exposure Pathway	Comments	Additional Information
July 23, 2013	K-20 Mini Mart	1850 West Avenue K, Lancaster	6B1901027T	UST	Soils only case (exempt from LTCCP groundwater media-specific criteria)	Active Commercial Fueling Facility (exempt from LTCCP petroleum vapor intrusion to indoor air media-specific criteria)	Residual petroleum affected soil meets residential screening levels. (Meets LTCCP criteria 3a)	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603759407
July 23, 2013	Lone Pine Airport	1452 South Main Street (Hwy 395), Lone Pine	6B1400380T	UST	TPHd plume is isolated and < 100 feet in length, no free product; nearest supply well or surface water is >250 feet. (meets LTCCP Criteria 1)	Active Commercial Fueling Facility (exempt from LTCCP petroleum vapor intrusion to indoor air media-specific criteria)	Residual petroleum affected soil meets commercial screening levels. (Meets LTCCP criteria 3a)	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0602700045
August 9, 2013	Scotty's Castle	1 North Highway 267, Death Valley	SLT6V032	SCP	Surface water is located within ~50' of the site, but is not hydraulically connected to groundwater. No other receptors are located within 1/2 mile of the site. (Meets LTCCP Criteria 5a)	Benzene in groundwater is <100ug/L and a bioattenuation zone of more than five feet, with soil TPH <100 mg/kg, exists between groundwater and ground surface (Meets LTCCP criteria 2a Scenario 3)	Residual petroleum affected soil meets residential screening levels. (Meets LTCCP criteria 3a)	Site meets LTCCP criteria for all general and media specific pathways.	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0602780860

Notes:

-- Approximately
bgs - below ground surface
COC - constituents of concern
LTCCP- Low Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy
MCS- Military Cleanup Site
MUST- Military Underground Storage Tank
NFAR- No Further Action Required
SCP- Site Cleanup Program
UST- Underground Storage Tank

Additional information about the LTCCP is available at:
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml

ENCLOSURE 4

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EO'S Monthly Report
6/16/2013 - 9/15/2013
Unauthorized Waste Discharges

COUNTY: EL DORADO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
City of South Lake Tahoe / El Dorado County	4161 Mazanita Avenue, South Lake Tahoe, CA.	N	Y	Sewage	6/19/2013	650 Gallons	A buried cleanout was hit during paving preparation. Material clogged the sewer line, which then backed up and overflowed onto the street.	MS4 system	The sewer line was cleaned of debris.
John Krause / El Dorado County	Brockway and Stateline Point, off shore.	N	N	Diesel	6/19/2013	UNK	Fishing Vessel took on water and pasized. 20-foot sheen was observed, after vessel was towed to shore.	Lake Tahoe	Owner deployed booms that evening. On 6-21-13, at 11:55am, Scott Ferguson contacted fireman Andre Piper at USCG ((530) 583-4433 x3). The vessel had just been uprighted. No sheen remained, no other evidence of spill was noted. No further action required.

COUNTY: INYO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
U.S. BORAX	Boron Facility	S	Y	Process liquor (114 ppm arsenic)	7/19/2013	12,500 Gallons	A tank overflowed due to a clogged outlet pipe. The process liquor discharged to ground inside the Granulating Plant, into an unlined trench and excavations associated with other site construction areas.	Ground	The Discharger pumped the free liquid into the lined ponds. The Discharger excavated the impacted soil and revised procedures related to high tank level systems. No further action recommended.

COUNTY: PLACER

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Tahoe City Public Utility District / Placer County	2690 Lake Forest, Tahoe City	N	N	Sewage	7/3/2013	150 Gallons	Sewage backed up in the sewer line and spilled out of a building clean out. The cause was a root intrusion from an unused lateral from the adjacent property.	Ground	Removed the root and the unused lateral.
N/A / Placer County	Agate Bay, Lake Tahoe/ 6020 North Lake Tahoe	N	N	Gasoline	8/28/2013	<20 Gallons	A boat sank the prior evening before Vicki Sandoval (Placer County Environmental Health) was notified. Sheen was observed on water . A boat was removed and taken to Sierra Boat Company. Vicki Sandoval (Placer County Environmental Health) notified Duncan at Agate Bay Water Company of the spill. ** Other Information - Vicki was just notified prior to calling the Lahontan Water Board. Vicki made all of the Emergency Notification phone calls.	Lake Tahoe	Fuel was released as the boat was salvaged.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Molycorp Minerals / Mine and Mill Mtn. Pass	East end of Paste Plant facility, outside of concrete pad to ground	S	Y	Reclaimed Wastewater	8/8/2013	1,200 Gallons	A hose was used to convey reclaim wastewater to conveyer belt of paste plant. The hose developed leaks, and the reclaimed wastewater drained off from concrete area onto ground.	Ground	The Discharger replaced the damaged portion of the hose and inspected remaining hose for damage. The ponded wastewater was recovered and wet soil was removed. Violation of Board Order Condition, therefore recommend CIWQS Violation for tracking purposes and recommend Discharger to perform more frequent inspections of equipment (hose).

COUNTY: SIERRA

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility	Substance Discharged	Spill Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Discharge To	Status
Q&D Construction / Sierra County	9Little Truckee River Crossing at County 07- 10 Road, off of Fibreboard Road, west of the Little Truckee Summit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sediments	6/19/2013	Unknown	Fred Mitchell (local concerned citizen) reported that the Tahoe National Forest is constructing a bridge over the little Truckee River (follow calls to the TNF & Tobi Tyler indicated it was Sierra County), using equipment IN the watercourse (excavator), with no coffer dam or diversion. Reportedly, they have a "screen" downstream but the flow are "chocolate brown" above and below the screen.	Little Truckee River	Sierra County DPW went to the project site and stopped in-stream work by heavy equipment. Contractor instructed not to operate excavator from within the flowing waters. A follow-up inspection is scheduled for 6/26/13.