



EXECUTIVE OFFICER’S REPORT
March 1, 2025 – March 31, 2025

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1. Personnel Report — *Sandra Lopez*

Promotions

- Laurie Scribe, Senior Environmental Scientist (Supervisor), Non-Point Source Unit, South Lake Tahoe. This position will provide Senior level responsibility and oversight of NPS Unit staff in making policy recommendations, providing technical expertise, evaluating and drafting environmental documents, and performing sensitive assignments related to NPS water quality issues throughout the Lahontan region and the Lake Tahoe Basin. Project specific work in the Lake Tahoe Basin includes oversight of the implementation of the Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load and Lake Tahoe’s nearshore water quality.

Vacancies

- Senior Water Resource Control Engineer (Specialist), Leviathan Mine Cleanup, South Lake Tahoe. This position provides senior level technical responsibility within the Leviathan Mine Cleanup Program. The position focuses on the following tasks:

- ensure compliance with the USEPA requirements for the Water Board
 - lead engineering activities
 - develop and direct cleanup and maintenance contracts for the project
 - provide expert review of Superfund documents
 - support the legal staff on technical topics
 - advise supervisors on project cleanup and regulatory compliance
 - update Water Board management, Water Board members, and other high-level officials
- Scientific Aid, Regulatory and Enforcement Unit, South Lake Tahoe. This position will be reviewing Self-Monitoring Reports submitted from facilities under permit. The reports will be associated with discharges to land, and surface water. The facilities vary from construction sites to wastewater treatment plants.
 - Scientific Aid, Non-Point Source and Forestry/Dredge & Fill Units, South Lake Tahoe. This position will review and evaluate water quality data, assist with harmful algal bloom response, and assess compliance with water quality orders and permits associated with grazing, restoration, timber, and forestry activities.

Departures

- Tiffany Barulich, Water Resource Control Engineer, Regulatory & Enforcement Unit, South Lake Tahoe

2. Department of Defense Program Overview and Funding Challenges — *Alonzo Poach*

The Department of Defense (DOD) cleanup program is a cost recovery program where the State Water Resource Control Board and the nine Regional Boards recover costs to oversee cleanup activities at current and former military facilities throughout the State through the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP). In Region 6, we have eight (8) military facilities. One facility is a closed installation known as Former George AFB near Victorville and all other sites are active installations.

Military facilities within Region 6 are listed below:

1. Edwards Air Force Base near Rosamond
2. Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake near Ridgecrest
3. Former George Air Force Base (closed base) in Victorville
4. Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow
5. Fort Irwin National Training Center near Barstow
6. Air Force Plant 42 in Palmdale
7. Sierra Army Depot in Herlong
8. Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Training Center in Bridgeport

The DERP is funded by Congress every two years through the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA). The funding is distributed and ultimately managed by the

Department of Toxics Substances Control (DTSC) on behalf of all State agencies that provide oversight to cleanup facilities (e.g. Water Boards, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, etc.). The Water Boards access that funding through an interagency agreement with the DTSC. Funding allocations are approximately \$8.5 million dollars per fiscal year.

There are 38.1 Personnel Years (PYs) allocated to the Water Boards statewide. Region 6 has 6.6 PYs allocated to the program. In Fall 2024, the State Board notified the Regional Boards that the DOD did not fund the full requested funding amount for the State. The funding was awarded at only 82% of our request for FY 2024-2026 cycle. The reduction in funding is due to budget cuts from the Navy, Defense logistics Agency (DLA), and Air Force. The most significant reductions were due to cuts from the Navy. The cuts resulted in a more proactive approach to tracking program expenditures. The State Board developed some new tools to begin tracking expenditure throughout the year.

During February and March 2025, overages were identified in the Navy, Air Force (closed installations), and DLA accounts. A stop-work order was issued by the State Board for work overseeing closed Navy bases statewide due to the budget shortfalls. This did not affect Region 6 because we only oversee active Naval installations (including an active Marine Corps base). In Late March 2025, additional funding was requested from the DTSC (and with approval of Air Force and Navy) so that Water Board costs can be recovered on the Former George Air Force base, Marine Corps Logistics Base Barstow, China Lake Naval Air Weapons Station, and Marine Corps Mountain Warfare Center Bridgeport. We are hopeful that the funding request will be approved so that we can continue our full workload with these installations.

3. Water Quality Win: Desolation Hotel Hope Valley Progressing Towards C-Line Discharge — *Kristin Tokheim*

Desolation Hotel Hope Valley (DHHV) is making progress transitioning from on-site infiltration to off-site export for the disposal of treated wastewater. This change in discharge locations may help protect water quality in the West Fork Carson River (WFCR) which has been a long-standing goal of Lahontan Water Board staff.

DHHV (formerly known as Sorensen's Resort and Cafe) is located in Alpine County off Highway 88, less than 400-ft from the WFCR (see Figure 3.1). The WFCR is a waterbody on the 303(d) listing as impaired for multiple pollutants and is the focus of a water quality improvement plan adopted in 2023 ([WFCR Vision Plan](#)). A likely source of pollutants for the WFCR are the on-site wastewater treatment systems located within close proximity to the river, one of which is located at DHHV. The wastewater treatment system at DHHV includes on-site disposal of treated effluent via a leach field.



Figure 3.1: Location Map of Desolation Hotel Hope Valley.

Lahontan Water Board permits the on-site wastewater treatment system at DHHV under waste discharge requirements (WDRs). The WDRs were amended in August 2024 to transfer permit requirements to new ownership. The WDRs allow DHHV to dispose of treated wastewater off-site via South Tahoe Public Utility District's export pipeline ("C-Line"). Discharge to the C-Line can only occur if treated wastewater meets the effluent limitations of the Utility District's permit. For approval to discharge, DHHV is required to obtain water quality samples demonstrating compliance with the permit. Compliance sampling has been a challenge historically due to limitations with the existing treatment system and costs to upgrade.

The new owner of DHHV committed to optimizing the on-site treatment system to improve effluent quality. As of February 2025, DHHV successfully achieved the compliance sampling required for the C-Line discharge. Final agreements are underway between DHHV, Alpine County, and South Tahoe Public Utility District that will allow the C-Line discharge to commence. This is a long-awaited milestone for all stakeholders involved and a positive step in support of the WFCR Vision Plan.

4. Streamlined Permitting with Region's 6 First General 401 Water Quality Certification — *Meghan Walsh and Liz van Diepen*

The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the development and benefits of our region's first General 401 Water Quality Certification, [Board Order No. R6-2025-0008, Granting Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification and Exemption to Waste Discharge Prohibitions for Regional General Permit 4 for Lake Tahoe Minimal Impact Activities and Structures](#) (Order). The Order certified Regional General Permit 4, a new U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit that covers minimal impact activities, the scope of which was developed collaboratively with other agencies overseeing work

within Tahoe. Prior to issuance of the Order, most of these activities triggered the development of individual 401 Water Quality Certifications for each project, requiring significant staff time.

Lead staff Meghan Walsh and Liz van Diepen developed the Order to streamline the permitting process by creating consistency for the regulated community and Lahontan Water Board staff. The Order grants a blanket exemption to our Basin Plan Prohibitions for Lake Tahoe (rather than having to issue an exemption with each individual project); and sets clear expectations for contractors and consultants associated with applications, monitoring and reporting, and project construction. Certain activities are considered low threat to water quality and were categorized in the Order as non-notifying activities, requiring no application and saving staff resources, while still maintaining enforcement authority. Additionally, the Order removes permitting hurdles associated with certain projects intended to improve water quality, such as those with the goal of aquatic invasive species removal. This is consistent with the [statewide Cutting the Green Tape initiative](#) to reduce the burden of permitting for environmentally beneficial projects.

The Order covers the following activities under the non-notifying category: Mooring Buoys, Fish Habitat Mitigation, Crayfishing Structures, Scientific Devices, Diver-Assisted Suction Harvesting, Laminar Flow Aeration, and Bubble Curtains.

The Order covers the following activities under the notifying category (i.e., an application is required): New Piers, Removed or Reconstructed Piers, Bulkheads or Static Revetments, Dynamic Revetments, Benthic Barriers, Removal of Previously Authorized Structures, and Maintenance Suction Dredging.

To address the ongoing threat of aquatic invasive species to Lake Tahoe, the Order requires applicants to develop and implement a plan to identify aquatic invasive species and assess and mitigate their spread throughout the project area and within Lake Tahoe.

Lead staff conducted voluntary outreach efforts with stakeholders and partner agencies to ensure the Order is effective, reasonable, and protective of Lake Tahoe's outstanding water quality. Since adoption on March 7th, several applicants already enrolled in the Order and partner agencies expressing positive feedback about the new process. Since the issuance of the Order, lead staff have conducted an outreach meeting with area contractors and are planning to educate local consultants on new conditions. The Order, attachments, and other program resources are available on the 401 Water Quality Certifications program page at: [Clean Water Act \(CWA\) Section 401 | Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board](#).

5. The Emergence of Land Applications in Rural Areas of Region 6 — *Tiara Crucius*

Over the past year, Water Board staff (Staff) have received multiple complaints related to the land application of potentially contaminated mulch, compost, and sludge in the rural areas of our region. These complaints being received primarily for unincorporated areas of Los Angeles and Kern Counties (Figure 5.1). The first complaint regarding

illegal land application was received in late November 2023. Since then, multiple complaints have been referred to our region by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), primarily the Los Angeles County Public Health Department, Solid Waste Management Program, with a few complaints directly reported to the Water Board by residents adjacent to parcels where land application has occurred. Staff have spent several months addressing the emerging concerns related to land application. Land application typically requires permitting from the LEA, which establishes the conditions under which materials can be applied to land and implements the state solid waste management programs in conjunction with CalRecycle. However, many complaints suggest that these activities are being conducted without the necessary permits, leading to them being viewed as illegal dumping.

The complaints received typically express concerns regarding the improper handling and distribution of materials, along with concerns about environmental impacts. A significant concern is the accumulation of large, un-spread piles of mulch on parcels, rather than proper tilling into the soil. The inadequate spreading and distribution of mulch have resulted in several fires, heightening worries about air quality and broader environmental impacts. Additionally, some complaints indicate that the mulch contains plastic, construction and demolition (C&D) material, and trash contaminants, raising concerns about its quality and suitability for land application. The local community is concerned that the land application process can lead to accumulation of contaminants in soil, surface water, and groundwater, posing a risk to human health and the environment, therefore, emphasizing the need for proper oversight and management.

Land application involves the reuse of organic waste, in line with CalRecycle's Senate Bill (SB) 1383 goals, by promoting the diversion of organic material from landfills and reducing methane emissions. The implementation of SB 1383 may have contributed to increases of land application, as the diversion of organic waste from landfills has potentially led to an increased volume at alternative processing facilities, ultimately requiring the additional material to be placed elsewhere. Typically, oversight of land application activities falls under the purview of the LEA and CalRecycle. The LEA, generally a county, implements and enforces local solid waste ordinances and regulations, often in coordination with CalRecycle. The LEA and CalRecycle issue and enforce permits for solid waste facilities, including landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, and land application sites. The LEA generally responds to and investigates public complaints about material recovery facilities, illegal dumping, and land application issues. However, with the rise in land application complaints, the LEA has sought our feedback and oversight for land applications, due to the unpermitted activities potential threat to water quality, inherently resulting in the Water Board having regulatory authority.

As of February 21, 2025, Staff have conducted multiple inspections of several parcels in response to complaints, working collaboratively with the LEA, including joint inspections. To assess potential water quality impacts, Staff perform a general desktop analysis to determine if a site poses an immediate threat to water quality or human health and the environment. Staff utilize software such as Google Earth and LightBox Vision to assess the site location and proximity to surface water bodies, as well as the Groundwater

Ambient Monitoring Assessment (GAMA), a GeoTracker online tool for groundwater data. Photos obtained from the LEA or complainant are reviewed to assess for any physical contaminants within the waste. Additionally, Staff will reach out to the LEA or complainant for more information regarding potential odors, runoff, and water discoloration. The desktop analysis aids Staff in determining whether a site inspection is warranted. From our inspections, large piles of mulch containing plastic, C&D, and trash, as well as areas resembling illegal dump sites have been observed. Some locations are undergoing cleanup efforts because of enforcement cleanup requirements issued by the LEA. While most sites do not pose an immediate threat to water quality, one complaint has resulted in the issuance of a Notice of Violation, due to the land application of mulch, C&D, and the construction of an inhabitable structure within an ephemeral wash without Water Board dredge/fill permitting.

In response to the emergence of land application and complaints, CalRecycle conducted several inspections within the Antelope Valley on November 17, 2024, and November 18, 2024. On February 1, 2025, Staff received notification from CalRecycle proposing the adoption of emergency regulations that would define and regulate land application activities under its Compostable Material Handling Facilities and Operations Regulatory Tiers. These regulations would establish operator filing requirements, state minimum standards, recordkeeping, and Enforcement Agency (EA) inspections to protect public health, safety, and the environment. Additionally, the regulations would update sampling and record keeping requirements for solid waste facilities to ensure materials sent for land application meet suitability standards. Facilities would have to document sampling results, weights, and destinations, allowing EAs to track material flow and prevent unlawful disposal. The amendments were added to the California Code of Regulations, Section 17402, Chapter 3, Division 7 of Title 14. On February 14, 2024, the Office of Administrative Law approved the emergency regulations, effective February 14, 2025, to expire on August 14, 2025. CalRecycle's Illegal Disposal Emergency Regulations can be viewed using the following link: [\[Archives\] Illegal Disposal Emergency Regulations - CalRecycle Home Page](#).

It is our goal to strengthen partnerships with agencies like CalRecycle and county authorities to streamline communication, regulations, jurisdictional responsibilities, and enforcement efforts to triage cases that warrant our follow-up. Staff are currently actively working on developing a formalized process for the emerging concern of land application within our region.

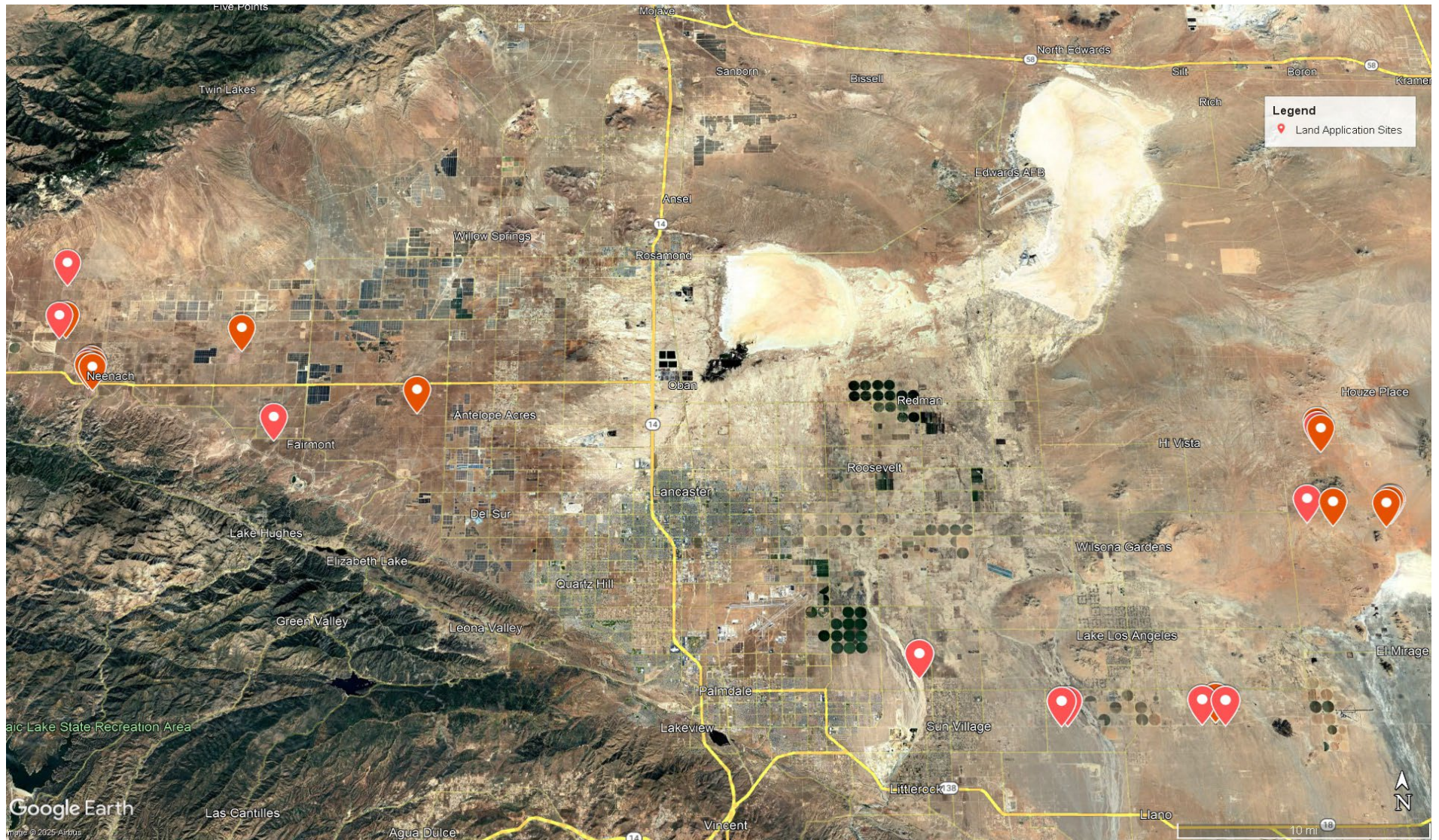


Figure 5.1: Aerial map displaying land application sites, reported to the Lahontan Water Board, marked with red pins.

6. Standing Item - Vision Plan Implementation (Bishop and West Carson) — *Mo Loden and Danny McClure*

Under the Clean Water Act, States are required to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) or other regulatory action plans to address impairments where water quality standards are not met. However, USEPA's 2022-2032 Vision for the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Program (USEPA Vision) encourages additional approaches, which may be more immediately beneficial and practical for restoring water quality. Staff, in collaboration with stakeholders, developed two Vision Plans tailored to these watersheds. The [Bishop Creek Vision Plan](#) (2022) focuses on fecal indicator bacteria and the [West Fork Carson River Vision Plan](#) (2023) targets multiple pollutants. Consistent with the USEPA Vision, these two plans were developed as "advance restoration plans" which identify present and future actions that will be implemented to restore water quality in advance of the development of TMDLs. If these Vision Plans are successful and water quality standards are attained in Bishop Creek and the West Fork Carson River within the 10-year targets, TMDLs may not be necessary. If objectives are not met, TMDL development or other regulatory actions may follow. Continued collaboration with stakeholders and landowners in these watersheds is integral to success in implementing these Vision Plans. This is the first annual report to the Board on progress in implementing these plans.

Bishop Creek Vision Plan

In 2010, the Bishop Paiute Tribe informed Water Board staff that bacteria levels in Bishop Creek exceeded health thresholds. This prompted years of data collection, watershed assessment, stakeholder engagement, and outreach, leading to the North and South Bishop Creek Forks, B-1 Drain, and Bishop Creek Canal being placed on the 303(d) list of impaired waters in the 2018 Integrated Report cycle. These efforts ultimately resulted in the development and adoption of the Bishop Creek Vision Plan at the September 2022 Board hearing, marking the start of the implementation phase.

The Bishop Creek Vision Plan focuses on reducing bacteria inputs from controllable sources such as commercial cattle operations, transient/dispersed camping, small-scale hobby ranching, and pet waste. Data show ruminants are the primary source of bacteria to Bishop Creek. Given cattle grazing is one of the largest land uses in the project area, staff prioritized implementation efforts in this category. For more details on efforts to reduce grazing water quality impacts, see regional grazing updates in past Executive Officer's Reports: [2021](#), [2022](#), [2024](#), and [2025](#).

Implementation and outreach efforts for other source categories began in 2024. Through annual reporting, staff learned about local agencies' various prevention, enforcement, and education efforts for addressing bacterial water pollution from transient/dispersed camping, pet waste, and small-scale hobby ranching. Additional initiatives included a June 2024 meeting with the City of Bishop to discuss transient communities and overall watershed health issues. A separate meeting in March 2025 brought together the Bishop Paiute Tribe, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and UC Cooperative Extension to develop outreach and implementation strategies for

reducing bacteria contamination from residential backyards. Staff will continue to work with the local stakeholders to reduce bacterial water quality pollution from these sources.

West Fork Carson River Vision Plan



Photo 6.1: Beaver dam analogues recently installed in the river as part of the Faith Valley Meadow Restoration Project, one of the restoration projects expected to reduce nutrient and sediment inputs into the river, June 2024. The Implementation Summary Table below includes an update on restoration projects under the implementation action titled Stream Restoration on the WFCR.

In October 2023, the Lahontan Water Board adopted a resolution supporting implementation of the [West Fork Carson River \(WFCR\) Vision Plan](#). The WFCR is currently listed on the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 303(d) list of impaired waters due to exceedances of water quality standards for multiple pollutants, including suspended solids, salts and nutrients. In December 2023, EPA accepted the WFCR Vision Plan as an advance restoration plan with the goal of addressing these impairments.

Addressing multiple pollutant sources requires engagement from several Water Board programs. The WFCR Vision Plan includes tracking of project implementation and monitoring of water quality to assess progress. It also includes commitments to report

annually to the Board on progress in implementing the Plan and to present to the Board on progress and water quality improvements after 5 and 10 years.

The table below summarizes progress on key actions identified in the WFCR Vision Plan. These actions are expected to reduce inputs from the most significant potential sources of pollution to the river, which include historic impacts, grazing, roads and road maintenance, recreational activities, septic tanks, and water management. Actions identified in the WFCR Vision Plan to address these potential sources include river and watershed restoration, grazing management practices, improvements in roads and culverts and road maintenance practices, recreation management, improvements in septic tank maintenance and wastewater management, improvements in water management and education and outreach. Overall, considerable progress has been made in implementing the actions identified in the WFCR Vision Plan.

Additional Resources

WFCR Vision Plan [interactive story map](#)

Acronyms Used in the Implementation Summary Table below:

AWG – Alpine Watershed Group
BMP – Best Management Practices
CDFW - California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEDEN – California Environmental
CRASP - Carson River Watershed Adaptive Stewardship Plan
CRC – APWG – Carson River Coalition, Agricultural Producers Working Group
CWSD – Carson Water Subconservancy District
HTNF – Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest
NDEP – Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NPS – Non-Point Source
LAMP – Local Agency Management Plan
LWB – Lahontan Water Board
NRCS – Natural Resource Conservation Service
OWTS – onsite wastewater treatment systems
RWQMP – ranch water quality management plan
SFY – State Fiscal Year
STPUD – South Tahoe Public Utility District
SWAMP – Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board
USEPA – United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFS – United States Forest Service
QAPP – Quality Assurance Project Plan
WDR – Waste Discharge Requirements
WFCR – West Fork Carson River
WQA – Water Quality Assessment
WQO – water quality objective

Table 5.1: West Fork Carson River Vision Plan Implementation Summary

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
LWB internal coordination	LWB	2024	Ongoing	In progress	Planning and Assessment Unit staff and staff from the implementing programs (NPS, Forestry, Dredge and Fill, WDR) meet to discuss and track progress and scheduled actions. Progress is tracked on a table which is used to prepare annual EO report updates.
Seeking grants and funding	LWB	2024	Ongoing	In progress	Staff continue to provide support letters for actions that align with WFCR Vision Plan goals. Staff also maintain a list of potential projects and activities that could help achieve the Vision Plan goals to match with funding opportunities when they arise. NPS staff have established a "Funding Opportunities" email list that distributes information about funding opportunities.
OWTS targeted WFCR monitoring	LWB	TBD	2029	Not started	This monitoring has not yet been initiated but is included in long term SWAMP planning.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
Stream Restoration on the WFCR	AWG, CWSD, American Rivers	2026	2033	Some projects completed. Some ongoing, and others not started.	<p>The Faith Valley Meadow Restoration and the HTNF's West Carson River Habitat Improvement Project were completed in 2024. These projects, along with other restoration projects completed in 2017 and 2020, are expected to continue to reduce erosion and improve WFCR watershed function, improving WFCR water quality.</p> <p>AWG's WFCR 319 geomorphologic modeling grant will produce a Prioritization Plan that recommends restoration and infrastructure projects for the watershed by Dec 2025, which will inform potential future projects. AWG's annual Creek Day and the Friends of Hope Valley's Annual Workday both include small scale restoration activities in the WFCR watershed.</p>
Geomorphological modeling of the WFCR	AWG	2024	2025	In progress	AWG received a CWA grant for a geomorphological model of the WFCR watershed. Ongoing modeling work will help to identify potential erosion sources in the watershed. Modeling work is scheduled to be completed in 2025.
Development of ranch water quality management plans (RWQMPs)	Ranchers	2024	2025	In progress	RWQMPs were developed for two ranches along the WFCR. Finalization of these plans is expected in early 2025 and will help prioritize BMPs to mitigate nutrient, sediment, and bacteria runoff from discharging to the WFCR. NPS unit staff are investigating other parcels in the watershed for potential outreach for future RWQMP development.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
STPUD surface water monitoring - QAPP and CEDEN data entry	STPUD	2024	2025	In progress	Staff are working with STPUD on the development of a QAPP for their WFCR watershed monitoring. Development of the QAPP is expected to be initiated in 2025. Data management will be one subject of the QAPP and is expected to include CEDEN compatibility.
Analysis of potential effects of recycled wastewater on the WFCR	STPUD	2024	2025	In progress	Staff have requested the development of the potential impact analysis from STPUD. Work on the analysis is expected to be initiated in 2025.
Regular coordination meetings with HTNF (semiannual - fall and spring)	HTNF	2024	Ongoing	In progress	WFCR Vision Plan actions are included in the forestry program staff's spring and fall coordination meetings with HTNF staff.
Seasonal volunteer at Hope Valley	HTNF	2024	2024 and	On hold	HTNF staff have advertised for a seasonal volunteer, but have been unable to fill the position, partially due to the lack of amenities at the site.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
Seasonal Recreation Technician	HTNF	2024	Ongoing	Not started	HTNF initially made progress in increasing staffing. However, due to the laying off of seasonal staff in fall 2024, and the January 2025 Federal hiring freeze and federal budget cuts, it is unlikely that additional recreational technicians will be added to the workforce. Overall HTNF staff have increased the number of staff working on recreational issues since 2023.
Scotts Lake restroom installation.	HTNF	2023	End of 2024	In progress	Funding has been obtained, and installation is expected in 2025.
Kiosk installations in Scotts Lake and Faith Valley	HTNF	2023	End of 2024	In progress	Funding has been obtained, and installation is expected in 2025.
Development of fee area at Scotts Lake	HTNF	TBD	TBD	In progress	USFS-HTNF staff are in the early NEPA planning process for development of amenities and a fee area in the Scotts Lake area.
Road erosion investigation (USFS-HTNF)	HTNF	2024	2026	In progress	USFS - HTNF staff have begun working on road surveys in areas identified in the Vision Plan.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
Road/culvert restoration (USFS-HTNF)	HTNF	2024	2033	Not started	Faith Valley road improvements were completed in 2024. Future projects will be pursued if needs are identified through the road source investigation.
Road erosion source investigation (Caltrans)	Caltrans	2024	2026 complete	In progress	Staff are working with Caltrans to incorporate development of the road erosion investigation into Caltrans District 10's annual workplans starting in the current state fiscal year (2025/26).
Salt/abrasives alternatives/BMP investigation (Caltrans)	Caltrans	2024	2026	In progress	Staff are working with Caltrans to incorporate development of the Salt/abrasives alternatives/BMP investigation into Caltrans District 10's annual workplans starting in the state fiscal year 2025/26.
Road/Culvert Restoration (Caltrans)	Caltrans	2024	2033	Not started	Projects will be pursued if needs are identified through the road source investigation.
Caltrans Permit – Add WFCR actions/studies	Caltrans	2025	2027	In progress	Staff are working with SWRCB staff to develop language for the 2027 Caltrans permit update.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
Alpine County LAMP coordination/education	Alpine County	2025	TBD	In progress	Staff continue to work with Alpine County on the development of a Water Quality Assessment WQA to evaluate the effectiveness of their LAMP. The WQA is due in 2028. Staff have also initiated discussion with Alpine County on education/outreach concerning potential OWTS impacts to the WFCR.I
Road source survey (Alpine County)	Alpine County	2024	2026	Not started	Staff are working with Alpine County on potential road sources into the NPS workplan for SFY 25/26.
Road/Culvert Restoration (Alpine County)	Alpine County	2026	2033	Not started	Projects will be pursued if needs and funding sources are identified.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
WDRs for Desolation Hotel Hope Valley (formerly Sorensen's Resort)	Desolation Hotel Hope Valley	2026	2028	Complete	The WDR amendment for ownership transfer to Desolation Hotel Hope Valley was adopted in August 2024. The new owner has made considerable progress towards improving effluent quality to meet the limitations of STPUD's permit for its C-Line discharge. Agreements and administrative items are being finalized with Alpine County and STPUD so that the discharge from the facility to the C-Line can commence. Discharge to the C-line will eliminate the potential discharge of treated wastewater to the river from the onsite leach field and transport treated wastewater to Harvey Place Reservoir.
Red Lake - request a report evaluating managing Red Lake to reduce HABs.	CDFW	TBD	TBD	Not started	Staff will send a request to CDFW evaluating management methods to Reduce HABs in Red Lake in 2025.
CRC-APWG meetings and BMP white paper	CRC, CWSD	2023	Ongoing	In progress	NPS staff participate in CRC-APWG meetings and support outreach in the WFCR watershed. The BMP white paper was completed in 2024.

Implementation Action	Implementing Party	Target Start Date	Target Milestone Date	Status	Update Summary
Wastewater Dump station - Blue Lakes Road area	TBD	TBD	TBD	Not started	<p>HTNF does not currently have capacity for this kind of infrastructure development or maintenance. A location farther from the river could present less water quality risk.</p> <p>It is possible that other entities could take this on. Staff will continue to work with stakeholders to evaluate options and seek funding.</p>