

PUBLIC INPUT FROM WORKSHOPS		EXISTING TOOL/ACTION
1	Protecting Resources and Providing Resiliency	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase protection and restoration of floodplains and wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan prohibitions in Chapters 4.2 and 5.2 on disturbance in 100-year floodplain for Truckee and Tahoe watersheds</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the required impact mitigation ratios (1.5:1)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exemption criteria to allow disturbance in prohibited areas of Tahoe and Truckee watershed requires 1.5:1 mitigation for certain projects</li> <li>For projects in federal wetlands (which are waters of the United States), federal Clean Water Act section 401 Water Quality Certification requires compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts but does not specify a minimum mitigation ratio</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopt policies to protect critical groundwater recharge areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan Chapter 4.6 (Ground Water Protection and Management) includes the policy statements describing the actions and authorities the Water Board can take to protect the ground water resources, which includes recharge areas</li> <li>Basin Plan prohibitions for discharge of waste from leaching or percolation systems and septic systems for certain areas</li> <li>Lahontan General Permit WDR for Land Disposal of Treated Groundwater</li> <li>Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 requires local agencies to assess condition and adopt management plans that protect water rights and water quality while ensuring a reliable water supply</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve and protect water and waste water infrastructure from failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan Chapter 4.4 (Municipal and Domestic Waste Water: Treatment, Disposal, and Reclamation) includes the policy statements describing the actions and authorities the Water board can take to protect the water quality but does not mention climate change and does not recommend actions for protecting infrastructure from climate change impacts</li> <li>State Board's Sanitary Sewer Overflow General Permit requires inspection, maintenance, and repair of sewage collection system</li> </ul>
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand monitoring and evaluation activities to continuously assess the effectiveness of water quality programs in building resiliency to extreme events and changing temperatures and precipitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SWAMP objectives do not specifically mention climate change, but are geared primarily toward status and trend monitoring which can help inform about climate change effects</li> <li>Discharger self-monitoring requirements may provide relevant information</li> </ul>

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2	Improving Water Supply & Water Quality	
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capture and infiltrate stormwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lake Tahoe Construction NPDES Stormwater General Permit, Lake Tahoe Municipal NPDES Storm Water Permit, Basin Plan Chapter 5.6 (Stormwater Problems and Control Measures), and Basin Plan Chapter 5.18 (Lake Tahoe TMDL) require capture and infiltration of 20-yr/1-hour storm volume for development and redevelopment projects in the Tahoe basin</li> <li>▪ For areas outside of the Tahoe basin, Statewide Construction NPDES Storm Water Permit includes guidance, not a requirement, to use LID principles for controlling storm water.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase water recycling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Basin Plan Chapter 4.4 (Municipal and Domestic Wastewater) includes policy statements describing the Water Board's existing authorities, actions, and objectives regarding wastewater recycling. This chapter highlights the need to develop water supply alternatives because of the increasing statewide water supply shortage.</li> <li>▪ The State Board adopted a Recycled Water Policy in 2009</li> <li>▪ Lahontan Water Board adopted WDR permits for several wastewater facilities to allow wastewater recycling</li> <li>▪ The Water Board can also use the State Board's recently adopted General Permit for Landscape Uses of Municipal Recycled Water to facilitate water reuse and recharge-type activities.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide incentives to conserve water and capture/use stormwater</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The State Water Board adopted a General Permit in 2012 to allow aquifer storage and recovery projects that inject drinking water into groundwater. This permit will improve statewide water management by increasing local storage to be responsive to the needs of local communities and environmental resources</li> <li>▪ Basin Plan Chapter 4.3 (Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation) describes stormwater as a potential pollution source but does not discuss stormwater as a potential resource</li> <li>▪ Basin Plan Chapter 4.8 (Land Development) contains guidelines for capturing and infiltrating stormwater to protect water quality but does not mention water conservation measures or objectives to use stormwater as a resource</li> <li>▪ Basin Plan Chapter 4.9 describes the control measures the Water Board could implement to prevent or mitigate water quality problems related to water quantity, but does not provide incentives to conserve water or capture/use stormwater as a resource</li> </ul>

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2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prioritize recharge over groundwater extraction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan Chapter 4.6 (Ground Water Protection and Management) describes the actions and authorities the Water Board can take to protect the ground water resources from overdraft, but does not explicitly prioritize recharge over groundwater extraction.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Require implementation of Low-Impact Development (LID) principles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Lake Tahoe Construction NPDES Stormwater General Permit requires implementation of LID principles for post-construction of projects in the Tahoe basin</li> <li>For areas outside of the Tahoe basin, Statewide Construction NPDES Storm Water Permit includes guidance, not a requirement, to use LID principles for controlling storm water.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage using pervious pavement and other BMPs to capture and infiltrate water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan Chapter 5.6 (Stormwater Problems and Control Measures) and Chapter 4.3 (Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation) include guidelines for capturing and infiltrating water, but do not specifically mention pervious pavement</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allow dual plumbing that uses grey water for irrigation and infiltration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basin Plan Chapter 5.2 (Lake Tahoe Discharge Prohibitions) specifically prohibits discharge of all liquid waste and requires all wastewater to be put into a sewer system, which includes grey water, to be exported out of the Lake Tahoe basin. This requirement is directly from the Porter-Cologne Act of 1970.</li> <li>For areas outside of the Tahoe basin, Basin Plan Chapter 4.4 (Municipal and Domestic Wastewater) states that under certain circumstances, grey water systems may be an acceptable method of disposal in conjunction with a composting toilet or holding tank to handle black water. Examples of appropriate applications include recreational areas such as campgrounds, day use facilities, and trailheads.</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Lake Tahoe, continue implementing the TMDL and its adaptive management system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At its March 2015 meeting, the Water Board stated that one of its priorities to protect aquatic resources and surface water quality is to fully implement and track all its adopted TMDLs, including the Lake Tahoe TMDL. The Water Board has dedicated one staff member's sole responsibility to implement the Lake Tahoe TMDL, including its adaptive management system</li> </ul>

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3	Communicating, Collaborating, and Streamlining Processes	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present more public workshops to reach out and inform stakeholders about actions that private citizens and public agencies can implement for climate change adaptation</li> </ul>	
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure disadvantaged communities are invited and represented in discussions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Water Board issued a January 2015 report on environmental justice (EJ) in the Lahontan region and listed recommendations including dedicating a Water Board staff as EJ liaison, training staff in EJ issues, dedicating funds to assist disadvantaged communities directly or through other agencies</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate with all responsible agencies and foster collaboration, including maximizing efficiencies in using monitoring budgets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water Board staff coordinates at least monthly with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, US Geological Survey, University of Nevada at Reno, California Tahoe Conservancy, and the UC Davis Tahoe Environmental Research Center on monitoring of mid-lake, tributaries, and nearshore of Lake Tahoe</li> <li>The State of Nevada coordinated with California agencies on the monitoring of the Truckee River</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and prioritize grant funding for projects adapting to climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposition 1 (Water Bond) of 2014 allocated about \$2 billion in general obligation bonds to the State Water Board to fund various projects, including water system improvements for disadvantaged communities, water recycling, cleanup of contaminated groundwater where needed for drinking supply, and stormwater management</li> <li>California Legislature (SB 445) authorized funds from the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cleanup Fund to be used for cleanup of non-petroleum contaminated groundwater supplies</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce permit requirements to essential information and streamline processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Water Board updated its region-wide Timber Waiver in 2014 by streamlining the permitting processes, maximizing monitoring efficiencies, and changing the requirements from prescriptive to performance-based</li> <li>The State Water Board adopted a resolution in 2013 that specified actions it would take to reduce the costs of compliance for stakeholders while maintaining water quality. Actions included reviewing required monitoring, reporting, and permit fees for possible reductions. State Board staff are to report to the State Board every six months on progress</li> </ul>

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3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with the Division of Drinking Water to evaluate water quality in public water supplies, including investigating sources of pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The State Water Board is working on improvements in its Groundwater Ambient Monitoring &amp; Assessment Program and coordinating with the Division of Drinking Water</li> </ul>
4	Other Considerations & Opportunities	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Evaluate effects of proposed projects on cumulative watershed scale and water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As either a lead or responsible agency under CEQA, Water Board staff review project proposals and evaluates effects on a cumulative watershed basis</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the enforcement program</li> </ul>	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a transparent, adaptive management process to consider new information and make adjustments in regulations or policies as related to climate change</li> </ul>	
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainability at all levels. Consider all Water Board decisions in a broader context related to reducing emissions and preserving resources</li> </ul>	