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                                                                          APPEARANCES:
               STATE OF CALIFORNIA
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                                                                          CHAIR:
                                                                                              Jean-Pierre Wolff
          REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
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                                                                          VICE CHAIR:
                                                                                                 Monica S. Hunter
              CENTRAL COAST REGION
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                                                                          BOARD MEMBERS:
                                                                                                      Bruce Delgado
             JEAN-PIERRE WOLFF, CHAIR
                                                                                         Russell Jeffries
                                                                    5
                                                                                         Michael Johnston
        ITEM 20:
                                                                                         Michael Jordan
                                                                    6
                                                                                         Jeffrey Young
        Revision of Waste Discharge Order
                                                                    7
        No. 01-100 and Issuance of Waste
                                                                          EXECUTIVE OFFICER:
                                                                                                       Kenneth A. Harris, Jr.
                                                                    8
        Discharge Requirements and Water
                                                                          ASS'T EXECUTIVE OFFICER: Michael Thomas
        Recycling Requirements Order No.
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                                                                          CLERK TO THE BOARD:
                                                                                                        Tammie Olson
        93-2014-0050 for Cambria Community
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                                                                          BOARD COUNSEL:
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        Services District, San Luis Obispo
                                                                                         Lori Okun, Esq.
        County
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                                                                                         Ryan Lodge
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        CSR No. 12203
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         California, commencing at 9:35 a.m.
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                                                                           Vote by Board
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         on Friday, November 14, 2014, heard before
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         the CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
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         CONTROL BOARD, CENTRAL COAST REGION,
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         reported by MARK McCLURE, CSR No. 12203,
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         a Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for
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         the State of California.
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SAN LUIS OBISPO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 2014 9:35 a.m.

BOARD CHAIR: Before starting on Item 20 and 21, I notice we have a full house, and the agenda items very possibly can be issues that, as individuals, you take them very personally, passionately, and also with the emotion, so I will request respectfully that we keep the time allowance and also maintain the proper approach to this deliberative process that we're using. So we appreciate all of you being here today and expressing your concerns and your input on these two important agenda items.

So, Mr. Harris, would you please introduce Item 20.

MR. HARRIS: Item 20 and 21 will be considered together today. Staff is recommending the Board revise one order and adopt two orders to permit operations of the Cambria Community Service District's emergency water treatment system for drought relief.

The first presentation will be by the District to provide a project description. After that Kurt Souza, from the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water, will describe the the Division's role in the permitting process, and then State Board staff Howard Kolb and and

want to make.

The public notices for these two items included comment deadlines of October 19, so that would supersede the standard language in the agenda saying that the comment deadline was noon of Monday of this week. So we had a number of comments this week, and I think last week, as well. All but one of them were after noon on Monday anyway, and I'll go through the late comments and and make recommendations about whether you should accept them. Basically, the Board's policy is that we will not accept late comments if it would prejudice the Board or any party, which would be the District in this action, and in some cases the Board has required the late commenters to demonstrate why they couldn't have submitted their comments timely.

The first comment is from Lou Blanc. It included a number of very lengthy attachments that was xx sent on November 6 or 7. The District has had an opportunity to look at his comment and to submit a response. Because the attachments were very lengthy and they could have been submitted during the comment period before October 9, I'm recommending that you accept Mr. Blanc's emailed comments and the District's response, but not the technical reports and other materials that were attached to Mr. Blanc's email. Some of those were already in the

Ryan Lodge will discuss the proposed orders.

The District would also like the opportunity to provide additional information during the public comment part of the hearing.

The District is an independent governmental body responsible for water supply in its service area. The District has applied for the Water Board for permits to operate the proposed system, and staff has evaluated the applications based on water quality considerations.

The District has also applied CEQA exemptions to this project, as provided by the Governor in his drought declaration April 25, 2014. The Division of Drinking water identified the project as meeting the requirements for an exemption and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research concurred with the Division's determination. Water Board staff agreed with the CEQA determination. The District and Water Board staff will provide additional details in their presentation about CEQA compliance.

District staff will now provide a project description.

MS. OKUN: Mr. Chair, before the District staff makes its presentation, we have a couple of housekeeping items with respect to some late comments, and I believe there may be some disclosures that some Board members

record so whatever is already in the record is staying in the record, but to the extent anything was new, I'm recommending not accepting those. And for the record, he's nodding and that's your ruling.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay.

MS. OKUN: We received a letter from the California Department of Parks. This was received later this week. I'm recommending that you accept that. It was from a sister State agency and the substance of the comments were already included in the record because they were incorporated in materials that we had already received, so I'm recommending accepting that.

We received an email, I think staff received it yesterday from Tom Luster, of the Coastal Commission. He forwarded some materials that are already in the record, and he requested that the Board impose a reopener or a time limitation on the orders, and I and staff have a response that they have prepared to address his comments that we can talk about later. I'm also recommending accepting that email.

I understand there's some comment letters that came in this morning or last night from Federal agencies. I haven't seen those, so if there are such letters, we'll have to take that up later in the day.

And finally, there was a comment letter submitted

this morning by Cynthia Holly. We haven't had the opportunity to review that, and there's no reason it couldn't have been submitted during the comment period, so I'm recommending excluding that. I assume Miss Holly is here since somebody sent staff a letter so she or her clients can make comments during the public comment part of the hearing.

BOARD CHAIR: All right.

Mr. Harris?

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MR. HARRIS: I just want to ask you to confirm on the audio record that you concur with Ms. Okun's --

BOARD CHAIR: Yes, I was going to group my concurrence with all the council's recommendation items, yes.

MS. AUSTIN: Excuse me. Cynthia Holly is not here. She sent her letter so it would be read during public comment, and that was why it was sent to someone else

MS. OKUN: If there's somebody here who delivered the letter who wants to read it during their three minutes, that's fine, but I don't know what they're going to say. And what I have in front of me now is a late written comment that I'm recommending that you exclude. That won't prevent anyone from reading it or from making the same statements in their own words.

MR. JORDAN: So you're talking about accepting the cover email but not the 96 pages behind that?

MS. OKUN: Right. The cover email, and there's about a two-page response at the end from the District.

MR. JORDAN: I didn't get to the 97 and 97 pages, so that was my question, is, where is the District's response that you're referring to? So it's on the end of that email, right?

MS. OKUN: Yes.

MR. JORDAN: Okay, thank you.

11 MS. OKUN: And the other letters that I talked 12 about, the Parks letter, Mr. Luster's email, and I think 13 those are the only other two so I think we can pass 14 those out.

BOARD CHAIR: Any other -- yes, Mr. Johnston. MR. JOHNSTON: I have a disclosure I wish to make. I was contacted approximately six or eight weeks ago by a Cambria resident, Mr. Michael McLaughlin, who I have known for many years through my work in the Teamsters where he also worked. The substance of the contact he made by telephone, we had one conversation during which he expressed support for the Cambria project that we're hearing today. I told him that I didn't know much of

24 the details, I figured it would eventually come before

25 us, I knew staff was working on it.

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The final document is two pages that Mary Webb passed out yesterday during the drought item. There were two different graphs. It's related to the District's need for the project, basically, and because of the pendency of this action, I'm recommending that you treat that as a late comment. I believe she's here today to address the Board.

The District has a copy of those two pages. I gave it to them this morning so they will have an opportunity to respond to it, but because that's already been distributed to the Board, I recommend that you put that in the record.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay, we will do that. Thank you. Do you want to add anything, Mr. Harris?

14 15 MR. HARRIS: No.

> BOARD CHAIR: Thank you. So we can proceed with the presentation.

MR. JORDAN: Mr. Chairman, just a question. Some of those on the list you just talked about I think I'm familiar with, others I have not seen. But the one you're talking about that is the Mr. Blanc was the one that appeared in my email box yesterday morning that has the 97 pages, right?

MS. OKUN: Right, and the 97 pages is what we're keeping out.

He expressed, also, that there was some community opposition, essentially sentiments I noted in my preparation for this meeting, that there's a letter from Mr. McLaughlin in comments on this item, and essentially what he expressed on the phone was similar to what is in the letter that is in the record.

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I was advised by staff after that this was a pending matter that we would be hearing and I should have no further contact with Mr. McLaughlin or anyone else on the matter, and I haven't, and my conversation with him really has not predisposed me to anything on this matter, and in fact it's identical to his comments which are in the record. Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Johnston.

15 Any other inputs from the Board?

16 Mr. Harris, please proceed.

17 MR. HARRIS: I have nothing further, Mr. Chair.

18 BOARD CHAIR: All right. We're ready for the 19 presentation. And your presentation, how much time?

20 MR. HARRIS: I think we allowed 15 minutes for this 21 presentation.

22 BOARD CHAIR: All right. And we have, just so our 23 fellow Board members know the queue here, we have three

24 presentations, correct, Mr. Harris? 25

MR. HARRIS: We actually -- well, we have the

District and then we'll have two staff -- we have three staff presentations, including Division of Drinking Water, and then the District would like to have an opportunity to comment afterwards.

I just wanted to confirm, it was 15 minutes, right? I totaled everything up. Do you need more time?

MR. GRESENS: I'll need a little more time.

MR. HARRIS: I don't want to rush you.

MR. GRESENS: Probably 20 to 30 minutes.

BOARD CHAIR: All right. So what we will do is after, since there are quite a few presentations, after each staff and also the District presentation, the Board will have an opportunity to ask some questions rather than waiting, you know, for an hour on the presentation and it may become a little bit fuzzy or confusing discussing items, so you'll have an opportunity after each of the staff presentations to ask some questions.

So please proceed, and we'll provide a little flexibility on time.

MR. GRESENS: Thank you very, very much on behalf of the District. I particularly appreciate all the efforts of your staff, both here in San Luis Obispo office as well as the Carpinteria office, and Division of Drinking Water. We wouldn't be here today if it wasn't for their help, so thank you.

trench through areas as much as possible, and again it was a fast-track design-build effort.

You'll see that our project, San Simeon Creek Road is here, this is Highway 1 here, just to get your bearings. The main components of the project are the advanced water treatment plant that's right here. It's fairly well hidden from the roads. We have our evaporation pond, which is our largest feature, and that's to evaporate the RO reject water, and that used to be an existing holding basin that's being modified to meet the Title 27 requirements. We have some key pipelines.

This is a mitigation design feature to make sure we are introducing water into the head of the San Simeon Creek Road to support the habitat there.

We have an existing extraction well here that's the source water, and then we reinject our water up in this point here after it's fully treated, and it migrates underground into one of our two potable wells. We actually have three, but this one is going to be used as a monitoring well. So it'll travel from here to here, and it has to travel at least two months to get to that point. That's a real quick overview, and again we can come back to questions as they arise.

This is just a close-up of our well field. Again,

My name is Bob Gresens. I'm district engineer for the Cambria Community Services District. I'll give you some background on our project and a few introductions beforehand.

First of all, before I go too far here, we have two board members here. We have director and vice president Gail Robinette, we have board member Michael Thompson, and our general manager, Jerry Gruber, here today.

I also have a fabulous supporting team here with our people, Mari Garza-Bird on my right here, and as detailed questions come up we can introduce more people from the CDM Smith team but they are in the back here.

So without further ado, I'll just jump in the background. We have a nice graphic up on the right, also, of the project that we can refer to. Essentially, our background of our project is we were working with the Army Corps originally on various alternatives. They did actually did workshops, screened many alternatives. We used one of them as a springboard to simplify and come up with a very fast-track, emergency supply project which is in front of you today that was designed to fit entirely on our property up the San Simeon Creek Road. We used prefabricated treatment plant units that were built in shipping containers to the fullest extent

possible. We used above-grade piping to avoid having to

the injection well is here, we have a new monitoring well here, we're going to use this production well here, SS-3, as a monitoring well, and these will be the two wells that are used to actually produce water. They are existing now and they will capture some of this treatment water that's going to migrate underground.

The production will be approximately 300 gallons per minute that goes to our customers. That's about 250 acre-feet during a six-month drought season. Basically what happens to our water now, it comes from our wastewater treatment plant, pumped a couple miles, goes in effluent percolation ponds. That goes underground, percolates and then it flows as underflow into the ocean. All the water, including the basin underflow, is about -- greater than 45 acre-feet per month, so we are recovering a portion of that lost water with this project.

I'll just make these slides come in quickly. I didn't want to spend a lot of time on this particular one, but this is a water balance slide that shows the conveyance, and the first block is what I just mentioned, the wastewater treatment plant flow that's going through the percolation pond. We have our extraction well that's our 9P7 well on our project. We have a certain amount of water goes to our perc pond in

the form of backwash water, and we have the 100-gallon-a-minute mitigation water going to the lagoon, and then a small amount is lost to evaporation.

We have our advanced treatment discharge which goes into our injection well, with about 300 gallons a minute going to the customer. There's a slight amount -- or there is an amount of water that flows underground back to this well. We have a little bit of recycling occurring under here, and so there's a total water remaining in the system of 594 gallons a minute, total. So our net balance -- the purpose of this is to point out that our net balance is positive, slightly positive overall

As far as the advanced water treatment plant goes, we have three levels of barriers here. We have micro-filtration, reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation, and they are primary barriers for pathogens and other contaminants that we'll get to in a minute here.

The first barrier is membrane filtration, and those are hollow fibers with very, very tiny holes that remove nearly all the suspended solids from the pumped water, the turbidity, it removes protozoa and bacteria. It does not remove viruses or dissolved contaminants and it does not use chemicals or change the chemical

1 the wells for reuse.

The permitting process, I'm just going to talk a little bit about our land use permitting at this point, and I'll talk in a minute on some supporting materials related to the two permits before you.

On our land use permitting, and this should say "emergency" versus "regular" instead of "temporary." I got a little error, I noticed, last night. We have an emergency coastal development permit for our project. That was issued by San Luis Obispo County on May 15, and we require completion by today or after today.

We have a two-pathway process going on here. The emergency coastal development process requires us to complete the emergency project, but in pair with that and on a separate path we submitted a regular coastal development permit, and that's support by a CEQA process. So we have this regular coastal development permit application in with the County, we're responding to some of their detailed questions, and we're in the process of supporting that with the full CEQA process, even though our current work is subject to the Governor's executive orders.

On our Board agenda for this coming November, we're going to actually have an item for discussion to approve a contract to do that supporting EIR on the regular

constituents in this first step of the treatment.

We then have our second barrier, is reverse osmosis, and these are spirally wound membranes that remove viruses, dissolved salt, dissolved organics, pharmaceuticals and personal care products, and the pores are too small to measure, but they remove particles as small as one-tenth of a nanometer in size.

And then our next barrier is an advanced oxidation, and that has a highly concentrated UV light process in combination with hydrogen peroxide which would basically oxidize any remaining organic compounds and break them down if they were to make it through the RO barrier ahead of this. So this is an additional barrier for pathogens. It operates at about ten times higher intensity than a typical UV treatment at normal drinking water plants, so it's a pretty powerful UV system that we have.

provide some redundant disinfection. There's some calcium caustic soda added to stabilize the water because it's actually a little bit aggressive, it's had too much removed from it at this point, and so the finished water, after it's been stabilized, is reinjected into that well I showed a minute ago, traveling at least two months before it reaches any of

The post-treatment consists of chlorination to

coastal development permit project.

You know, even though we're covered by the executive orders, we are paying close attention to the environmental needs and CEQA. It's not like we're ignoring CEQA with the current effort. Just to give you the basics of what we're doing on this current project that will be backed up by EIR, we did an earlier IS/MND that was not adopted because we decided to go with an EIR. We're paying attention to the esthetic issues. The biological issues, for example, we have a biological monitor onsite during construction, there are pre-construction surveys, we are following this up with an adaptive monitoring plan to monitor our protective measures to make sure they're doing their job, particularly with regards to the lagoon.

On cultural resources, we've had both an archaeological and Native American Indian monitors working out there side by side with the contractor making sure we're paying attention to sensitive areas and we're abiding by noise standards.

We had existing regulations that were found that were both in the local coastal program as well as the coastal zone land use ordinance. There's been dust-control measures implemented. We are following the compliance terms of our emergency coastal development

5 (Pages 17 to 20)

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permit that the County issued. We have a third-party specialized evaporation pond construction monitor, and that was directly the result of your staff recommending that to us. We have added an underground gopher barrier and we're adding an aboveground frog barrier around the entire perimeter of the pond. That's being done as a change order on our project, and again your staff was instrumental in guiding us through that process to make sure we added that.

We have added double containment piping to the reverse osmosis reject water. Again that was based on a comment we received early on. We have increased the overlap of the seams in the pond liner based on your staff's recommendations.

We have our mitigation water design feature, which that would be worth briefly touching on. This is a rough cross-sectional view of what we have between where our percolation ponds are, where our existing water wells, San Simeon 1, 2, and 3 are, and the ocean. So the underflow is coming out towards the ocean. We have a little bit of a mound developed here with the percolation ponds that helps slow the flow of the underflow out to the ocean. So that's a normal rain period, so everything is fine.

What happens in a drought without the emergency

the lining system installed. Per the Title 27, it's a three-level lining system. I don't want to talk too much because I know your staff is going to get into this in more detail, but basically we maintain a two-foot freeboard and that stores our concentrate reject water from the RO, or sometimes referred to as advanced water treatment plant water brine flow.

In order to achieve the evaporation needed along the coast, we are putting in operation blowers that are mechanical blowers similar to what you would see for a snowmaking machine at a ski resort, except they're mounted more horizontally and pointed directly over the pond. They have soundproofing around three sides of them to make sure the sound doesn't emanate anywhere besides over the pond, and we have a weather station located onsite to monitor the conditions that will actually shut off the blowers if the wind speed exceeds a certain speed or direction or goes in the wrong direction.

This is just an overview of that. These are some of the technical details provided by staff.

The quality of the brine has been questioned in the past. There's no constituents in the brine that come close to reaching hazardous levels. Again our excellent CDM Smith staff has analyzed that in detail.

project is this can get reversed, so our well fields get pulled down, the percolation ponds start flowing in reverse, and this is without the level of treatment we're talking about today, this would go right to our perc ponds, and then you have seawater that can come from the ocean.

That's, obviously, not a good thing, and so what our project is doing is we are taking the water and injecting it in the reinjection well and creating a new mound here that again serves as a barrier to the San Simeon wells 1, 2 and 3. There's a certain amount that flows in this direction -- it's on a water balance slide that I showed earlier -- and then flows to the ocean. So we are protecting the production wells from the backflow effect you saw earlier as well as helping some of the water further down-gradient.

We have had a number of comments on lagoon levels. They are impacted by numerous conditions -- wet season, dry season, connectivity through the beach berm, the groundwater flows. We had mitigation flows that circulate water back into the lagoon that can seep back into the basin. That last point is beneficial.

Just briefly, background material is on your Title 27 permit that's in front of you today, this is the cross section of our evaporation pond. Again we have

There's no selenium or mercury that was detected in the surface source water, either.

A little background on Title 22. We did do a tracer test earlier on to comply with the Title 22 indirect reuse regulations. We ran this before our plant was built, so we ran it at a fairly high rate of 454 gallons a minute. By pumping out of either existing well SS-1 or SS-2, we had a temporary pipeline laid above the ground that went to that injection well where we added the tracer. The tracer was a bromide salt at 10 parts per million.

The bottom line is and hopefully the next slide -- I'll have to go back. I think there's a future slide. The duration of the test was 67 days and we ended the test after that period of time.

This shows the results of that test. The closest well at that higher flow rate had the travel time at 58 days, and that was again extracted at a much higher rate of 454 gallons per minute, and then SS-1, that's 67 days.

And what we're actually doing with the operation at this point is we're looking at a flow rate injection of 400 gallons a minute, which is lower than the 454, and modeling results found that the travel time to the closest well is 82 days, and that was producing the 300

gallons a minute, and the travel time to SS-1 was 106 days. So the key was trying to get above the 60-day period that was a requirement of the regulation.

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At this point I'll just stop and see if there are any questions you may have. Again, we greatly appreciate the effort from your being here as well as your staff. They've been really great to work with and we, obviously, support the permits and recommend that you adopt them at the end of this discussion. So thank

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you very much. So to my colleagues, I'm going to start on my left. Do we have any questions?

MR. YOUNG: Not at this point.

MR. JEFFRIES: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

The questions I have, I see that you did a 60-day test and used some kind of chemical, tracer chemical. How long of a test did you make?

MR. GRESENS: The tracer chemical was a sodium bromide salt. It ran a total of 67 days for the testing. The first 30 days they injected the salt at 10 parts per million while sampling at the monitoring wells, so we had this loop going on where the water was pumped from either SS-1 or SS-2 into an above-grade pipeline. The tracer salt was added, it went into the

MR. GRESENS: From the 20th. 2 MR. JEFFRIES: The 20th of November? 3 MR. GRESENS: Yes. 4 MR. JEFFRIES: Will that be available to our 5 agency? 6

MR. GRESENS: Yes, absolutely. 7

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MR. JEFFRIES: The operation time of this facility, these facilities, is this going to be 24/7 or how -what is the duration? Is it on a needs basis?

MR. GRESENS: We are still resolving that with our -- we're going to contract to operate this for at least the first three months. And exactly whether it's going to be 24/7 for five days or if they're going to go seven days, it hasn't been resolved specifically. We're meeting with the operational lead person this coming week, on Monday, so they're starting to do commissioning testing on Monday, but the full-scale operation will be several weeks after that, so -- okay, I'm advised here that it will operate no more than six months per year, if it was operating -- it will be capable of running 24/7. Maybe I'm struggling somewhat with your question. I'm sorry if I am.

MR. JEFFRIES: Well, I think you're getting into the next part of it. Who decides when it's going to be run? I ask is it on demand or is there a certain level

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injection well, and then on its way back through an underground channel through the groundwater, that's where we had our sample well and we were sampling periodically to measure that concentration.

MR. JEFFRIES: Was this just one test or was there a series of tests?

MR. GRESENS: Well, the analytical were multiple tests on a regular time frequency. I don't have that time -- weekly. We do have our experts here and they can get into some of these details if I can't answer in an adequate enough fashion. So we had a lab analysis and there was at least weekly sampling that was going

MR. JEFFRIES: You alluded that you were doing an EIR, is that correct?

MR. GRESENS: Yes. That's to support our project's regular coastal development permit, which is kind of a second step in the County's permitting process.

MR. JEFFRIES: When will that be available?

MR. GRESENS: Well, our Board is going to deliberate on it as part of the November 20th meeting. Assuming they do authorize the contract, it's going to probably be at least a three-month period to get that out for public review, is my best estimate at this time.

MR. JEFFRIES: Three months from now?

of your extraction wells that triggers this?

MR. GRESENS: Well, it's going to be based as we're monitoring our aquifer levels to maintain that differential that I alluded to earlier. But, for sure, we're going to operate it for at least the next month no matter where the levels are at, just to get this thing wrung out properly. We are estimating that it's going to run probably at least three months this year yet, so that's our best estimate.

MR. JEFFRIES: My last question for you now is you related to the brine extraction operation ponds. What do you do with the solids that are left in the ponds after you've evaporated them?

MR. GRESENS: After they concentrate to a certain level, we'll have them hauled off.

MR. JEFFRIES: Do you have more than one pond?

17 MR. GRESENS: We just have the one pond.

18 MR. JEFFRIES: You have one pond. So you'd have to 19 shut down the facilities at that point in time to remove 20 the solids, is that correct?

21 MR. GRESENS: That's correct.

22 MR. JEFFRIES: Thank you very much.

23 BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Young?

24 MR. YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

25 Could you go back to your slide that shows the

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current condition with the over-extraction of the groundwater? So if I'm not mistaken, the lady who spoke to us yesterday had indicated that data that you have suggests that the levels at your wells 1, 2 and 3 have actually not changed, that the elevation of the aquifer there has remained the same. Is that true? Do you have any information otherwise?

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MR. GRESENS: We had the wells shut off for two months during the tracer study so that allowed the system to stabilize and get to what you would say is about an average level. We have just started running them again after the -- what date was that, Mari, September 29 or 9th -- 29th, I'm advised. I think it was September 29 when the tracer study ended, so the wells now are coming down because we're actually starting to use them as production wells again. So we had a two-month period where they were not being used, so that is correct.

MR. YOUNG: Do you have a graph that shows the historical elevation of the groundwater table there, say, over the last couple of years coming through to the

MR. GRESENS: I do have that. I don't have it with me today, but I do have such a graph, yes.

MR. YOUNG: When did you first begin to see

BOARD CHAIR: Yes, Mayor Delgado.

MR. DELGADO: Just following up on the same question, yesterday we were given a graph of the San Simeon water levels, and it shows that most of this year, at least since March 15 of this year, the water levels are tracking pretty closely to a 26-year average level of those wells, significantly higher than the 26-year average minimum and lower than the 26-year average maximum, but basically it appears to be an average year with the water levels at San Simeon Creek wells since March of this year. That's all it shows. So given that this graph shows 2014 to be tracking fairly closely to the 26-year average level, what is your feedback on that?

MR. GRESENS: We were artificially recharging that lower perc pond with the Santa Rosa wells. So we were not producing any water from San Simeon, versus those other years where we were producing from San Simeon. So the underflow has been my greatest concern, because of the long-term drought that that's not occurring. So once we start producing, those wells start dropping very quickly because the underflow is not adequate to keep up. So those earlier years are under more normal operation where you are relying on the San Simeon wells.

We obtained over 40 percent conservation in town

groundwater levels being lowered on kind of a permanent basis because of drought?

MR. GRESENS: I would say that it was the early part of this year, around January when we were seeing things drop quickly, particularly in our Santa Rosa well, which is a separate aquifer. We have two aguifers, Santa Rosa and as well as the San Simeon Aquifer, shown here.

MR. YOUNG: Both aquifers feed into these three wells? Do both aquifers feed into these three wells?

MR. GRESENS: Both aguifers will feed into the percolation pond area after that water goes through the wastewater plant, so it's -- we have probably 80 percent of the water, Cambria, is indoor water use, as a rule, and that water is going through the wastewater plant which, in turn, is going into the operation pond, so there are times when the operation pond will be getting water from the Santa Rosa Aquifer that helps things out, and that was occurring during that two-month period I mentioned because we had all the production in the town coming off the Santa Rosa wells, we had the San Simeon well shut off, so we were putting more water in the San Simeon Aquifer than was being pumped out it for two months straight there.

MR. YOUNG: Thank you.

1 because of the drought emergency that was declared on

2 January 3. It was very onerous conditions and we had

3 water use limited to 50 gallons per capita per day, we

4 had a mandatory 20 percent reduction on commercial, a

5 total ban on outdoor irrigation, so the community cut

6 its water use by 40 percent. So not only did we reduce

7 our demands by 40 percent to get to that average-looking 8

level, we also had the San Simeon well shut off and we 9

were creating this artificial imbalance by putting all

10 our Santa Rosa water into that perc pond. So it looks

11 pretty rosy on that chart but it's not typical, it's not

12 a fair comparison with those other years.

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MR. DELGADO: When you responded earlier to Board Member Young's question, similar question, I thought you mentioned that it had been a couple of months where you had stopped pulling. Have you been doing it for many months or just a couple of months?

MR. GRESENS: It was a 67-day straight period, and I think it ended September 29, that 67th day was around the 29th of September.

MR. DELGADO: That's why my follow-up, is because at least this graph goes back to March 15, and the question would be what would have happened in February and January and December, but it seems like it's more than two months that it's been tracking average. Would

that, you'd say, be due to conservation measures that were happening since earlier this year?

MR. GRESENS: Yes, I definitely feel the conservation measures were key in our being able to make it this far along and those wells staying where they were in that period of time.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.

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BOARD CHAIR: You know, one thing I'd like to do in fairness of the process, we're talking about charts and I'm not even sure if you have them in front of you. I don't think it's fair to -- please, folks, let me speak. Thank you.

So what I'd like to do is to at least have these -if you have them in front of you, Mr. Harris, or to
provide them so if you're commenting, at least we're
working out of the same piece of information.

And also, I think that it would be worthy to vet this information because this was presented by a member of the public. I have no idea where the data comes from, so before my fellow Board members address, perhaps, more of this item, I would like you to comment on the source of the information and making sure that you have that information in front of you.

MS. OKUN: We have some extra copies of the document we're talking about. We are passing some

hotels?

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MR. GRESENS: That's just full-time residents. Typically, our water use is approximately 20 to 25 percent commercial and about 75 percent residential.

DR. HUNTER: And so my question is right now you're talking about an emergency order to ensure water, adequate water for the customers that you currently have, which is around 6,200. Let's say 6,100. At any point will this system provide water for new residential uses? In other words, can this water contribute to supporting growth of residential development?

MR. GRESENS: This is designed to improve the reliability for the existing community. The practice in Cambria has been to do a demand offset on any new connections, which I think is a local coastal program-driven requirement.

We have a very aggressive conservation offset program so anyone who comes forward with a water connection request has to -- they buy points that are used for the conservation program so that offsets any demand from that future connection.

DR. HUNTER: In the CEQA document, that aspect of the water supply would be addressed in terms of any growth inducement impacts resulting from having the ability to run this operation -- I had not seen anything

copies out to the members of the audience.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.

MR. GRESENS: I'm not sure I'm clear on the process here

MR. HARRIS: Chairman Wolff, if I can suggest that we continue the Board's questioning, avoiding charts at this point and give the District a chance after we come back to it at a later time.

BOARD CHAIR: My point is, I would like to then defer the discussion pertaining to the charts, making sure they have a chance to look at them.

MR. HARRIS: Absolutely.

MS. OKUN: We can also put the charts on the ELMO.

MR. HARRIS: I think at this point let's leave the chart as a question for later and continue to move on with the Board questioning.

BOARD CHAIR: Dr. Hunter?

DR. HUNTER: Thank you.

Thank you for your presentation. So I'm not sure, excuse me if I missed the number, but how many customers

are you currently serving in the Cambria Water District?

MR. GRESENS: From the 2010 census, it was about, I think, 6,032, and it's fluctuated up to 6,200 as far as full-time residents.

DR. HUNTER: And that includes businesses and

in the report that said you can only run it under certain conditions. Are there drought-specific conditions, criteria that are in the permit?

MR. GRESENS: That's correct. The current emergency coastal development requires us to be in a state 3 emergency, which we're still in right now.

DR. HUNTER: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Johnston?

MR. JOHNSTON: Good morning. A couple of questions. First of all, your first or second slide mentioned that the Army Corps was working on a longer-term project. Can you just give me a brief sketch of what that is and how it relates to this?

MR. GRESENS: Yes. This has been a longstanding project with the Army Corps. The District received a Federal authorization, I want to say, probably 10 years ago, from the Water Resource Development Act, and that particular program is administered by the Army Corps, so even though it's a Federal funding program, they administer all the contracts.

Over the years, they got an authorization, but they didn't always get the appropriation. It's a two-step process and they've been lacking in funds so that project stalled a couple years back without making much progress. They're trying to reactivate it. That would

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follow a whole separate path for a long-term project.

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I mentioned they had looked at 28 alternatives at one point. They're going to be looking at how this project be incorporated into their depot review process, which they have to follow the National Environmental Policy Act as opposed to CEOA, which they probably have at least a year to go in getting that document wrapped

So once it goes up, they'll have a preferred alternative identified. We don't know if the preferred alternative is going to incorporate this emergency project or not at this point in time.

MR. JOHNSTON: So what you're saying is that there is a longer-term Army Corps project but it's still in the scoping stage and you have no idea what the result will look like?

MR. GRESENS: Yeah. It's a little bit further along than a scoping session, but that's the gist of it.

MR. JOHNSTON: Okay. Now, you referred to this project's operation during the six-month drought season, and so I'm trying to understand that. Is that concept that basically kind of every summer is drought season in Cambria or what do you mean, "the drought season"? I feel like we've been in a drought season about the last three years in California.

MR. JOHNSTON: And finally, a couple of the other Board members touched on this. I mean, I guess certainly there's a concern that this will simply become, rather than -- even though it's being permitted under an emergency process and it's avoiding CEQA and able to move quickly through the pipeline, as it were, because of the emergency, the Governor's declaration that it's simply going to become part of the infrastructure. I guess there are, by definition, because you have to empty that pond periodically, there's an inability to run it 12 months a year, year in and year out. What are the engineering limits, if you chose, down the road, to run this on a more constant basis, what are the engineering limits to how much it could be run? MR. GRESENS: I'm hearing from Mari, to my right here, that it's about two years before you'd have to --

MR. JOHNSTON: So you could run it for two years? MS. GARZA-BIRD: The limitation of the facility is the surface impoundment, surface water impoundment and

21 the ability for it to evaporate the constituents in the 22 pond. If they were to run the facility for six months, 23 a full six months during a dry season, turn it off for 24 six months, and then turn it on for another six months,

25 full six months continuously and then have it off for

MR. GRESENS: Yeah, it's really CCSD-Board driven as far as whether it's a stage 3 condition or not, and as staff, we provide them information. Our dry season is normally six months long, but again it depends each year on the amount of rainfall we get. We got about 80 percent of what was the minimum needed to recharge our aguifers this last season, so it's a combination of factors. And when we say drought, I think more in terms of the stage 3 drought emergency, and again that's our Board that makes that declaration.

MR. JOHNSTON: So the current emergency permit issued by the County allows you to run it only when there is a stage 3 drought, an emergency declared by the Board. The regular permit which you're requesting, what are the restrictions on what you could run it in that permit?

MR. GRESENS: Well, I don't mean to sound evasive here, but that's going to be a County decision on that particular permit. If it was up to me, I would ask that we can avoid getting to a stage 3 by running this project. Again, that decision really is going to be made by the County when they deliberate and decide on that regular coastal development permit. So that's my opinion on what I would like to see happen on that permit, but I can't speak for them.

six months, they would need to let the pond continue to evaporate water out of it before they could turn that facility back on again, probably for another year in order to let the evaporation pond to catch up.

MR. JOHNSTON: So what I hear you saying they could run it a couple of six-month dry seasons in a row, but a third one wouldn't be practical unless they were able to pump out all that water so they could get at the solids and that would be a fairly major undertaking?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Correct. MR. JOHNSTON: Okay. Thank you.

11 12 BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Jordan.

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MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 14

You talked a little bit about the evaporation pond and the steps you're taking. There's little information in the staff report about what is actually evaporating and whether it is hazardous or toxic or you're just making steps to be gracious. So can you tell me, when something is evaporating out of the pond, what is the issue with what's in the air?

MR. GRESENS: Again, from my earlier slide, we found it not to fall under the definition of a hazardous substance. We're evaporating water from basically saltwater that's coming off the RO reject. The mechanical evaporators are increasing the amount of

surface area, and that accelerates the normal evaporation that comes off the top of that pond. They will be interconnected with our weather station so that if the wind speed exceeds a certain mile per hour they shut down, and then if it blows in a direction, say, towards the campground they would shut down.

MR. JORDAN: And why is that?

MR. GRESENS: That is just a safety precaution to make sure there's no drift that goes outside the perimeter of that berm so that everything is contained.

MR. JORDAN: I'm still not clear on drift of what. MR. GRESENS: Okay, the mist, or the brine --

MR. JORDAN: Does it smell, does it have something in it that is not hazardous but is hazardous? I mean what's prompting you to take -- I realize the order is saying they want to contain it both on the ground and vertically.

MR. GRESENS: It's avoiding putting any saltier water outside the perimeter of the pond, basically.

MR. JORDAN: So there's higher levels of salt in the air, the evaporated air that would be moving around?

MR. GRESENS: Yes, I think that's accurate.

MR. JORDAN: That's the concern?

MR. GRESENS: Yes.

MR. JORDAN: Okay. I'm really confused on the

MR. GRESENS: We're following through on it and we do believe that the current emergency project is subject to the Governor's executive orders that allow us to complete that without CEQA.

MR. JORDAN: Let me try the question again so it's a "yes" or "no." So you would not have any heartache as part of the approval process you're going through here that would commit you to that future process of going through CEQA?

MR. GRESENS: Well, I should probably deliberate.

MR. JORDAN: Perfect. That's the right answer.
 Then you referenced some prior CEQA work that you
 started before and you got so far as a negative dec.

Was that ever adopted or certified by anybody?

MR GRESENS: It was circulated but never

MR. GRESENS: It was circulated but never adopted. Our Board deferred action on that back in, I think it was, on the August 4th meeting.

MR. JORDAN: And at that time you or your consultant identified no impacts that would be unmitigable?

MR. GRESENS: They identified potential impacts and they identified mitigation measures if you reduce them to less than significant levels.

MR. JORDAN: So no class 1 impacts that couldn't be

process of what you said you were going to do with CEQA. So due to the proclamation and the exemptions you can go through this process without CEQA, but then you're not also given those exemptions with your County CDP per your CEQA requirements?

MR. GRESENS: Well, the County process allows us to proceed without CEQA as far as building the emergency facility, but that is conditioned, to say, first of all, we have to put in a regular coastal development permit application, which we have, and the County has reviewed and commented on, and that regular coastal development permit which can follow this project has to be supported by a CEQA process, and that's what our Board is going to be deliberating on.

MR. JORDAN: You're not allowed those exemptions as part of that process -- the State exceptions?

MR. GRESENS: You're getting into a field of law, probably, that I'm not qualified to answer, but our approach has been to be good stewards and to follow --you know, do whatever is right for environmental protection.

MR. JORDAN: So if that wasn't clear, you wouldn't have any heartache about something to that nature being included in the permits today, that you would follow through on a full CEQA process?

. 1 mitigated?

MR. GRESENS: Right, no class 1.

MR. JORDAN: Then you described in answer to an earlier question, I think by Dr. Hunter, a reference to some sort of coastal control on new development. Is the essence of that is that you're basically in an area that allows no net new water use? Is that the result of that process where you referenced almost like transfer of conservation rights and a trading of credits, but if a new project came in to you today, they would have to essentially show that there's no net new increase in water use over the current status?

MR. GRESENS: That's been a practice of the District for many years. Again, that's a Board-driven policy, that we offset any future connections with conservation. There's also some related verbiage in the local coastal program for the North Coast that says something to the effect that you will not increase your diversions out of the creeks without having a new water supply project built, so we've been bound abiding by that condition as well.

MR. JORDAN: Do you know if the offset results in no new net increase or is it just a offset to reach a conservation that's a prescribed conservation level?

MR. GRESENS: It's a no net increase.

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MR. JORDAN: You mentioned some type of trading credits, so if a commercial or residential facility went away, somebody would have some credits to trade to a new project, is that kind of how that works?

MR. GRESENS: I've got to think about your question for a minute.

MR. JORDAN: You mentioned the word "credits."

MR. GRESENS: Yes. We have what we call a conservation points bank. Every rebate results in so many gallons per day saved or even maybe tenths of gallons per day saved that gets equated to points. So we have a bank for positive points that happens when we do a conservation effort. For example, a project a few years ago we helped the laundromat replace all their commercial machines with very high-efficiency machines. That developed so many points.

So a new development that would come is required to come up with at least that many points, so that would come out of that bank, if it was positive at the time. If it's running negative, they actually have to do the conservation measures, so that's the gist of how that program works.

MR. JORDAN: What does the bank look like right now?

MR. GRESENS: It's positive by, probably, a few

it's going to be in a stage 1, stage 2, stage 3 or just if there's no drought. So my question is, what's on the application that's going to the County?

MR. GRESENS: The application -- again we filed our standard forms on that. I'd have to ask County to cover that point. I don't think it's in the application, in my recollection.

MR. JORDAN: So a lack of specificity would mean that it doesn't just apply to a drought period, probably, right? It's just an application to operate.

MR. GRESENS: I'm sorry, could you repeat your question?

MR. JORDAN: A lack of specificity to a time when there's a stage of a drought would then default to it's just an application to operate at any time. Does that make sense?

MR. GRESENS: I understand what you are saying. I don't know what the outcome of this process is going to be. I think we have to have a number of follow-up discussions with the County to go over this exact point to make sure that it's clear to everybody, what we're after.

MR. JORDAN: I don't think it's a number, I think it's just look at the piece of paper that you filed and make a determination. But, okay, thank you.

thousand points.

MR. JORDAN: What does that really represent in the relevant world?

MR. GRESENS: I would have to get back to you on the gallons on that. I know it's positive by a couple thousand points. Each point, I think -- I'm going to probably step on my tongue here, but about a gallon and a half per day, give or take, a couple of tenths.

MR. JORDAN: And then the question Mr. Johnston had -- I think you said you were going to sound evasive. You did sound a little evasive. While the County will approve your CDP, you get to fill out the application so what's actually on your application concerning how you operate this facility after a drought status?

MR. GRESENS: Well, our intention is to have a mirror image of what's in the emergency project. So as far as how it operates --

MR. JORDAN: You said your preference would be that this is available to you whether you were in a stage 3 drought or not, and that the County would eventually be the person who decided if that was a component of your approved CDP. And you also said that your CDP application is in with the County right now, and I would pose to you that that's part of your application, is when you're going to operate this and whether or not

1 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

A couple of quick questions from me. The first one is the 60 days of migration of water. Is that a period that was determined by the Division of Water Quality within the State Water Board?

MR. GRESENS: That is in the regulation. I believe you'll probably hear more about that when the Title 22 follow-up presentation is made.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay. Then the other question that I had was what's the 50-year annual rainfall average in Cambria? And then my other question was going to be what has it been in the last three years.

MR. GRESENS: The average rainfall, and I don't know, but the number that comes to my head is about 20 inches in Cambria, and we had a little over 10 inches this last year.

BOARD CHAIR: Then my next question, perhaps, is an item that Mr. Harris could answer or ask staff. When the questions were made by some of my fellow Board members relating to the drift of the brine, isn't this outside of the purview of our regulatory framework?

MR. HARRIS: Let's hold that until the Title 27 presentation.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay, you'll answer it at that time.

1 That way I won't have to remember. 2

MR. HARRIS: Yes.

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MS. OKUN: I can just tell you that the Board's jurisdiction does allow you to regulate nuisances that are associated with the discharge of waste, so if the brine drift would cause a nuisance, then that's something the Board has authority to regulate.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay, I appreciate that clarification, Counsel. Thank you.

Then the new extraction under this emergency program, has it been reviewed if it could inadvertently exacerbate the seawater intrusion?

MR. GRESENS: Would you repeat the question, please?

BOARD CHAIR: Yes. With your new emergency extraction program with these wells SS-1, -2 and -3, the program that you have, as you're pumping now more water out of the aquifer, in your model you have done an evaluation to see if there was any unintended consequence of seawater intrusion. You know, water moves in different direction. I know you showed us, actually, some arrows, just like this one where you have a migration toward these wells. So have you had a study to assure that you did not exacerbate seawater intrusion?

monitoring program using that well or other means to make sure that, you know, your assumptions are indeed correct?

MR. GRESENS: We measure wells every two weeks as far as our levels go. I would say the closest well with our current operation has been near the campground pedestrian bridge and that -- I can point out where that's at. That's a well that's right about here, which is our 16D1 well. That's the closest well we monitor on a regular basis that would indicate any seawater intrusion at that point. We don't normally monitor the 8R3 well because it's on the campground and it wasn't our well, but that has been tested as part of the work that went into the development of this project.

We can certainly monitor whichever wells to make sure we're monitoring for the saltwater intrusion if the Regional Board thinks we need to expand what we're doing right now.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Harris?

MR. HARRIS: I wanted to make sure that the consultants mentioned they did some fairly sophisticated modeling of the San Simeon Aquifer. Did that take into account seawater, movement of seawater?

MR. GRESENS: I'm going to let Mari Garza-Bird address this, because you're right, we did extensive

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MR. GRESENS: Well, our opinion is it's going to improve the situation as opposed to exacerbate it. We're doing that by injecting water into that well, plus we also have a design feature that puts 100 gallons a minute of water into the head of the lagoon, so that combination, we believe, is an improvement over the existing situation.

BOARD CHAIR: So you stated it's an opinion, but I mean from an engineering and scientific standpoint, do you have any sentinel wells closer to the ocean to actually monitor seawater?

MR. GRESENS: There is a well on the campground, by the bridge. It's the RR-3 well, I believe.

BOARD CHAIR: Can you point me to where it is on that map?

MR. GRESENS: There's a well on this far-right illustration that's right about here in the campground site. We've used that in some of our studies. We don't own that well, it's a USGS well that's on the campground site. We had to get special permission to access it, but that was part of our earlier study this last spring

BOARD CHAIR: But as part of your -- I'll call it a protocol for lack of a better word -- using this emergency RO system, do you have a seawater intrusion 1 modeling.

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MS. GARZA-BIRD: These charts we showed you, this is a result of the modeling we did of the San Simeon Basin. And so currently, what happens in a normal year -- this is what is happening with the basin and you don't have saltwater intrusion and the percolation ponds are actually a benefit to help prevent that.

If the emergency project were not to happen and the drought were to continue, you would start to see saltwater intrusion and the percolation ponds flow backwards towards the current potable water supply wells eventually. That's what the results of the hydrogeologic model showed. This chart here shows that with the emergency project, it protects that basin and provides a hydraulic gradient that keeps everything operating as it does in a normal year.

BOARD CHAIR: So I guess lastly, not to dwell on this item, but, you know, there's sometimes a difference between a hydrological model and reality. So what my question is ultimately, do you have in your protocol, in your plan of operation a written specific mechanism to monitor seawater intrusion in some of these other wells that you have pointed out, the campground well and the well which is -- the other well closer to the ocean which I assume you have access to this data.

MS. GARZA-BIRD: If it's not currently, today, written in the operations plan that we did have to submit as part of the monitoring plan -- oh, I'm informed it is in the plan, yes, it is in there.

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BOARD CHAIR: All right. Thank you very much. Mr. Delgado?

MR. DELGADO: I'm concerned about the issue that you've been discussing. So in my crude analysis, not being a hydrologist, you have a basin that currently you're drawing from for your community needs. So all the water that you're reinjecting was already water that's in the system, it's not coming from outside, so I'm most concerned about the 9P7 well, which is your source well that you'll be extracting from, and that's the closest well to the ocean, right?

MR. GRESENS: Out of the production wells, yes, that's the closest.

MR. DELGADO: So my crude concern is that you're drawing from your well that's closest to the ocean and, as we've been discussing, you know, does that have any cone of depression, does that have any impact? Because you're increasing what you're pulling out of that well during this emergency project as opposed to status quo, is that correct?

MR. GRESENS: That's correct.

MR. GRESENS: Yes.

MR. HARRIS: So what this shows is it's not atypical of -- it's almost a saltwater barrier system that's commonly used, especially in Southern California, where you inject -- in fact, they are currently -- the Los Angeles Regional Board recently has permitted, because they were using potable water and then the drought came along and they recently permitted the use of large amounts of recycled water, just like this, to inject into saltwater barrier wells where they were using potable water before, so this is kind of a similar approach.

And, you know, when you run a system like this, you will -- you know, the inputs and the outputs are the same so the way the hydrology eventually will work with no other inputs, it's going to reach a steady state where everything sort of stabilizes. So I would assume that the water going in will build a mound and the extraction, what they pull out, will look just like they've said, they are going to put a mound in, and that the seawater intrusion will only, even if you do have seawater intrusion, it's only going to come in to a certain point and it should stabilize if everything else is constant.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Harris.

MR. DELGADO: I'm just concerned from a crude perspective, does that have an impact on seawater intrusion? And I've heard that your thoughts are that it doesn't, and so my question is, do you have any documentation? I mean, what engineering study do you base that on?

MR. GRESENS: We do have our geo-hydrologist here from CDM Smith who did write the report that was used for the modeling of this system, so if we want to entertain the thoughts of having one of our experts address that question, we can.

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Yes, would you like to hear from him?

BOARD CHAIR: Yes. Why don't we do that. That way it will answer Mayor Delgado's question and it will supplement the question that I had.

MR. YOUNG: My last question, the last one I had, is involving this particular issue. Where is well 9P7 on this diagram?

MR. GRESENS: 9P7, in a cross section, would be right about here.

MS. GARZA-BIRD: No, show him on the flat map.

MR. GRESENS: Right about here.

MS. OKUN: And for the record, you're pointing to the line below percolation pond.

And you know I think because this item is really foundational, I really would appreciate if perhaps we could indulge of having your consultant give us just a very brief explanation to supplement what has been discussed before. Thank you very much.

MR. SMITH: Michael Smith, with CDM Smith, and was responsible for the hydrologic evaluations at the site.

One of the key concepts of this is to, like you were saying, look at the overall water balance in the system. Under current operations, the wastewater, treated wastewaters are percolated into the percolation pond. That, then, largely flows out to the ocean as subsurface inflow, subsurface outflow. The aquifer extends out beyond the shoreline of the ocean right now. When sea levels were lower, the aquifer extends down to an elevation of approximately 120 feet below sea level so we have a permeable aquifer that extends out at depth.

Now, the monitoring that's been done out there, Bob mentioned 8R3, which is the well that's located at the bridge, highway bridge down by the campground. That well monitors the zone right at the base of the alluvial aquifer which is the basin aquifer that's being produced. We have a TDS of approximately 5,000 milligrams per liter. For reference, the TDS in the

ocean is about 35,000 milligrams per liter.

The next set of monitoring wells that we have completed at the base by aquifer is a well nest that was put in by USGS in their studies in the late '80s, which is located along where the pedestrian bridge crosses over San Simeon Creek. The TDS at that location is approximately 1,300 milligrams per liter. As you move into the basin, then the TDS drops down. The TDS is typically about 450 milligrams per liter in the aquifer as you move back up towards the well field.

Now, during operations of the system under the emergency, we had as Bob indicated, a near balance when we consider all of the outflows and inflows into the system. For example, the percolation pond will continue to infiltrate approximately 350 gallons a minute, plus the approximately 55 gallons a minute of backwash water that is used to keep the micro-filtration system backwashed, so approximately 400 GPM is going back into the percolation ponds.

We're pumping a little over 600 GPM from well 9P7 and of that, 400 GPM is going back up to injection at RIW-1, which is the new injection well that builds the mound that is shown here. That's really the primary protection for the alluvial well field, is to build that fresh water mound of low-TDS water, the highly treated

gallons, ultimately, will make it from that recharge well back down to 9P7.

MR. JOHNSTON: So, then, you're pulling 40 gallons in your model from down-gradient from the percolation pond?

MR. SMITH: Either down-gradient or as long as there are still basin inflows, because there is a fairly large alluvial basin that continues in the up-gradient area, and so long as there is water still flowing down, that would provide part of it. The rest of it, as you say, would come from backflow in that down-gradient way, and that's one of the things we were modeling.

Now, in addition, the 100 gallons a minute of mitigation water that goes to the lagoon, a large part of that will percolate into the aquifer and so you can kind of think of it, we're also building a secondary barrier in the process of maintaining water levels in the lagoon. Because we are maintaining those water levels, you'll have seepage of that fresh water, you know, this that's being pumped and goes through the micro-filtration into that lower portion of the aquifer that will help maintain that.

Now, there's another factor that plays into this protectedness from seawater intrusion. The aquifer materials that are present in that lower part of the

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water, part of which will continue to flow down-gradient. Approximately 40 percent of that water will flow in the down-gradient direction and ultimately be recirculated at well 9P7. The 60 percent will flow

in what is currently the up-gradient direction in response to building a mound at the injection well

response to building a mound at the injection well and developing drawdown at the pumping well so that we have a gradient going off both directions. It's similar to

the earlier comment where this really serves as a fresh water barrier to the movement of saltwater in towards

the well field.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

MR. JOHNSTON: I'm trying to make sure I've got my numbers straight here. You're saying there's 400 gallons a minute going into the percolation pond and percolating down.

MR. SMITH: Correct.

MR. JOHNSTON: And 600 gallons a minute getting pumped from the well under the percolation pond?

MR. SMITH: Correct.

MR. JOHNSTON: So I'm assuming -- and then you're creating a barrier up-gradient from the percolation pond?

MR. SMITH: That's correct, and there will be backflow of approximately 40 percent, or about 160

basin, based on the boring logs that we have out there, shows that in the area seaward of where Van Gordon Creek comes into the system, which is basically coming down here, as you move towards the west from that drainage, the upper portion of the aquifer has much more fine-grain material which drops the permeability of that material. So you can think of it not only do we have a hydraulic barriers, but we also have a contrast in

MR. JOHNSTON: But wouldn't the upper portion of the aquifer, having that fine-grain material, also limit the ability of the water to percolate down from the lagoon, that 100 gallons a minute you're putting into the lagoon that you're counting as part of what is blocking -- is recharging, so you're not sucking seawater up?

hydraulic characteristics that limit that flow inward.

MR. SMITH: Right. There are limitations, but in addition to the lower permeability, and this is one of the reasons that we used it as a design to come up with that 100 gallons a minute is we have an organic layer that's developed within the lagoon. It's kind of a very quiet environment, we have had a lot of organic material and fines that have been deposited in the lagoon, and some of the detailed monitoring that we did earlier this spring, we were able to quantify those leakage

quantities. But in answer to your question, yes, that will limit the amount of water that infiltrates and that's why the 100 GPM is sufficient to maintain that.

But also, even if a low permeability, you know, it's spread out over a fairly large area and so you can have that amount of leakage. Because of the density contrast between seawater and fresh water, we tend to develop the seawater as kind of a wedge that comes in with fresh water floating on top of it. You can kind of think of it that way because of the lower density of the fresh water in the system.

Now, the other thing that we know is because of the monitoring that we've done out there at our 8R3, we know that we are well below the concentrations in seawater, and that's because we had a net discharge currently going out of subsurface flow which has tended to keep that saltwater wedge further offshore and we're just seeing the beginnings of it right at the shoreline.

MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: If we don't have any further questions, I'd like to thank you very much for your clarification. I think it was helpful to all of us.

And I would like to have a 15-minute break which will give us time for staff to prepare for their presentations. So thank you very much.

regulations. Our groundwater recharge regulations were adopted in June 2014.

The Regional Board, obviously, has the permitting authority and the ongoing oversight. The Division reviews and comments on the project and we provide requirements to be incorporated into the permit based on the Title 22 engineering report that was submitted by the District and also our adopted regulations. We've been meeting weekly for the past, I think, five or six weeks with the Board going over different areas of this project.

The main principles of our groundwater recharge regulations is to replenish a groundwater basin that uses drinking water with highly treated recycled water. Our regulations are based upon a load-tolerable risk of one in 10,000. That's the same risk that is done in our surface water treatment rule and a lot of our MCOs. The water that is injected and then eventually extracted, passing all drinking water standards. There's also an unregulated chemical control feature of our regulations, and they have to include a multi-barrier treatment which includes -- it has to include, for injection, reverse osmosis and advanced oxidation, which in this case is UV-hydrogen peroxide. The multi-barriers -- each of the multi-barriers are added up to gain the full pathogen

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(A short recess was taken)

BOARD CHAIR: Folks, please take a seat.

So we will reconvene after our recess, and Mr. Harris, if you could introduce the staff presentations.

MR. HARRIS: The next one we're going to have is from the Division of Drinking Water, Mr. Kurt Souza.

MR. SOUZA: Hello, my name is Kurt Souza. I'm the acting Southern California branch chief of the Division of Drinking Water. To my right is Jeff Densmore. He's the district engineer for the Santa Barbara District, which Cambria is located in.

The Division of Drinking Water's main responsibilities are to regulate public water systems. We hold the water supply permit for all of water systems in California. We also set standards for wastewater reuse to protect public health, so our charge is the protection of public health in recycled water projects. The regulations are located in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

Since this project is using a well near the percolation pond, a portion of the water that will be drawn from the pond will be -- I'm sorry, drawn from the extraction well will be recycled water and needs to comply with our Title 22 groundwater recharge

reduction.

The pathogen control's intent is to ensure that pathogens will not exceed a tolerable risk level which is 10-4 annual dose. The reduction required from raw sewage to usable groundwater is 12-log reduction of virus and 10-log Giardia and Cryptosporidium. That's the main standard in our regulation.

Another part of the regulation is called the response and retention time. The intent is that inadequately treated recycled water does not enter the potable water system, so if there's some kind of treatment plant upset or some kind of sewer-shed upset where somebody dumps something in the sewer that is unintended, that it can be captured and something can be done about it. Over the years we have evaluated proper retention time and determined that a minimum of two months is required. So between the recharge and extraction of the water, you must have a minimum of two months, and that's to identify any treatment failures, to respond, to provide alternative sources if necessary or treatment at the wellhead, if necessary.

Also in the retention time, the retention time is also a natural barrier. There is a one-log of virus reduction, or die-off, in the ground each month that the water stays in the ground. The verified retention time

has to be done with a tracer study. Since this retention time under the ground was fairly close, the injection and extraction wells are fairly close and we're in a drought, the water is moving very quickly. We asked Cambria to do the tracer study prior to the plant being turned on. It is not required in our reg to be done prior. It's actually required to be done within 90 days after the plant has started, but in this case we asked them to do it before, which they did, they completed it at the end of September 2014. The worst-case operation condition was 58 days, as was shown by the District earlier.

What Cambria has done, their consultants have recalibrated the model that they used to the data they obtained during the tracer study evaluation, re-ran the model for three different conditions and determined the operating condition that can ensure the two months of retention. We evaluated the tracer study and we actually submitted a letter November 12th concerning

The Drinking Water -- the Division of Drinking Water also appreciates assistance of the groundwater monitoring assessment section of the State Board. We ask them, their geologist to help us with the evaluation of the tracer study and our recommendations, and they

1 In conclusion, the Division of Drinking Water, we 2 provided a letter to the Regional Board September 9, 3 2014 based upon the information in the Title 22 4 engineering report that was submitted to us. We 5 provided recommendations within the letter to the 6 Regional Board which are contained in the permit. The 7 tracer study letter was completed in November 12. We're 8 continuing to review and comment on the OMMP and the 9 division of Division of Drinking Water supports the 10 approval of the permit. 11

That's all I have. Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you. Before we take questions from my colleagues, I want to reiterate our welcome as being a new family member of the State Water Board, the Drinking Water Division. I think it's great now to be able to have -- for example, this is a very good case where you can come and help us more directly deal with these issues, so thank you for being here today.

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MR. YOUNG: No questions.

21 BOARD CHAIR: On my right? No questions.

22 So we thank you very much. There was a few words 23

in there I have no idea what they are. They are about 24

12 letters long. I'm just being facetious. 25

I think Mayor Delgado has a question.

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concurred with us.

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The new operating conditions within our letter is a maximum of 400 gallons per minute injected and a maximum of 400 gallons per minute extracted. Under current conditions, using one well or the other well, well 2 or well 1, neither one can pump 400 gallons a minute right now, but the model did show that they could meet at the maximum, so that's what we put in our letter. We are also requiring an additional tracer study after the plant goes online within 90 days of the first injection of water to start the tracer, as required by our rule.

Another key element of the project is what we call the operation maintenance and monitoring plan. It includes specific operation and monitoring of the facility within the permit. In the Board permit, it requires the utility to operate the facility based upon the operation maintenance and monitoring plan. It will limit the amount of water injected and extracted within the plan. It will require monthly and quarterly reporting, and it includes start-up procedures and start-up sampling, and the division of Division of Drinking Water Regional Board received the initial plan October 30th. We both sent comments, and a revised plan was sent to us last night, which we will continue to review.

MR. DELGADO: Yes. The operations maintenance and monitoring plan, is that the right place or the wrong place to include seawater intrusion monitoring?

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MR. SOUZA: This would be my opinion. It would be a correct place to put it, mainly because the reason we put a lot of stuff in the operation maintenance and monitoring plan is that it's a plan that's approved by the Board and division kind of co- -- and it can be changed as needed. So for instance, if we asked for quarterly monitoring and it's put in the plan and something starts to happen, the Board can just send them a letter and ask for monthly monitoring. We do that with our water systems all the time. That's how we regulate the operation of treatment facilities.

A lot of the big operations and non-MCO-type monitoring that we do is located in the operation maintenance plan so, via letter, we can change it in one day, and that's why we use that plan, and that's why we've put that type of plan in our requirements of the Title 22 engineering report.

21 MR. DELGADO: Thank you.

22 BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

23 Mr. Jeffries?

24 MR. JEFFRIES: You support and approve the permit. 25

Did your agency have any reservations at all?

MR. SOUZA: Not from a health perspective, no. It's a very conservative construction.

MR. JEFFRIES: All right.

BOARD CHAIR: All right, thank you very much. We thank you for being here today.

Mr. Harris, if you could introduce --

MR. HARRIS: The next presentation, Howard Kolb is going to continue the discussion related to the Title 22 permit and also the other permit that is covered under Item 20.

MR. KOLB: Good morning, Chairman Wolff, members of the Board. My name is Howard Kolb. I'm one of the staff engineers working on the CCSD emergency water supply project.

You have been introduced to the overall project and you have heard some specifics regarding the proposed system. Today I would like to present two separate orders for your consideration. The first order regulates injection of treated water into the San Simeon Creek alluvial aquifer. The second proposed order regulates the discharge of membrane filter backwash to the existing percolation pond.

This graphic shows the location of the recycled water injection spot, so up there at the top, right here, injection of recycled water.

the plant that you saw on the previous graphic. Here's where they're planning to put the water. This location right there, the bright green, that is the active percolation pond for the Community Services District's wastewater, and then this tree-lined area, that is the riparian corridor of San Simeon Creek.

The orders were posted for public review September 19th, and some issues were raised. One was the permitting for this project should be conducted only with the full benefit of environmental review. As you've heard, this project is exempt from environmental review because of the Governor's proclamation. The proclamation included directives that suspended environmental review. That said, the order does include monitoring of surface water, groundwater, and San Simeon Creek lagoon to prevent potential water quality impacts and impacts to beneficial uses.

Another issue was what are the effects of injecting chemically treated water into this sensitive location.

Some parameters like nitrate, sodium and chloride, will be minimally degraded or will minimally degrade groundwaters, and others, like total dissolved solids and sulfate, are of higher quality than the existing groundwater. However, the groundwater will continue to meet water quality standards.

As you've heard, the CCSD plans to pump groundwater. Well 9P7 is located in this clump of trees. You can see the percolation ponds around the clump of trees. There's a berm that protects the wells, and then this is the water treatment plant. You can see that it is a package plant. It came pre-constructed.

Treated groundwater, approximately 600,000 to 700,000 gallons will be injected up at this well. The first order allows injection of the treated water and places conditions on the injection of that treated water.

The second order, if you see this small little purple line coming out, and here you can see the big purple line I drew so you could see what area it is, that is the membrane filter backwash that will be discharged to the percolation ponds. The second order puts appropriate requirements on this discharge. As part of the treatment process water is passed through membrane filters. The first set of filters are cleaned with well water from the same 9P7 and this well water, plus some suspended solids, is referred to as backwash, and that's what is returned to that pond.

The backwash should be of similar quality as the source water with a slight increase in suspended solids. I put this one up here because this is the tail end of

The order does contain anti-degradation findings that based on the available information and monitoring data, any change in the existing high quality of groundwater basin as a result of the groundwater recharge allowed by this order will be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of this state. It will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses and will not cause the exceedance of applicable water quality standards for the basin.

A number of commenters also expressed concern regarding surface water quality and impacts to the creek associated with the project. As you've already heard, there is a proposed discharge to the creek. That's over there, this line coming down to maintain creek water levels. The water proposed for discharge to the creek will be of better quality than what is currently in the creek. It will have lower nitrate, lower sodium and lower chloride and lower TDS, total dissolved solids.

The advanced water treatment plant will actually have the potential to reduce loads in the lower watershed through pumping, running it through the reverse osmosis and then sending those salts and nitrates to the surface impoundment.

Outside of these orders, the Community Services District, in response to Water Board enforcement, is

developing an enhanced compliance action project aimed at reducing nitrate in the wastewater effluent so they are currently preparing a plan to introduce nitrogen treatment at their wastewater treatment plant which will lower nitrogen and effluent prior to discharge in the percolation pond.

San Simeon Creek, we are also developing a TMDL to address listings for nitrate, sodium and dissolved oxygen. The TMDL will clearly describe water quality issues, sources of nitrates, sodium and chloride and actions necessary to protect water quality and associated beneficial uses. That TMDL should be before the Board next spring.

There are a few outstanding issues. You've already heard about the OMMP. These two items, the treatment start-up plan and the lagoon mitigation plan, are contained within that OMMP. We did receive a copy of that OMMP October 30th. We did comment on that. The revised OMMP was delivered at 10:00 o'clock last night and I apologize, I haven't had time to review it yet.

This slide may be a little bit old because I understand there's some additional contributions, but we do have two supplemental sheets to the order. One is an update of Table 3. It's just a more complete table that should have been in the order to begin with, we have

degradation to the groundwater, but not to the level that it will go past and into -- that it won't degrade the water quality past acceptable levels because, obviously, the water is better than acceptable levels, but it will degrade it.

So if a new project came to you to develop

So if a new project came to you to develop additional drinking water and it was going to offer known degradation impacts to the groundwater but would not push those below allowable levels, would staff still support the project?

MR. KOLB: That's a complex question.

MR. JORDAN: It's already a complex finding you're willing to make, so --

MR. KOLB: If you look at it in a vacuum, yes, I would still make the same recommendation because we're being protective of the beneficial uses, we're being protective of water quality, we're meeting water quality objectives, and the way the project has been currently proposed it's for drought conditions. In a report I read, it's estimated that they are going to run it eight to 10 out of the next 20 years, so the intent or at least the way we've been interpreting it up to this point is that it would not be running 24/7, as I think there was a question. So under those conditions, yes, I would still recommend.

supplemental sheet 2, which is updated CEQA findings, and then there's a typo in item 4 -- or finding 46 that should be "19" instead of "9," just so we're consistent through that paragraph.

Staff's recommendation is that adopt the two orders as proposed.

Any questions?

BOARD CHAIR: I'll start on my right this time.

Mr. Johnston or Mr. Jordan? MR. JORDAN: I just want to get a sense of where staff was on that phrase that I'm going to paraphrase badly, but it was something like "consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state of California." In the kind of sliding scale on there's a drought condition, if you took the same project and just took the equivalent of the drought out of it, if it was the same project, just came to you as a project to develop more drinking water, offer a buffer against seawater intrusion and you didn't have the environmental review exemptions to deal with the drought proclamation, would staff's recommendation still fall clearly within that phrase of "consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state of California"? Let me tell you why I'm asking this question. There are several

responses to comments and there will be known

MR. JORDAN: Okay, thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Johnston?

MR. JOHNSTON: So I want to address myself briefly to the discharge of the membrane filtrate to the creek to maintain lagoon levels. Now, as I understand it, I think I've got this right, the -- there's some contaminants of emerging concern, pharmaceuticals and such, that are taken out or don't make it through the membrane filtration and are taken out in the RO filter, is that correct?

MR. KOLB: That is my understanding, yes.

MR. JOHNSTON: So do we have any concern with essentially what you're doing is you're taking the water pumped out of the well under the percolation ponds, you're filtering it through the membrane filter to remove, actually, lots of stuff, including developed solids but not the additional salts that have to do with it being somewhat brackish water and with part of the source being the effluent and some of those contaminants that are of emerging concern that have to do with a lot of the source water being the percolated effluent and putting it in the lagoon, is that a concern?

MR. KOLB: It is a concern, but let me clarify that the order before you today does not authorize that

discharge. That discharge will be handled under separate NPDS permit and they are in the process of completing that application.

MR. JOHNSTON: Wait a minute. I thought the order before us today authorized the discharge of the water that passed through the memo filter, not the backwash, but the filtrate.

MR. KOLB: Yeah, the membrane filtrate to the creek is not covered under this order, that is covered under a separate NPDS, and that is not before you today.

MR. JOHNSTON: Aren't they going to have to have that to operate the plant?

MR. KOLB: You're talking about this discharge right here, the one that goes to the creek?

MR. JOHNSTON: Correct.

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MR. KOLB: They do not have to operate that in order to operate the plant.

MR. JOHNSTON: Okay, because there's been much discussion in the materials that we have before us about how they are going to avoid impact to the lagoon by operating that. So that's not part of any of the permits we're looking at?

MR. KOLB: Not today. They are still in the process of complying with -- they submitted an application, Sheila Soderberg, of our staff, responded

MR. KOLB: Yes, sir.

MS. SODERBERG: M

MS. SODERBERG: My name is Sheila Soderberg. I'm the NPDS manager, and back on September 17, the District submitted an application to obtain coverage under a low-threat general permit that the Board originally adopted back in 2011. Staff reviewed their application and we actually sent a response letter back to the District on October 3rd. There's about seven to eight items that are not included as part of the application that needed to be clarified, supply us with some additional information, so we are waiting for that new material to be submitted.

Our initial review, and you might note that this is all based on modeled data, the initial review of the data that's modeled will meet the conditions of the low-threat permit. However, we, as part of the low-threat permit enrollment, we typically modify the monitoring and reporting program that's part of the general permit and we tailor it specifically to the type of discharge that it pertains to. For example, a water system discharge would have different monitoring than, say, a cooling tower-type discharge. So we would then tailor the monitoring and reporting program to meet the conditions of this particular project.

As part of that, because these discharges, there's

to the application and they are preparing some additional information.

MR. HARRIS: If I can comment, remember, this is an emergency situation based on drought. We're not doing business as normal. These permits have been developed at the same time they've been doing design and build. As Mr. Kolb said, they can operate the facility without that discharge, and to address the critical water shortage we are on board in terms of allowing that to occur while they finish -- everybody has had more to do than they could possibly do at this point and our concern was getting the plant up and running and getting the community water supply stabilized, so this is an emergency measure and I'll let Sheila continue, but we'll address that. You know, that will be one of our next steps.

MR. KOLB: And before Sheila gives you some information, the permits before you today are to regulate the backwash to the percolation pond and the injection of highly treated water into the alluvial aquifer.

This discharge to the creek will be handled under separate NPDS permit and the discharge to the surface impoundment is handled under a separate permit.

MR. JOHNSTON: That one is before us today.

a start-up time frame, there's start-up monitoring that

can be daily, some measurements as frequently as daily, some measurements are weekly, and then monthly, and t

some measurements are weekly, and then monthly, and then after they've established, basically, a record, if you

will, that demonstrates that the actual water quality

will meet the conditions of the low-threat permit, the monitoring reduction -- monitoring frequency is then

reduced. So that is a component.

Like I say, at this point we're waiting for that information to come back to us to be able to finalize our review for that particular permit. Also, because the Board had adopted that permit back in 2011, it gives the executive officer the ability to review and approve that discharge. Of course, that's mainly based -- the discharge has to meet the conditions of the low-threat permit.

MR. JOHNSTON: So it doesn't necessarily come back before us, since it's a low-threat permit.

Talk to me about contaminants of emergency concern since this is, at least in part, composed of percolated treated effluent.

MS. SODERBERG: Yes, and actually part of the permit right now, a priority pollutant list is part of the required monitoring that the District will have to submit the lab results, that in terms of emergency

contaminants, I believe -- and this goes back to my time before I was dealing with the wastewater world -- that all the wastewater treatment plants at some point in time will be required to monitor for emerging contaminants.

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Harvey Packard is here and he might remember exactly when, but I seem to recall that was done in, maybe, 2009, somewhere around the time NTB came about. You might have heard about that with some of the gas station issues about that time frame, that concern about emerging contaminants came out and I know all wastewater treatment plants were required to analyze for those constituents that were known at that time.

So we actually could go back to look at that data and see if we can find that in our records, but primarily that would be whatever that would be -- would have passed from the wastewater treatment plant that would be in the percolation ponds. That does not necessarily reflect what would be coming out of that extracted well because that extraction well is actually, even though it's in the center of the ponds, it's going to be commingling of the percolated pond water that is infiltrated as well as the native groundwater that is in the aquifer system. So if anything, it would actually be less than what you would expect, or lower

this is -- I thought we were going to ask for initial monitoring to confirm the model results.

MS. SODERBERG: Yes, we're asking for initial monitoring before they even discharge.

MR. PACKARD: Right. This is Harvey Packard. The conundrum we have is there are no water quality objectives or standards for many of these chemicals so we have no legal authority or basis for some of them to have effluent limitations. The low-threat permit requires that the discharge meet all water quality standards. Some of these chemicals aren't in the standards.

MR. HARRIS: He's correct. A couple years ago, perhaps longer than that, four years, the State Board convened a blue-ribbon expert panel to look at contaminants of emerging concern, and there were only like three that they proposed. One was caffeine, and I don't recall the others, but the others -- one was the antibacterial agent that you find in handwashing, but there was not an extensive list. That's still an area of ongoing research and debate.

MR. JOHNSTON: I thought caffeine was a nutrient.
MS. SODERBERG: Depends on your perspective.
BOARD CHAIR: Did you have any exceedance of caffeine this morning, Mr. Johnston?

concentrations than what you would actually expect to find in the actual wastewater.

MR. JOHNSTON: I'm sure it would be, although the the difference, I suppose, is the wastewater is being percolated into an aquifer going into the ocean, and this membrane filtrate is being pumped in to the lagoon.

MR. HARRIS: I think we need to correct something. It's not the membrane filtrate -- it is the post-filter water, it's not --

MS. SODERBERG: It's the post-filter water.

MR. HARRIS: One of the things we had talked about doing is, depending on what that actually produces, if there was a concern with the particular concentration, they can add back water post-RO treatment into it to dilute the concentration so that they are acceptable. That is an option.

MR. JOHNSTON: My main concern is our -- and I understand it's not necessarily coming back before the Board because it's a low-threat MPDS permit and we've delegated authority on that to the executive officer. My question is, is that discharge going to be monitored for those contaminants of emerging concern?

MS. SODERBERG: Typically it's not standard but if the Board does desire that as a condition of the --

MR. HARRIS: There is initial monitoring. She said

Dr. Hunter? Mr. Jeffries?

MR. JEFFRIES: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I do have one question. I think I know the answer.

Anywhere in your orders, Howard, do you address any kind of monitoring well for seawater intrusion?

MR. KOLB: There's not a specific well that says monitor to this for seawater intrusion, but well 16D1, which is located right down here (indicating), well 9P7, which is right here (indicating), their reinjection and their water supply wells, we have been monitoring them all for total dissolved solids, so we'll be able to see.

And then the treatment plant, the advanced treatment plant which is right here, will be monitoring continuously for conductivity as well as doing TDS analysis on a weekly basis, and the modeling actually showed that TDS will go from about 400 or 500 up to 750 during the first year of operation, so there will be some increase in TDS, and we are trying to keep an eye on them.

MR. JEFFRIES: I realize this is an emergency order and this is not normally the way we operate. It's basically we're putting the cart before the horse, but I think my job is to make sure that these folks in Cambria have drinking water. I think my job is to make sure that they have good quality water to drink and not to

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run out. And since it's an emergency order, I can see why we're doing some things that we do, because normally we would have all these environmental documents and so forth beforehand that would spell out all these things that we're asking for that we normally see.

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So I'm a little concerned that we don't resolve one issue and then create another one, like having seawater intrusion, but I did hear that there's an equalization because they are only extracting the same amount that they are taking out, so it should be some balance that shouldn't cause any seawater intrusion to come in. Is that a correct analysis?

MR. KOLB: I don't want to paraphrase for Mike Smith, but I'll do my best.

It appears that there's going to be a net loss of about 100,000 gallons a day, but the mound created by the recharge well will prevent saltwater intrusion happening up to those wells, and then the introduction of 144,000 gallons a day into the lagoon should create sort of a secondary barrier, slowing saltwater intrusion back in, but again we are monitoring the wells, and the proposal was for a million gallons a day to be pumped. With the new tracer study and information, I believe they are proposing about 820,000 gallons to start, so it will be 82 percent of what they originally proposed.

MR. DELGADO: Would there be any impact positive or negative to the aquatic life, given this project?

MR. KOLB: There's always the potential. As part of the OMMP, we've asked for a lagoon mitigation and monitoring plan, and that will include monitoring water level in the creek as well as monitoring water quality that's discharged to the creek, and they will be down there checking it weekly, kind of that's the plan at the moment. I haven't seen the exact proposal because it came in at 10:00 o'clock last night, but our intent is to make sure they keep a tight watch on the lagoon because in addition steelhead there's tidewater growth, the red-legged frog, southwestern pond turtle.

MR. DELGADO: So is your overall sense that there would be neutral, a beneficial or a negative impact on the aquatic life?

MR. KOLB: I think it will be neutral at this
point. It depends on how long they pump and how many
seasons of drought we go through.

MR. DELGADO: Same questions for the lagoon.

MR. KOLB: Yeah.

MR. DELGADO: And the answer would be neutral, is

your best sense?

MR. KOLB: Yes.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.

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MR. JEFFRIES: Thank you.
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BOARD CHAIR: Mayor Delgado?

MR. DELGADO: Yes, thank you, Howard, great presentation.

I don't really have any concerns about seawater intrusion given that the salts are low now and they're going to be monitored and they are expected to stay low and if there was a spike, that would be caught. So I'm good with that.

And just thinking about fish, is San Simeon Creek a perennial creek?

MR. KOLB: No, but the lagoon is perennial.

MR. DELGADO: So today if I were to go to the creek upstream from the lagoon there would not be surface flow?

MR. KOLB: Not flow. You might see some ponded water because we just had some rains, but it's dry from essentially from right about here up.

MR. DELGADO: Okay. Below that point today it's surface water?

MR. KOLB: Surface water starts somewhere right around, curiously, below the infiltration percolation pumps.

MR. DELGADO: Are there fish in that stretch? MR. KOLB: Yes.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Young?

MR. YOUNG: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

So what happens if we're in year 3 of a 10-year drought to the operation of this facility? I mean I heard that it can be run for two six-month cycles and then it takes about a year --

MR. HARRIS: I can comment on that. The facility doesn't make water, it just recycles water. They have to have inputs of fresh water into the system somehow because I believe what they are getting out of this, because it's not a de-sal plant, they're getting a pretty high return for their investment, so, out of 100 gallons, we recover 92 or something like that. But that's eight gallons that is lost to the surface impoundment, and so that process continues. Plus, when you use water, all of us breathe out vapor and there's a loss to the system, so the overall net amount of water will continue to decrease without some sort of input like the recent rains added a little bit of water. So

you've got to have some inputs of water into the system.
 MR. YOUNG: Then I guess my question is, based on
 the last three years of rainfall that we've had, will

this plant be able to take care of our water needs, if
we continue with the last three levels of rainfall?

we continue with the last three levels of rainfall?
 MR. HARRIS: I think we probably should defer that

22 (Pages 85 to 88)

to the District and their consultant. I don't know if Howard can answer that or not. I can't.

MR. YOUNG: Do rainfall levels have to come up to some level so they get more input into their system?

MR. HARRIS: Again, I can't answer the specifics of that. Would you like the District to come up and see if the District can answer that question, or Howard?

Howard, can you answer that?

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MR. KOLB: Would you like me to speculate?

MR. HARRIS: No. I think the consultant is going

MR. KOLB: The one thing I can tell you that's already been stated, the surface impoundment is full after about two years under the current design strategy and operation strategy. So the surface impoundment would be an impediment to continued operation of the plant. I think we need a meteorologist, John Lindsay, should answer that question, what's going to happen in the next three or four years.

MR. YOUNG: We have predictions from the USGS, 80 percent chance of a 10-year drought.

BOARD CHAIR: But NOAA projects -- well, I guess I shouldn't get into it.

MS. GARZA-BIRD: If we got same amount of rainfall that we've had in the last three years, so continue that

MR. YOUNG: There's going to be some degradation? MR. HARRIS: Yes.

MR. YOUNG: Do our anti-degradation rules apply to this situation?

MS. OKUN: The anti-degradation rules apply to those two orders and also to the order for the Title 27 pond. The drought proclamation didn't in any way suspend compliance with any of the water quality requirements, so the Board does have to make findings that the discharges, if they'll be causing degradation, won't cause water quality objective exceedances, that it's to the maximum benefit, that the facility represents the best practicable treatment or control.

MR. HARRIS: And there's just a couple of constituents that are going to exceed background levels, not water-quality standards.

17 MR. YOUNG: Which ones are those again? 18 MR. KOLB: For example, nitrate in the current 19 water supply well is less than 1, averages about .8

20 milligrams per liter. The injected water will be about 21 2.3 milligrams per liter nitrate. 22 MR. HARRIS: And drinking water is 10, okay.

23 MR. KOLB: And sodium in the groundwater is around 24 20. Under the current conditions, proposed is 60 25 milligrams per liter.

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same drought, this facility would sustain the community for water, yes, to answer your question.

MR. YOUNG: Indefinitely?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Yes.

MR. YOUNG: You could survive with the last three years of average rainfall going indefinitely into the future?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Yes.

MS. OKUN: And what about without the facility?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Without the facility, if the drought continued, the District right now has less than a six-month inventory of water supply.

MR. YOUNG: Howard, I heard something about there will be some degradation of groundwater. Is that from the injection?

MR. KOLB: Yes.

17 MR. YOUNG: But it's, obviously, highly treated 18 water.

19 MR. KOLB: Yes.

> MR. YOUNG: So as to those components that are going to cause a degradation of groundwater, do our anti-degradation rules apply to that?

23 MR. KOLB: Yes, I believe so. You know we've identified --

MR. HARRIS: What's the question?

MR. YOUNG: And the numeric standard?

2 MR. KOLB: Sixty-nine.

3 MR. YOUNG: Thank you. 4

BOARD CHAIR: All right. So I would like to have

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Mr. Harris -- thank you very much for your presentation.

6 I do not have questions. I think my colleagues

7 answered -- had these questions answered that I had in 8 mind, so thank you for a very good presentation.

Mr. Harris, will you introduce the next --

10 MR. HARRIS: Next is Ryan Lodge, who will go over 11 the Title 27 permit. 12

MR. LODGE: Good afternoon, members of the Board. 13 I am Ryan Lodge. I'm a water resource control engineer 14 with the Central Coast Water Board land disposal unit, and I'm before you today to present the waste discharge requirements for the Cambria Community Service District class 2 surface impoundment.

I think we're all familiar with this diagram. The class 2 surface impoundment will receive brine from the advanced water treatment facility via a double-walled conveyance pipe to the impound here. The surface impoundment is designed and is being installed to meet

23 the California Code of Regulations Title 27

24 requirements. Title 27 requirements cover all class 2 25

surface impoundments in the state of California as well

as all the disposal facilities for municipal solid waste facilities.

The Cambria impoundment is three acres in size and it will hold a little over 6 million gallons of brine while maintaining the required two feet of freeboard. That's a requirement that's in the order. They also have to maintain enough capacity to handle a year's worth of average rainfall and a thousand-year storm event.

The impoundment is lined with impermeable geo-membrane material, it has a leak detection system and also has three groundwater monitoring wells surrounding it. Those are located here, NW-1, -2 and -3. This is a cross section of the liner. There's a primary high-density polyethylene geo-membrane, which is the first liner. There's also a secondary high-density polyethylene geo-membrane under that, and below that is a geo-synthetic clay liner.

Underneath the primary liner there's a leachate collection and recovery system which will detect any leaks through the top liner, and then below the secondary liner system there's what we call a beta cell monitoring system which will detect leaks if they occur through the secondary liner. The liner's installed with a third-party construction quality assurance plan and

The blowers will be wired to an onsite weather station so that if the wind direction or speed exceeds certain cutoffs, the blowers will not operate in order to ensure that the brine stays within the lined area. The proposed order requires that all brine stay within the impoundment.

When the brine approaches the saturation point for total dissolved solids, the District plans to remove the brine as a slurry and haul it to a properly permitted facility. They expect to do that once every 10 years, depending on the usage.

We did post the proposed order for 30-day public comment period. We received approximately 390 letters of support for the order and six comment letters with concerns about project impacts. I'm going to go over the comments that were concerns about the impacts.

Several of the commenters expressed concerns about wildlife impacts from either birds landing in the impoundment or other animals walking into the impoundment. But as discussed previously, the project is exempt from CEQA. Usually wildlife mitigation measures are placed on projects during the CEQA process and the District will complete the CEQA during the San Luis Obispo County coastal development permit permitting process and the wildlife impact should be addressed at

officer onsite. It's this gentleman here. He's independent of the contractor that's installing the liner material and also independent of the company that's installing the impoundment.

The construction quality assurance measures ensure that the liner material is installed per the design, approved design and the project specifications, so this white material is the geosynthetic clay liner that's been laid down, and then the black material over here is the high-density polyethylene material.

That's our laying out the high-density polyethylene material. They weld all the seams together, and every seam is tested to ensure it's watertight. And that's again what this third-party QC officer is there to do, all the testing. Some of the testing is sent off to the laboratory, some of the testing is done in the field.

The District will utilize, as discussed previously, mechanical evaporators to enhance the capacity of the surface impoundment. Those will sit on these concrete pads on this basically the west side of the impoundment. They will blow brine out over the impoundment in an effort to increase the evaporation; the natural evaporation won't allow adequate capacity in the impoundment for them to operate per the two years that they want to operate it.

that time.

However, the District is evaluating installation of measures to prevent birds from landing within the impoundment, and they're going to install fencing to keep animals from entering the impoundment.

Another concern raised in the comments was that the potential human health impacts from brine drift, essentially, outside of the impoundment, but the proposed order requires that all brine stay within the impoundment. As discussed earlier, the mechanical evaporators will be tied to a weather station which should ensure that the brine stays in the impoundment and doesn't blow offsite or outside the lined areas.

The proposed order also requires daily impoundment inspections which includes inspection of the blowers to ensure that they're operating properly. There's also fencing to keep the public from entering the property and coming into contact with that.

The order also requires that the District conduct a study or an analysis of their assumptions made on the blowers after 90 days of operation to basically verify that their model and their assumptions are consistent with the operation of the blowers and the impoundment.

There are also concerns that the brine would become hazardous in the impoundment as it concentrates over

time. The District did conduct an analysis that showed that even if the brine dries up to a solid it will not become a hazardous material. The order also, again, prohibits the discharge or the concentration of the material in the impoundment to become hazardous material. If that does occur, they will have to shut the impoundment down and remove the material and haul it to a class 1 facility.

Also, they are required to do semi-annual monitoring of the brine, and if the data comes in and we see trends that are coming towards or approaching the hazardous waste levels, then we'll require the District to take action.

We had some comments on the concerns about the seismic and geologic conditions, that they don't support siting a surface impoundment at the current location. However, the District has conducted a geotechnical analysis and stability analysis, as required by Title 27, and their analysis shows that it meets all the requirements within Title 27 for a class 2 surface impoundment.

So with that, I recommend that the Board adopt the proposed order for this Cambria Community Services District class 2 surface impoundment.

Are there any questions?

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MR. JORDAN: So whether it's an annoyance or a health hazard, it will stay there in that impoundment area

MR. LODGE: Correct, and if there's evidence that shows it does not stay within that impoundment, they will have to recalibrate and shut the blowers down initially and figure it out.

MR. JORDAN: If it was to leave impoundment, is it a health issue or an annoyance?

MR. LODGE: We didn't look at that because it should not leave the impoundment. If it does, then they will have to shut the blowers off.

MR. JORDAN: There was a reference somewhere in one of the sets of documents that the Air Quality Control Board was involved but there wasn't any information from them yet.

MR. LODGE: I spoke to them on the phone a few weeks back and they were still waiting for information from the District about the blower operations. I'm not sure if some of that may come when they get closer to starting up blowers. I didn't receive any additional information on that.

23 MR. JORDAN: Are you familiar with like type of 24 operations somewhere else that work this way? 25

MR. LODGE: With blowers?

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BOARD CHAIR: I'll start on my right. Mr. Jordan? MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Lodge, maybe you're the right guy, finally, to ask this question. So is the evaporative brine an actual health issue as it drifts away or is it just an annoyance?

MR. LODGE: It should not drift outside of the impoundment.

MR. JORDAN: So where does it go? Does it go straight up?

MR. LODGE: The District conducted an analysis of the certain droplet size coming out of the blowers, and they have analyzed that will drop even as it dries out. There's a certain amount of evaporation that will occur on the size of the droplet, based on the nozzle size, so it will drop into the impoundment, based on a certain wind direction and speed. So if it exceeds -- if the weather station shows that it exceeds the wind speed, it will shut the blowers off.

MR. JORDAN: It's not so much a drifting issue, what they are figuring is it's going to move and drop before -- whatever we're talking about, this thing, this mist is going to move and drop before it leaves the impoundment area.

MR. LODGE: Right.

MR. JORDAN: With the blowers that pushes evaporation levels but keeps the result of the evaporation within a specific geographic area?

MR. LODGE: No, this is the first facility that I have worked on that has that.

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MR. JORDAN: Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Johnston?

9 MR. JOHNSTON: So I noted a comment in the letter 10 from parks and -- from the California Department of 11 Parks and Recreation that said that the weather station 12 data was coming from a weather station four miles south 13 of the project site. Was that study there or is there 14 going to be a weather station onsite there?

> MR. LODGE: Yeah, the data they used was from a weather station in the community of Cambria, I believe at the fire station. This system will have a weather station at the impoundment itself. There's a small control room at the impoundment.

MR. JOHNSTON: So it will be based on very localized data?

MR. LODGE: Correct, it will be about 20 feet away from the blowers.

24 MR. JOHNSTON: The second question, I'm a little 25 confused as to the operation of the pond. I heard from

the consultant that the pond couldn't really be operated more than two six-month dry seasons in a row because they would then have to really take some time to dry it down to a slurry so they could truck it out.

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I heard later from the consultant that if we continued to get the same average level of rainfall that this system could operate indefinitely, presumably in the dry season six months, which I was a little curious about because it seemed different than the no more than two six month dry seasons in a row, and then I'm hearing from you that the plant is to operate it -- probably the anticipation is to operate it probably 10 years off and on before pulling out the slurry, so can you help me to make those things talk to each other?

MR. LODGE: Sure. I'm not sure what the consultant was referring to when she indicated it would go indefinitely. The impoundment itself, if the assumptions on the blowers are correct in terms of how much brine will evaporate, they can operate for two years in terms of the amount of brine they can put into the impoundment. The 10-year number is based on when they would want to remove the slurry, or the brine, if it gets concentrated down to a certain point, if it hits that -- what they want to avoid is having solids build up in the bottom of the brine impoundment, so that will

1 take after that second year to evaporate it down to get 2 to a another full year. We didn't look at that. What 3 we are looking at is, from our perspective, they need to 4 maintain a two-foot freeboard and the volume to hold a 5 thousand-year storm event. 6

MR. JOHNSTON: In two six-month seasons? MR. LODGE: Correct. I don't know how long it would take to get down from that to allow for another season.

10 MR. JOHNSTON: Right. 11

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MR. LODGE: It's heavily weather dependent, and again on the assumption that the mechanical evaporators have a certain efficiency.

MS. TRYON: Due to the numerous possible operating plans that could occur, if it rains, they would shut it down. That's why we kept it general to say you can't go beyond filling it up to this level. So they can operate it however long they want intermittently, but they can't exceed that level.

MR. JOHNSTON: So the functional limit on operation really isn't a permitted limit, the functional limit on operation is that two-foot freeboard.

23 MS. TRYON: Plus the thousand-year 24-hour storm 24 capacity, which is ten inches. 25

MR. JOHNSTON: So two foot ten inches' freeboard is

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depend on how many years they operate it.

MR. JOHNSTON: I would assume the evaporation rate slows down year to year because if you're evaporating out the water and salts are, if all goes according to plan and everything stays over the pond, are dropping back into the pond, so the pond is going to become saltier, it's going to have a higher and higher level of total dissolved solids, over the years, right?

MR. LODGE: Correct.

MR. JOHNSTON: So I would assume that their efficiencies go down in terms of being able to evaporate.

MR. LODGE: I believe it does. They ran a model on it. I don't know the numbers on the top of my head, what the efficiency is after each year and what the concentrations are.

MR. JOHNSTON: But what you're saying, then, is your understanding is that it could run for two years, and I assume that means two six-month dry seasons, and then it would need a down year to evaporate down to the point -- unless they were really going to pump out a lot of stuff that wasn't slurry, a lot of tank trucks -- it would need a down year to dry down enough to be able to operate it for another dry season, is that correct?

MR. LODGE: I don't know how much time it would

really the functional limit on operation?

MS. TRYON: Right. And the testing of the brine to make sure it's non-hazardous, and then making sure that there's no leakage. So if they see a leakage, they'd have to remove the brine and fix the leak before they could use it again. So there's different scenarios they can use. That's why we kept to that level.

MR. HARRIS: Mr. Johnston, there's another option that we have discussed with the CSD but didn't pursue it because of timing, and that is a brine line to the San Simeon wastewater treatment plant, because San Simeon has -- they have an outfall and the brine that's being generated is only about half of what seawater is, so there's another option for disposal in the long term.

MR. JOHNSTON: Which could potentially allow this thing to operate -- remove that operating limit, then, of something like two years before you've got to start drying it down.

MR. LODGE: And just to clarify, the two-foot freeboard and the thousand-year storm event is a requirement in the order.

MR. JOHNSTON: Correct.

And finally, I understand that they are putting in a double-walled pipe to carry the brine from the advanced water treatment system to the pond, and I'm

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assuming there's some -- I don't know anything about double-walled pipes, but I'm assuming there's some system that monitors between the walls so if the inside wall is leaking, you know, right?

MR. LODGE: That's something that we're going to have to look into. It hasn't been discussed at this point. The pace of this project has progressed, we've required that they do double-wall piping, but honestly we don't have the measures to check whether there's a leak in the primary pipeline.

MR. JOHNSTON: Thank you.

12 BOARD CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Johnston.

Dr. Hunter?

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14 DR. HUNTER: Thank you, Ryan.

15 And Thea, when you spoke up, had you identified 16 yourself for the record?

MS. TRYON: Thea Tryon.

DR. HUNTER: Thank you.

So again to the pond, I am not familiar at all with the process for removing slurry from a pond that's lined with materials that have a potential to leak or to be damaged in some way. So can you give me an idea of what is entailed in removing the slurry?

MR. LODGE: Well, they have submersible pumps for the blowers. They can put in a submersible pump onto

this type of holding pond?

MR. LODGE: Yes, there are other facilities in California that have that design.

DR. HUNTER: And in our region?

MR. LODGE: We don't have similar design in our region. We do have a another surface impoundment. It has three layers of the HDPE material.

DR. HUNTER: Is that because the design criteria has changed with adding additional safety into the potential for leakage occurring by increasing quality of materials and lifespan and so forth?

MR. LODGE: It's just a different design. The other facility had a different subgrade material, so they used just the -- the geocomposite clay liner is a more forgiving material if there was to be a puncture through. It essentially self-heals; if something stays in there, it will stick to that, and if something goes into it and comes out, it basically heals back together, so there is an advantage to that material.

DR. HUNTER: Has there been any experience of these other pond -- has there been any point at which the entire thing has to be reconstructed because it degraded or the leakage is so massive that it just has to be started over?

MR. LODGE: We only had one other impoundment in

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the liner material to remove -- pump that out, the brine out, the slurry.

DR. HUNTER: And what is the lifespan of the liner materials, all layers?

MR. LODGE: The liner materials, exposed, high-density polyethylene liner is at least 30 years' life. There are studies out there that are actually ongoing. It could be longer than that. Covered, high-density polyethylene liner, the lifespan is a lot greater than that. I think hundreds of years.

DR. HUNTER: So covered means filled?

MR. LODGE: Well, because there's a primary high-density polyethylene liner, the one below that isn't exposed to UV radiation so it does not degrade, really, and it's not exposed to any waste, either.

DR. HUNTER: The white liner, what you're saying is hundreds of years?

MR. LODGE: There are two black layers, so the second black layer is not exposed. Similarly, the geosynthetic clay liner is essentially a clay material. I don't know that it has a lifespan.

DR. HUNTER: But it's artificial?

MR. LODGE: It's sodium bentonite in between. basically, fabric, it's sandwiched in between that.

DR. HUNTER: Okay. Is this a typical design for

our region so we haven't had that experience. But if there was a leak --

DR. HUNTER: You're not aware of it in the state? MR. LODGE: Not that I'm aware of, but because it's an impoundment rather than a land disposal facility it's relatively easy to get to the liner and remove it, where normally we work in the landfill arena where you're putting tons and tons of waste on these liners and they're buried and it's very difficult to go back in and correct any issues. Here, if there's a leak, it's relatively easy to get in there and try to find that leak and repair it.

DR. HUNTER: And then I heard Mr. Harris say there was an option to remove the brine slurry, and potentially, transport it to the San Simeon wastewater system plant for treatment. Is that an agreement that's already occurred?

MR. LODGE: As far as I know, they do not have an agreement with San Simeon Community Services District to do that.

21 DR. HUNTER: Do you know if they plan to add that 22 to the complete plan for this option to occur in the 23 process of considering?

24 MR. LODGE: I don't know. I don't know the answer 25 to that question.

DR. HUNTER: Maybe the District can answer that for us. Would that be the best option, if they were faced with having to remove that slurry under circumstances of detecting a leak?

MR. LODGE: I guess I'm not sure what you mean by best option. It is an option, potentially, if the San Simeon Community Services District agrees to take that and as long as it doesn't impact the effluent quality going out to the ocean.

DR. HUNTER: Are there other facilities that do take brine slurry in our region?

MR. LODGE: I believe the South San Luis Obispo Sanitation District receives brine waste, and I believe maybe Watsonville, but again they do not have agreements in place at this time to take it to any of those facilities.

DR. HUNTER: See the District.

MR. GRESENS: I can try to answer the question pertaining to us, if you like.

coastal permit that we talked about earlier, but it

DR. HUNTER: Yes, please.

MR. GRESENS: As far as the long-term plans of the District in looking at this issue of something with the San Simeon CSD, we're working on that long-term project with the Army Corps, so it won't be part of this regular

I would say in a couple of years, you know, get through
the NEPA process within the next year and then probably
a year after that, you know, assuming funding all falls
in place.

DR. HUNTER: So without those constraints, it looks

DR. HUNTER: So without those constraints, it looks like another two years before the process itself, getting the work done?

MR. GRESENS: That would be my best estimate at this point in time, again subject to funding.

DR. HUNTER: Okay, thank you.

MS. OKUN: I have a follow-up question. Does the
District have the capacity or contingency plan for
disposing of the waste in the Title 27 impoundment
should the liner fail and the District has to remove
that waste in order to repair the liner?

MR. GRESENS: Basically, it's hauling the waste off to a landfill that would accept it.

MS. OKUN: And there are landfills that would accept that type of designated waste, class of waste?

MR. GRESENS: I'll turn to my project team just to make sure I'm not misspeaking, but yes.

MS. OKUN: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Jeffries?

MR. JEFFRIES: No questions.
 BOARD CHAIR: Mayor Delgado?

might be worked into the scope of work with the Army Corps project which is a more longer term. I know I've had some discussions with Mr. Harris about possible options early on in this project, and that's one that we would like them to look at. We don't know what's going to come of it at this point, but we can definitely try to work that into that scope of work.

DR. HUNTER: Can you remind me, when do you expect the Army Corps of Engineers project to -- I heard you say there were delays and funding issues. Are you back in the pipeline for money, is that a steady, actively moving forward or where are you in that process?

MR. GRESENS: Yes, it's moving forward slowly, it's an annual appropriation process. It depends on whether it funds and that's never known for certain each year. They do have a consultant under contract to finish an EIS per the NEPA requirements, and related to that they have to work on a change of scope as far as how they look at this particular alternative, and that still hasn't been finalized yet.

DR. HUNTER: So just assume that funding continues and the progress is on track, when would you anticipate seeing the project design come out of that process?

MR. GRESENS: Again, it's very difficult to predict their timing because of the funding unknowns each year.

MR. DELGADO: I have a question, and if there's a better time to ask it, I'll ask it later, but it's both to the project components and to staff. We've got California Coastal Commission and State Parks concerns, which are fairly consistent with one another, and it seems that one of the best backstops to address those would be to have the permits be of a limited or specified term, not the five-year term that may be normal, and so my question to both the permittee and our staff is, and this could be answered later if this is not the right time, is there any problem in having a reopener for a year time frame before we reassess this, let's say, after the CEQA is fully completed?

MS. OKUN: I can address that in part. There would be a problem in including something like a one-year limitation on the permits because the drought may not be over in a year and in that case, the orders wouldn't be adequate to address the drought proclamation, the drought emergency that's addressed in the proclamation.

There are other limitations that the Board could impose, either requiring a reportable discharge after the coastal development permit process is completed or including a limitation similar to this what the County has imposed so that the District can only operate the facility during a stage 3 emergency until the Board at a

later date reopened the orders to remove that limitation, if that was what the District needed for their long-term water supply.

MR. DELGADO: Okay. So you've mentioned a couple of options and I think this is the general manager of the District, so maybe he can give his perspective on whatever he wants, but in addition to his preference between those two options.

MS. OKUN: One further point in terms of the reopener, since these are waste discharge requirements that are not MPDS permits, the Board has the authority to reopen them at any time even without a reported waste discharge if there's new information or it turns out that the actual monitoring data shows something that wasn't indicated in the modeling data and there's a need to change the requirements. So that can be done at any time whether there's specific language in there or not.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.

MR. GRUBER: Chairman Wolff and Regional Board Members, I'm Jerry Gruber, the general manager for the Cambria Community Services District. We would respectfully request that the Board would consider the recommendation from your staff regarding the duration of the permits for just a plethora of reasons. I know the

Coastal Commission and Tom Luster's letter that we

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

MR. HARRIS: Just a clarification. Ryan can correct me, but there's not a per se time limit in the permits. These are DEIRs, so they don't expire. There are requirements for reopeners or review, but they are not necessarily mandatory.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Harris. So Mike, if you can hold on I'd like to ask a question.

Then we'll take a break after this, by the way. You know, a lot of my colleagues asked a lot of

You know, a lot of my colleagues asked a lot of very detailed questions, but I'd like to move at 10,000 feet level for a moment. What we're looking at here with these brine ponds, we agree that from the physics standpoint it's very, very similar to saltwater. I mean sea salt evaporation pond projects where you have the evaporation, you concentrate the salts, and in fact the San Francisco Bay Area had ponds like these for many, many years, still may have some operations, so when we think about environmental impacts, et cetera, of drifts, you can say, yeah, there is a similarity. Of course, I realize it's slightly different, maybe it's comparing two different citrus fruits, they are not identical but same concept.

MR. LODGE: I don't mean to dodge the question, but

received yesterday indicated a year time span. We feel that's just unrealistic for a number of reasons. We are bringing the EIR process to our Board on November 20, as previously indicated, and I anticipate they will approve that process, and so although I understand Mr. Luster's concerns regarding this, I think that what's in front of you today would be the request to authorize the permits to be issued for the duration which the staff has recommended.

In parallel to that, it was a good point raised about the drought. We don't know when the drought is going to end. And your staff and our staff on this project and probably for six to eight months' work already into it, and so a year we'd be right back -- literally, when this meeting would end, we'd be right back starting the process all over again and that's just not feasible for us. We also want to be able to have flexibility from an operational standpoint. There's been a lot of questions today about the operation of this facility. As you know, it's one of only -- one in this area, so we want to be able to establish and work out the bugs, work out all the things that may occur and we would need the recommended time frame that was recommended by your staff.

Thank you so much.

I'm not familiar with those other impoundments in the Bay Area and the processes that they go through.

Initially, the brine in the impoundment will be less concentrated than seawater in the ocean, but as it concentrates it will get more, I guess, salty as you would say, than the ocean water.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay. I don't have any further questions.

I think we have one last question from Mr. Jordan. MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

Lori, I think this is for you. So I keep hearing throughout the whole thread that we'll collectively get more information when they go through this EIR process that the County is going to require them to do, but I don't think I'm clear in my mind that if they are exempt from entering into an EIR process with us, can't they also claim an exemption with the County CDP process?

MS. OKUN: I'll leave that to the District to address. The County did issue the coastal development permit before all the contingencies were met so that the drought proclamation CEQA suspension applied to this project.

I don't know why because I couldn't tell from reading the County's permit, but for whatever reason the County did require the District to obtain a regular,

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nonemergency coastal development permit to continue operating this facility after the stage 3 emergency and required the District to prepare a CEQA document in order to support that.

MR. JORDAN: The answer I think I got earlier was that I think they intend to do that. People say they intend to do things all the time. Is there an avenue in the approval of one of the orders today that would facilitate requiring them to do that at the County level as part of our approval?

MS. OKUN: No, and I don't think that the Board has the authority to require them to undertake any particular CEQA process either. However, if they elect not to do that the County is not going to issue then a regular coastal development permit and they will remain subject to the limitation that they only operate during the stage 3 emergency. The coastal development permit did require the District to apply for the regular CDP within 30 days, and they did that, so their application is pending and they've said they have authorized the CEQA process so they could shut all that down and operate under the current permit.

MR. JORDAN: Both of those, I realize, are at interplay with each other, but they're both just as equally gray because there's also a CDP permit

BOARD CHAIR: Right, maybe a 15-minute presentation.

MR. HARRIS: I would recommend we come back at, to make sure -- I'm concerned about all these people getting out -- maybe a quarter to 2:00, give everybody at least a full hour.

BOARD CHAIR: I see folks that say let's keep this moving, so I'm going to stick with 1:30.

(The lunch recess was taken)

BOARD CHAIR: All right, folks, we're convening. It is now 1:35, for the record, and we will have the District an opportunity to wrap up your inputs for the Roard

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Good afternoon. My name is Mari Garcia-Bird, with CDM Smith. I will be very brief in this presentation to talk a little bit about the project need. I don't think I need to spend a lot of time on the slide. I think everybody understand that Cambria is an exceptionally dry area of the drought in California.

And as Bob mentioned earlier, Cambria has a very low water consumption. The District has maintained an inventory of water supplies of less than six months for the past two years. This is has been an emergency that's been going for a while, and they have been waiting to come out of this drought, and there does not

apparently active with the County right now and nobody in the room seems to be able to tell me if that CDP permit asked for just operation or if it's just for operation during a drought.

MS. OKUN: I can't answer the question in terms of what they applied for long term, but I can answer the question about what the current permit allows, and it only allows operations during a stage 3 emergency.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay. So we'll take a break, and to make it a round number for everybody, we'll reconvene at 1:30. For folks who are not familiar with this area, if you go down the street there's a little shopping center called the Marigold Shopping Center and they have a few places.

What we'll do after the lunch is we'll provide the opportunity for all of you who have submitted speaker cards to give presentation of three minutes each. The public comment period for this item will take about an hour, based on the 20 speaker cards that I have. I wanted to share this with you so you do have some idea of where we're going with this meeting, and I believe we have one more staff presentation.

MR. HARRIS: Right, before the public presentation --

seem to be any sign of coming out of the drought.

The Governor declared a drought emergency, which allowed CEQA to be bypassed. It has resulted in entering into a new gray area of territory in the state as to how to still address those issues and measures while still providing safe drinking water to the public. You've heard about to the extreme measures Cambrians have taken to reduce their water consumption. Without this emergency project, Cambria will run out of water.

Without a sustainable supply of water, there are four fundamental things that water provides in a community, and it is protection of public health, first and foremost. Fire protection will be threatened. Loss of economic viability. You'll hear about some of that today. There are already restaurants that are closed one day a week due to the drought in Cambria. And then, of course, there's known to be impacts to the environment and the quality of life in the basin, as we presented earlier.

You've seen this, the whole project site. You've seen this slide, too. Forty-eight percent of the water that is pumped will remain in the basin, ultimately, when you look at the whole balance, so it really is great as a project that optimizes the resources within the area while helping to protect habitat in the area.

We talked a lot about the balance and what's happening with the water. I don't think I need to spend any more time on this.

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Some of the operations parameters, there's been a lot of questions and dialog about operational parameters at the facility, and the emergency permit only allows this facility to operate while they're in a stage 3 drought. This is the governor of the project until that regular coastal development permit is in place. You have to be in a stage 3 drought, which is extreme measures for conservation. This is not a growth project.

The facility will operate at a maximum of six months per year. Let me clarify this. As engineers, we have to define -- we have to design these facilities around some sort of absolutes, and so we sometimes respond to questions in absolutes. This facility is designed to work up to, we think, six months a year for several years, for a couple of years, but the likelihood of it working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, six months a year for two years in a row, we think that's a very highly unlikely situation. This is expensive water; the District's going to be very frugal with this facility.

The mitigation water going to the lagoon, we are

start to head to the San Simeon wells. The impacts are pretty dramatic without the project.

It is a great project that optimizes the resources in the area. This project, it does provide a sustainable supply of water during droughts. It is a drought facility. It provides 65 gallons per Cambrian per day. That's not a growth facility. It has beneficial impacts to the environment through the protection of the lagoons, protects from saltwater intrusion, and saltwater intrusion will be monitored much more aggressively than it has been in the past in the area. It balances the requirements of the area to the protection of public health with a sustainable supply of water, provides a supply of water for fire protection, which is absolutely critical, and it provides the environment.

Please award the permits today as proposed by staff so that this emergency facility can operate and provide a sustainable supply of water for Cambria.

Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

22 Board members, I'll start on my left.

23 Mr. Young?

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24 MR. YOUNG: The 65 gallons per day per Cambrian, 25

what about for your tourists that are coming in to

making an adjustment where we are going to be blending that microfiltered water with some of the reverse osmosis treated water in the event there are some water quality issues with that water, so that way we protect the quality of the lagoon water.

The treatment process does provide three barriers of protection because of those percolation ponds. It is very advanced treatment process. The evaporation pond, the surface impoundment, the mechanical blowers will only operate when the wind speeds are less than six miles per hour, when the wind direction is from the west to the east. If for some reason all the water were to evaporate and you had 100 percent dry solids in there, none of those constituents in those solids come anywhere close to reaching the EPA hazardous levels. There was no selenium or mercury detected in the supply water that we will be treating, and there's going to be a monitoring program in place for the air quality to ensure that nothing leaves the confines of that surface impoundment.

Let's talk a little bit about what happens without the project. The San Simeon wells will no longer be able to operate in an extended drought. The lagoons will cease to exist, saltwater intrusion will begin. The percolation pond water will reverse its gradient and Cambria, how do you factor that usage in?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: It's a simple calculation. The 300 gallons per minute, break it into per day, divide it by the population. It's an oversimplified calculation to show that this is not a lot of water, it doesn't allow them to go crazy with growth, you know, it is a minimal amount of water to provide additional water for their tourism as well as the residents.

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MR. YOUNG: Are people in Cambria, people that want to develop their land, allowed to do it, allowed to get hookups to the water supply?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: As the District engineer explained earlier, they have to do that through credits showing reduction of water.

MR. GRESENS: Our practice there has been to require conservation offsets for any new demand and, as I explained earlier -- I won't go into the details unless you want me to.

19 MR. YOUNG: The points that were discussed, okay. 20 BOARD CHAIR: Please state your name again for the 21 record.

22 MR. GRESENS: Oh, I'm sorry. Bob Gresens, District 23 engineer for Cambria CSD.

24 MR. YOUNG: No further questions from me. 25

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Delgado?

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MR. DELGADO: What's the per-capita gallons per day usage in Cambria?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: The current per-capita usage is 50 gallons per capita per day.

MR. DELGADO: That's today. So that's pretty low, one of the lowest in the state.

MS. GARZA-BIRD: Correct.

MR. DELGADO: Are you the right person to ask what difficulties it might cause if there was some time frame to this permit granted today or is that not your bailiwick?

MS. GARZA-BIRD: I can answer. This facility right now can only operate in stage 3 drought. It can't operate if they move out of stage 3. So that, as I said, is the governor for the operation of the facility as it sits here today.

We don't know how long this drought will last. This drought could last another three or four years and they would remain in stage 3 so that if they needed this facility they could use it, if necessary. So limiting the time frame on the permits, to me, becomes a moot point because of the requirements of the emergency consideration of the permit. And as far as a hardship, renewing the permits, I'll let Bob speak to that.

MR. GRESENS: Well, the sizable investment that we

two, at least, after that review period to actually get to that adoption hearing on that document.

MR. DELGADO: So adoption hearing, is that, ballpark, one year out?

MR. GRESENS: We're definitely trying to do.

MR. GRESENS: We're definitely trying to do better than that. You know, I may be overly optimistic because I tend to be overly optimistic at times, but I would think a four- to six-month period is probably the best we'd be able to do.

MR. DELGADO: Thank you.
11 BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Jeffries?

MR. JORDAN: No questions.

BOARD CHAIR: Dr. Hunter, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jordan?
I do not have any questions either.

Thank you very much.

Next we will proceed with the speaker cards that I have. We will allocate three minutes for each of you, and you'll get a little warning light that tells you when you are close to your three minutes. Some of you on your speaker cards identified agenda Item 20 and 21. It doesn't mean you get six minutes. I want to be sure we get our math right. So first card, when you come to the podium, you've got three minutes.

In order to facility the process, because assuming we move right along there's about an hour's worth of

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had to finance is one thing to consider as well, but,
 yes, I believe it would create a hardship to have a

limit on these permits. We have again the regular

4 coastal development permit process to go through. That

could be a smooth process, it could be a very arduous

process, depending on whether it gets appealed and so forth, and the same could be said of the environmental

EIR process, so these can all hit iterations, if you

will, so our preference and, as our general manager,
 Mr. Gruber, stated, is not to have that, so we would

like to see the permits get approved as written, as they are currently in front of you.

MR. DELGADO: Do you have an internal estimate when you hope to be complete with the regular coastal development permit and the regular EIR, not the emergency one, but the --

MR. GRESENS: Yes. Our Board is meeting on the 20th. Assuming they approve the contract for the regular EIR, it will probably take at least three months to produce that document, and then it will go out for public review at that point. So that public review period will probably be a 45-day period, and there'll be a collection of comments, the response to comments developed, and after that the Board would adopt it

eventually, so there's probably going to be a month or

public comments coming, we will announce three names at a time and I would like you to queue in, you know, behind the podium. That way we can accelerate a little

bit, at least, that part of the process.

So I will call first Ted Siegler, then Tina Dickanson, and then Elizabeth Bettenhausen.

MR. SIEGLER: Good afternoon. I'm Ted Siegler. I'm a full-time resident of Cambria.

For the most of my life I've taken safe reliable water for granted. Indeed, most Californians feel that way, despite the historic drought. The severity of the local emergency, exacerbated by the fact that Cambria is isolated from any secondary course source of water, has brought concerns about safety and reliability into sharp focus. Cambrians have been severely challenged. With completion and operation of the advanced water treatment plant, we'll have a measure of relief.

At the last Community Services District Board meeting, the District staff reported that our community reduced water consumption in July and August by 41 percent, compared to the same period in 2013. Commercial users conserved 35 percent, while residential users conserved an amazing 57 percent. While we were allowed 50 gallons of water per person per day, most of us used significantly less.

The actions taken by our community include: The fire department did not flush or test hydrant feeds, State Parks closed showers and bathrooms, our town closed its public restrooms, the VIN promoters trucked in water for use at events, CCSD installed an extensive signage promoting conservation, restaurants stopped serving tap water and began selling bottled water in compostable plastic cups to reduce washing, restaurants closed and limited access to restroom.

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Where restrooms were closed, porta-potties have been employed. Residents were prohibited from using potable water for outdoor uses. They've employed strategies such as storage tanks or gardening services to make nonpotable water available for landscape maintenance. In many cases we've modified our landscapes as well. Indoors, residents flush toilets less often, take fewer showers, haul water from sinks and showers for reuse and generally stop and think before turning on any tap.

Measures such as these take a toll on public safety, health and hygiene, and our tourist-based economy. These things are things that can be done during a crisis, but they would severely impair our community if we don't resolve our water problems in the longer term.

1 homes that are even closer to the borderline there, and 2 who knows what illnesses may occur from the evaporation 3 of the effluent pond. 4

On the issue of the five-year, I would ask that there be a reopener here, that you have a lot before you to decide on this project. This was not an emergency, as it was described in the fall of 2010. The Board actually issued a -- a moratorium was lifted in March of 2013, even though we know we were in the second year of drought. On August 22 there was an ordinance passed to issue 20 intent to serves in September, but we learned then, 10 days after that, that we were in this dire

Somehow we've gotten through that to November now, the middle of November. I'm asking and I have very little time, but I'm asking you to think through this and delay this until -- I went there yesterday, the project is not complete. The liner was not even complete. I have pictures for you if you would like to see them. This project is not completely built, and no way should it receive a permit today and if -- I would ask that it be reopened. Thank you very much.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment. Next, Elizabeth Bettenhausen, and again three minutes total.

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Since we have no idea how long the drought will persist or when or whether it will recur, we're looking to the water treatment plant to supplement our water supply without being able to predict the exact timing. This solution requires the Regional Water Quality Control Board permits, permits for a full five-year term to provide for emergency operations whenever they occur.

Today we are very pleased that the construction of our advanced water treatment plant is coming to a close and that the Regional Water Quality Control Board is poised to issue permits that will allow operation.

Cambrians thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment. Tina Dickanson next.

MS. DICKANSON: Good afternoon, Tina Dickanson, Cambria. I have so much more. I had three speaker slips in but apparently I'm limited to one. My concerns are many. I would urge you not to issue a five-year permit. I think would be a gigantic mistake.

I think permitting the project is premature and from what I have both read in the reports and heard from you today, as well as staff, it is apparent there are many issues to be addressed. The fast tracking of this project, the evaporation pond in close proximity to not only State Parks and a campground, but also through

MS. BETTENHAUSEN: Thank you very much, Mr. President, and I do want to say at the very beginning that I am exceedingly -- and I'm not just trying to bribe you, I'm exceedingly impressed with the questions that this Board has posed. When I used to serve on Boards, I never ever achieved that standard, and I seriously mean it.

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The first thing I want to say is that when I moved to Cambria 12 years ago, I took this photograph of a pocket gopher. The pocket gopher, and my sister and my mother, we have become -- I hate to say it -- enemies. That's the only living thing I kill apart from cucumber

And it's not just in our yard, it is out there by that. I would like to read to you this sentence from the Wildlife Damage Management. It's let's be nice to wildlife, but in my book right now, let's kill them, but I don't want to sound too anti-CEQA at the moment.

"Damage caused by gophers include destruction of underground utility cables and irrigation pipe, direct consumption and smothering of forage and earthen mounds and change in species composition. It can also erode large hills and make them flow away. Pocket gophers also invade yards, fences, et cetera. A single gopher moving down a garden row can inflict considerable damage

in a very short time. They also gnaw on and damage plastic water lines and lawn sprinkler systems."

You all know this. I'm not giving you new information. What I'm saying is we have heard nothing about that we're going to make a four-foot trench, which probably has the pocket gophers out there clapping, to try to protect that evaporation pond. They can chew that fancy lining in approximately a half an hour, and I can leave these copies if you'd like to see what may be a mediocre picture, but excellent scientific analysis of pocket gophers.

The other thing I certainly want to say is that you have not heard anything about how come the tracer test went so quickly in those 58 days. Why, did that soak over there so quickly. It turned out that the ground was much more permeable than they had thought in their hydrogeological modeling, and this is one instance where reality put the numbers down.

Again and again in this project, since we've been reviewing it in the mid-summer, we have found numerical modeling claiming to be reality. I am not saying that numerical models don't have anything to do with reality, I'm saying that numerical models must be tested by reality and the monitoring so far in this project is far too iffy.

perpetrated on this Board and many regulatory agencies by hiding under the veil of the Governor's declaration of emergency. They pushed this project through that big loophole, and it really makes me mad.

I'm an environmentalist, and I hear all these scare tactics, we're going to run out of water. The District has said we were going to have sand coming out of our taps if we don't go to a stage 3 emergency, and then all of a sudden we have six months' worth of water. And if you would put up those graphs that we were talking about earlier about the water production, you would see that both San Simeon and Santa Rosa Creek are above average. But it's not by accident, it's because we do conserve a lot of water. I personally use 25 gallons a day, always have. Not a big problem for me, but I can understand other people's issues.

So I am definitely for water reuse. I think it's a California's future, but I think we've been deceived here, and that really makes me angry and it ought to make you angry.

Some of the constituents in our natural geology, San Simeon Creek has mercury, which is methylizing now, but it also has chromium, hexavalent chromium and asbestos and these were excluded in the analysis of what goes into that brine pond, and I'd like to know why that

The one big issue I have about the speed at which we're going is that I use approximately -- here's bragging, listen to it -- 15 gallons per day. Fifteen, one-five. I didn't start doing that when the drought hit, I started doing that when I was taught by my parents who grew up in North Dakota.

And, friends, if you think we've got an emergency, you aren't listening to the real numbers that CCSD puts out, which I'd love to give you, because we don't have a water emergency, we have a definition of quality of life emergency in Cambria.

Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment. The next I will call three speakers, Richard Holly, we have Mary Webb and Lynn Harkins, please.

MR. HOLLY: Good afternoon, Board. My name is Richard Holly, and I'm a 40-year resident of Cambria.

If this hasn't become really clear to you people up here and to many in the audience, this is not an emergency project, this is a full-blown public works project. I think some of you alluded to that in some of your questions.

Now, I think the whole idea that's being put forth here about reuse of water is a good idea. What's wrong with it is that the deception that the CCSD has was, because they certainly will be highly concentrated over time, too.

Your staff has questioned the tracer test, and for good reason, and I hope they actually do conduct another tracer test. I think we ought to do that now instead of later

The droplet size of the undisinfected wastewater created by the five aerators is really worrisome to me. You know, I think you can see how close the campground is to the pond, you can see there's residences around there, and I hope you -- there's so much to talk about here. I hope you really consider putting some serious constraints on this.

Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment. Next, Mary Webb, please, and could Lynn Harkins also come behind the podium. That way we save a little bit of time in between speakers. Thank you.

MS. WEBB: I'm Mary Webb, vice president of Greenspace. Greenspace is supporting recycled water, of course. I mean we've done that for years. But as Rick just said, this is not a temporary, portable emergency water supply project, it's not going to provide water, it's -- they're extending the permit already for a year.

What was described at the beginning of this year was

34 (Pages 133 to 136)

\$1.5 to \$4 million potable desalination machine that would be turned on by July 1.

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Obviously, this is a permanent Public Works project. The District engineer is already talking about phasing, looking into future with where he wants to go with the brine outfall, so the way he filled out his application to the County is erroneous. The County emergency permit -- basically, the coastal development permit should have been completed within 30 days of that emergency permit.

There is no coastal development application. I just have to tell you, it's not complete. I just talked to Aaron today. The emergency permit expires in 180 days, it expired today, and Aaron just told me that the County reextended the CSDs 180-day emergency permit for another 180 days and they still don't have a coastal development permit application. So basically the District intends to run this as a permanent stage 3 emergency project forever. I guess we're always just going to be in a stage 3 emergency crisis.

There was no supporting evidence that we're in the emergency. I gave you the well levels yesterday. August, of Emergency Services, Department of Drinking Water and DPH did not provide an analysis of our water situation when they declared that we're in an emergency

permit for just one year, instead of five.

BOARD CHAIR: Please wrap up.

MS. WEBB: Require the second tracer test should be done in the dry season as the first --

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

MS. WEBB: -- tracer test was done.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you very much.

8 MS. WEBB: No growth should be allowed on this 9

10 BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

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Lynn Harkins.

MS. HARKINS: Good afternoon, members of the Board. My name is Lynn Harkins. I'm a resident of Cambria. In your packet at the end of the numbered pages, on page 71 of the 98 pages that are stapled together there, item 2 from the questions that came out of the multi-agency meeting where Fish and Wildlife, your people, the

17 18 Coastal Commission, their item 2 was property ownership.

19 "Has the District resolved the parcel boundary issue 20

with State Parks? If not, what is the status of that issue and is the District proposing any changes to the

22 project location or layout?"

23 Now, as public trust agency, if public trust 24 land -- the State Park's land over there which I will 25

just go point out to you -- is being degraded by the

138

condition. There's no record that shows what the emergency is. All we do know is that Cambrians are suffering because they're limited on outdoor watering and are limited to 50 gallons per person per day.

The project has already caused damage. There was unpermitted grading that was not allowed in the emergency permit, trenching, they built roads that were not permitted. I just found out today that construction occurred underneath the creek to install some kind of pipelines into the creek channels, pipelines were buried instead of temporary and above ground and/or not looking at the whole picture of the project, so cumulative impacts are heading our way.

I would request that if you're going to approve this permit, you approve it with conditions that you require temporary operation and during dry season only, and specify what does "dry season" mean because this language is really slippery.

We need to define a stage 1 and 2 and 3 emergency. If we're in a stage 3 emergency for the project, then we're in stage 3 emergency for people who live there and we're in stage 3 emergency for tourism. That means no increased amount of water should come out of this project for residents or tourists. We should stay with portable potties, all of that. We need to condition the

dumping of District wastewater, which it is, it says in your -- earlier in this document as well that San Simeon Creek is being degraded by wastewater discharge to land.

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Now, that land I'm going to show you up there where roughly the State Parks lot is, and State Parks wrote a letter to me and told me they would be serving to reaffirm their boundaries and that no wastewater percolation ponds would be allowed on their land. Now, that survey has not occurred and in the meantime the State parks acknowledged that its CCSD, the burden of proof is on them to show that they own that land and they have not shown that they own it.

May I go give you a rough idea where it is? Because it takes up about half of the percolation pond

This the quarter, this is the top of the campground, the upper campground. Their line goes all the way across here, and all the below here is unquestionably State Parks land, and that includes San Simeon Creek here. Then they have a lot that roughly goes up the line of Van Gordon Creek and cuts across here and front of 9P7. It takes out all of these percolation ponds that belongs to State Parks, California State Parks. The lot number is 013061024, I think, or maybe that's the District one.

So the north boundary of State Parks comes up against the south boundary of CCSD's, and CCSD wants the property line to be the line of San Simeon Creek and it is not. Originally when the lot line was drawn, San Simeon Creek was much further north, but the property -- when CCSD acquired this property in 1988 -- they were created in 1976, and in 1988, by a special interagency action, their lot was created as of this. I can't get that document because it has an "I" in it so it's in the interagency somewhere but this is not --

BOARD CHAIR: Please wrap up your comment. MS. HARKINS: Your staff told me you would not issue a waste discharge --

BOARD CHAIR: Miss, your three minutes are over. Thank you very much for your comments. Thank you.

The next speaker, and I will call three names, it will be Gordon Hensley, Barbara Brouson-Grey, and Greg Bates, please. Thank you very much.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: And we're handling both 20 and 21 at once?

BOARD CHAIR: Yes, three minutes.

MR. HENSLEY: Mr. Chairman, for expedition purposes, Mr. Bates had to leave and so if you could call another name, it would speed it up.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for pointing this out.

how long is that going to take to fill up that pond?

I would also ask that you investigate the options that you have to limit this permit. As it's currently written it is governed by a stage 3 drought condition, and you've been told by the consultants and the District that that's at their direction. They are the ones who determine that stage 3 alert.

Thank you.

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BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment.

MS. BROUSON-GREY: Good afternoon. I'm Barbara
Brouson-Grey, and I am a trustee of the Cambria
Community Health Care District. I'm also a registered
nurse and a member of the State's medical reserve corps.
I mention that because it will be germane to what I am
going to tell you.

We voted, the Cambria Community Health Care District voted unanimously just a few weeks ago to support a regular coastal development permit for the CCSD emergency project to provide a stable and long-term supplemental supply of clean, fresh drinking water, and that's one of the few times we have voted unanimously.

We've heard a lot about what isn't the case and because I consider myself a bit of a health expert, I would like to lay out the groundwork for you to fully understand the risks that Cambria takes every day while

So Mr. Paul Carlson, please.

MR. HENSLEY: Chairman Wolff, honorable Board, I'm Gordon Hensley. I'm the San Luis Obispo Coastkeeper. Our focus is on protecting the swimmable, fishable, drinkable water. Seems like an appropriate topic for today.

The focus of the what's going on today is really an emergency permit, and it seems improper for you to be pressured and staff to be pressured into thinking about a long-term project to resolve Cambria's problems. This is an emergency permit that we're talking about.

We share the concerns that Fish and Wildlife, the agency formerly known as Fish and Game, the State parks and the Coastal Commission have expressed to you as well. We are concerned that there are direct and cumulative impacts of this project that will adversely impact sensitive coastal habitats, and there's potential harm in that to four rare and endangered species.

I'm also a little unclear about the water that's supposed to go to San Simeon Creek. You've been informed that the system is all in balance and all working perfectly. As I understand it, there was 144,000 gallons per day that was supposed to be going to the creek that is now out of that system that was balanced. So where is that water now going to go and

we try to reduce our water consumption, and please excuse me for being a bit frank at first here because I'm going to talk about toxic toilets, not something I normally talk about in public.

But if you go into most of our homes, you'll find a toilet that has not been flushed most of the day unless there's been a deposit of significance. Urine is not sterile, contrary to what some people think. It's full of small bacteria, and stagnant urine grows bacteria, and splatters can cause disease and infection.

If you have come into one of our homes and you need to use the restroom, most of us will say "Oh, hold on a minute" and we'll run in and flush the toilet.

When it comes to public toilets we have a different issue and that is that there is no running water in the public toilets now because we've been forced to close down the Cambria official toilets, as you've heard. So the porta-potties, or outhouses, sometimes have some hand cleanser in them and sometimes do not. Many of the restaurants have closed their own bathrooms to the users of the restaurants and so people who are dining need to actually use toilets of this nature. Imagine here in this office if you were using porta-potties for months and months and months without running water.

In addition, we have cold and flu season now, and

you may not realize it, but to properly wash your hands you need at least two quarts of water over at least 30 seconds, running so that you can actually get between your digits and get both sides of your palms and all of that.

People who are so uptight that they brag about how many units they use may not be properly washing their hands, and this is causing health issues in our schools, it's causing issues in our restaurants, and as the flu season hits it will probably affect people deleteriously.

Fire. We heard a quick reference to fire. We probably will hear more soon, but not having enough water makes it different.

In conclusion, we shouldn't have to live like an underdeveloped country, and I ask that you please approve the permits for a full five years.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment. MR. CARLSON: Good afternoon, and thank you for listening to my comments.

My name is Paul Carlson, and I, first of all, would like to thank the Water Board staff for its review and recommendation for approval of the CCSD permits. I urge the Water Board to follow their recommendation and approve the permits for a full five-year period to allow an incredible view of Moonstone Beach, and it is important to Cambrians that it continue in business.

The importance of tourism to Cambria and its visitors is reflected in the 1 million visitors annually to Cambria and the Hearst Castle. There was \$27 million of total revenue received by hotel and motel, vacation rental, and bed and breakfast in the year 2011. This revenue is an indication of the importance of the tourism provided by the Cambria businesses.

In closing, the need for this water supply project on an ongoing and regular basis is paramount. To deny these permits and thus to deny Cambria a stable supplemental water source would harm our community's health, safety and well-being as well as our economy.

I again ask for the approval of these permits for the full five-year period as recommended by your staff. Thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment.
The last three speaker cards will be Jim Crescenzi,
Jerry Gruber, and Mark Rochefort.

MR. ROCHEFORT: Again, this is Mark Rochefort.
Mr. Crescenzi had to leave so he will not be able to
present, and with that we'll let Mr. Gruber go forward.

MR. GRUBER: Good afternoon, Chairman Wolff at

MR. GRUBER: Good afternoon, Chairman Wolff and Board members.

Cambria to have use under emergency conditions without further delays and expense in the future.

While I have been a resident of Cambria since 2005, I have first enjoyed the tourist atmosphere of Cambria's motels, restaurants and unique shops in the early 1980s. At that time the restaurants I remember were the Gray Fox Inn and Brambles. The Gray Fox Inn is now Robin's, and Brambles has been closed for some time but hopefully will be reopening in the future, given an adequate water supplied made possible by regular permitting for CCSD emergency water supply project. I'd like to point out that a restaurant like Brambles would possibly employ 30 to 40, 50 people, part time and full time.

On the Central Coast of California, the Cambria economy is an economy of tourism, and an adequate water supply is necessary for that industry to succeed. Some Cambrians depend on the motels, restaurants and shops for employment and income. One Cambria business, the Moonstone Beach Bar & Grill has been seriously impacted by the Cambria water crisis. Initially, the owners of the restaurant said they have to reduce their hours to dinnertime only due to the water crisis. As it is, where the restaurant used to be open all afternoon, it is now closing from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m. daily. This landmark restaurant has a wonderful outdoor patio with

80 percent of Cambrians support this project. There was a Prop 218 passed to fund this project and to get the money to borrow for this project. We've fronted out of our limited reserves \$2 million for this project, and we're hoping that the money comes through here so we can get that paid back to our general fund.

As I said, Cambrians have saved 40 percent of water over the last several months. Many of the people here represent that savings in water. Please don't take this wrong because I'm middle-aged but I will be elderly one day, and many of the elderly people in this audience have contributed to that 40 percent savings, and they are literally hauling buckets up and down and there's real health concerns associated with that. I'm not trying to overdramatize the situation, but that's the reality of it.

I also wanted to thank your staff here. They have worked diligently over the last several months. They have not rubberstamped this project by any stretch or means. They took a very proactive and conservative approach to this project that resulted in the numerous safeguards that we talked about earlier regarding the brine pond and gopher mitigation and things like that. They were firm but they were fair.

I remember an early email from me to Ken Harris

because I was a little frustrated, to be honest with you, and I thought they were taking a too-conservative approach, and I commented that when this pond is done it will also act as a fallout shelter for the residents of Cambria, it'll take a direct hit from a meteor and will repel any ISIS attacks, so we feel confident that this pond is built adequately to address any concerns that you may have.

I found it a little troubling to receive letters on the 11th hour from Coastal Commission and from Nick Franco at State Parks. I think we have a pretty good working relationship with both of them, we reached out to both of those agencies. And one of the things I helped Tom up at the Coastal Commission understand is his role, and I think that's one of the things that's important in this.

Although Tom has the right to say he recommends a year, I don't think it's necessarily his role. His role is to help our community obtain a regular coastal development permit.

I'm thankful for CDM Smith and their team.

good facts. This graph is factual to a certain extent,

but it does not tell the entire picture. It doesn't

And just really quickly -- I have 10 minutes' worth of stuff and only three minutes to talk about it -- but everybody is entitled to their own opinions but everybody is not entitled to your own facts. And as we 1 protested the rate increase for the bond necessary to 2 fund this project, I believe, and I say this with 3 humility, indicates that I and my co-members of 4 Cambrians for Water speak for the majority of our 5 community, not those naysayers who would not have this 6

In January and again in April, Governor Brown issued two very extensive proclamations. He did so to deal with the exceptional drought situation in this state. He did it because it's affecting all Californians, it's affecting all of America, much of the world, because a great deal of the world's economy depends on California's agriculture and California's other industries. It is not a loophole, it was a proclamation that did many things.

One thing it did most assuredly was that it required agencies such as this act in a streamlined and expeditious fashion while at the same time maintaining the high standards and quality of drinking water as well as the precious groundwater resources. With all due respect to the Governor, I think it falls under the cliché that's easier said than done.

Well, I am very pleased to say that your staff did it. In just a few months, they pulled together a terrific team and they cooperated and collaborated with

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positioned ourself with a group of some of the best in the world, I think they have presented you with a lot of

the CCSD, with the Division of Drinking Water within the State, and they put together a permit and a project that

3 was better than when this process began. And I want to

4 thank your staff and in particular I'm going to call 5 them out. I apologize in advance for mispronunciation,

6 but Mr. Lodge, of course, beginning with Mr. Harris,

7 Mr. Souza, Mr. Lodge, Ms. Tryon, Mr. Robertson,

8 Mr. Packard, Mr. Cole, Sheila Soderberg, Jeff Densmore, 9

Randy Bernard, Brian Bernattos and Chris Dadayo. We're 10 so grateful. 11

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

12 MR. ROCHEFORT: We are grateful and we appreciate 13 it very much. We have written an article for the 14 Tribune and we hope to broadcast what great public 15 servants you are. 16

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

17 Mr. Harris, this would be an opportunity for staff 18 to comment.

MR. HARRIS: Yes, and if the Board has any questions for staff, maybe Brian and Howard, could you come back up to the table here in case we have some questions, and then I'll make a couple comments.

BOARD CHAIR: All right, let's have any question from Board to staff, and then staff can add any comments

that they have based on some of the input from the

tell the picture of the Santa Rosa Creek aquifer and so б it's only partial. 7

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So thank you.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you for your comment.

all wearing the same shirts.

MR. ROCHEFORT: Mr. Chairman, Madam Vice Chair, members of the Board, my name is Mark Rochefort. My wife and I have owned a home in Cambria for 27 years. We've been full-time residents for the last two and a half years. I'm the co-founder of Cambrians for Water. You've heard from some of our membership today. We're

In any event, Cambrians for Water is a grassroots organization. It was founded less than three months ago in Cambria and it was founded for the purpose of supporting the CCSD and in particular supporting the emergency water supply project. We have grown to over 700 members in less than three months. That fact, together with the recent election in which two of our Board directors, incumbents who support the project, were reelected by overwhelming majority, coupled with,

as well, the fact that only 20 percent of our community

public.

So we'll start on my right. Mr. Jordan?

MR. JORDAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

I think just one quick question. Just to confirm on the issue of what we've heard today, what it actually may look like in the future, particularly with the WDRs. But I just want to confirm, WDRs, by their nature -- well, any discharge, by nature, doesn't give you a vested right and the allowance also of a permit, a WDR permit also does not give the recipient a vested right. It remains a privilege, is that correct?

MR. KOLB: Yes.

MR. JORDAN: By the way, that quote, in almost four years, "would you like me to speculate?" I'm going to remember that one for a long time. You didn't get the answer you wanted.

So if it remains a privilege and can be reviewed, are there thresholds or standards as the WDR goes forward that would reasonably have to be met or questioned to bring it back for reconsideration?

MS. OKUN: Can I answer that question?

MR. JORDAN: You certainly may.

MS. OKUN: All of the orders before you have follow-up reports that are required because this is a new facility and it's based on some existing monitoring

those impacts had a direct relation to water quality, would that be an example of how it could come back for reconsideration?

MS. OKUN: I don't know what a class 1 impact is.

MR. JORDAN: A class 1 impact is an impact that cannot be mitigated, in an environmental report.

There's no way to mitigate it, it is a known impact that

7 There's no way to mitigate it, it is a known impact that there's no possible mitigation for.
9 MS_OKUN: It's hard to answer that in a vacuum

MS. OKUN: It's hard to answer that in a vacuum because I don't know what those impacts might be, but whether there's an impact that's mitigable or not mitigable or the Board needs to require additional requirement, needs to impose additional requirements to protect water quality, you can always do that.

Once a permit is issued, you've complied with CEQA or you haven't, and 30 days or 35 days goes by. If another agency undertakes a CEQA study that reveals new impacts, the Board, for CEQA reasons or for water reasons, doesn't necessarily have to reopen its order, but if the Coastal Commission or the County requires changes to the projects to mitigate those impacts and those changes change the discharge or create new water quality impacts they would need a different permit because they --

MR. JORDAN: Or the inability to mitigate.

data and some modeling data, but the District has to submit additional reports to confirm that the assumptions were valid and that the facility is performing as expected.

In addition, by statute, if the District makes any changes to the facility as a result of a CEQA process or for any other reason that could materially affect the discharge, including the volume of the discharge or the location of the discharge or the quality, the discharger has to submit a report of waste discharge so that the staff and the Board can consider whether modifications to the WDRs are required.

The Title 27 impoundment order currently includes a requirement that the District submit a report of waste discharge in about four and a half years, even if there aren't any material changes. But at any time that there's new information or for any reason, staff or the Board determine that it's necessary to reconsider the requirements and whether they're adequate to protect water quality, the Board can reopen the WDRs to make the --

MR. JORDAN: For example, let's say an EIR is done as part of the process with the County and it happens to turn up four or five actual class 1 impacts that can't be mitigated and someone at the Board level thought that

MS. OKUN: Right.

MR. JORDAN: So I guess what you're saying is there's broad latitude to look at it again if for some reason someone thinks it should be looked at again.

MS. OKUN: Yes.

MR. JORDAN: Thank you.

7 Thank you, Mr. Chair.

8 BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Johnston?

MR. JOHNSTON: I have two concerns that I suspect, from listening to my fellow Board members through the day, a number of Board members share with me. One is the one that my colleague, Mr. Jordan, was just addressing. The fact that we are fast-tracking this and making sure that we don't miss stuff looking backwards in the future, and, two, it's a question of permitting on an emergency basis something that's potentially really just long-term infrastructure.

I want to address those one at a time, and I don't want to pontificate much here because they do end up with questions.

You folks weren't here yesterday, most of you, but as part of our drought report we got a report on the activities that this Board is not doing in order to focus all the staff time that we've focused on Cambria, and mostly it was around landfills. There's three

different landfills that are awaiting our final review and approval so that they can open, and the operators are going to have to open them -- either wait or open them at their own risk without that. The normal inspections we would do of landfills to ensure they're ready for the winter season we're not doing, review of the semi-annual groundwater monitoring and wet-weather report for some high-priority landfills, a couple of other pretty major questions regarding landfills, this is important stuff that's part of our work. We're not doing it and we haven't done it in order to do this work, because this is a priority because we realize this community is in difficult situation.

I'm reluctant to move, as the gentleman from the Coastal Commission suggested, to a one-year permit because I know what that means for our staff. There's a tremendous amount of staff work that goes into bringing this back to us, so I guess I want to hear on that question, really, from you, Mr. Harris, as to how you see dealing with this as we go forward, assuming that we follow the staff recommendation and issue a five-year permit, and understanding the answer that Mr. Jordan just got that, really, all these permits, as well as the operations of maintenance and management plan, we can reopen at any time. And understanding we've got a CEQA

their consultants, this has been done very, very quickly, but they have been very responsive. You've heard from them that we asked them to do a number of things to strengthen the project in terms of environmental protection, and they turned around and did it

week and a half, we started seeing problems with gophers, and we did not hesitate to call them on that. We brought in an expert from California Fish and Wildlife on a conference call to discuss the issue, and within a day or two they had the wire ordered, they had the trenchers out there and they were ready to make those changes. So they have been a good partner to work with and my expectation is that they will continue to be a good partner as we go forward. So I have a high level of confidence that this project has been properly designed, I think there are adequate safeguards, and, as been described in a number of other, like the County who will be looking at it and make some decisions and we'll be following those.

I mean, that gopher fence, that happened in about a

MR. JOHNSTON: I assume when the CEQA review comes out that our staff will review that as well and see if that raises questions we need to return to.

MR. HARRIS: Yes.

presumably coming down the road, what's your thought on, assuming we issue these permits on a five-year basis, kind of what we're going to be doing looking at it and returning to it if necessary?

MR. HARRIS: I think the staff has done a good job of outlining the additional steps. I mean, one, we're still working with the District to finalize things. There are a number of monitoring reports. You know, for the most part it's not going to be any different than many of the other projects that we monitor and follow, except that this is a little unusual in terms of the potential impacts and we certainly are going to be following closely over the next year to make sure that the data that comes in, the actual monitoring data actually lines up with the modeled information.

So this is kind of a first for us. It's been a big learning experience, been a good experience, so we're going to keep track of it just a little closer, I think, than most projects to make sure that what we thought actually does occur. And certainly, if there's anything that occurs that raises concern, we would not hesitate to bring it back, I would not hesitate to bring it back to the Board for further discussion, if we felt that was necessary, if we couldn't work it out.

I will say that Cambria has been very good and

MR. JOHNSTON: Second question is having to do with the fact that while the district has stated repeatedly that they are restricted to operating in a stage 3 drought, they have also stated that they have applied for a regular off operating permit, a coastal permit, and it has, of course, been pointed out as well that they are the ones who define the stage 3 drought.

I would be curious to hear from staff your thoughts on what might be prudent for us to do to include any provisions, since this emergency permit may go by the wayside soon regarding when this system can be operating.

MR. HARRIS: I don't know if we -- this is my personal opinion. I don't think we need to micromanage community service districts. That's not our business, and I think given what we think is going to happen in terms of future droughts, in terms of climate change, we're going to see a lot more facilities like this. The State Board, the Division of Drinking Water recently adopted, as you know, the regulations that allow this. The next thing on their to-do list, I think has to be done in about two years is direct surface augmentation of recycled water. The city of San Diego already embarking on that project in coordination with the Division of Drinking Water, and I suspect you will see

legislation in the coming years that will require each and every water District of a certain size recycle back into the potable system some amount of recycled water. I mean I think the writing for California is on the wall.

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So now I've forgotten your question. Did I answer

MR. JOHNSTON: The question was your thoughts on whether it's prudent and what mechanisms might be to ensure this is operated only in a drought situation.

MR. HARRIS: I think we've got to leave that to them to manage. They know their water supply the best and I think that's up to them. And I think there are enough safeguards in place so if there are -- or there will be full CEQA and if there are environmental impacts, that those will be addressed one way or another.

BOARD CHAIR: Dr. Hunter?

DR. HUNTER: Thank you. I appreciate the comments from the community.

A couple questions that I heard that maybe we can come up with some answers. I heard the issue of boundary and property rights raised relative to State Parks. Did State Parks raise that in their comment letter? Was that an issue that they brought forward as 1 found a problem with that zig-zagging line. One of 2 their survey notes said they were 200 feet above ground 3 surface and, of course, the creek -- meaning they're up 4 on a bluff somewhere looking down at the creek, so they 5 thought there was a problem with that old metes and 6 bounds description. 7

So there's a question there, is how would you go about to straighten out this old, historic, problematic survey. There's a couple of levels we can go to. It has not been an issue at least since 1993 or before then. We obtained the property, I think, in 1979 or the early seventies.

One simple solution would be just to sit down with State Parks and have the surveyors meet and do a property boundary agreement. That would settle it. It hasn't been a high priority. It hasn't been raised as an issue by State Parks in the past, to my knowledge.

DR. HUNTER: Have you engaged in any conversation relative to the emergency project over the issue of boundary?

MR. GRESENS: I have asked them if they were surveying it and I didn't get a response back, you know, in recent time, but it really hasn't been raised to us directly as this is a burning issue that we want to resolve.

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a question as to whether or not those ponds -- I understand that they said that the ponds cannot be located on the State Parks land. Is there a question of where the boundaries are?

MR. KOLB: Yeah, I had read that about the property boundaries and I did have a discussion with Bob Gresens, from CCSD, and maybe Bob can respond to that.

In terms of whether or not it was raised in the State Parks letter, I don't believe so but I'd have to go back and double-read the letter because it just came last night.

MR. GRESENS: This is Bob Gresens, CCSD.

We have researched that since that was raised, I believe, by Ms. Hunter. We have had those ponds there since 1993 in operation, so it's never been raised as an issue until recently on this project by some of the public comments. We did some research, we looked at when the Rancho San Simeon was formed, and actually I think it was Abraham Lincoln that signed the document that referred to the creek as a southern boundary of that area. So our contention is it's the boundary.

There have been some erroneous surveys done over historical time that shows boundary lines zig-zagging across the creek in the wrong area. The State Parks did a survey, I think, in the early nineties on this. They

DR. HUNTER: Well, I'm aware that State Parks is pretty clear about allowing certain uses on their property and so I -- you know, if that had been raised, if there was a question about it, I would urge that you pursue that conversation, calling State Parks and finding out if they are doing a survey and see if that survey would be available to assure the community that there are no issues, that the investment of this project, the time and effort going into it, that you're actually installing this on CCSD property.

MR. GRESENS: Well, the facilities being installed as part of this project are not in that questionable area. What was pointed out were existing facilities that again, were installed back in the early nineties, but I want to let our general manager speak on it. He, obviously, has more information.

MR. GRUBER: I'm Jerry Gruber, general manager. It is the District's position that this project in its entirety is on our property and the creek is the boundary. And I go back to Bob's comment about when it was first designated as that. My personal feelings on the matter is that it was brought up to -- like many other things, to slow the process of the project and to bring into question whether the land is actually ours or not. So our position, our Board's position, the CCSD's

position is that that project in its entirety is on our property and the boundary line is the creek.

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DR. HUNTER: Yeah, I just wanted to clarify if you were indeed in dialog with State Parks, if there was any dispute that they were seriously engaging in resolving, and if you're telling me that you haven't had that conversation with State Parks, it wasn't in the letter that they wrote, then I'm satisfied that that's not an issue. I just wanted to be sure.

MR. GRUBER: Thank you. And we will reach out to them. It's been kind of hectic and chaotic lately, but it hasn't been something that Mitch brought to my attention and Nick and I have a relationship where he can pick up the phone and say, "Hey, Jerry," and then I won't say that his campground is on my property, so we can just -- we'll call it a day. So thank you.

DR. HUNTER: Thank you for bringing it up.
MS. OKUN: This is something that the Board doesn't really need to resolve, the District and the CCSD can work it out. But even it turned out that they were operating on Parks' property and Parks asserted ownership rights and tried to kick them off the property, that just means they can't operate the facility anymore.

DR. HUNTER: Yeah, I understand that, but I heard

creek and then there were permitting issues with that in terms of Army Corps and also 401 certification.

DR. HUNTER: Right.

MR. HARRIS: Horizontal drilling is done all the time, as you know, and it's the least disruptive unless they hit one of those gophers or something. You know, I don't think there was any environmental impact and I think that would be our preferred approach.

BOARD CHAIR: You notice that our executive office.

BOARD CHAIR: You notice that our executive officer does not like gophers.

DR. HUNTER: My last question is, when you first engaged with the District, was this the only project that came forward or were there other projects or other options that were involved in the early dialog with the District, the staff may have looked at and commented on?

MR. LODGE: In terms of the Title 27 surface impoundment, this was the only project they brought forward to us. There were discussions that disposal that Mr. Harris alluded to earlier, potentially going to an ocean outfall out of San Simeon Community Services District.

DR. HUNTER: I recall then about, I don't know, about a month and a half ago or so a letter was submitted from a community member with information about alternative water sources that would avoid the necessity

the question and seemed like something that we could clear up and so, you know, if somebody had information about it, I think what we heard is that there is no dialog and Parks is in communication, and that's all I'm trying to understand.

The other question I heard was regarding pipes being installed under the creek and can staff comment on that.

MR. LODGE: This is Ryan Lodge, Water Board staff.

There are two pipes. This is Van Gordon Creek that goes from north to south. There are two pipelines, one is the brine line that goes to the surface impoundment and the other pipe is the mitigation water to San Simeon Creek. The District did horizontal drilling and installed the pipes under the creek so that they wouldn't impact the creek itself or have impacts within the riparian corridor of the creek, so those are the pipes that they are referring to.

DR. HUNTER: So under normal conditions, not under emergency conditions, would that be the appropriate way to install pipes under a creek or was the design of that determined by the emergency status?

MR. LODGE: I believe the District would need to answer that question. There were permitting issues that I think originally they were going to trench through the

to build an emergency project, and I know that it was submitted to the staff to review. I never heard any comment about it so I'm just curious if that was something that was factored in to any of the discussions or if any staff responded to that letter.

MR. KOLB: This is Howard Kolb, Water Board staff. Previous staff, David LeCaro did look at some alternative studies but as far as the permitting for this particular event, this was the project that was submitted. We didn't discuss the other alternatives.

DR. HUNTER: So it's too bad for us David is gone so we can't explore that.

Then the last thing I have is, you know, I understand, Mr. Harris, the view of standing back and not taking an approach of micromanaging but it does concern me a little bit that -- is there any definition of stage 3 that's kind of common to the County or to the region, do we understand how those things get defined?

MS. OKUN: Stage 3 emergency is a term from the District's municipal ordinance. The District declared a state of emergency under Water Code section 350, I think beginning in 2001, which allows water operators to declare a state of emergency if they have an inability or a threat of inability to meet current and future water supplies, and as part of that they can define

stages of emergencies, and I do have the definition that I need to pull up in one of these 40 documents I have open in my computer or if the District can rattle it off the top of their heads, but I do have the definition here if you'd like it.

DR. HUNTER: That would be helpful because I think there's an implication in a number of comments that this is kind of an arbitrary, kind of perpetual designation that's up to the Board without -- I just didn't hear any criteria from the Board on what that meant.

MS. OKUN: It is the Board that declares the stage 3 emergency, but it's based on the definition in their ordinance, and --

DR. HUNTER: Okay.

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MS. OKUN: The CCSD board.

DR. HUNTER: So there are specific criteria, then, that would characterize a stage 3 condition?

MS. OKUN: Yes.

19 MR. HARRIS: Bob, did you have a --

> MR. GRESENS: I wasn't sure where the question was going. I can try to elaborate if you wish.

DR. HUNTER: No, no, I'm just trying to understand, if in any of the project descriptions or any of the permit language, if we understand how stage 3 is

defined, how is it characterized.

1 consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the 2 water supply of the District to the extent there would 3 be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation 4 and fire protection. So basically it's a water outage. 5

DR. HUNTER: Thank you very much.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

On my left, Mr. Jeffries?

MR. JEFFRIES: I don't have any questions at this time, Mr. Chair, but I would like to reserve the right to ask a question after staff has made their final comments, if necessary.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay.

13 Mayor Delgado?

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MR. DELGADO: Yes, very briefly. I do take seriously Tom Luster's, the Coastal Commission letter and State Parks letter, so my question to staff is how onerous would it be if our motion today included that in about a year we would have staff give a somewhat informal update -- you know, the environmental impact report has been completed, the project has been implemented, we haven't heard of any issues -- just to give the Board a chance to hear an update and decide at that time whether or not the Board wanted to do anything

MR. HARRIS: I don't think we have to put it in the

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MR. GRESENS: I can speak in general terms about what our ordinances entail. Essentially we have three stages and roughly it depends on what the goal is to reduce the water consumption by in the community.

Stage 1, I think the goal is about a 6 to 9 percent reduction and it's largely voluntary, stage 2 is about a 15 percent reduction, and stage 3 is an approximately 50 percent reduction. Stage 2 and 3 are accompanied by penalties for overuse, where stage 1 is not. So that's the gist of my memory on our overall intent of our code. I'm sure we can look it up online and get you --

DR. HUNTER: That's very helpful. It gives me some specifics to understand what that actually means.

MS. OKUN: I found the code section. There are three circumstances in which the District can declare a stage 3 emergency. The first is if at any time results of the water supply and demand model indicate groundwater levels to be insufficient to provide water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection; or if at any time water delivery capabilities are impaired such that the water supply or delivery system is in capable of providing sufficient water for human consumption, sanitation and fire protection; or if at any time the Board of directors finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water

1 order or anything. I think if that's the Board request

> 2 I'll ask the clerk to the Board to put that on the

3 calendar as a discussion item. You know, we have a

4 one-year calendar, a running one-year calendar for Board

5 items. She can put that on for November of next year.

6 We'll put that down as a discussion item and we'll come 7

back to you with just an update on the project. We can 8

ask the District to come back and just give a brief 9

update on how things are going, and if it hasn't rained 10

by then we probably won't be here, but hopefully it does 11 and we can come back and get an update.

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MR. DELGADO: My only other follow-up to that is 13 before that update happens, just want to confirm because 14 I think we've heard a few times today that if the staff 15 or the Board or the public finds anything of serious 16 nature that they think needs to be reviewed, that can be 17 done any time.

18 MR. HARRIS: Correct. So let me ask, is that 19 something the Board would like me to agendize for like 20 next November as an update?

21 BOARD CHAIR: I suggest we make it an informational 22 item for next year.

23 MR. HARRIS: All right.

24 Miss Olson, would you do that, please.

25 MR. JOHNSTON: As far as the November meeting, I

would think we would want to do it -- we don't want to do in Watsonville.

MR. HARRIS: I don't think November is in Watsonville. I think September is Watsonville.

BOARD CHAIR: It's here, based on my notes.

Mr. Young, any question?

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MR. YOUNG: Mr. Harris, under the worst-case scenario, we go down a year from now, two years from now, the environmental review has been completed, we have more testing, monitoring results, what would be the environmental impacts that you or staff would think might arise to be problematic, the ones we thought would be, you know, livable, anticipated, and then, you know, those that just turned out to be more negative and more intractable than we predicted?

MR. HARRIS: Using the famous phrase "Do you want me to speculate" --

MR. YOUNG: I'm going to rephrase that for you.

MR. HARRIS: Let me do one thing.

MR. YOUNG: I would like your best professional estimate.

MR. HARRIS: I'm getting punchy, you can tell.

I'm going to ask staff to comment on this, too.

I'm a very practical person and if the drought

continues, you know, how do we weigh providing the

1 nitrates in the neighborhood of about 2.3, sodium is 2 about 60, chlorides around 70, total dissolved solids, 3 if my memory serves me, about 240, and sulfates around 6. So total dissolved solids and sulfate associated 5 with the injection water are lower than the existing groundwater, so that won't be a problem.

The nitrate is 2.3; in the groundwater right now it's .8. Sodium is around 60 in the injection; right now in the groundwater it's around 20. Chloride is around 65, 70, and in the groundwater it's around 20. So you will see some -- and again we're talking six months, hopefully there will be some influence during the winter so you would see degradation to those constituents during the time of operation, and that's at the water supply wells, but that water will be higher quality than what they are currently pulling from 9P7, so the part that goes down gradient will actually be contributing to better water quality, potentially.

Now, that said, you're going to be potentially drawing more brackish water in so you can see some elevated TDS, and I don't really know what all the constituents are associated with that brackish water. We do have a monitoring program for 9P7, which is the extraction well, so we'll be monitoring that so, and then potentially draw down on the lagoon even though

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public with a source of drinking water and how do we weigh that against environmental impacts? That's a tough question. We may face that at some point, and I can't answer it.

I don't think, when push comes to shove, you can deny a community of 6,500 people water unless we park a nuclear-powered baby ship off the beach to provide drinking water. I mean, if people don't have water their houses get red tags, they have to move. How many are you going to house in Santa Barbara?

MR. YOUNG: My question really is, forgetting about the other side of this, what are the environmental impacts that you think might be problematic?

MR. HARRIS: I'm going to ask the staff and the two gentlemen here who are the experts to answer your question.

MR. YOUNG: So we have an injection well, we already anticipate -- estimate that we are going to have some elevated nitrates and some salt. Anything else, can you anticipate anything else going wrong with that injection?

MR. KOLB: Yes, this is Howard Kolb, staff.

You have to consider a variety of issues and let's start with the injection. Right now, the plan is projected to three to six months per year and the

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they're putting in 144,000 gallons a day, if you're in a 2 real drought situation there would be a reduced base 3 flow so you might see some dropping of the lagoon levels 4 and things like that.

Also, you might see an increase in the percentage of the effluent that is contributing to the supply water in 9P7 because that's a steady source, it's -- yes, it's a half million gallons a day, it goes from the water supply wells, goes through the community, comes to the treatment plant and is re-discharged back into the percolation ponds, and if that becomes a more dominant source of supply for 9P7, the nitrate currently in that is running at about an average of 27 milligrams per liter, the total dissolved solids in that are running around 700 to 800, sodium and chloride are both elevated.

Now, in terms of long-term potential projects, Cambria is also looking at nitrogen reduction for the wastewater treatment plant so that will get at part of it. If we went through a protracted three, five, eight, ten years of drought, yeah, we'd be looking at some serious environmental issues, but I think we'd be looking at that across the entire region, not just

MS. OKUN: Just to separate out the CEQA emergency

issues from these types of impacts, these are the things -- this is the kind of reporting we require anyway, the requirements we impose anyway, and the follow-up actions we would take even if there were no emergency and the EIR was already completed.

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I think there's been a lot of confusion among the public and for us, too, because this is not the way we usually do things. But the fact that there is not yet an EIR is a different issue and information that may come up through the CEOA process may be other information, but everything Howard is talking about would be exactly the same even if the EIR were already completed.

MR. HARRIS: And not joking, we're in uncharted territory. We've never been here before. And look at the Central Valley, the subsidence is increasing again, and we've got some real severe impacts all over the state right now and look at the shape of the Delta as we try to balance water needs and environmental needs.

MR. KOLB: And not to put myself on the spot, but we will be -- we're projected to bring the San Simeon Creek TMDL before the Board next spring, and that should discuss groundwater, surface water, environmental condition.

BOARD CHAIR: I'd like to move this process along

night to make this happen, right up to the very end. They certainly deserve special recognition.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

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So in bringing this matter to deliberation and conclusion, you know, I reflect a little bit on everything that has been said, and when some of my colleagues expressed concerns over the definition of emergency, I think we got some clarification from the District.

We need to remember that, really, we have emergencies on three levels. The Governor declared an emergency for the State of California, the County of San Luis Obispo Board of Supervisors declared an emergency, and Cambria, so, you know, we do have some solid triangulation there.

In regard to the recycled water component, and I think Mr. Harris pointed to that earlier, it is actually becoming more of a mandate from the State Board, is to pursue recycled water projects, and the term "wastewater" is going to be a term of the past, you know, in years to come.

I think what is very important for all of us to recognize and keep in mind is that I think there's flexibility to revisit these issues so this is not a final irreversible decision we make. At any time, and

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and at this time I would like staff and Mr. Harris to bring your concluding remarks and then have a final deliberation from the Board and then, hopefully, we can make a decision on this item.

MR. HARRIS: So Howard and Brian, do you have anything further to say? All right, stay up there for a second.

I want to say that I really appreciate the Cambria community, the appreciation for the work that your staff has done. I think this has been a project that shows what a great staff you have working for you. It's been a pleasure working with Division of Drinking Water, it's a new thing for us in terms of the close relationship, but I think it's very positive and sets a good pattern for the future.

And finally, the two gentlemen in the white shirts who kind of look alike, they deserve very special recognition and a very special thanks. Sacramento -because they could not get everything done during the workweek, Sacramento authorized overtime for them, which is not easy to do, and they literally have been working nights and weekends to get here today and literally write up -- you heard Howard say, "Well, it came at 10:00 last night I couldn't look at it."

But literally these guys have been working day and

correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. Harris, but if we do find issues, we can bring them forth and we certainly do not have to wait for the informational item of 2015.

November, to address it, so I think we're in solid grounds there.

I think also that when you said we are in uncharted territory, yes, with some of the recent legislation that passed, I think this is sort of the new world of water. I would say this project, both technically and from a regulatory standpoint, is leading edge, but I don't think at all we're into the bleeding edge on this project. It's well thought out.

So that those are my observations and I certainly would now like my colleagues to bring forth to a conclusion this item.

MR. DELGADO: I'd like to make a motion for No. 20 that we adopt the revised waste discharge requirements order number 01-100 and we issue a waste discharge requirement and water recycling requirements ordered number R3-2014-0050 for the Cambria Community Services District.

22 MR. JEFFRIES: Second. 23

MS. OKUN: I have a couple of minor changes to two of the orders, not 01-001, and they are mostly technical changes but I need to read those in the record and if

you want to take a break I can have Tammy print them out.

BOARD CHAIR: I would suggest you read them while we're on a roll here.

MR. DELGADO: My motion is just about R2-2014-0050, since you said that you didn't have any edits to 01-100.

MR. HARRIS: That brings up a good question. Should they adopt each order individually or should she adopt them as a group?

MS. OKUN: You can adopt them as a group. One of the changes is to one of the CEQA findings that will apply.

BOARD CHAIR: I like a package deal.

MR. DELGADO: So the package deal, is that referring to Items 20 and 21, Chair, or just 20?

MR. HARRIS: I believe it's both. Can they vote for all three orders at once?

MS. OKUN: Yes. Yes, and if there's some reason to separate them, we can deal with that.

MR. DELGADO: So tell us your suggested edits and then I'll modify my motion to include the third order.

BOARD CHAIR: I would like to include all three, please. So when you second, that's encompassing all

MR. JEFFRIES: Yes, absolutely.

that comes up that requires additional changes --BOARD CHAIR: I'd like this to be done before deliberations.

MR. HARRIS: I agree. Let's allow Lori to do her work and then the Board members may comment.

MS. OKUN: And the first one is on page 1800050. It's paragraph 43, and rather than reading the red-line strikeout, I'm just going to start reading the page. The first sentence ends with the word -- the second sentence ends with the word "basin," and then, from there, the rest of the paragraph would read:

"This Order is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16 (Anti-degradation policy). Groundwater recharge with recycled water for later extraction and use in accordance with the Recycled Water Policy and State and Federal water quality laws is to the benefit of the people of the State of California. Nonetheless, groundwater recharge projects using recycled water have the potential to lower water quality within a basin. This Order is in the maximum benefit to the people of the State because it will assist the Discharger to maintain drinking water service for existing development by recharging the groundwater supplies, in part by using recycled water, and thus ensuring adequate drinking water supplies during times of drought. There is no

BOARD CHAIR: Just want to make sure. All in favor --

MR. JEFFRIES: Wait, wait.

MR. HARRIS: She has to read corrections into the record.

MR. JORDAN: The looking seems to be going to the left down there, that we are just offering a motion and a second without discussion.

I also found it a bit odd that we started off the process with an editorial from the chair as the first set of comments after questions, that all was well and we should just make these adoptions, so I would request that we slow down a little bit and offer a chance for discussion after the motion and second.

BOARD CHAIR: Okay. My apologies if it was viewed that way. I certainly do welcome any comments, and I was expecting when a motion was made that if there were any comments to include those at that time, so I that thought that was the due process. So certainly in an abundance of fairness, please go ahead and include your --

MS. OKUN: If I can just say, I can either read these changes before or after the deliberations. I want to make sure they are part of the ultimate motion that's voted on, but I can do it all at once. If something

evidence that the project will result in costs to
 affected users that outweigh the need for the project.
 As described in the findings herein, the CCSD is
 implementing the best practicable treatment or control

of the recycled water to be injected into the basin for groundwater recharge. Compliance with this Order will

protect present and anticipated beneficial uses of the
 groundwater, ensure attainment of water quality
 prescribed in applicable policies, and avoid any

prescribed in applicable policies, and avoid any
 conditions of pollution or nuisance. Although this
 Order may allow some degradation to water quality

Order may allow some degradation to water quality, it will not cause exceedances of applicable water quality

objectives for the basin. Thus, the Regional Water Board finds that, based on available information and

monitoring data, any change in the existing high quality
of the groundwater basin as a result of groundwater
recharge allowed by this Order will be consistent with

recharge allowed by this Order will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not cause

exceedances of applicable water quality objectives for the basin."

Those are technical corrections that are consistent

Those are technical corrections that are consistent with the discussions you had today.

The next change is to the CEQA findings based on

The next change is to the CEQA findings based on the CEQA emergency and this is for all three orders.

The current CEQA finding regarding the CEQA emergency exemption includes a reference to Title 14, California Code of Regulations, section 1526 (c), and then there's a closed bracket, and then I would modify the rest of that paragraph so it reads:

б

"The basis for the exemption is that the Discharger's water situation is dire. The District currently has less than a six-month drinking water supply. The Emergency Water Supply Project will avoid potentially disastrous consequences from not having adequate water for health, safety, sanitation, and fire protection. These impacts are likely to occur in the very near future and continue as long as drought conditions persist. The project is necessary to prevent or mitigate a water shortage emergency, prevent seawater intrusion that could make current supplies unusable, and will otherwise mitigate the effects of the drought emergency declared by the Governor and emergencies that result from future critical water shortages."

And there are two minor changes to order 0047, the Title 27 order. The first is in paragraph 10. It currently states that the executive officer finds that the performance of the alternative liner systems are equivalent. This is the Board's order so just strike the "executive order finds that" and start that sentence

Services District.

MS. OKUN: Staff also has some supplemental sheets that need to be included in that motion, and there is one additional change that staff would put up on the screen. There's been some discussion about endangered species. This Board doesn't have the authority to authorize a take and is not authorizing a take in these orders, so there's just a finding to make that clear which states "This order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited or becomes prohibited in the future either under the California Endangered Species Act, Fish and Game section code 2050 to 2097, or the Federal Endangered Species Act, 16 USCA, sections 1531 to 1544. This order requires compliance with requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The discharger is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

I'll let staff specify which supplemental sheets they have that need to be included, and you don't need to reread your motion, Mr. Delgado, we can just say what you said.

BOARD CHAIR: So discussion?

MR. JEFFRIES: We have a motion and second on the

with "The" and "it's the Board's finding that's required under Title 27."

And similarly at the top of page 3, rather than having staff making findings it would say "Water Board staff has evaluated the proposed alternative period. The alternative meets the Title 27 requirements." And then it would continue, and I'll provide copies of these to staff so they can finalize, and to court reporter.

BOARD CHAIR: The question that I have to the Board, would you like to see a hard copy of this or are you okay with the clarification provided by counsel?

MR. DELGADO: I'd like to read my modified motion.

MR. HARRIS: I think you wanted to allow Board members to comment before we move on, is that correct?

MR. DELGADO: There's a motion on the floor and so I would like to modify that motion and then we can go to discussion.

So as proposed by staff and verbally modified by legal counsel, I motion that we adopt the waste discharge requirement order number R3-2014-0047 with the monitoring and reporting program number R3-2014-0047, and that we adopt the revised waste discharge requirements order number 01-100 and issue the waste discharge requirements and water recycling requirements

order number R3-2014-00550 for the Cambria Community

floor. There's been some modification to the first. I have not modified my second yet. So once we do that, then you can have comment.

MR. DELGADO: I'm not going to modify it a third time until we hear the rest of --

MR. HARRIS: The reason there's a little bit of confusion going on is recognizing we were doing this right up to 5:00 o'clock. I mean this stuff has been ongoing all the way to the end, so it's very unusual. So I apologize for that.

MR. JEFFRIES: What supplemental sheets does the staff want?

MR. KOLB: This is Howard Kolb. For Item No. 20 there were two supplemental sheets included with your package and I just ask that both supplemental 1 and supplemental 2 be amended into the order.

DR. HUNTER: You're referring to attachment with Table No. 3?

19 MR. KOLB: Yes.

DR. HUNTER: And you're referring to 01 -- order 01-100, findings related to amendment to discharge specifications 8.5?

MR. KOLB: Yes.

DR. HUNTER: Yes.

DR. HUNTER: Yes.

MR. LODGE: This is Ryan Lodge, one of our staff.

For Item 21, there's a supplemental sheet which should be included in the record without attachments 1 and 2. Oh, sorry, attachment 1 is included, attachment 2 is not included.

MR. JOHNSTON: That's just included in the record, not included in the motion?

MR. LODGE: Correct.

MS. OKUN: Yeah, we're just looking at anything that changes the language in any of the three orders.

MR. JOHNSTON: So those are already in the record.
MR. DELGADO: So I'll modify my recently modified
motion to include on the screen what was verbally read

by our legal counsel regarding Endangered Species Act and to include, for Item No. 20, which is order No. R3-2014-0050, Table 3, "Water Quality and Product Water

and Water Waste Streams," and the "Findings Related for Discharge Specification" 8.5 added today for order No.

281 R3-2014-0050, which is also Item 20.

I don't think there was anything more to add to that motion regarding item 21, was there? That's the modification to the motion.

MR. JEFFRIES: Second the changes.

BOARD CHAIR: Mr. Jordan?

MR. JORDAN: Thank you for the opportunity to put

some words in before the call for a vote.

On the other hand, why I can get there is staff's response repeatedly -- or as I understood staff's response, that if the drought wasn't involved here that they would still site and operate -- approve the site and approve the operation regardless of the drought, that this would still meet our requirements, it would still meet our groundwater protection mission, and that's pretty convincing, along with the Division of Drinking Water's total buy-in on the injection process and the reuse. They seemed pretty adamant.

And I'm really confident in our staff's ability to follow this as we've talked about over the course of the next year and keep an eye on the progress or lack of progress and the results of any EIR that gets done, and I have a great amount of trust in staff and our executive team to bring this back to the Board if they see anything go awry, so I'll be happy to support the motions.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you.

20 Mr. Johnston?

MR. JOHNSTON: I'm a little disturbed by how often I find myself agreeing with Mr. Jordan today. You try not to come into these kinds of issues with any sort of preconceptions about where you're going, but I would have frankly anticipated pushing for a shorter time on

I'm going to support both the motions. It's not a question in my mind, but what is important to me is, based on the types of questions I asked and the answers that I was given or not given, was at least verbalizing why I can get to supporting the motions.

I still have extreme concerns about what this project actually entails, both the extent of sort of the cloud of the operations and the lack of an EIR.

I'm a little distressed that the City or the County, whichever is more appropriate, doesn't have a prohibition on new development at the same time, in their drought stage, as they are asking for these -- or getting or asking for these concessions in the process.

The correct answer to Dr. Hunter's question is that each community sets the consequences of their drought stages by that community. The City of Goleta, as an example, in their drought stage they actually use the "M" word, "moratorium." They will not now actually allow a new water hookup in the city of Goleta, and there was a threshold that had to do with deliveries from State Water or Lake Cachuma that actually drove that. That's how specific they were. So it concerns me a little bit that they're leveraging the drought, leveraging the emergency status, but there's no real

prohibition on new development and net new water gain.

the order and share Mr. Jordan's concerns about this being essentially infrastructure improvement made easier by a drought emergency.

My concerns about the first are, frankly, resolved by my confidence in our staff. I was satisfied by Mr. Harris's answer, and even were this not a question we had put so much work into, this is a new thing. This is something we're going to be paying attention to.

And, frankly, my concern about the second is

mitigated by the fact that, as Mr. Harris stated, this is someplace that we're going in the state of California, where we're going towards figuring out how to take treated effluent and put it back into our potable water supply, and some of you folks are more thrilled than others about being the guinea pigs on this, and there are certainly going to be all sorts of consequences, some of them unintended to it, but, you know, this is something that's necessary for us to do, moving forward on a statewide basis, and so I'm going to support the motion.

BOARD CHAIR: Dr. Hunter?

DR. HUNTER: Thank you. I appreciate the comments from Mr. Jordan and Mr. Johnston, and, pretty much, that covered the issues, and I agree with their perspective on this. I do have confidence that staff will track on

this.

You know, I would only kind of reel back in on guinea pigs. I don't think so. I think the Division of Drinking Water in their analysis, they are bringing a lot of effort and work that's been going on for a number of years now by the State, so I think the issue of recycled water and the safety of it is something that is pretty well defined at this point.

I think what might be in question is, you know, the actual design of the system itself, how it's going to actually function as in terms of the way in which the layout of the system and then the transport time and so forth are things we're going to be looking at, as well as any contaminants that might start to show up in groundwater that we didn't anticipate the pace or the rate of how those might accumulate, but I think those are things that are covered by the monitoring program.

I would have liked to have seen a shorter time on the order, frankly, because it is uncharted territory, but I also recognize and in reviewing the materials and taking into account of all the comments today that these are not simple processes to undertake, and to see our staff authorized for overtime is, as Mr. Harris put it, very unusual, but not something we want to see as a normal way of operating and handling the urgencies and The last point I just want to reiterate, I would sure like to see the City of Cambria entertain no further hookups. I think the moratorium on building at least until you get your Army Corps project underway and on a path to a more permanent sustainable water supply, that, to me, seems like a common sense. So that's my view and I'll reiterate what Mr. Jordan said.

So with that I'm going to support the motion. Clearly there's a need for a response to the emergency situation for Cambria, and I'll watch for information from the staff on how it's going.

BOARD CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Hunter.

Mr. Jeffries?

MR. JEFFRIES: I really don't have any comments. I had a lot of comments when I came this morning, on this particular item, and I was really right on the fence, fifty-fifty on the issue, but I appreciate the staff's report and I appreciate the CSD's consultants and the information they provided us.

This is something new for us. It's going to be a pilot. This is not going to be the last one, and so consequently, as I said, my job is to make sure you folks have drinking water, good drinking water, and I think this is one way of doing it and I stand by my second.

priorities that we're trying to address on a daily basis. So I really appreciate, I wasn't aware of how much time. I think staff is really pulling hard to get this done, but I didn't realize how much time you'd given it and I recognize that that's not something we can sustain, that's a once in a rare time kind of thing, so I have to rethink that five-year period.

But I appreciate Mr. Delgado's raising the issue of looking at it closely again in one year. We should have some good data by then and we'll be able to have the tracer study done, and if anything in the interim comes up I know that we'll hear from the executive officer. We have many ways in which the staff and the Board communicate. Often it's through the EO's report. I urge you all in the community to -- the staff reports are available in advance of the hearings and often -sometimes we get updated on important issues in the executive officer's report, and I'll tell you right now that typically by the time we get to it there's nobody left in the room. So it's not easy to sit through the whole meeting to get to the EO's report, and understand what issues he's raising for us to be aware of and consider. So that would be another way, another avenue, another conduit of information that you might be watching for.

BOARD CHAIR: Mayor Delgado? Mr. Young? MR. YOUNG: I give the residents of Cambria a lot of credit. I think having reduced your water consumption to 50 gallons per person per day is remarkable. I think if you came to me just because you wanted to get some more water so that you could go up to 75 gallons a day, I'd say sure.

To me, let's not lose sight of the forest here. They're using their own water. I think they have done a good job in explaining how it's going to be treated, recycled. I think it's exemplary.

Some of the comments that I heard that I just want to address. Whether this promotes growth or not is not our issue, it's not our purview. You can take that up with the County, you can take it up with the Coastal Commission, but it's just not for us. We focus on water quality impacts and we defer to the health effects of the drinking water at this point in time.

Drinking water weighed in unconditionally. That's off my list. I'm not concerned about the drinking water.

The groundwater impacts, there may be some, they are going to be negligible. Worst-case scenario -- that's why I asked Mr. Harris to give me the worst case if the shoe drops, and in which Mr. Kolb weighed in.

197 199 1 1 So any question? I'm not worried about the nitrate going up as little as 2 2 All in favor? it might go up, and I'm not worried about the salts 3 3 ALL BOARD MEMBERS: Aye. going up. It's a trade-off. The water is getting 4 4 BOARD CHAIR: Opposed? None. Motion passed. cleaned up to a great degree with other constituents and 5 5 Thank you very much for your patience. so the water is being enhanced in that regard. 6 6 We'll take a 15-minute recess, so we'll reconvene As to the evaporation ponds, the permit says the 7 7 at five minutes to 4:00. mist is not supposed to leave the pond perimeter. Okay, 8 8 (Proceedings concluded at 3:40 p.m.) what if it does? Well, we have all of these what if 9 9 this happens or that happens. The permit is designed to 10 10 catch the consequences when they happen. We can open up 11 11 the permit again whenever we want it, it's a State 12 12 permit, not a Federal permit, and we've got lots of 13 13 people looking at to see what's going to happen who are 14 14 going to jump on it and we'll do something about it. 15 15 It's not supposed to occur. If it does, we'll act 16 16 appropriately. 17 17 You know, as to whether there is an emergency or 18 18 not, to me it's not that significant in my analysis of 19 19 everything. The Governor has made his proclamation and 20 20 he's essentially paved the way for this, but I think 21 21 there's enough of a demonstrated desire to have a more 22 22 reliable source of water in this community and I think 23 23 that that's the overriding issue for me. Any potential 24 24 environmental impacts are negligible and we can address 25 25 them when they arise, so I am voting for the motion. 198 1 BOARD CHAIR: So as part of my fellow Board 2 members' input and comments, you know, mine is very 3 succinct to the fact that we do have flexibility in the 4 permit. So if we do see issues, I have full confidence 5 that staff will address it. 6 I do echo comments made earlier about the community 7 coming together, and I think although some of the 8 messages to the podium in some cases were different from 9 one to the other, but you were here at the podium and 10 you were here today because you care about your 11 community, so thank you. You certainly deserve a lot of 12 recognition for that. 13 Also, in terms of the various agencies, regulatory 14 agencies that have worked on this project, and staff, I 15 think this is a good example where we're having a 16 slightly different role from being regulators to 17 facilitators, so we have helped facilitate this project 18 which most likely would not have been able to be 19 achieved by the Community District without these 20 facilitations and help that we have provided. 21 So I think this is a bit of a significant moment 22 because often we are here as the regulators and that 23 sometimes translates into being regulators equal 24 troublemakers, but I think in this case we're 25 facilitators, so I will also support the motion.

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