

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

**MEETING OF MARCH 11, 2015
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE , CA**

ITEM: 5

SUBJECT: EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

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

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ENCLOSURE 1

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Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

March 2015

STATE AND REGIONAL

1. **SWAMP Program Review** — *Thomas Suk*

The Water Boards' Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) has completed an internal "Program Review," and the final report is now available at the State Board's website. The Program Review was initiated at the request of executives from the Regional Boards and State Board due to fundamental changes in the structure of the program that occurred during 2014.

SWAMP is a statewide program, first created in FY 1999-2000, which monitors the quality of all surface waters throughout the State. The program includes several ongoing statewide surveys (managed by the State Board), and multi-faceted regional monitoring programs (managed by each of the nine Regional Boards).

Prior to 2014, the SWAMP program was implemented primarily by external contractors. In July of 2014, the Legislature appropriated funding for 12 new positions at the State Board to transition SWAMP from a contract-based program to civil service. The year-long Program Review was conducted during 2014 to evaluate the past performance of SWAMP and to consider options for

moving forward without the expert contractors who have provided state-of-the-art quality assurance, data management, and other services since the program's inception.

The final report (released on January 26) summarizes the program's many accomplishments and makes recommendations for the future. The three-page Executive Summary is attached.

2. **California Rangeland Conservation Coalition (CRCC) 10th Annual Rangeland Summit** – *Carly Nilson and Cindy Wise*

Along with ranchers, researchers, managers, conservationists and other agency representatives, staff attended the CRCC Rangeland Summit on February 3, 2014 in Sacramento, California. The theme of the Summit was, "Collaborative Conservation for Rangelands." Staff attended to learn of other collaboration efforts around the country and to gain insight on how to collaborate with ranchers in our Lahontan region on the protection of water quality.

The Summit highlighted the Malpai Borderlands Group which formed 20 years ago to implement ecosystem

management on open space in Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico. Some of the Borderland Group's accomplishments include: (1) acquired 78,000 acres of conservation easements on fifteen private ranches; (2) performed six prescribed burns, including the largest successful prescribed burn in U.S. history; (3) collaborated with conservation agencies for the protection of endangered species; and (4) established a technical and cost-share assistance program to help landowners implement conservation projects and sound management practices.

The Rangeland Summit emphasized several techniques to improve our collaborative efforts with ranchers:

- Use up-to-date science
- Promote voluntary programs that are already working
- Engage people who understand the resource concerns

These techniques will help us improve our efforts, including the Statewide Grazing Regulatory Action Project (GRAP) that is currently under development. In the Welcome speech to the Summit, the CRCC Chair described the Water Boards' GRAP activities and encouraged the Summit participants to learn more about GRAP and engage in upcoming discussions to promote common sense solutions that address water quality issues.

3. **Update on Grazing Regulatory Action Project (GRAP) -**

Cindy Wise

The goal of the GRAP is to work with stakeholders to develop strategies that Regional Water Boards can implement to enhance environmental benefits from grazing, protect beneficial uses of surface and groundwater, and address water quality impacts related to livestock grazing

in California. The Water Board GRAP work team includes active participants from all Regional Water Boards, and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and Office of Public Participation.

As an initial step in November 2014, the GRAP work team engaged stakeholder groups in Focus Listening Sessions (FLSs) to solicit comments before beginning to develop the GRAP. Following the FLSs, the GRAP work team held Regional Stakeholder Meetings in January 2015 in San Luis Obispo, Redding and Bishop. The purpose of the Regional Stakeholder Meetings was to share the comments from the FLSs and gather feedback on the FLS comments and on GRAP. The Regional Meetings were well attended, with those signing in numbering 83 in San Luis Obispo, 167 in Redding and 65 in Bishop, not including Water Board staff.

Comments from stakeholders at the Regional Stakeholder Meetings included:

- opposition to developing the GRAP
- concern for a "one size fits all" program
- lack of water quality data to support the need for developing GRAP
- process is moving too quickly
- need to consider latest rangeland science
- need for more stakeholder involvement and meetings as GRAP is developed
- concern about possible fees associated with a new program
- monitoring programs inadequate
- support for a voluntary program as opposed to a regulatory program
- support for an incentive based program
- more recognition of the water quality improvements already in place by ranchers

- lack of transparency in the process to date
- concern over conversion of ranches to other uses due to regulation
- more recognition of all the benefits of rangelands
- more collaboration with the recognized rangeland science experts at the U.C. Cooperative Extension and Natural Resources Conservation Service

The GRAP work team is summarizing comments from both the FLSs and the Regional Stakeholder Meetings. The summaries and audio recordings of the Regional Stakeholder Meetings will be posted at the GRAP website. The GRAP work team is also developing a science portal to allow interested stakeholders to submit scientific information for the work team's consideration as GRAP progresses.

4. **Status of Local Technical Assistance Grants Activities from February 2014 to February 2015 -**

Cindy Wise

Regional and State Water Board staff coordinate to implement the Water Boards' financial assistance programs to help local agencies prevent or clean up pollution of the state's water and provide safe drinking water. Low-interest loan and grant funding is available for watershed protection projects, nonpoint source pollution control projects, construction of municipal sewage, water recycling and public water system facilities. This is an update of grant/loan program activities in our Region, followed by a table of the local technical assistance projects that are currently managed by Regional Board staff.

Proposition 1 Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014

Proposition 1 was approved by California voters in November 2014 as a general obligation bond in the amount of \$7.5B. It includes funding for ecosystems and watershed protection and restoration, water supply infrastructure projects, including surface and groundwater storage, and drinking water protection. In its current budget version, funds to be administered by the State Water Board include \$520M for the Small Community Grant Fund and for public water system improvements, and \$900M for groundwater prevention and cleanup projects, with the rollout of these bond funds over a ten year period starting July 1, 2015.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Program

The CWSRF program provides low-interest loans for the construction of wastewater and water recycling facilities, municipal landfill treatment systems, implementation of non-point source projects and programs; and stormwater treatment projects. It is funded by federal grants, state bond funds, local match funds, repayments, and revenue bonds. The current annual business plan (aka Intended Use Plan or IUP) can be found on the State Water Board website.

The IUP financing forecast includes over \$69M in financing for these five projects in our Region: Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority - Upper Narrows Pipeline Repair/Replacement Project \$4M; Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority - Apple Valley Subregional Wastewater Reclamation Plant \$26.4M; Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority - Hesperia Subregional Wastewater Reclamation

Plant \$33.5M; Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority - Nanticoke Pump Station Bypass Sewer Project \$4.5M; South Tahoe Public Utility District - Diamond Valley Ranch Emergency Retention/Irrigation Field \$1M

The CWSRF Program accepts project applications on a continuous basis and the project priority list included in the annual business plan can be amended as necessary.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program

In July 2014, the administration of the Drinking Water Program (DWP) was transferred from the Department of Public Health to the State Water Board. With the transfer of the DWP, administration of the DWSRF was also transferred to the State Water Board. Similar to the CWSRF, the DWSRF program provides low-interest loans to assist public water systems in financing the cost of drinking water infrastructure projects needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to further the public health objectives of the SDWA. Details of the DWSRF program as it will be administered by the State Water Board are in the Policy for Implementing the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, January 2015. The State Water Board will prepare an annual business plan (aka Intended Use Plan or IUP) for the DWSRF.

Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM) Grant Program

The IRWM Grant Program provides grants for projects intended to promote and practice integrated regional management of water for both quality and supply. To be eligible for IRWM grant funds, IRWM geographic regions must be

approved by CA Department of Water Resources (DWR.) DWR has approved six IRWM groups in Lahontan - Lahontan Basins, Tahoe-Sierra, Inyo Mono, Fremont, Antelope Valley and Mojave. Since the inception of the IRWM program, about \$65M in IRWM grants have been awarded in Lahontan. Proposition 1 (Water Quality, Supply and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014) includes \$810M for water conservation, water-use efficiency and stormwater management projects that implement an adopted IRWM. DWR staff will manage all IRWM project grants.

Proposition 84 Storm Water Grant Program (SWGP)

The Proposition 84 SWGP includes approximately \$82M in matching grant funds available to local public agencies for planning and implementation projects that reduce and prevent pollution of rivers, lakes, and streams from discharges of storm water. During 2012 to 2014, three planning and implementation projects were selected for funding in the Lahontan Region and are: Catchment-scale Stormwater Monitoring, Model Validation and Load Estimation to Meet TMDL Requirements in the Lake Tahoe Basin (awarded to the Tahoe RCD for \$760,000); Sierra Tract Erosion Control Project, Phase 3&4 (awarded to City of South Lake Tahoe for \$2.8M) and Lower Chipmunk and Outfall Water Quality Improvement Project (awarded to Placer County for \$1.7M).

Proposition 84 Agricultural Water Quality Grant Program (AWQGP)

The State Board's AWQGP includes approximately \$13.7M in Proposition 84 bond funds. Projects funded from the AWQGP include \$1M for a Lahontan project titled Grazing Management Practice Implementation and Assessment

in One or More Targeted Watersheds in the Lahontan Region (Walker River, Carson River, Susan River and Owens River) aka "Rivers and Ranches" grant. The project is now underway with Sierra Business Council as the grantee and managed by Regional Board staff. Tasks of this project include grazing management practice (MP) education and outreach, five grazing MP implementation projects (on a cost-sharing basis with ranchers), and water quality monitoring and analyses to assess the effectiveness of grazing MPs and for bacteria source identification.

319 Nonpoint Source Implementation Grant Program

This is the federal grant program for nonpoint source pollution control projects. As shown in the table below, our staff currently manage seven 319 Nonpoint Source grants totaling \$2.6M. The next solicitation to award approximately \$4M in planning and implementation projects is underway, with funding recommendations planned for May 2015. Projects selected for funding from this solicitation will be managed by Regional Board staff.

GRANT PROJECTS CURRENTLY MANAGED BY REGIONAL BOARD STAFF

Fund	Title	Recipient	Amount
319 Nonpoint Source	Lake Tahoe BMPs Implementation and Effectiveness	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	\$770,489
319 Nonpoint Source	Coldstream Canyon Floodplain Restoration	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$250,000
319 Nonpoint Source	Lake Forest Water Quality Improvement Project	Placer County	\$750,000
319 Nonpoint Source	Truckee River Voluntary BMP Retrofit Program	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$295,183
319 Nonpoint Source	Accelerated Best Management Practice Implementation in the Lake Tahoe Basin	Tahoe Regional Planning Agency	\$300,000
319 Nonpoint Source	Truckee River Tributaries Sediment Source Assessment	Truckee River Watershed Council	\$101,560
319 Nonpoint Source	Upper Truckee River and Marsh Restoration Project Water Quality Assessment	California Tahoe Conservancy	\$154,935
Proposition 84 Agricultural Water Quality	Grazing Management Practice Implementation and Assessment in One or More Targeted Watersheds in the Lahontan Region	Sierra Business Council	\$1,000,000
Total of Current Projects:			\$3,622,167

5. **Public Workshop – Stormwater Industrial General Permit –**
Mary Dellavalle

State Board staff hosted a public workshop on February 3, 2015 in Victorville to discuss the updated new stormwater industrial general permit (IGP). In addition to others around the state, another public meeting will be held on March 10, 2015 at the Palmdale City Hall. The workshop described new permit requirements, changes to the Stormwater Multi-Application, Reporting, and Tracking System (SMARTS) database, and responded to public questions.

The new IGP becomes effective July 1, 2015, replacing the current IGP. For the first time, all IGP administrative actions (filing, fees, inspections, violations, and annual reporting) for the IGP will be handled electronically through the SMARTS database, similar to current requirements for construction facilities. All current IGP enrollees must reapply under the new IGP.

The new IGP continues the same general requirements as the current IGP such as: (1) development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, (2) identification and implementation of structural and administrative Best Management Practices (BMPs), and (3) monitoring and reporting.

Notable changes to the new IGP are:

- Minimum BMPs representing common practices are required;
- Advanced BMPs must be used to the extent feasible to reduce pollutant discharges and infiltrate and reuse stormwater;
- The design storm standard is based on the 85th percentile 24-hour event for both volume and flow;

- Monitoring may be suspended if industrial activities are temporarily suspended;
- A new term, Qualifying Storm Event, is defined that triggers sample collection efforts;
- A new professional is introduced called Qualified Industrial Stormwater Practitioner;
- Criteria are created for sites where receiving waters are impaired (e.g. on the federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list) or where Total Maximum Daily Loads are established;
- Dischargers may electronically file a No Exposure Certification that reduces required monitoring; and
- Dischargers claiming “No Discharger” status may electronically submit a Notice of Non-Applicability, signed by a CA licensed professional engineer.

Anyone who operates or manages an industrial facility should review the new permit requirements by July 1, 2015 and determine how the new requirements apply to their organization.

NORTH

6. **Cooperative Efforts to Control Aquatic Weeds in Lake Tahoe Marina Lagoon and Tallac Lagoon) El Dorado County –**

Bruce Warden

The Water Board approved the Tahoe Keys Property Owners Association (TKPOA) Waste Discharge Permit and Water Quality Certification on July 17, 2014. This permit covers TKPOA properties which include most of the residential lagoons and part of the Tahoe Keys Marina Lagoon. The remaining lagoon property is owned by Tahoe Keys Marina, Lake Tahoe Beach and Harbor Association, California Tahoe Conservancy (CTC), and Lagoon Associates.

Water Board staff organized and led meetings in November and December 2014 with the five lagoon property owners to discuss coordination of aquatic weed control efforts not covered under the recent TKPOA Waste Discharge Permit. All property owners agreed that everyone must coordinate and work together to tackle the aquatic weed infestation, and that it would be wasted effort and resources to remove the aquatic weeds from one area and not treat all the lagoons together.

Concerted efforts to control the aquatic weeds are critical to the success of the project. The CTC owns an inlet off the main marina lagoon called, "Sailing Lagoon." As part of the Upper Truckee Marsh restoration project, the CTC plans to fill in the Sailing Lagoon, thereby eliminating all the aquatic plants in it. Since the CTC project is scheduled for implementation around 2017, the group discussed coordinating weed removal efforts to coincide with the CTC project. Because aquatic herbicide use is prohibited at this time, the group plans to discuss its options for aquatic weed removal at a meeting tentatively planned for early spring.

7. **Updated Groundwater Management Plan for the South Tahoe Public Utility District –**

Brian Grey

The intent of the 1992 Groundwater Management Act (which is part of the California Water Code) is to encourage local agencies to work cooperatively to manage groundwater resources and to provide a methodology for developing Groundwater Management Plans (GMP). In December 2000, the South Tahoe Public Utility District (District) adopted its GMP.

Since the District adopted its GMP in 2000, the State of California modified the Groundwater Management Act several times. Modifications included requiring any public agency seeking State funds administered through the Department of Water Resources for the construction of groundwater projects to prepare and implement a Groundwater Management Plan with specific components, specifying document submittal protocols, and encouraging the Department of Water Resources to provide public access to this information.

Due to these modifications in the Groundwater Management Act, the District elected to update its 2000 GMP in 2014 to ensure compliance with the new requirements. As a part of the update, the District formed a twelve-member Stakeholder Advisory Group which met four times from April to September 2014 to provide input from the public, local agencies, and business owners.

Lahontan Board staff participated in all four workshops and provided comments on the draft GMP. Significant structural and content modifications, including a refocused discussion about current and historical water quality issues, expanded water quantity information, and clarification of agency roles and authority, resulted from the comments provided.

During the update process, the District indicated the Tahoe Valley South basin as having a stable water supply with excellent water quality. However, the District highlighted naturally occurring constituents and past and present releases of man-made chemicals, especially PCE and MTBE, as potential threats to the basin. The District identified nine Basin Management Objectives to address how to sustainably manage groundwater supplies, protect groundwater quality, and foster stakeholder involvement. The District adopted its 2014 GMP on December 4, 2014.

The District intends the 2014 GMP to be a "living document" with periodic updates to reflect progress or other necessary changes. The District also plans to hold regular stakeholder meetings in 2015 to identify additional issues and to further the existing collaborative efforts made during development of the 2014 GMP. Water Board staff remain engaged with the District in the collaborative process and is pleased about the improvements made to the GMP based on the stakeholder input.

8. **Leviathan Mine Update** – Chris Stetler

During the week of January 18, 2015, Water Board staff attended several meetings related to current and proposed activities at the Leviathan Mine Superfund Site, as follows:

USEPA annual Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) Meeting

The TAC meeting provides an overview of site work conducted by the Water Board, Atlantic Richfield (AR), USEPA and other technical consultants during the previous field season (2014). At the meeting, Water Board staff presented information pertinent to the site work they and their contractor's accomplished in 2014, including treatment of acid mine drainage (AMD), maintenance of site drainage facilities, and monitoring of surface water flows in and around the site. The Water Board's contractor Dr. Vic Claassen (University of California at Davis) presented information pertaining to an ongoing revegetation study at the site.

The meeting also included presentations by AR, USEPA and UC Santa Barbara's Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL). AR presented information about their 2014 efforts to treat AMD and Remedial Investigation (RI) activities. USEPA provided an overview of information derived from automated samplers located downstream of the site on Leviathan and Bryant creeks.

USEPA /Washoe Tribal Council Meeting

Water Board staff attended a USEPA-sponsored meeting with the Washoe Tribal Council. The intent of the meeting was to provide an update on the status of human and ecological risk assessments being conducted by AR and to receive input from the Tribe on Washoe Exposure Scenarios and other risk assessment related items.

At the meeting, AR's technical consultant presented an overview of the risk assessment work they have conducted to date. In conducting the risk assessment work, AR's technical consultants have been referring to the exposure scenarios set forth in the March 17, 2005 "Washoe Tribe Human Health Risk Assessment Exposure Scenario for the Leviathan Mine Superfund Site" prepared by Dr. Barbara Harper under contract with the Washoe Tribe.

A great deal of the discussion at the meeting focused on the reasonableness of the estimated value for plant uptake. It was decided that more time should be afforded to the discussion. USEPA is planning a community meeting and a follow-up discussion regarding the ecological and human health risk assessment for Spring 2015. The Washoe Tribe requested that USEPA coordinate a site tour for the Council prior to the community meeting.

First Quarterly Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) Technical Team Meeting for 2015

Staff and technical consultants from AR, USEPA and the Water Board attended the USEPA-sponsored meeting with the Washoe Tribal Council.

This meeting primarily focused on two items: 1) AR's proposed approach for sampling plants in and around the mine site, and 2) AR's process for selecting a location for a groundwater reference well.

The Washoe Tribe had previously identified several plants that were consumed or used otherwise by the Tribe. Based on that information, AR's consultant generated a list of plants of particular interest. Additional comments were provided by the Washoe Tribe and AR intends to revise the list. There is general agreement among the parties on the proposed methodology for plant sampling.

With regard to siting a reference groundwater monitoring well, AR will coordinate with USEPA and Water Board staff to provide additional reconnaissance in an area east of the mine site and in the vicinity of the former Isbell Trailer Park. AR agreed that in the event that the proposed reference well location(s) provides data that is inconsistent with that anticipated by the siting evaluation (e.g. depth to groundwater), AR will be required to install a reference well at a different location.

AR is required to submit proposed work plans for both investigations for final review. USEPA and Water Board staff will have another opportunity to review the proposed methodologies for this RI work.

Water Board Submittal of 2014 Year-End Report

On February 2, 2015, Water Board staff submitted the Year-End Report for the 2014 Field Season at Leviathan Mine (Year-End Report). The Year-End Report satisfies USEPA

requirements and was submitted to USEPA following completion of the 2014 field activities

A copy of the Year End Report can be found on the Water Board's website.

SOUTH

9. **Air Force Plant 42, Remedial Action Objective Completion Report for Installation Restoration Program Site 5 and Site 28** – *Shannon Utley*

The Air Force submitted a Remedial Action Objective Completion Report (RAOCR) to the Water Board for Sites 5 and 28. These reports document the completion of remedial action objectives stated in the Record of Decision (ROD). The RAOCR documents actions taken to implement the remedy. Water Board staff visited the site as part of the remedial project managers meeting and observed where the remedies were implemented.

Site 5 Abandoned Fire Training Circle

This site was used for flight line fire training, which involved spraying and igniting flammable liquids. Soil at the site has residual contamination from the fuels used during the training events. The residual contaminants do not threaten groundwater quality, however they could pose a health risk if ingested or inhaled. The ROD specified institutional controls (ICs) to prevent human exposure as the selected remedy for the site. The ICs have been implemented by restricting access to the site, restricting excavations of impacted soils, requiring signage containing warning of site conditions and hazards, annual review of the ICs and land use, and the performance of a formal Five-Year Review.

Site 28 Dust Control Area

Activities at this site involved spraying oil and lubricants on surface soil and tilling the substances into the soil. While soil at the site contains residual contamination

from the substances applied over time, it does not pose a threat to groundwater. The ROD requires controls to restrict land use to industrial only and prevent unauthorized removal of soil from the site. The ICs that have been implemented are identical to those applied to the Site 5 Abandoned Fire Training Circle.

10. **City of Hesperia Tapestry Project** – *John Morales*

In late January 2015, staff provided comments to the City of Hesperia (City) on a Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Tapestry Project. A primary concern is the proposed permanent loss of about 480 acres of wetland riparian area.

The Tapestry Project is a Master Planned Community proposed to be located on approximately 9,365 acres in the southeastern portion of the City of Hesperia. The project includes 19,311 residential units, town centers, parks, trail systems, schools, a wastewater treatment plant with domestic and recycled water infrastructure as well as other associated infrastructure. The project is expected to be built-out through 10 development phases over the course of 25 to 30 years. This project was formerly known as the Las Flores Ranch project.

Staff's review of the Draft EIR found the project did not adequately:

- Consider alternatives that avoid the loss of wetland and riparian habitat areas;
- Address the potential loss of the recycled water disposal area where Crestline CSD currently applies

treated effluent to pasture land on the project site; and,

- Describe Low Impact Development (LID) design standards and a Best Management Practices (BMP) design matrix that will be required for each development phase.

The project would require waste discharge and water recycling requirements from the Board for the proposed wastewater treatment plant. The Draft EIR proposes to apply recycled water within the project and dispose excess water into percolation ponds. Background water quality would have to be established to evaluate if anti-degradation criteria are met. A number of sewage lift stations would be located adjacent to the Mojave River and require flood and spill protection measures.

Portions of the project are within the flood inundation zone behind the Mojave Forks Dam. A failure of the Cedar Springs Dam (Silverwood Reservoir) could impact these areas. Mitigation measures should be implemented to address potential public safety impact of dam failure.

Staff expects to meet with City staff to discuss project alternatives to reduce wetland impacts and address other Water Board concerns as the City moves toward the Final EIR.

11. Snow Valley Ski Area and US Forest Service (San Bernardino National Forest) - Notice of Violation for Ineffective Sediment and Erosion Controls – Jehiel Cass

On February 4, 2015, staff issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Snow Valley Ski Area LLC (operator), and San Bernardino National Forest (landowner), for failure to stabilize slopes, control

erosion and control sediment. The NOV also requests, among other items, plans and time schedules for proposed alterations that will control erosion and remove sediment in downstream structures.

The ski area is located east of Running Springs in the San Bernardino Mountains and forms the upper headwaters of Deep Creek, a principle tributary of the Mojave River. It is currently regulated under Board Order 6-94-60 that prohibits waste earthen materials to be placed in or near surface water drainage courses and unauthorized discharges of waste to surface waters.

In the summer 2014, staff received a citizen complaint, including photographs, showing serious drainage structure failure during a February 2014 storm event. Staff inspected the site in September 2014 and verified that some failures had occurred and that repairs were in progress. Staff inspected the site again in January 2015 and determined that some repairs were incomplete and permanent drainage structures appeared undersized and inadequate to prevent further sediment discharges to Deep Creek. The requested Technical Report is intended to give a comprehensive assessment of permanent Best Management Practices (BMPs) and provide recommendations to prevent further failures. The complainant was notified of staff findings.

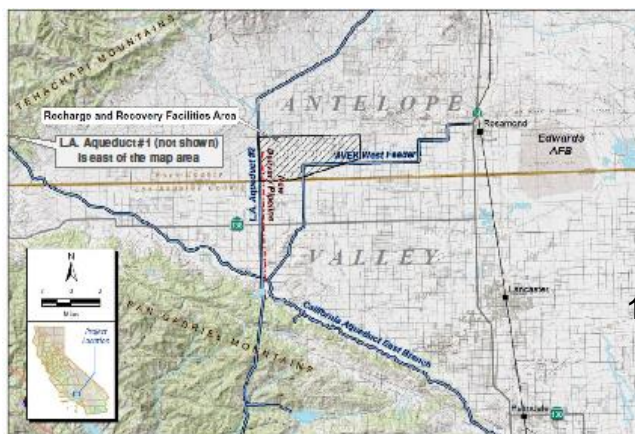
12. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Hot Creek Fish Hatchery Dredged Production Raceway Settling Ponds Leading to Hot Creek and to Mammoth Creek – Mary Dellavalle

California Department of Fish and Wildlife completed settling pond dredging to improve treatment of production raceway

effluent prior to discharge into Hot Creek and Mammoth Creek. Pond maintenance is expected to improve water quality of Hot Creek and Mammoth Creeks. The dredging was done in response to multiple violations of Category 1 effluent limits established in a Water Board adopted National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit and Time Schedule Order.

13. Willow Springs Water Bank –
Patrice Copeland

Staff from the Victorville office conducted a telephone meeting with Mr. Mark Beuhler, General Manager of the Willow Springs Water Bank (WSWB), formerly the Antelope Valley Water Bank, to gather information regarding water banking in the Neenach Subbasin, which was identified in the Antelope Valley Salt/Nutrient Management Plan as having no assimilative capacity for arsenic. The WSWB is located on 1,838 acres of agricultural land in the Antelope Valley near Rosamond, CA. The area for recharge and recovery facilities is bounded by Rosamond Avenue to the north, Avenue A to the south (Kern County-Los Angeles County line), 170 Street West to the west, and 100th Street West to the east.



An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was approved in 2006 for this project, which included a recharge capacity of 350 cubic feet per second (cfs) and an extraction capacity of 250 cfs. Average depth to water in the project vicinity is approximately 350 feet below ground surface.

A groundwater flow model was also developed to verify that the project can operate without a detrimental effect on the Antelope Valley groundwater basin. The WSWB has the ability to store up to 500,000 acre-feet of water in the Neenach Subbasin during wet years for use during droughts. In 2009, almost 800 acres of land were leased out for solar development, and more than 40,000 acre-feet of recharge area was developed using a combination of federal grant money and private funds. The first recharge operations began in 2010.

At least annually, WSWB staff have sampled water from over 20 wells associated with the project and analyzed these water samples for drinking water constituents in accordance with Title 22. These data are compiled into a Monitoring Report and distributed to members of a Monitoring Committee. The WSWB has offered to make the latest report available to Lahontan Staff for our review and use. We plan to review the Monitoring Report, as well as the EIR, in order to help determine if this project will affect water quality in the Neenach Subbasin and inform the Board of our findings later this year.

14. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power Bishop Area Facilities, Upper Owens Hydrologic Area 603.2 –
Jan M. Zimmerman

Water Board staff met with several Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) staff in Bishop on January 29, 2015. The purpose of the meeting was to view and discuss the different waters (streams, canals, ditches, man-made vs. natural, etc.) managed by LADWP and the maintenance activities associated with those waters. Typical maintenance activities generally include excavation, clearing obstructions, reconstruction and replacement, and vegetation management. The field portion of the meeting consisted of inspecting and observing representative examples of the different water types to help facilitate discussion on agency jurisdiction and to assess function and value as related to Water Board permitting actions under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne) and the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The focus of the field portion for this meeting was on the Upper Owens Hydrologic Area 603.2 between Pleasant Valley Reservoir and Big Pine (Figure 1). Other areas (Mono Hydrologic Unit 601.00, Long Hydrologic Area 603.10, and Lower Owens Hydrologic Area 603.30), as managed by LADWP, will be inspected at a later date yet to be determined.

Water Board staff inspected the surface waters in the areas shown on Figure 1. (1) Pine Creek is a "Perennial Stream" and tributary to Owens River and Pleasant Valley Reservoir. Mill Ditch, a diversion from Pine Creek, is a "Minor Surface Water" and is a source of irrigation water for various private and public-owned lands. Flows in Mill Ditch ultimately return to Pine Creek east of Round Valley. (2) Bishop Creek is a "Perennial Stream" and tributary to Owens River. Downstream of the last power house, Bishop Creek splits into North Fork and South Fork that flow through the city

limits, each feeding multiple flow-through residential canals and ditches (fulfilling appropriated water rights, as managed by the Bishop Creek Water Association). Bishop Creek Bypass is a man-made channel that diverts water similarly as the North Fork and South Fork, and is a "Minor Surface Water." (3) Below Pleasant Valley Reservoir, the Owens River is a "Perennial River." LADWP reportedly does not maintain Owens River proper below the Control Gorge. The Bishop Creek Canal is a diversion from the Owens River and identified in the Basin Plan as a "Perennial Canal." The Bishop Creek Canal is a source of irrigation water for various private- and public-owned lands, with flows eventually returning to the Owens River via Bishop Creek (North and South forks). (4) The McNally Canals (upper and lower) are a diversion from the Owens River and are a source of irrigation water for various private and public-owned lands; flows eventually return to the Owens River south of Laws. (5) The Rawson Ponds are a series of three in-line impoundments separated by earthen berms and fed by the South Fork Bishop Creek. The outlet of the lower pond reconnects the South Fork Bishop Creek with the Owens River.

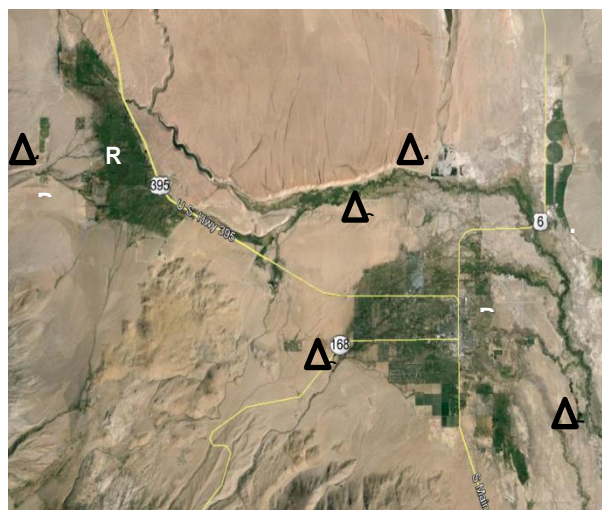
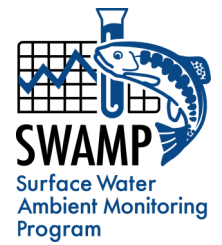


Figure 1: Google Earth aerial photograph dated September 14, 2013, showing inspection locations: (1) Pine Creek at Mill Ditch intake; (2) Bishop Creek at the forks (North and South Forks of Bishop Creek and Bishop Creek Bypass); (3) Owens River at Bishop Creek Canal intake; (4) Owens River at McNally Canal intake; and (5) Rawson Pond and return to Owens River.

All of the waters observed within Upper Owens Hydrologic Area are jurisdictional waters of the State and subject to regulation by the Water Board under Porter-Cologne. Some of these waters are also likely waters of the US, and therefore would also be subject to regulation by the Water Board under the CWA. Continued consultation with United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) staff is necessary to determine federal jurisdiction within the Upper Owens Hydrologic Area and applicability of CWA requirements with respect to routine maintenance of LADWP facilities.

Moving forward, staff will continue to work with LADWP towards issuance of a long-term maintenance agreement that will authorize select "routine" activities and outline specific Best Management Practices that must be implemented to mitigate potential water quality impacts to a less than significant level. Part of that effort will include working cooperatively with California Department of Fish and Wildlife staff to develop an appropriate level of California Environmental Quality Act documentation that will be used as the basis for the Water Board taking a discretionary action. In the interim, staff will continue to work with LADWP on a project-by-project for necessary maintenance until a long-term agreement is in place.

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Final Report

2014

Review of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)

December 2014

SWAMP-RR-SB-2014-0001



www.waterboards.ca.gov/swamp

Executive Summary

Purpose of the SWAMP Program Review

In February of 2014, the Water Boards assembled a “Review Team” to conduct an internal programmatic review of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). The purpose of the review was to evaluate SWAMP’s program functions and effectiveness, and to recommend actions to ensure the program’s continued success. The review was requested by Water Board managers from the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards, for three primary reasons. First, SWAMP is undergoing a major transition whereby key statewide infrastructure functions (i.e., data management, quality assurance, and logistical/contract support) are being converted from contract personnel to civil service. Second, the Water Boards are currently considering a similar transition whereby contract personnel that provide support to regional SWAMP programs may also be converted to civil service. And third, the State Water Board’s executive management asked the SWAMP program to make recommendations about whether and how the SWAMP program could be refocused, retooled, and/or supplemented to take on the responsibility of coordinating all of the Water Boards’ myriad surface water monitoring efforts.

Findings of the Review

1. **A robust surface water ambient monitoring program is essential for the Water Boards to achieve their mission.** The Water Boards, water resource managers, the Legislature, and the public need information about *all* of California’s water resources, not just those waters that are monitored at sites where waste discharges are regulated.
2. **Since SWAMP was created in the year 2000, the Water Boards have built and maintained a technically capable and functioning monitoring program.** This review—and prior external reviews—have found that SWAMP has both the systems and expertise to meet California’s ambient monitoring needs. SWAMP’s capacity to answer management questions is limited primarily by the level of available resources.
3. **Both statewide assessments *and* regional assessments are needed to provide information at the scales needed by the Water Boards and society at large.** Statewide assessments provide a “big picture” of the overall status and trends of water quality in California, while regional assessments provide the more detailed information needed by water regulators and resource managers to detect and fix specific problems.
4. **Numerous Water Board programs (and external entities) utilize and value SWAMP data and products.** The review found that SWAMP data and tools are used in many ways, but the benefits of their use (e.g., inter-program consistency, and the usability and comparability of data) could be significantly increased if Water Board managers direct other Water Board programs to use SWAMP tools.

5. **Water Board monitoring needs greatly exceed existing resources.** The SWAMP program currently is funded at a small fraction of the originally identified need, and the costs of monitoring increase every year, further reducing what can be accomplished with available resources. Numerous human health and resource issues are not being addressed, or are being only partially addressed.
6. **Millions of dollars are spent each year on surface water monitoring for Water Board and other agency programs but the monitoring is not fully coordinated among programs. Better coordination could provide multiple benefits, but effective coordination is time-consuming and resource intensive.** Coordination of all Water Board (and external) monitoring efforts is a laudable goal, and the SWAMP program has the expertise to perform this function. But experience gained over the past decade demonstrates that such coordination is extremely time intensive, and the SWAMP program cannot effectively fulfill this role without substantial additional staff resources.
7. **While SWAMP has developed a robust and mature ambient monitoring program over the past fourteen years, improvements can be made.** Specific suggestions compiled during the review include: i) establish an annual strategic planning process to align SWAMP's statewide assessments with management priorities and available resources; ii) create a feedback loop for users of SWAMP assessments, data and tools to suggest improvements; and iii) use SWAMP's experience at monitoring and assessment to identify new or improved outcome-based performance measures for the Water Boards.

Key Recommendations

1. **SWAMP should maintain its focus on ambient monitoring as its core function.** The SWAMP Review Team is keenly aware that the Water Boards have myriad needs for other (i.e., “targeted”) types of monitoring throughout their regulatory, planning, enforcement, and other programs. Despite those needs, Water Board managers should remain cognizant of the fact that ambient monitoring is absolutely essential to achieving the mission of the Water Boards. SWAMP's core focus on ambient monitoring should not be sacrificed to provide the “targeted” monitoring or coordination needs of other programs.
2. **SWAMP should maintain robust statewide assessments *and* regional assessments.** Given the utility of ambient monitoring information gathered at multiple spatial scales, and as previously recommended by external program reviewers ([Batiuk and others 2006](#)), SWAMP should continue its dual-scale assessments whereby the State Water Board leads the management of statewide assessments, and the Regional Water Boards conduct assessments at the regional, watershed, and water body scales.
3. **The Deputy Management Committee (DMC) should confer with SWAMP as the DMC refines the Water Boards' process for allocating “discretionary” contract funds for targeted monitoring projects.** The DMC currently is deliberating a process for addressing the many targeted monitoring needs of multiple Water Board programs via discretionary contract funds. The SWAMP Review Team applauds this effort, and invites the DMC to consult with SWAMP as these deliberations proceed.

Such consultation could maximize coordination with SWAMP's assessments, and ensure the comparability and usability of "targeted" data collected by other programs.

4. **In regards to monitoring coordination, Water Board executives should establish a process to compile coordination needs, set priorities, and deliberate options for fostering the highest priority coordination tasks.** The DMC (or some other panel of Water Board executives and/or managers) should lead SWAMP and other programs to: i) compile and prioritize the many needs for increased coordination of monitoring (and related functions, such as data management, water quality assessment, electronic data submittals, quality assurance, etc.); ii) define the specific coordination tasks necessary to meet each identified need; iii) quantify the resources needed to complete each task; and iv) evaluate the options for completing the highest priority tasks. In doing so, the integrity of SWAMP's ambient assessments should not be compromised to provide for increased coordination among the Water Boards' various programs. The Review Team recommends that managers consider other options, such as identifying/shifting resources from the affected/benefitting programs in order to fund the desired types and levels of coordination, and/or seeking new/additional resources to fund increased coordination.
5. **Water Board managers should promote question-driven science to answer key management questions, in part by encouraging (or requiring) other programs to utilize the many available "SWAMP Tools."** One outcome of this review is the realization that other Water Board programs do not take full advantage of existing SWAMP tools (i.e., assessment framework, monitoring SOPs, QA protocols, data management structures, etc.). Water Board management can promote inter-program consistency, data usability, and data comparability by encouraging (or directing) other programs to use relevant SWAMP tools and to more fully take advantage of SWAMP's experience and expertise.
6. **The SWAMP Review Team should update the SWAMP work plan as requested by the DMC.** On November 6, 2013 the DMC released a document titled *Water Board Roundtables Composition, Role, and Responsibilities*, which directs all Water Board roundtables to develop an annual work plan. The SWAMP Review Team should develop a work plan that considers all items from the DMC's *Roles and Responsibilities* document, as well as the following:
 - a. Define the roles and responsibilities for both the full SWAMP Roundtable and the smaller Review Team.
 - b. Establish an annual strategic planning process to evaluate (and adjust as appropriate) the objectives and priorities for SWAMP's statewide ambient assessments.
 - c. Develop a specific definition of monitoring "coordination" and articulate the coordination tasks to be conducted (with available funds) by SWAMP staff at the State and Regional Water Boards.
 - d. Specify actions to synthesize data into information that can readily be used by managers to aid in decision-making.
 - e. Create a feedback loop for users of SWAMP tools to communicate issues, problems, and ideas/suggestions for improvement.
 - f. Identify new or improved outcome-based Performance Measures for the Water Boards based on SWAMP's assessments, data, and tools.

ENCLOSURE 2

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

MARCH 2015 STANDING ITEMS

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	July 2015 January 2016
Status of Basin Plan Amendments	Semi-Annual	July 2015 January 2016
Status of Grants	Annually	March 2015 (EO Report Item 4)
Caltrans Statewide General Permit/Tahoe Basin	Annually	July 2015
Tahoe Municipal Permit	Annually	July 2015
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 14	Annually	January 2016
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles - District No. 20	Annually	January 2016
Status of Dairies	Semi-Annual	August 2015 January 2016
City of Barstow	Annually	September 2015
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	Each Southern Board Meeting	February 2015
Leviathan Mine	Semi-Annual	July 2015 January 2016
Salt & Nutrient Management Plans	Semi-Annual	May 2015 November 2015
Onsite Septic Tanks	Annually	June 2015
Bridgeport Grazing Waiver	Annually	June 2015
Bacteria Water Quality Objectives Project	Semi-Annual	May 2015 November 2015

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ENCLOSURE 3

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EO's Monthly Report
January 16, 2015 - February 15, 2015
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: LOS ANGELES

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
California Dept. of Corrections/ Antelope Valley State Prison	Lancaster	South	Yes	2/14/2015	150 gallons	Sewer main blockage resulted in a 150-gallon raw sewage discharge to soil and drainage channel.	Debris created a blockage within the sewer main, causing discharge from sewer main cleanout. No surface waters affected.	Blockage cleared and affected area disinfected.

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Lake Arrowhead CSD/Lake Arrowhead CSD CS	190 John Muir, Lake Arrowhead	South	Yes	1/17/2015	150 gallons	Sewer main blockage resulted in 150-gallon raw sewage discharge to soil and drainage channel.	Root intrusion create blockage causing sewage to discharge from a manhole to soil and drainage channel. No surface water affected.	Blockage cleared, 150 gallons recovered, and affected area disinfected.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
 Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

EO's Monthly Report
January 16, 2015 - February 15, 2015
Unauthorized Waste Discharges*

COUNTY: SAN BERNARDINO

Discharger/Facility	Location	Basin	Regulated Facility?	Discharge Date	Discharge Volume	Description of Failure	Additional Details	Status
Molycorp Minerals LLC/Onsite Evaporation Ponds	Disposal Facility	South	Yes	1/20/2015	50,000 gallons	Unauthorized 50,000-gallon potable water/mining process wastewater mixture to soil.	Discharge caused by 8-inch pipe connection failure. No surface waters affected.	Pipeline connection and additional pipe replaced. Some of the affected soils excavated for proper disposal.
Molycorp Minerals LLC/Mountain Pass Mine & Mill Ops	Tank TK23	South	Yes	1/28/2015	500 gallons	Unauthorized 500-gallon discharge of tailings slurry to soil.	TK Tank 23 overflowed due to operator error. No surface waters affected.	Access slurry manhole was shut and affected soils excavated and properly disposed of.

*All discharges to surface waters are included in the report.
 Discharges to land of less than 100 gallons are not included in the report.

ENCLOSURE 4

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**Summary of
No Further Action Required Letters Issued
January 16 - February 15, 2015
March 2015 EO Report**

State of California
Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Executive Officer finds the release of petroleum products at the following sites poses a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment. Therefore, these cases were closed in accordance with the Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure (Resolution 2012-016). The Policy recognizes contaminant mass often remains after the investment of reasonable remedial effort and this mass may be difficult to remove regardless of the level of additional effort and resources invested. The establishment of the Policy is an effort to maximize the benefits to the people of the State of California through the judicious application of available resources.

Date Closure Issued	Site Name	Site Address	Case Number	Additional Information
January 21, 2015	Berry Hinckley Industries Bulk Fuel Plant	2070 James Avenue, South Lake Tahoe El Dorado County	T6S021	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL0601781518
February 3, 2015	Antelope Valley Recycling and Disposal Former UST	1200 West City Ranch Road, Palmdale Los Angeles County	6B1900982T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603799270
February 4, 2015	Kangaroo Oil and Market	960 East Palmdale Boulevard Palmdale, Los Angeles County	6B1920018T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T1000006200
February 6, 2015	City of Lancaster Former Mobil	NW Corner of Avenue J and Sierra Highway Lancaster, Los Angeles County	6B1900268T	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0603700290
February 13, 2015	CalNev Barstow Terminal	34277 Daggett-Yermo Road, Daggett San Bernardino County	6B36950N01	http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL206053823

Additional links:

General Policy information: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/ust/lt_cls_plcy.shtml#policy081712

Copy of Policy: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/rs2012_0016_atta.pdf

Implementation Plan http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/resolutions/2012/110612_6_final_tcp%20imp%20plan.pdf

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ENCLOSURE 5

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Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board

TO: LAHONTAN WATER BOARD MEMBERS



FROM: LAURI KEMPER
ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE OFFICER
LAHONTAN REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

DATE: March 11, 2015

SUBJECT: QUARTERLY VIOLATIONS REPORT, 4th QUARTER 2014

Attached is the Quarterly Violations Report for October 1 – December 31, 2014 (4th Quarter 2014). I have included in this memo with the Quarterly Violations Report (1) a Synopsis of 4th Quarter Violations; (2) a Summary of Violations and Enforcement Actions for 2014; and (3) a Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases.

Synopsis of 4th Quarter 2014 Violations

There were 75 violations entered into the CIWQS and SMARTS databases for the 4th Quarter 2014, 12 more than the 63 violations entered for the previous quarter. The violations were distributed across many facilities; however, Death Valley National Park Stovepipe Wells Village Wastewater Treatment Facility's flow-related violations accounted for 27 of the 75 total violations.

Three (3) Priority 1 violations are identified in this report. Two of them are the ongoing groundwater nitrate pollution associated with the Barstow Wastewater Treatment Facility that is currently under two Cleanup and Abatement Orders; one for replacement water and one to remediate the nitrate-polluted groundwater. The third Priority 1 violation is linked to groundwater pollution (nitrates, total chromium, and VOCs) created by waste discharges from Ducommun Aerostructures' facility in El Mirage. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is the lead agency in responding to this situation and the Water Board staff is actively coordinating with DTSC. DTSC recently approved Ducommun Aerostructures' Interim Measures Work Plan, which includes providing replacement drinking water for residents whose wells have been adversely affected, expanding the areal extent of groundwater investigation activities, and installing a new groundwater extraction well. Ducommun Aerostructures is also beginning a feasibility study to evaluate in-situ remediation technologies for all three

pollutant types.

There were 66 Priority 2 violations. Again, 27 of these violations are associated with daily flow-related violations at the Death Valley National Park Stovepipe Wells Village Wastewater Treatment Facility. The remaining 39 Priority 2 violations were spread out across a variety of facilities. More than 80 percent (55 out of 66) of the Priority 2 violations were addressed with a discharger's corrective action, or Water Board enforcement action, or a combination of both. All Water Board enforcement actions for the Priority 2 violations were informal (oral communication, staff enforcement letter, notice of violation).

The list ends with 6 Priority 3 violations. These violations involve late reports and one isolated minor flow limit exceedance.

Summary of Violations and Enforcement Actions for 2014

Water Board staff entered a total of 416 violations into the CIWQS and SMARTS databases for the 2014 calendar year. This compares to a total of 887 violations entered in 2012 and 716 violations entered in 2013. For 2014, there were 14 Priority 1 violations, 354 Priority 2 violations, and 48 Priority 3 violations. The 14 Priority 1 violations involve three separate dischargers (Barstow Wastewater Treatment Facility, Ducommun Aerostructures, and Los Angeles County Sanitation District No. 20-Palmdale Wastewater Treatment Facility) and are all being addressed by formal enforcement actions. The Priority 2 violations were dominated by daily flow violations (123 violations) associated with two facilities (Eastern Sierra CSD Wastewater Treatment Facility and Death Valley National Park Stovepipe Wells Village Wastewater Treatment Facility). Violations of receiving water limitations for groundwater (42 violations), deficient reporting (37 violations), and effluent limitations (37 violations) were the other dominant Priority 2 violation types. Priority 3 violations are mostly associated with late self-monitoring reports, with a few others linked to order conditions, deficient reports, effluent limitations, and best management practice implementation and maintenance.

The Water Board and its staff addressed 189 out of the 416 violations (approx. 45 percent) with a combination of informal and formal enforcement actions. For Priority 1 violations, 12 out of 14 are being addressed by Water Board formal enforcement actions and another violation is being addressed by Department of Toxic Substance Control. The remaining Priority 1 violation will be addressed with formal enforcement within the first or second quarter of 2015. The Water Board and its staff have also addressed 210 out of 354 Priority 2 violations (approx. 59 percent) with informal and/or formal enforcement. Priority 3 violations were addressed solely with informal enforcement actions at a response rate of 18 out of 48 violations (approx. 38 percent).

The Water Board and its staff issued a total of 135 enforcement actions in 2014. Most of the enforcement was informal (126 actions) such as in-person conversations, phone

calls, emails, and notices of violation. There were nine formal enforcement actions including investigative orders (4), cleanup and abatement orders (3), and administrative civil liability orders (2).

Water Board staff will continue its progressive enforcement approach, relying heavily upon informal enforcement action to return dischargers to compliance with permit requirements and other water quality protection regulations and laws. Enforcement will also continue to focus on addressing those situations where beneficial uses related to public health and the environment. Staff will also be busy implementing the Water Board's new Supplement Environmental Project Program and other efficiency improving efforts that have been identified by the Water Board and its staff.

Table of Pending Formal Enforcement Cases

Facility	Alleged Violations Summary	Schedule Action (Quarter/Year)
Susanville CSD WWTP – Susanville, Lassen Co.	Exceeding effluent limitations; subject to MMPs	1st Quarter, 2015
Dutch Dairy – Helendale, San Bernardino Co.	Nitrate pollution in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2015
B & E Dairy – Barstow, San Bernardino Co.	Elevated nitrates in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2015
Van Leeuwen Dairy, Newberry Springs, San Bernardino Co.	Elevated nitrates in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2015
Harmsen Dairy – Hinkley, San Bernardino Co.	Nitrate pollution in groundwater	1st Quarter, 2015
California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – Hot Creek Hatchery	Exceeding effluent limitations subject to MMPs	1st Quarter, 2015
California Dept. of Fish and Wildlife – Fish Springs Hatchery	Exceeding effluent limitations subject to MMPs	1st Quarter, 2015
Pacific Gas and Electric – Hinkley Compressor Station, San Bernardino Co.	Ongoing chromium groundwater contamination	3rd Quarter, 2015

Attachment: 4th Quarter 2014 Quarterly Violations Report

**Quarterly Violations Report
October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
2	1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	983321	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	10/31/2014	Exceeded MCLs for Nitrate as N (10 mg/L) in three wells and TDS (1000 mg/L) in six wells during October 2014; violates Board Order No. 6-94-26 WDR I.B.5. Exceedances are from a known release.	Nitrate as N: well 3-4 (11.0 mg/l), well 6 (12.0 mg/L), well 7-1 (11.0 mg/L); TDS: well 3-2 (1600 mg/L), well 3-3 (1300 mg/L), well 3-4 (2300 mg/L), well 6 (1400 mg/L), well 7-1 (1100).	The City is working towards designing and implementing a groundwater cleanup system as required by the CAO. The City is also providing replacement water supply to residents with polluted domestic wells.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
3	1	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	983461	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	11/18/2014	Nitrate as N levels exceed MCL (10.0 mg/L) in 3 wells, well 3-4 (12.0 mg/L), well 6 (13.0 mg/L), and well 7-1 (12.0 mg/L); violates Board Order No. 6-94-26 MRP I.D.3.	null	The City is working towards designing and implementing a groundwater cleanup system as required by the CAO. The City is also providing replacement water supply to residents with polluted domestic wells.	Clean-up and Abatement Order	San Bernardino
4	1	Ducommun Aerostructures	Ducommun Aerostructures	984847	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LNDISPOTH	11/20/2014	Total chromium, nitrates, and VOCs exceeding MCLs in multiple monitoring wells. Exceedances due to known ongoing release. Violates Board Order No. 6-96-052, WDR I.A.2.	Water Board staff has been and continues to coordinate with DTSC. DTSC is lead on enforcement/response with Water Board input.	Discharger is implementing DTSC Interim Measures Work Plan to install additional investigation wells (9) plus a new dedicated extraction well. Discharger providing bottled water to affected residences per work plan. Discharger to update bottled water program as part of implementing work plan. Discharger is also preparing new feasibility study regarding in-situ remediation of total chromium, VOCs, and nitrates.	null	San Bernardino
5	2	Barstow City	Barstow WTF Mojave River Bed	983462	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	11/30/2014	No groundwater monitoring data from Monitoring Wells G1(5), P1(4), and H2(7-2), any Lysimeters, or Piezometer Clusters E1-(1), or R1(2); violates Board Order No. MRP I.D.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
6	2	Brissenden, John	Sorensen's Resort	979293	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	10/15/2014	Discharger failed to provide results for several parameters related to Sludge and Septage Disposal and Facility Operational Monitoring. Violates Board Order No. R6T-2004-028, MRP I.B.4.a/b, I.B.5., and I.V. respectively.	The SMR was missing the effluent constituents results and the amount of sludge/septage removed from the facility. No explanation for missing data provided.	No explanation for missing data provided.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Alpine

**Quarterly Violations Report
October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
7	2	California City	California City WTF	979098	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	10/6/2014	Failed to submit information related to sludge management for quantity onsite, quantity generated, and quantity removed offsite. Violates Board Order 6-00-94, MRP I.D.4.2. & 3.	The SMR was missing sludge management information. No explanation provided.	null	Oral Communication	Kern
8	2	California City	California City WTF	983590	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	12/22/2014	parameters and a groundwater contour map during the November 2014 groundwater monitoring event and failed to provide sludge removal data including laboratory analytical results of sludge samples. Violates Board Order 6-00-94, WDR section I.I.D., MRP section	Discharger was contacted regarding the violations on 12/30/2014. See the linked enforcement action.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Kern
9	2	California City	California City WTF	984727	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	12/31/2014	No daily effluent flow data to Central Park; violates Board Order No. 6-00-094 MRP I.A.6.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	Kern
10	2	Crestline SD	Crestline SD Three WTF's	980475	Order Conditions	WDRMUNILRG	11/5/2014	Disinfected effluent from the Crestline Sanitation District outfall pipeline shear failure resulted in 230,000-gallon discharge to land. Violates Board Order No. 6-94-057, WDR I.D.6.	Discharger reports that seismic activity offset pipeline joint, causing the discharge. No surface waters affected.	Pipeline was repaired and returned to service.	null	San Bernardino
11	2	Eastern Sierra CSD	Eastern Sierra CSD WWTF	985593	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	12/3/2014	Nitrate (as N) values exceeded MCL (10 mg/L) in two monitoring wells. Violates Board Order No. 6-94-024, WDR I.B.5.	Nitrate (as N): Well #2 (12.8 mg/L) and Well #3 (11.1 mg/L).	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Inyo
12	2	Floriston Community of	Floriston Waste Treatment Facility	977836	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOH	10/2/2014	Discharger failed to provide results for several parameters related to ground water monitoring, walk through inspections, and operation and maintenance. Violates Board Order No. 6-88-50, Req. by MRP I.D.1., I.E., and I.F.	The SMR was missing the ground water monitoring for the south well, the weekly walk through inspection notes, and the operation and maintenance summary. No explanation for missing data provided.	null	Oral Communication	Nevada

**Quarterly Violations Report
October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
13	2	Helendale CSD	Helendale Silverlakes STP	986695	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	WDRMUNILRG	10/23/2014	TDS concentrations exceeded MCL (1,000 mg/L, 1,500 mg/L) in three monitoring wells. Violates Board Order No. R6V-2001-039 WDR I.C.2.	TDS: MW-2 (3,500 mg/L), MW-3 (1,180 mg/L), and MW-4 (2,210 mg/L).	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	null	San Bernardino
14	2	Hettinga, Hein	Hein Hettinga/A & H Dairy 1&2	984506	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	ANIWSTCOWS	12/6/2014	Nitrate (as N), Total Chromium, Iron, Manganese, TDS, Chloride, Sulfate exceeded MCLs in multiple wells. Violates Board Order No. R6V-02-022 WDR I.D.2.	1 (70 mg/L), MW-2 (150 mg/L), MW-4 (21 mg/L), MW-5 (63 mg/L), and MW-6 (14 mg/L). Total Chromium MCL (0.05 mg/L): MW-1 (0.088 mg/L), MW-3 (0.081 mg/L), MW-4 (0.076 mg/L), MW-5 (0.053 mg/L), and MW-6 (0.070 mg/L). Iron MCL (0.3 mg/L): MW-1 (15 mg/L), MW-	null	null	San Bernardino
15	2	Inyo Cnty IWM	Lone Pine Class III Landfill	986614	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	10/8/2014	1,1-Dichloroethane, Trichlorofluoromethane, Tetrachloroethene (PCE) detected in two groundwater wells. VOCs in groundwater are of a known release. Violates Board Order No. 6-95-70, WDR section II.A.3.	1,1-Dichloroethane: MW-3 (10/8/2014 0.74 ug/L). Trichlorofluoromethane: MW-2 (10/8/2014 0.81 ug/L). Tetrachloroethene (PCE): MW-2 (10/8/2014 0.65 ug/L), MW-3 (10/8/2014 0.9 ug/L).	Water Board staff will be working with the Discharger for future corrective action.	null	Inyo
16	2	Inyo Co DPW	Lake Sabrina Road Bridge Replacement	982912	Order Conditions	CERFILLEXC	11/12/2014	Standard Condition No. 4 states ?neither Project construction activities nor operation of the Project may cause a violation of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Lahontan Region (Basin Plan), may cause a condition or threatened condition of pollution or nuisance, or cause any other	the actions to be taken to: (1) remove all visible and exposed asphalt waste (grindings and debris) and other wastes from the Project site and restoration areas, (2) remove all visible and exposed asphalt waste and other wastes from within and around the Bishop Creek channel below	null	Staff Enforcement Letter	Inyo
17	2	June Lake PUD	June Lake PUD STP	985961	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	12/1/2014	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Monthly Maximum limit is 45 mg/L and reported value was 52.9 mg/L.	June Lake staff suspects increased wasting and reduced influent flows during the winter months resulting in high sample results.	Over the next 30 days minimum June Lake District staff will eliminate wasting activities and increase aeration utilizing the East and West brushes 24 hours/day. An additional BOD sample will be taken on January 15th and 30th, 2015. These results will be sent to CRWQCB.	null	Mono
18	2	June Lake PUD	June Lake PUD STP	985962	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNILRG	12/1/2014	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) Annual Average (Mean) limit is 30 mg/L and reported value was 31.5 mg/L.	June Lake staff suspects increased wasting and reduced influent flows during the winter months resulting in high sample results.	Over the next 30 days minimum, June Lake District staff will eliminate wasting activities and increase aeration utilizing the East and West brushes 24 hours/day. An additional BOD sample will be taken on January 15th and 30th, 2015. These results will be sent to CRWQCB.	null	Mono

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
19	2	Kim, Sun	Burger Basket	982892	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRMUNIOTH	10/16/2014	No SMR submitted.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
20	2	Los Angeles City DWP	Independence WWTF	985625	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNILRG	10/28/2014	pH Daily Maximum limit is 9.0 SU and reported value was 11.17 SU.	Violates Board Order No. 6-95-064 WDR I.A.3.	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	Inyo
21	2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	979181	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	10/27/2014	Unauthorized 700-gallon release of mining process wastewater (brine) outside of disposal facilities to adjacent land. Violates Board Order No R6V-2005-0011, WDR II.A.1	Requested final spill report of incident on 10/29/14. Due 11/12/14. received 11/12/14.	Uncovered fail pipeline segment for repair. Cleanup of impacted soil for disposal.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
22	2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	982054	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	11/17/2014	Unauthorized 890-gallon release of contaminated groundwater (remediation extraction system)wastewater outside of disposal facilities to adjacent land. Violates Board Order No R6V-2005-0011, WDR II.A.1	Requested final spill report of incident on 11/17/14. Due 12/4/14. received 12/4/14.	overflow of tank due to accidentally not reactivating the tank level control interlock mechanisms that were temporary disabled during tank maintenance. Recovered 250 gallons standing fluid. Cleanup of impacted soil for disposal.	null	San Bernardino
23	2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	984531	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	12/14/2014	Unauthorized 300-gallon release of Spent Scrubber solution - caustic pH > 13 wastewater outside of disposal facilities to adjacent land. Violates Board Order No R6V-2005-0011, WDR II.A.1	Requested final spill report of incident on 12/15/14. Due 12/29/14. received 1/5/15.	repair scrubber level transmitters, which failed to alert system of fluid level during processing. Cleanup of impacted soil for disposal.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
24	2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	984536	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	12/18/2014	Unauthorized 1,800-gallon release of contaminated groundwater (remediation extraction system) wastewater outside of disposal facilities to adjacent land. Violates Board Order No R6V-2005-0011, WDR II.A.1	Requested final spill report of incident on 12/18/14. Due 1/2/15. received 1/5/15.	Bermed area of release. shutdown pump. repaired failed pipeline vent.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occurred	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
25	2	Molycorp Minerals LLC	Onsite Evaporation Ponds	984533	Order Conditions	LNDISPOTH	12/19/2014	release of mining process wastewater (204 thickener wastewater) outside of disposal facility- (brine, acidic pH 2-4); of this amount, 2,000 gallons outside of secondary containment to adjacent land. Violates Board Order No R6V-2005-0011, WDR II.A.1	Requested final spill report of incident on 12/19/14. Due 1/5/15. received 1/5/15.	Initial action: bermed south face of containment area to limit extent of release. wastewater in Secondary containment removed to authorized disposal. Excavated impacted soil for disposal. Repaired Flange.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
26	2	NASA-JPL	Echo Mars Ponds	979394	Order Conditions	WDRMUNIWTS	10/31/2014	Freeboard in Mars Ponds was less than 24 inches in Ponds A & B for July and August; violates Board Order 6-93-73, WDR I.C.3.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
27	2	Pilot Rock CC	Pilot Rock Cons Camp Pack WTF	985611	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	12/14/2014	SMR is missing Semiannual (TDS, Chloride, Sodium, and Sulfate) data. Violates Board Order No. R6V-00-072 WDR II.C.1 MRP I.C and II.C.1 & 2.	null	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
28	2	Rolling Green Utilities Inc	Rolling Green Terrace WTF	984088	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	10/15/2014	Discharger acknowledged that they have not performed groundwater monitoring and reporting since 2006. Violation of MRP 87-10, Requirement I.C.1	During the Nov 4, 2014 inspection, discharger was given verbal notification to resume groundwater monitoring.	null	Oral Communication	Inyo
29	2	San Bernardino Cnty Airports - Dagget	Barstow/Daggett Airport WTF	980041	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	10/15/2014	No Ground Water data; violates Board Order NO. 6-99-37, MRP section I.C.2. No cumulative sludge data; violates Board Order No. 6-99-37, MRP section I.D.5. No signature on report; violates Board Order No. 6-99-37, MRP section II.A General Provision part 3.d.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
30	2	San Bernardino Cnty Waste	Apple Valley Municipal LF	985844	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFNONOPER	11/19/2014	six groundwater monitoring wells, Chloride (250 mg/L) in three groundwater monitoring wells, Sulfate (250 mg/L) in two groundwater monitoring wells, Nitrate (as N) (10 mg/L) in two groundwater monitoring wells, 1,1-dichloroethane (5 ug/L) in one groundwater monitoring well, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene (6 ug/L) in two groundwater monitoring wells, and Tetrachloroethene (PCE) (5ug/L) in one groundwater monitoring well, during	above MCL: Total Dissolved Solids: AVSL-1 (7/24/2014 1200 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1100 mg/L), AVSL-2 (7/24/2014 2000 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1800 mg/L), AVSL-3 (7/24/2014 1100 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1100 mg/L), AVSL-4A (7/24/2014 1400 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1200 mg/L), AVSL-7 (7/24/2014 1100 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1000 mg/L), AVSL-13 (7/24/2014 1200 mg/L, 11/19/2014 1100 mg/L), Chloride: AVSL-2 (7/24/2014 480 mg/L, 11/19/2014 480 mg/L), AVSL-4A (7/24/2014 270 ug/L, 11/19/2014 270 mg/L), AVSL-7 (11/19/2014 260 mg/L), Sulfate: AVSL-2 (7/24/2014 260 mg/L), AVSL-4A (7/24/2014 270 ug/L, 11/19/2014 260 mg/L), Nitrate: AVSL-11 (7/24/2014 11 mg/L, 11/19/2014 11 mg/L), AVSL-13	Groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed in 1995 and stopped in 2006. A rebound test is being conducted to monitor response in the groundwater chemistry. A final Engineering Feasibility Study was submitted in 2009 to identify alternative remediation.	null	San Bernardino

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
31	2	San Bernardino Cnty Waste	Victorville Class III Landfill	985294	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Groundwater	LFOPER	11/20/2014	Tetrachloroethene (5 ug/L) in one groundwater monitoring well, Nitrate (as N) (10 mg/L) in two groundwater monitoring wells during the fourth quarter 2014. Exceeding MCLs is part of a known release. Violates Board Order No. R6V-2004-0027, WDR section II.A.2. Exceeded	Tetrachloroethene (PCE): VSL-6 (7 UG/L). Nitrate (as N): VSL-6 (13 MG/L), VSL-18 (19 MG/L). Exceedances above background = Dichlorodifluoromethane: VSL-1 (0.15 UG/L), VSL-6 (2.5 UG/L), VSL-12 (0.11 UG/L). Tetrachloroethene (PCE): VSL-1 (0.98 UG/L), VSL-6 (7 UG/L).	Discharger is implementing an EMP and CAP. A landfill gas extraction system was constructed in October 2003.	null	San Bernardino
32	2	Squaw Village Neighbourhood Co	Village at Squaw Phase II SW	980091	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Surface Water	WDRNONMUNIP RCS	10/31/2014	Discharger exceeded the receiving water limitation for Turbidity (more than ten percent of natural levels) at sampling location SC-D. Violates Board Order No. 6-03-02A1, WDR I.B.1.	Natural levels were 5.8 NTU, Limit was 6.38 NTU, Receiving water at SC-D was 7.2 NTU.	Discharger has not proposed a corrective action.	null	Placer
33	2	Squaw Village Neighbourhood Co	Village at Squaw Phase II SW	986057	Water Quality -> Receiving Water -> Surface Water	WDRNONMUNIP RCS	12/31/2014	Discharger exceeded the receiving water limitation for turbidity - greater than 10% of natural levels - at sampling location SC-D. Violates Board Order No. 6-03-02A1, WDR I.B.1.	null	null	null	Placer
34	2	Sunray Energy Inc	Segs I & II - Three Surface Impoundments & Land Treatment Unit	977640	Order Conditions	LFNONOPER	10/5/2014	Unauthorized 200-gallon discharge of Chevron heat transfer fluid to soil in the solar field. Violates Board Order No. 6-96-160, WDR II.A.3.	A tube failure caused the discharge to occur. Approximately 50-100 gallons of the 200-gallon discharge soaked into the soil. Contaminated soil will be removed and treated at onsite landfarm.	Discharger isolated and repaired the tube failure. Approximately 100-150 gallons of heat transfer fluid recovered. Contaminated soil removal was initiated on 10/5/2014 and should be completed by 10/7/2014. Contaminated soil to be remediated at onsite landfarm.	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Bernardino
35	2	Sunray Energy Inc	Segs I & II - Three Surface Impoundments & Land Treatment Unit	979625	Order Conditions	LFNONOPER	10/12/2014	Unauthorized 1,500-gallon discharge of Chevron heat transfer fluid to soil in the solar field. Violates Board Order No. 6-96-160, WDR II.A.3.	A tube failure caused the discharge to occur. Approximately 1,200 gallons of the 1,500-gallon discharge soaked into the soil. Contaminated soil will be removed and treated at onsite landfarm.	Discharger replaced the failed tube. Approximately 300 gallons of heat transfer fluid recovered. Contaminated soil removal was initiated on 10/13/2014 and completed by 10/22/2014. Contaminated soil remediated at onsite landfarm.	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Bernardino
36	2	Tahoe Donner Association	Tahoe Donner Cross Country Ski Center	S856170	SW - Unauthorized NSWD	CONSTW	10/19/2014	Discharge or threatened discharge, attributable to human activities, of waste to lands within the 100-year floodplain. NOV issued 1-26-2015.	Discharger constructed a facility entrance sign within the 100-year floodplain of an unnamed Alder Creek tributary. Construction activities resulted in soil stockpiled in the floodplain and soil disturbing activities.	Discharger removed stockpiled soil and stabilized disturbed soils after completing sign construction activities.	Notice of Violation	Nevada

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
37	2	TR Lodging Enterprises Inc	Oak Tree Inn	983593	Water Quality -> Effluent -> CAT1	WDRMUNIOWTS	12/16/2014	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) 1-Hour Average (Mean) limit is 45.0 mg/L and reported value was 52.0 mg/L.	Effluent sample results from the December 16, 2014 inspection demonstrate an effluent BOD concentration of 52 mg/L, exceeding the maximum allowable BOD concentration of 45 mg/L. This exceedance is a violation of Board Order No. 6-01-32, Section No. I.A.3.	None	Staff Enforcement Letter	San Bernardino
38	2	USDA Forest Service Inyo National Forest Mammoth Lakes	Convict Lake Campground WTF	986125	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	10/13/2014	Failed to provide results for several parameters related to sludge monitoring. Violates Board Order No. 6-95-37, WDR section I.C. and MRP section I.C.3, I.C5, and I.C.6	The SMR was missing the total quantity of sludge generated, cumulative total quantity of sludge stockpiled on site, and laboratory analysis of sludge removed from the ponds.	The deficient reporting violation and corrective actions to bring into compliance were not discussed.	Oral Communication	Mono
39	2	USDA Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Upper Truckee River Reach 5 Restoration & Relocation	980220	Unauthorized Discharge	CERREST	10/6/2014	specifications outlined in the the SWPPP during culvert removal work caused in-stream turbidity to exceed allowable levels. Turbidity immediately downstream of the work area exceeded 100 NTU. Water Board approval documents restricted allowable turbidity in	null	null	null	El Dorado
40	2	USDA Forest Service Lake Tahoe Basin Mgt Unit	Upper Truckee River Reach 5 Restoration and Utility Relocation Project	S855151	SW - Unauthorized NSWD	CONSTW	10/6/2014	specifications outline in the the SWPPP during culvert removal work caused in-stream turbidity to exceed allowable levels. Turbidity immediately downstream of the work area exceeded 100 NTU. Water Board approval documents restricted allowable turbidity in	null	null	null	El Dorado
41	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984295	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	10/19/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
42	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984296	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	10/23/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.037 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
43	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984297	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/9/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
44	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984299	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/17/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.033 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
45	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984300	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/24/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.031 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
46	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984301	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/25/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.033 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
47	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984303	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/28/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.033 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
48	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984304	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/29/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.036 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
49	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984306	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/30/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.043 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
50	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984307	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/1/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.031 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
51	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984308	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/3/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.036 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
52	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984309	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/4/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.036 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
53	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984311	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/6/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.528 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
54	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984312	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/7/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.040 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
55	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984313	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/8/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
56	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984314	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/9/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
57	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984316	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/13/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.039 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
58	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984317	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/14/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.031 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
59	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984318	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/18/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.031 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
60	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984319	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/21/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo

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1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
61	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984320	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/22/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.031 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
62	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984321	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/23/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.034 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
63	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984322	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/25/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.039 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
64	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984323	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/26/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.032 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
65	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984324	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/28/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.034 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
66	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984325	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/29/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.036 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo

**Quarterly Violations Report
October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
67	2	USDI National Park Service Death Valley SW Village	Stovepipe Wells Village	984326	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	12/31/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.03 MGD and reported value was 0.048 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. 6-96-161 WDR I.A.	Discharger states in SMR that exceedance caused by bad flow sensor. "Concentrate from RO plant going into the sewer system now. Putting PMIS package for funding for waste water improvements."	Notice of Violation	Inyo
68	2	Victor Valley Wastewater Reclamation Authority	Desert Winds Golf Course	980057	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	REC	10/31/2014	No Turbidity data; violates Board Order No. R6V-2003-0028 MRP I.B.3.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
69	2	Victorville City	SCLA Central WWTP-Victorville Water Dist	982835	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNILRG	11/4/2014	No freeboard data; violates Board Order No. R6V-2014-0002 MRP II.A.9.	null	None reported in SMR	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
70	2	Westland Industries Inc	Bear Valley MHP WTF	979827	Reporting -> Deficient Reporting	WDRMUNIOTH	10/14/2014	Failure to name point of disposal for pumped sewage. Violation of Board Order 6-84-58, General provisions for Monitoring and Reporting section O & M 5.	null	null	null	San Bernardino
71	3	Brissenden, John	Sorensen's Resort	979337	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRMUNIOTH	10/16/2014	Discharger submitted quarterly SMR 14 days late. Violates Board Order No. R6T-2004-028, MRP VI.B.	The Quarterly SMR was due on 10/15/2014 and recieved on 10/29/2014.	No explanation for tardiness provided.	null	Alpine
72	3	Hilton Creek CSD	Hilton Creek CSD Package STP	984128	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRMUNIOTH	11/5/2014	SMR submitted 21 days late; violates Board Order No. 6-04-0018 MRP II.B.	Water Board verbally reminded Discharger to submit reports on time.	Discharger verbally replied that they will increase their effort to complete reports on time.	Oral Communication	Mono

**Quarterly Violations Report
October 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014**

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1	Priority	Agency	Facility	Violation ID	Violation Type	Violation Program	Date Occured	Violation Description	Comments	Corrective Action	Enforcement Action	County
73	3	Honey Lake Power Co	Honey Lake Power Plant	980186	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRNONMUNIP RCS	10/16/2014	Discharger submitted quarterly SMR 16 days late. Violates Board Order No. R6T-1988-136, MRP III.	Quarterly SMR was due on 10/15/2014 and received on 10/31/2014.	No Proposed Corrective Action	null	Lassen
74	3	Pilot Rock CC	Pilot Rock Cons Camp Pack WTF	985604	Water Quality -> Effluent -> OEV	WDRMUNIOTH	11/6/2014	Flow Daily Maximum limit is 0.010 MGD and reported value was 0.0116 MGD.	Violates Board Order No. R6V-00-072 WDR I.A.1. Discharger states the exceedance was due to "Crestline doing maintenance on outfall line."	Discharger did not propose or identify any corrective actions taken.	Oral Communication	San Bernardino
75	3	Reimers, Iris & Walter	Susanville MHP	980309	Reporting -> Late Report	WDRMUNIOWTS	10/16/2014	Discharger submitted quarterly SMR 19 days late. Violates Board Order No. R6T-1984-21 B, MRP.	Quarterly SMR was due on 10/15/2014 and received on 11/3/2014.	No explanation provided.	null	Lassen
76	3	Swift Transportation	Swift Transportation Bridgeport Spill Site	984086	Order Conditions	CERFILLEXC	12/1/2014	Failed to submit project completion report by December 1, 2014 deadline. Specified by Additional Condition No. 7 of the Order.		Complete report was submitted on December 12, 2014. Staff enforcement letter issued (via email) on January 8, 2015.	Staff Enforcement Letter	Mono