



EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT

North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

April 19, 2018

Cyanobacteria and Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring & Response Program

Lisa Bernard

Cyanobacteria, commonly known as blue-green algae, are natural components of healthy freshwater ecosystems. However, under certain water quality conditions, they can rapidly multiply causing nuisance blooms. When these blooms contain toxin-producing species they are called harmful algal blooms (HABs). Exposure to cyanobacteria toxins (cyanotoxins) can occur through inhalation, water contact recreation or ingestion of contaminated fish or water and can affect the nervous system, major internal organs, skin, and mucus membranes of mammals.

Cyanotoxins are associated with serious health risks to people and animals, including illness and mortality. As shown on the map (see page 2), many North Coast waters experience recurrent HABs. The geographic extent of HABs and concentration of the cyanotoxins they produce vary within our waterbodies, seasonally, and from year to year. Typically, public health warnings are posted in areas of recurrent blooms between late July and early October, coinciding with periods of low flows and sustained high water and air temperatures. Waterbodies are officially posted when cyanotoxin concentrations and/or cyanobacteria cell counts are confirmed to exceed health thresholds.

Nationally, researchers and policymakers recognize HABs as one of the most critical water quality issues currently affecting our country's waterways. Impacts include animal and human exposure and illness from contaminated water or seafood; losses in income from declines in commercial fishing, recreation, and tourism; and

expenses related to monitoring, control, and management, including water treatment (Bingham et al., 2015).

Stakeholder Collaboration

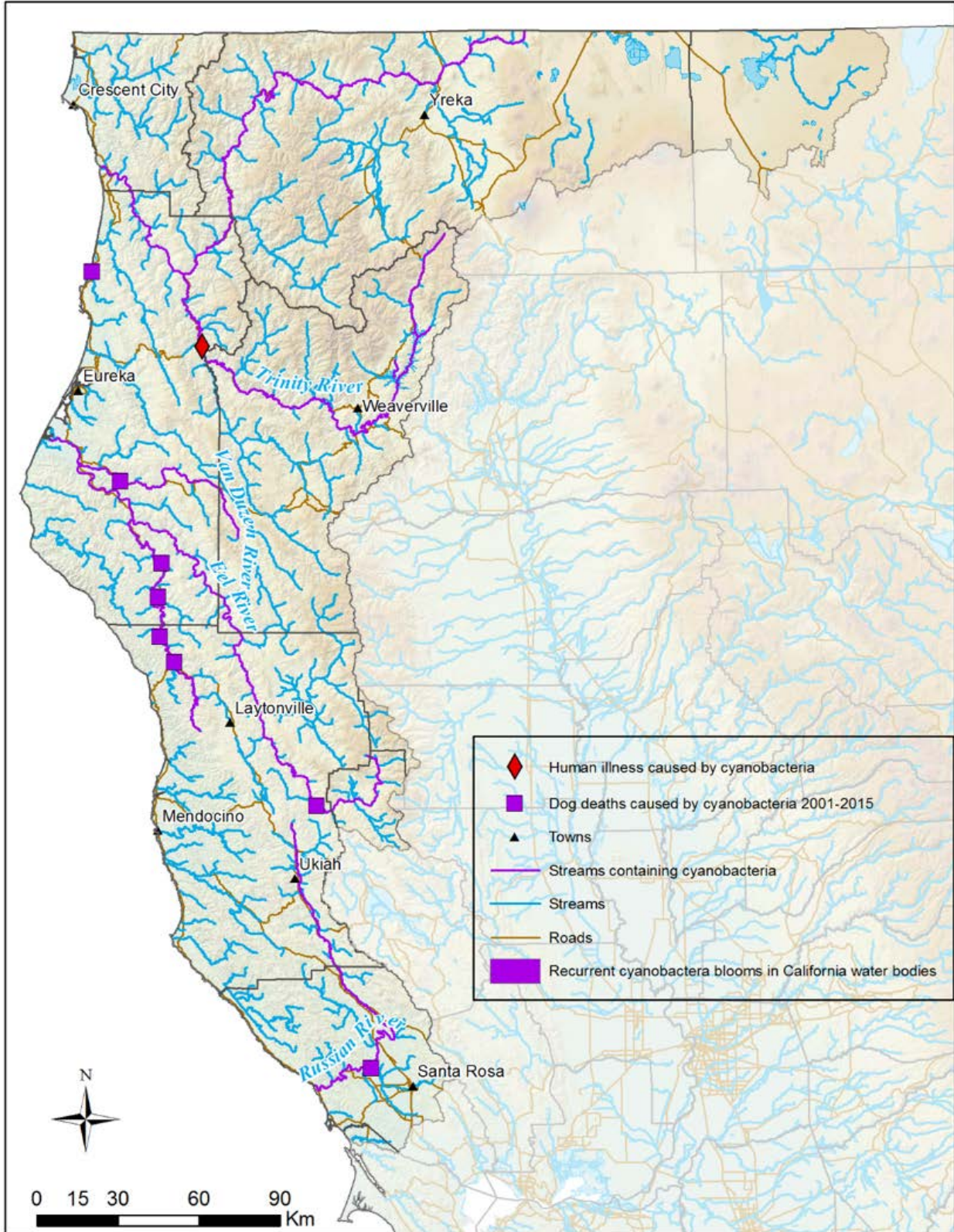
The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, through the Regional Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), established the North Coast Cyanobacteria and Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring & Response Program (CyanoHAB program) in 2015. Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff work with health departments, resource managers, and other stakeholders to prepare for HABs response through advanced planning and partnerships, ongoing monitoring, and frequent communication thereby minimizing impacts to humans and animals during a cyanobacteria bloom.

As one example, Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff partnered with State Water Board and local public health and environmental health officials to issue joint press releases in July 2017, warning recreational users visiting all fresh waterbodies in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Lake counties to avoid coming into contact with cyanobacteria, which typically blooms in late summer as warmer weather dominates the region.

In recent years, monitoring, response, and outreach efforts have focused on waterbodies experiencing recurring HABs, including the Klamath River, Eel River, South Fork Eel River, and Russian River. Multi-agency collaborative partnerships have been established in each of these waterbodies.

The Klamath River

The Klamath River, including Copco and Iron Gate Reservoirs, experiences HABs associated with



Map of North Coast Region: Showing prior human illness, dog deaths caused by cyanobacteria, and streams containing cyanobacteria

planktonic¹ cyanobacteria that produce microcystin; a potent liver toxin. Monitoring, reporting, and posting of the Klamath system is conducted through an intricate network of collaborative efforts among U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, PacifiCorp, the Karuk Tribe, the U.S Forest Service, the Yurok Tribe, Humboldt County Environmental Health Department, and Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff.

The Russian River

The Russian River experiences HABs associated with benthic² cyanobacteria that are capable of producing microcystins and cylindrospermopsin, liver/kidney toxins, and the neurotoxins anatoxin and saxitoxin. Sonoma County Department of Health Services (DHS) and the Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff carry out a Russian River monitoring and reporting partnership. In addition to Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program bi-weekly SWAMP monitoring in 2017, DHS conducted weekly monitoring from mid-June through September at 10 public beaches along the Russian River. Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff and DHS used weekly coordination calls to discuss monitoring results and make public health alert posting decisions.

Mendocino, Humboldt, and Lake Counties

HABs in the Eel River and South Fork Eel River are benthic, similar to those found in the Russian River, while blooms in Big Lagoon, Stone Lagoon, Lake Pillsbury, and Lake Mendocino are generally caused by planktonic cyanobacteria.

Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff met several times in 2017 with the Division of Drinking Water, U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, and Environmental Health Department staff from Humboldt County, Mendocino County, and Lake County. Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff initiated this joint meeting format to help each of these partners understand the conditions and challenges faced in different waterbodies under

their own as well as neighboring jurisdictions. These meetings foster open communication and education among entities with less developed CyanoHAB programs, strengthening partnerships for HABs tracking and response.

Because the South Fork Eel River is subject to recurring HABs, and in the absence of a formal monitoring program, the Humboldt County Environmental Health Department posted public health alert signage at key access points along the river as a precautionary measure during the 2017 summer season.

Tracking and Response

When water sample analysis indicates that cyanotoxin levels in any waterbody reach the thresholds noted below, it triggers the posting of public health alert signage ranging from Caution (HABs may be present) to Danger (closure of a waterbody to recreation). As mentioned above, precautionary signs have also been posted in the absence of analytical results at the discretion of the Public Health Department, based upon a history of recurrent HABs.

CyanoHAB Trigger Levels for Human Health

	Caution Action Trigger	Warning TIER I	Danger TIER II
Primary Triggers ^a			
Total Microcystins ^b	0.8 µg/L	6 µg/L	20 µg/L
Anatoxin-a	Detection ^c	20 µg/L	90 µg/L
Cylindrospermopsin	1 µg/L	4 µg/L	17 µg/L
Secondary Triggers			
Cell Density (Toxin Producers)	4,000 cells/mL	--	--
Site Specific Indicators of Cyanobacteria	Blooms, scums, mats, ect.	--	--

Monitoring and Support

Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff have been working with those monitoring and responding to HABs in the North Coast Region to ensure that all entities are utilizing the [statewide guidance and signs](#) so that there is consistency in public health alerts throughout the Region.

On a case-by-case basis, when observations of increasing cyanobacterial growth and potential threats to public health, Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff also coordinate one-time sample collection efforts with the local health

¹ Planktonic: Small organisms that float or drift in great numbers in bodies of water.

² Benthic: Relating to the bottom of a waterbody or to the organisms that live there.

department and waterbody managers as needed. In 2017 that included locations in the South Fork Eel River, Big Lagoon, and Stone Lagoon. Funding for these one-time efforts has been provided by State Water Board in support of regional efforts and concerns.

Monitoring and Posting Summary

A summary of the 2016 public health alerts was provided in the [May 2017 Executive Officer Report](#). The following table summarizes monitoring and public health alerts in the North Coast Region occurring in 2017.

2017 Monitoring and Posting Summary

Water Body	# Sample Locations	Cyano Bacteria Observed	Toxins Detected	Highest 2017 Posting Level
Klamath Reservoirs and River	16	Yes	Yes	Danger
Big & Stone Lagoons	2	Yes	Yes	Danger
Eel River/SF Eel River	4	Yes	Yes	Pre-Cautiounary
Russian River	16	Yes	Yes	Caution
Lake Pillsbury	3	Yes	Yes	Below Triggers
Garcia River	6	Yes	Yes	Below Triggers

Publicly Available Information & Resources

Regional Water Board CyanoHAB program staff post each public health alert within the region on the “My Water Quality: Are harmful algal blooms affecting our waters?” [interactive webpage](#). Staff update the map-based information system using analytical results from water column testing. Additionally, Klamath River monitoring results and public health alerts are also shared with the public via the Klamath Basin Monitoring Program (KBMP) [blue-green algae tracker webpage](#). Russian River public health monitoring results and public health alerts are also shared along with health facts and information via the Sonoma County DHS [blue-green algae \(cyanobacteria\) webpage](#).

For additional information please contact Lisa Bernard at 707-576-2677 or lisa.bernard@waterboards.ca.gov

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Working With the Board of Forestry – A Long Story of Cooperation

David Fowler



The North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board has a long history of working cooperatively and collaboratively with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (Board of Forestry). The Board of Forestry’s mission is to “lead California in developing policies and programs that serve the public interest in environmentally, economically, and socially sustainable management of forests and rangelands, and a fire protection system that protects and serves the people of the state.” It is the Board of Forestry’s responsibility to adopt “forest practice rules and regulations ... to assure the continuous growing and harvesting of commercial forest tree species and to protect the soil, air, fish and wildlife, and water resources, including, but not limited to, streams lakes and estuaries.” (Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act, PRC 4551(a)). Regional Water Board staff provide assistance and guidance to the Board of Forestry in developing appropriate regulation to ensure protection of water quality.

Over the years, Regional Water Board staff have participated in their rule making process by attending and providing input at Board of Forestry meetings, Board of Forestry Committee meetings and workshops, technical working groups, and special Board of Forestry sponsored committees. Consistent participation and communication has helped to maintain an atmosphere of mutual cooperation between the two Boards in order to help achieve our shared goals.

Recent highlights include:

Working Forest Management Plans

Senate Bill 904 introduced a new type of plan for landowners with up to 15,000 acres of

timberlands: Working Forest Management Plans (WFMPs). The goal of the WFMP is to assist landowners to achieve the long-term objective of uneven aged timber management and sustained yield. WFMPs are based on the model provided by Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs), with additional provisions to comply with water quality requirements that were not in the original legislation that created NTMPs. Over the course of three years, Regional Water Board staff participated and provided input at Board of Forestry Management Committee meetings, including several special workshops, provided written comment, and spoke at the adoption hearings. The WFMP became part of the Forest Practice Rules on January 1, 2018. Now that the WFMP has been finalized, Regional Water Board staff are working to create an accompanying permit to cover discharges associated with WFMPs.

Cumulative Effects

Timber harvesting plans (THPs) are considered “functionally equivalent” to an environmental impact report otherwise required under CEQA. As such, THPs are required to disclose potential significant adverse impacts to reviewing agencies and the public, and to provide mitigation measures to prevent significant or avoidable environmental damage. The primary means for disclosing potential significant adverse impacts in THPs is through the Forest Practice Rules section 912.9, Cumulative Impacts Assessment Checklist, which the Board of Forestry adopted in 1991. Further guidance is given in Technical Rule Addendum No. 2 (TRA#2) in order to assist the Registered Professional Forester (RPF) in addressing the potential cumulative impacts that may occur from timber harvesting. Since the Board of Forestry adopted the Cumulative Impacts Assessment Checklist, TRA#2, and Appendix, changes have been made to CEQA and the CEQA Guidelines, most recently involving fire hazard impacts and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Regional Water Board staff has participated with the Forest Practice Committee of the Board of Forestry over the last several years to update the Cumulative Impacts Assessment Checklist, TRA#2, and Appendix. It is still a work in progress, but it is hoped that the new rule language will be part of

the 2019 Forest Practice Rules. Regional Water Board staff will continue to participate until it is done.

Effectiveness Monitoring Committee

Regional Water Board staff are participating as agency members in the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC). The EMC was chartered by the Board of Forestry to “act as a technical advisory committee to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection ... to develop and implement an effectiveness monitoring program that can provide an active feedback loop to policymakers, managers, agencies, and the public.” Some of the studies ranked and funded by the EMC in the past year include: Effects of Forest Stand Density Reduction on Nutrient cycling and nutrient transport at the Caspar Creek Experimental Watershed; Monitoring Class III watercourse runoff in managed forests; and Evaluation of effectiveness of Forest Practice Rules for unstable areas.

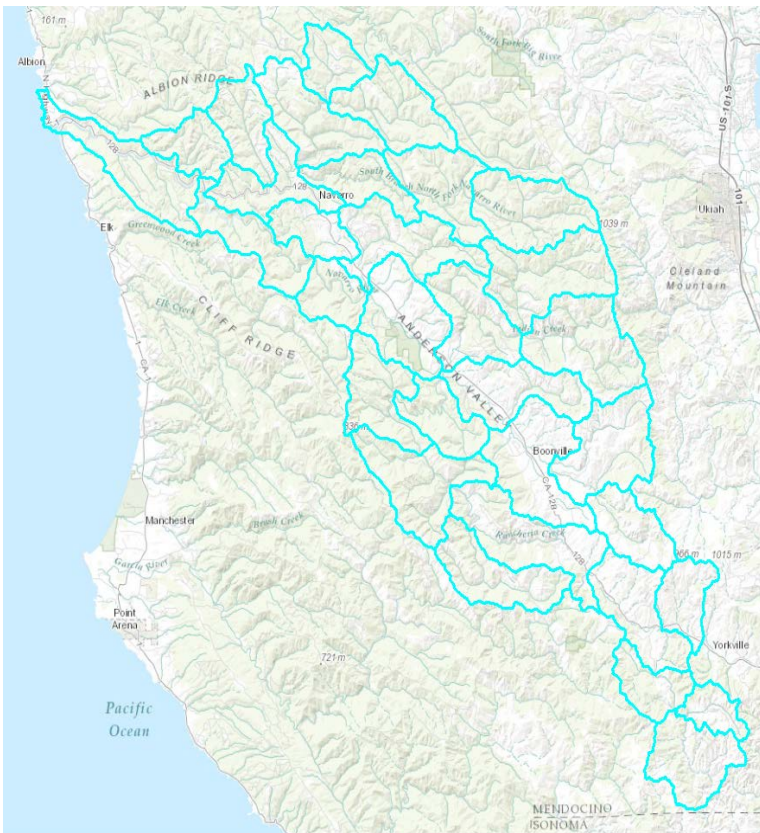
In addition, the EMC is currently considering studies including: Effectiveness of Class II watercourse and lake protection zone (WLPZ) Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) at maintaining or restoring canopy closure, stream water temperature, and primary productivity; Post-fire effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules in protecting water quality on Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest; and Post-fire 2013 Road Rules Effectiveness Monitoring in a post-fire environment.



Progress in the Effort to Develop Flow Objectives for the Navarro River Watershed
Bryan McFadin

Land use practices including timber management, vineyard and orchard production, grazing, and diversion of water for agricultural purposes have impacted the Navarro River watershed. These

impacts resulted in the listing of the Navarro River watershed on the Clean Water Act 303(d) list of impaired water bodies for sediment and temperature impairments and subsequent establishment of the Navarro River Total Maximum Daily Loads for Temperature and Sediment (Navarro TMDL) by the US Environmental Protection Agency in 2000. Subsequently, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) adopted the Action Plan to Address Elevated Water Temperature in the Navarro River Watershed (Action Plan; Regional Water Board 2014).



Navarro River Watershed
(Hydrologic Area 113.50)

The Action Plan directs the Water Boards to pursue instream flow studies. The following actions are specifically identified:

- Work with other agencies and non-governmental organizations to support instream flow studies to: (1) quantify flows necessary for beneficial use support, (2) quantify flow impacts to assist outreach and education efforts, or (3) identify

opportunities to increase summer low flows.

- Coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife on the development, methodologies, and any criteria relevant to instream flow studies.
- Consider all sources of water, including headwaters, groundwater, and waters flowing in subterranean streams.

In its 2014 triennial review of basin planning priorities, the Water Board expressed a desire to establish flow objectives for north coast streams, and specifically address flow conditions in the Navarro River watershed. The triennial review identified the following action as a high basin planning priority:

“Develop instream flow criteria/objectives for the Navarro River, and evaluate other rivers as candidates for future flow criteria development, as warranted. Consider the development of a regional narrative flow objective and corresponding implementation methodology.”

Since the adoption of the 2014 triennial review staff have made progress implementing this project. Staff developed a successful proposal for use of discretionary contract funds to develop the study plans necessary to complete the project, developed a request for proposal solicitation, and selected a contractor (R2 Resource Consultants, Inc. as lead contractor, with Kearns and West, Paradigm Environmental, and Stillwater Sciences as subcontractors) to implement the first phase of the project.

The first phase of the project involves creation of work plans for development of instream flow criteria in the Navarro River watershed. The work plans will define a comprehensive approach to implementing an analytical assessment of instream flow needs in the Navarro River watershed. The deliverables include various study plans for individual components of an overall analysis to be used to develop flow criteria. This project is somewhat unique in that it will identify flow criteria associated with low flow impacts spanning a spectrum of habitat conditions ranging from

supportive to lethal, as defined by the following thresholds:

Threshold 1: Identification of the lowest streamflows at which water diversion will not have an appreciable, measurable effect on the migration, spawning, and abundance and growth of juvenile salmonids.

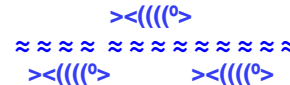
Threshold 2: Identification of sub-optimal flow condition thresholds that are stressful and likely to result in poor growth and success of juvenile salmonids as a result of degraded dissolved oxygen and temperature conditions, higher risk of disease, greater risk of predation, shrinking habitat area, and heightened competition for limited food.

Threshold 3: Identification of a streamflow at which juvenile salmonids are at risk of mortality due to stream disconnectivity (isolated pools with no surface flow over riffles), and the associated lack of benthic food productivity and drift, increased predation and (potentially) elevated water temperatures.

The study plans will describe procedures and protocols for all field data collection, surveying, mapping, and modeling necessary for implementation, as well as cost estimates for each of the work plan elements.

To date, the Regional Water Board and its contractor have held a stakeholder kickoff meeting in Boonville (October 26, 2017), and circulated a Project Description document for comment. A second stakeholder meeting is due to be announced soon, and a document describing the proposed approach to completing three of the analysis subtasks will be circulated prior to that meeting.

Following completion of this first phase of the project, staff will seek contract funding to implement phase 2, the implementation of the study plans developed in phase 1. Phase 2 will result in development of flow criteria, as described in the study plans developed in Phase 1. Phase 2 is likely going to be delayed until 2021 due to the limited capacity of the State Water Board to develop contracts submitted by the Regional Water Boards. Once flow criteria are developed, phase 3 will involve development of a basin plan amendment to incorporate water quality objectives for flow into the Basin Plan, with an accompanying implementation plan.



Enforcement Report for April 2018 Executive Officer's Report

Diana Henrioulle

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
1/12/2018	Eric Doricko	NOV	Unauthorized discharges to waters of the state	Ongoing

Comments: On January 12, 2018, the Assistant Executive Officer (AEO) issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to Eric Doricko for unauthorized discharges of sediment to waters of the state in association with site development and cannabis cultivation. The NOV requires the Discharger by March 1, 2018, to submit a workplan for implementation and monitoring of corrective actions and management measures to address active and threatened discharges of waste to Mill Creek and its tributaries in the Mattole River watershed. The Discharger has submitted a workplan, currently under review by staff. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
1/12/2018	Sean Boyle	NOV	Unauthorized discharges to waters of the state	Ongoing

Comments: On January 12, 2018, the AEO issued a NOV to Sean Boyle for unauthorized discharges of earthen and organic material associated with development and use of roads and clearings/earthen pads for cannabis cultivation. Mr. Boyle is not enrolled in Cannabis program. The NOV directs that by March 1, 2018, Mr. Boyle submit a workplan for implementation and monitoring of corrective actions and management measures to address active and threatened discharges of waste to Mill Creek and its tributaries in the Mattole River watershed. To date, the Discharger has not submitted the workplan. Staff are in communication with the Discharger. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
1/24/2018	Willits WWTF	Expedited Payment/NOV	MMPs	Resolved

Comments: On January 24, 2018, the EO adopted Expedited Payment Program (EPP) Administrative Liability Order No. R1-2017-0053 for the City of Willits Wastewater Treatment Facility, addressing one effluent limit violation subject to mandatory minimum penalties, requiring payment of \$3,000. On February 27, 2018, the Discharger paid the \$3,000. No further action is required.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
2/7/2018	Douglas and Heidi Cole, Marble Mountain Ranch	NOV	Past due deliverables required by CAO R1-2016-0031	Ongoing

Comments: On February 7, 2018, the AEO issued a fourth NOV to Douglas and Heidi Cole, Marble Mountain Ranch, for failure to comply with Cleanup and Abatement (CAO) R1-2016-0031. The CAO pertains to impacts and potential impacts to water quality and the beneficial uses of Irving Creek, Stanshaw Creek and the Klamath River associated with the conveyance of water diverted from Stanshaw Creek, used on the Marble Mountain property, and discharged into Irving Creek. This enforcement action is part of a joint enforcement effort with the State Water Board's Division of Water Rights. On November 13-17, 2017, State Board held a hearing to review various aspects associated with the facility's diversion and use of water and its water rights. To date, the State Water Board has not provided a final decision or direction based on the November 2017 hearing. This fourth NOV reminds the Dischargers that they remain subject to the requirements and deadlines of the CAO, and directs the Dischargers to submit Directive No. 1 within 45 day of receipt of the NOV. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
2/7/2018	City of Healdsburg	Expedited Payment/NOV	MMPs	Resolved

Comments: On February 7, 2018, the EO issued an Expedited Payment Program Order No. R1-2017-0036 to the City of Healdsburg Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF) addressing one serious violation subject to mandatory minimum penalties, requiring payment of \$3,000. On March 7, 2018, the Discharger paid the \$3,000. No further action is required.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
3/8/2018	Steven Westbrook, Reservation Ranch	NOV	Failure to fully comply with January 9, 2017, Water Code 13267 Order	Ongoing

Comments: On March 8, 2018, the Nonpoint Source and Surface Water Protection Division Chief issued an NOV to Steven Westbrook, Reservation Ranch, for failure to fully comply with a January 9, 2017, Water Code section 13267 Order/NOV (Order) which required submittal of various reports. To date, the Discharger has submitted technical information fulfilling some but not all of the Directives of the Order. The March 2018 NOV reviews the compliance status and identifies those directives which remain outstanding. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
3/9/2018	Andrew Merkel	NOV	Unauthorized discharges of waste to waters of the state	Ongoing

Comments: On March 9, 2018, the AEO issued an NOV to Andrew Merkel for unauthorized discharges of waste to waters of the state under the Cannabis WDRs. During a June 8, 2017, inspection, staff observed a stream that runs through the property and is obstructed by the driveway on the property. This stream appears to be altered from historic conditions shown on aerial imagery prior to the onsite construction work, and staff observed that the stream is eroded into a gully as it enters Hayfork Creek. In an accompanying inspection report, staff provided recommendations to repair and/or protect the watercourse. The NOV directs the Discharger, within 30 days of the date of the NOV, to either contact staff or revise the Water Resource Protection Plan to address the violations identified during the inspection. This matter is ongoing.

Date Issued	Discharger	Action Type	Violation Type	Status as of March 20, 2018
3/20/2018	California Department of Transportation	ACLO	Unauthorized discharges of waste to waters of the State and United States; permit violations	Ongoing

Comments: On March 20, 2018, the Executive Officer executed a Settlement Agreement and Stipulation (Order) assessing a \$1,999,999 penalty on the California Department of Transportation for Clean Water Act and California Water Code violations associated with construction of the Highway 101 Willits Bypass project. The violations occurred as a result of inadequate pollution prevention control measures and sediment discharges to Haehl Creek, a tributary of Baechtel Creek, Outlet Creek, and the South Fork Eel River. The adopted Order requires Caltrans to pay \$1,954,999.00 to the State Water Resources Control Board's Cleanup and Abatement account, and to apply \$45,000 towards a Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP). The SEP, to be conducted by San Francisco Estuary Institute (SFEI), will consist of making 35 Clean Water Act Section 401-certified Caltrans projects and maps from the North Coast available online through EcoAtlas, a database of information and maps of aquatic resources.

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Projected List of Future Regional Water Board Agenda Items

Matt St. John

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

May 16 & 17, 2018 (Santa Rosa)

Wednesday May 16, 2018 (1:00 pm.):

- Triennial Review (*Alydda Mangelsdorf*) [W]
- Update on development of the Santa Rosa Plain Groundwater Sustainability Plan (*Sonoma County Water Agency*) [I]

Thursday May 17, 2018 (8:30 am):

- Graton Community Service District WWTF WDRs (*Justin McSmith*) [A]
- Sonoma West Holdings, Inc. Wastewater Treatment Plant #2 WDRs (*Imtiaz-Ali Kalyan*) [A]
- Road Management and Activities Conducted Under the Five Counties Salmonid Conservation Program, Conditional Waiver (*Maggie Robinson*) [A]
- Water Quality Trading Framework for Laguna de Santa Rosa (*David Kuzsmar*) [A]

July 11, 2018 (Santa Rosa)

- * Resolution approving Mendocino County Local Area Management Plan (*Charles Reed*) [A]
- * Resolution approving Sonoma County Local Area Management Plan (*Charles Reed*) [A]
- Dairy Program WDRs (*Cherie Blatt*) [W]
- Cloverdale WWFT NPDES (*Imtiaz-Ali Kaylan*) [A]
- McKinleyville PUD WWTF WDRs (*Justin McSmith*) [A]
- 2018 Triennial Review of the *Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region* and the Basin Planning Workplan for Fiscal Years 2018 - 2021 (*Alydda Mangelsdorf*) [A]
- Forestville WWTF WDRs (*Cathy Goodwin*) [A]
- DG Fairhaven Power, LLC, Fairhaven Power Facility WDRs (*Justin McSmith*) [A]
- Elk River Pilot Project CEQA Certification (*Chuck Striplen*) [A]
- Fiscal Year 2018-2019 Work Plan For the NCRWQCB (*Matt St. John*) [I]
- Update on Regional Water Board Enforcement Priorities (*Diana Henrioulle*) [I]

September 6, 2018 (TBD)

- Bodega Bay Public Utilities District WWTF WDR & Master Reclamation Permit (*Cathy Goodwin*) [A]
- Ukiah NPDES Permit Renewal (*Cathy Goodwin*) [A]
- Sonoma County Central SWDS (*Terri Cia*) [A]
- Green Diamond Resource Company South Fork Elk Management Plan (*Jim Burke*) [A]
- Update on fire-related debris management (*Charles Reed or Diana Henrioulle*) [I]
- Update on post-fire Water Quality monitoring results (*Katharine Carter*) [I]

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