

*STATE OF CALIFORNIA*  
**REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**  
**SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

MEETING DATE: June 13, 2018

ITEM: **4**

SUBJECT: **EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S REPORT**



## EXECUTIVE OFFICER’S REPORT: *June 2018*

A Monthly Report to the Board and Public

NEXT MEETING: June 13, 2018

WEBSITE: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/>

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### **City of Alameda Groundbreaking Ceremony Marks Start of former Alameda Naval Air Station Mixed-Use Waterfront Development (Yemia Hashimoto)**

On May 23, the City of Alameda and its private partner, Alameda Partners, LLC, celebrated the groundbreaking of the first phase of Site A, a \$1-billion mixed-use, transit-oriented waterfront development at the gateway to the former Naval Air Station at Alameda Point. The 68-acre development includes 673 housing units, 8 acres of parks, 100,000 square feet of retail and dining spaces, and a new ferry terminal at Seaplane Lagoon (Figure 1). The development will be consistent with the Record of Decisions signed in 2010 and 2015 by the Navy and the regulatory agencies, including the Board, overseeing cleanup of Alameda Point. The Water Board is also overseeing cleanup of two petroleum sites at Site A. David Elias, Yemia Hashimoto, and I attended the groundbreaking ceremony, along with other local representatives, including City of Alameda Mayor Trish Herrera Spencer and City Council members.



**Figure 1.** *Artist's rendering of the Alameda Naval Air Station Mixed-use Waterfront Development*

### **Strategy for Wet Weather Discharges (Mary Boyd and Bill Johnson)**

One of our highest program priorities is to minimize wet weather discharges, which include sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) and municipal wastewater treatment plant bypasses. SSOs occur when untreated sewage leaves collection systems prior to being conveyed to treatment plants. SSOs typically result from collection system blockages, which can be caused by roots; fats, oil, and grease buildup; or pipe breaks and defects. Treatment bypasses occur when flows conveyed to treatment plants exceed plant storage and treatment capacities. Discharges of untreated and partially-treated wastewater threaten human health, aquatic life, and other beneficial uses, particularly when they reach surface waters.

The common culprit for both wet weather SSOs and bypasses is excess infiltration and inflow. Infiltration occurs through poorly maintained, leaky sewer pipes. Inflow occurs through manholes and illicit stormwater connections. During wet weather, when infiltration and inflow increase (in some locations by as much as an order of magnitude), the higher flows can encounter blockages and capacity limitations and result in large SSOs. If conveyed to a treatment plant, the higher flows can exceed storage and treatment capacities, reduce treatment efficiency, and even bypass treatment, resulting in higher pollutant loadings to receiving waters.

We use a variety of regulatory tools to reduce infiltration and inflow. We regulate about 130 collection systems through the statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems. We also regulate about 50 treatment plants and their immediate collection systems through individual NPDES permits. The WDRs and NPDES permits require collection system agencies to properly operate and maintain their systems. State Water Board staff is considering updating the statewide WDRs. Workshops are scheduled through 2018 to

gather stakeholder input. Changes could include (1) adding requirements to address climate change, (2) streamlining spill notification requirements, (3) regulating some private collection systems (e.g., business parks and mobile home parks), and (4) providing regulatory incentives for collection systems to maintain good compliance records.

We address infiltration and inflow through NPDES permits when municipal wastewater dischargers seek approval to bypass biological treatment during wet weather. The Board has conditionally approved such bypasses for 13 municipal treatment plants. We commonly refer to this type of bypass as “blending” because a portion of the primary-treated effluent is routed around biological treatment during wet weather and then “blended” with the biologically-treated effluent prior to disinfection and discharge. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m)(4)(i), when the Board approves blending, it requires dischargers to implement all feasible alternatives, with the goal of eventually eliminating the need to bypass. These requirements may include constructing additional storage or treatment capacity, but they more typically target the main problem, excessive infiltration and inflow within the collection system.

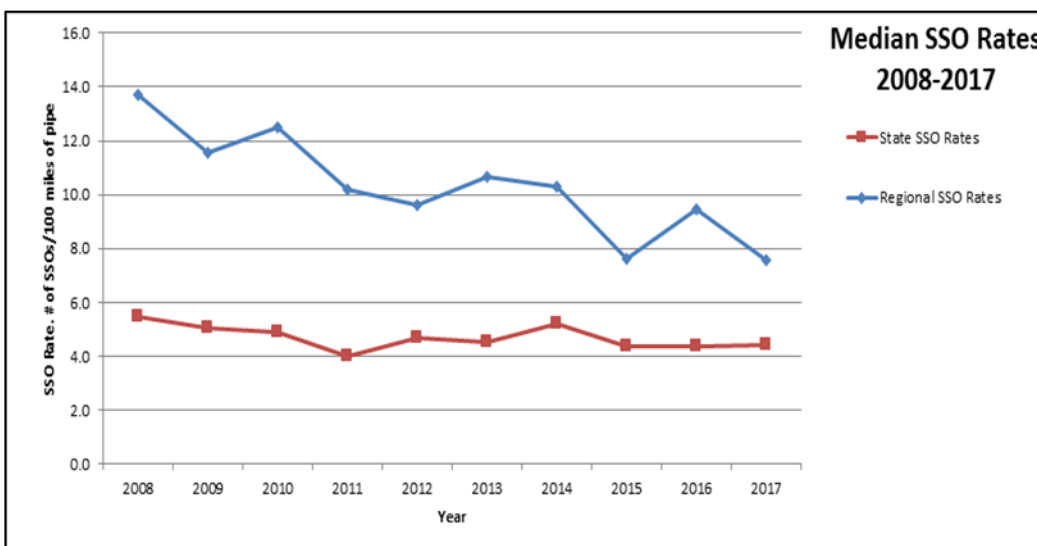
Studies show that poorly maintained private sewer laterals (the connections from privately-owned buildings to public collection systems) can account for roughly 50 percent of infiltration and inflow. Addressing private sewer laterals, therefore, is essential to controlling infiltration and inflow. Our ability to oversee private sewer laterals is limited; nevertheless, we encourage collection system agencies to do all they can, such as by adopting private sewer lateral ordinances that mandate private sewer lateral improvements upon sale or significant remodel (voluntary programs are far less effective). Some collection system agencies in the Region have faced serious objections to such ordinances. The Board generally cannot specify the method or manner of compliance with most permit requirements; however, the Board may impose specific requirements as conditions for approving wet weather bypasses. Federal regulations require dischargers to implement all feasible alternatives to avoid bypasses. Since roughly half of the Region’s collection systems have already adopted private sewer lateral ordinances, adopting such ordinances is feasible. The Board has also required dischargers to address private sewer laterals through cease and desist orders and certain other types of enforcement actions.

We continually assess collection systems and work to bring non-compliant systems back into compliance. We prioritize systems for oversight based on (1) number and volume of SSOs (relative to system size), (2) system age and construction materials, (3) adequacy of reporting, and (4) nature and history of violations. We also consider any formal enforcement action the Board has already taken related to each system. We target the poorest performing systems for inspections, audits, and enforcement. We issue staff enforcement letters and notices of violation for relatively minor cases, when we think problems can quickly be resolved informally, and we seek administrative civil liabilities or stipulated penalties for more egregious circumstances (e.g., when large SSOs reach waters of the U.S. and close beaches). In some cases, we prepare cease and desist orders for Board consideration.

Since July 2017, we have inspected 11 collection systems, and audited over 40 others for compliance with reporting requirements. We also evaluated all SSOs that reached surface waters. Based on our findings, we issued 38 staff enforcement letters and 16 notices of violation. In addition, we issued two administrative civil liability orders and one administrative civil liability complaint, which we are currently working to resolve. In April 2018, we also assessed nearly \$400,000 in stipulated penalties from five East Bay communities in concert with U.S. EPA. Furthermore, we continue to oversee 14 Board-issued cease and desist orders that require certain collection systems to make tangible progress toward eliminating SSOs.

In the coming year, we plan to expand our efforts by evaluating each high-priority collection system agency's sewer replacement and rehabilitation plan, which is a required element of the statewide WDRs. We will assess whether the agency's plan is adequate and whether it is actually implementing the plan. If not, we will seek improvements.

As shown below (Figure 2), our Region has higher SSO rates than California as a whole. This is because many of our cities are relatively old and our Region receives more precipitation than many urban areas elsewhere in the State. Nevertheless, our Region's SSO rates are decreasing. In 2008, about 14 SSOs occurred per mile of pipe; in 2017, only about 8 SSOs occurred per mile of pipe. With this decreasing trend, we hope to achieve the statewide median SSO rate within several years.



**Figure 2.** Median SSO Rates from 2008 through 2017 for the SF Bay Region (blue line) and the State (red line).

### Cleanup Orders Issued by Executive Officer (Stephen Hill)

The Board has delegated to the Executive Officer the authority to issue, amend, or rescind site cleanup orders pursuant to Water Code section 13304. The choice between having these orders acted upon by the Board or by the Executive Officer hinges on the degree of controversy and urgency in each case. In general, I issue, amend, or rescind these orders in situations where there is little or no controversy or when there is some urgency (e.g., cleanup

action is needed promptly to address a current or imminent threat to human health or the environment). Otherwise, we bring these types of cleanup orders to the Board for its consideration and action in a public hearing.

In mid-May, I amended a pair of 2015 site cleanup orders for neighboring properties located at 290 South Maple and 416 Browning in South San Francisco, San Mateo County. 290 South Maple is a commercial laundry that formerly performed dry cleaning. A former business at 416 Browning sold supplies, including solvents, to the dry-cleaning industry. Both sites have had releases of the solvent tetrachloroethene (or PCE). The responsible parties at 290 South Maple claim limited ability to pay for cleanup work. They are in the process of applying to the State Water Board for a Site Cleanup Subaccount (SCAP) grant; task deadlines in this order were revised to allow time to go through the grant process. Recent investigation at 416 Browning indicates that additional interim remedial actions are needed. The order was revised to include this additional step. To the extent possible, task deadlines in the two orders are synchronized to allow consistent management of these neighboring properties whose groundwater plumes may have mingled. Drafts of the amended orders were circulated for public comment; we received minor comments from the 290 South Maple landowner and addressed them in the final order.

## **Staff Presentations**

In April, Engineering Geologists Kevin Brown and Celina Hernandez of the Toxics Cleanup Division and Senior Engineering Geologists Alec Naugle and Ross Steenson of the Groundwater Protection Division attended the 11th Annual International Conference on the Remediation of Chlorinated and Recalcitrant Compounds organized by Battelle. The "Battelle Chlorinated" conference is one of the important technical venues for site cleanup topics. There were over 900 presentations and posters on technical issues related to remediation technology innovations, remediation effectiveness, green and sustainable remediation, challenging site conditions, fractured rock, petroleum and heavy hydrocarbon site strategies, emerging contaminants, metals, vapor intrusion, investigation, environmental fate and transport, advanced diagnostic tools, and stakeholder concerns.

Ross gave a platform presentation and hosted a related poster session regarding petroleum metabolites. His talk "Regulatory Challenges Posed by Petroleum Metabolites in Groundwater" focused on three issues: (1) raising awareness of the metabolites, which have been detected for years but without a good understanding of how the compounds are generated or their behavior in the environment; (2) use of current analytical methodologies with a multiple lines of evidence approach to evaluate the presence of metabolites; and (3) assessing risk and setting metabolites screening levels for human health and ecological concerns. His poster "Petroleum Hydrocarbon Metabolites – Friends or Foes?" described how petroleum metabolites are generated through biodegradation (primarily anaerobic biodegradation), toxicity considerations, the conceptual model of metabolite formation and potential exposure pathways, and methods to evaluate whether and to what extent biodegradation is occurring.

Alec was an invited panelist on the topic of complex site management. From a technical perspective, complex sites are challenging because the contaminant distribution in the ground is controlled by low permeability and highly heterogenous flow paths, making contaminants harder to find and longer to remove. These types of sites call for a special set of technical and regulatory tools. In his talk, Alec focused on the regulatory response to these challenges and how the regulatory landscape, with some creative thinking, can accommodate long-term, adaptive management approaches that include engaging regulators early and approaching uncertainties frankly and honestly. Since 2002, Alec has worked with several teams of the Interstate Technical and Regulatory Council developing guidance for complex sites with chlorinated contamination. He also principally authored our Region's [Low Threat Assessment Tool](#) for site evaluation and closure.

Senior Engineering Geologist Brian Thompson was an exhibitor at Palomares Elementary School's 12th Annual Watershed and Science Expo on May 22. The Castro Valley Unified School District and the Alameda County Clean Water Program fund the Expo, and a variety of organizations host exhibits on watershed science. It is estimated that 1100 to 1200 third graders from 12 schools, including 6 Title I schools (schools with a higher percentage of low-income families), participate in this annual event to learn about watersheds and creek science. Brian hosted an exhibit where students evaluated the health of Palomares Creek, a tributary to San Lorenzo Creek, as junior scientists in an exercise modeled after the bioassessments performed each year as part of the Board's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program. Students assessed the creek's physical characteristics, habitat, riparian cover, water quality (measuring temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity), and population of "bugs" and "critters" (i.e., benthic macroinvertebrates).

### **In-house Training**

Whereas in April, we took a virtual "Trek with Earth and Water," in May, we actually trekked to study the geology, hydrogeology, and hydrology of our Region and how it relates to our work. At the Caldecott Tunnel, Chris Risdien and Ron Karpowicz of CalTrans explained the geology and faulting of the East Bay hills and tunnel construction considerations including dewatering. Next, Andrew Alden, a local geology tour guide, described the geomorphology of the Inspiration Point area including a view of two reservoirs at different elevations (Briones and San Pablo.) UC Botanical Garden provided an opportunity for geologist Donald Wells (of Amec Foster Wheeler) to further describe the complicated geology and faulting of the East Bay hills including UC Berkeley's Memorial Stadium seismic retrofit. The garden was also the site of a creek restoration. Jeff Haltiner, a Farrand Distinguished Visiting Professor at UC Berkeley, explained effects of impervious surfaces on surface water hydrology in relation to the creek restoration. Jorgen Blomberg (of ESA) described logistical and other challenges with restoring the creek, which is adjacent to the amphitheater and redwood grove. We proceeded downhill to Cesar Chavez Park where our first speaker from April, John Karachewski of DTSC, covered changes in the topography of the Bay Region over geologic timeframes. Senior Engineering Geologist Laurent Meillier, of the Toxics Division, discussed Bay fill and the Bay's shoreline circa 1850. Engineering geologist Lindsay Whalin, of the Groundwater Division, discussed the closed landfill design and maintenance. At each stop during the day, Senior



Engineering Geologist Brian Thompson, of the Enforcement Division, related the concepts to our work, and at the final stop he provided a soil boring from a construction site near our office for practice classifying soil types. We will take a summer break and resume in-house training in the fall.

### Enforcement Actions (Mary Boyd and Brian Thompson)

The following table shows a proposed penalty action since last month's report. In addition, proposed and settled actions are available on our website at:

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/public\\_notices/pending\\_enforcement.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/public_notices/pending_enforcement.shtml)

<b>Proposed Settlements</b>			
The following are noticed for a 30-day public comment period. If no significant comment is received by the deadline, the Executive Officer will sign an order implementing the settlement.			
<b>Discharger</b>	<b>Violation(s)</b>	<b>Proposed Penalty</b>	<b>Comment Deadline</b>
Dublin San Ramon Sanitary District	Unauthorized discharge of chlorinated potable water resulting in fish kill	\$72,500	July 2, 2018

<b>Settled Actions</b>		
On behalf of the Board, the Executive Officer approved the following:		
<b>Discharger</b>	<b>Violation(s)</b>	<b>Imposed Penalty</b>
Granada Community Services District	Unauthorized discharges of six sanitary sewer overflows discharging to surface water	\$33,100

### 401 Water Quality Certification Applications Received (Abigail Smith)

The table below lists those applications received for Clean Water Act section 401 water quality certification from April 11 through May 8, 2018. A check mark in the right-hand column indicates a project with work that may be in BCDC jurisdiction.

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>City/Location</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>May have BCDC Jurisdiction</b>
Miller Sweeney Bridge Fender System Repair	Alameda	Alameda	✓
2225 Old Canyon Rd., Fremont – Soil Excavation	Fremont		
9544 Tesla Rd Bridge Replacement	Livermore		
Oakland International Airport - Perimeter Dike FEMA Improvs	Oakland		✓
Holbrook Channel Slope Stabilization	Concord	Contra Costa	
Tomaes Bay Shellfish Growing Operations	Marshall	Marin	

528 to 572 San Anselmo Avenue – Scaffolding Installation	San Anselmo		
Lucas Valley Rd at Mile Post 1.6 - Emergency Ditch Clearing	San Rafael		
Tiburon Ferry Dock Walkway Pile Repairs	Tiburon		✓
Napa SR 121 Post Mile 12.76 To 16.46 - Culvert Replacement	Napa	Napa	
Beringer Winery York Creek Bank Stabilization	St. Helena		
Islais Creek Crossing – Southeast Outfall Exploratory Survey	San Francisco	San Francisco	✓
Ravenswood Open Space Preserve – Ravenswood Bay Trail Connection	East Palo Alto	San Mateo	✓
Half Moon Bay Gun Club Soil Remediation	Half Moon Bay		
Butano Creek Channel Reconnection	Pescadero		
167 Eleanor Drive - Removal of Debris and Bridge	Woodside		
Mare Island Dry Dock – Dredging at Berth 15 and Dry Dock 3	Vallejo	Solano	✓
Bambury Property – Storm Drain Construction and Outfall	Sonoma	Sonoma	
Ringstrom Bay Unit Habitat and Water Management Improvement	Sonoma		✓

### State Board Policies and Permits under Development

The following is a list of statewide policies and permits under development. This table is a version of what is routinely distributed as part of the State Water Board Executive Director's abbreviated report. The text in the table is largely unedited except for the deletion of extraneous information.

Policy / General Permit	Status
Amendment to the Recycled Water Policy	State Water Board staff released a public draft of a proposed amendment to the Recycled Water Policy and staff report with substitute environmental documentation on May 9, 2018. The proposed amendment incorporates regulatory developments that have taken place since the Recycled Water Policy was last amended in 2013, recommendations from a Science Advisory Panel for monitoring constituents of emerging concern in recycled water (Panel) and stakeholder feedback. The Panel released its draft report of findings and recommendations for a 30-day public comment period. The Panel considered the public comments and released its final report on April 27, 2018. State Water Board staff incorporated these recommendations in the proposed amendment and staff report and

	substitute environmental documentation. The State Water Board will hear oral public comments on the proposed amendment at a public hearing scheduled for June 19, 2018.
Antidegradation Policy	The State Water Board issued a draft scoping document and held follow-up focused stakeholder meetings in June and July 2015. Comments from these meetings are summarized and posted on the program website. State Water Board staff is not actively working on a statewide policy for implementation of the Antidegradation Policy for discharges to groundwater.
Bacteria Standards for Ocean and Inland Surface Waters	The State Water Board is developing proposed statewide water quality objectives and implementation options for the control of bacteria to protect human health in waters designated for water contact recreation (REC-1). The proposed bacteria water quality objectives and applicable implementation options if adopted will be included within the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Water, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California and the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Water of California. Staff released the draft documents for public comment on June 30, 2017, a workshop was held on July 10, 2017, Public Hearing was held on August 1, 2017, and revised provisions and responses to comments were released in January 2018. Staff is receiving information about state-specific epidemiological studies that may be relevant to the choice of indicators proposed in the Ocean Plan Amendment. Staff are reviewing this information to ensure ocean beaches are adequately protected. State Board Web site: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bacterialobjectives/">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/bacterialobjectives/</a>
Biostimulatory substances and Biological integrity Project	Staff is developing the technical foundation and policy options for a statewide water quality objective and implementation program for nutrients and other biostimulatory substances for wadeable streams. This project will likely include a water quality control policy to establish and implement benthic macroinvertebrate and algae assessment methods, scoring tools, and targets aimed at protecting biological integrity. Some of the technical work being done by SCCWRP to support this project is nearing completion (the Biological Condition Gradient Model and Algal Stream Condition Index). Staff will continue working with members of a technical team to discuss how multiple indicators can be interpreted for objective compliance as well as drafting up potential policy provisions for management to review. Staff anticipates developing a schedule for the public review process and Board consideration process in Summer or Fall 2018.
Cadmium Objective and Hardness Implementation Policy	Staff are scoping a potential update to cadmium objectives to ensure protection of threatened and endangered species. Cadmium is a hardness dependent metal, so the project is linked with a Hardness Implementation Policy to provide guidance to Regional Board staff in

	determining hardness for setting effluent limits. The project is currently on hold pending available staff resources.
Chlorine Amendment	The draft Total Residual Chlorine and Chlorine-Produced Oxidants Policy of California is being converted into an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California.
Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Regulations	Division of Drinking Water staff will draft new regulations governing the accreditation of laboratories regulated by the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). The draft regulations will ensure standards for laboratory compliance is auditable and enforceable. The draft regulations are in development and staff held staff workshops on the draft regulations Summer 2017 and will initiate the formal rulemaking process late 2018. Staff propose presenting the draft regulations to the State Board in early 2019 for adoption.
Federal UST Reconciliation Regulations	State Water Board staff is updating the underground storage tank (UST) regulations to be at least as stringent as the revised 2015 Federal UST regulations contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations. The 45-day public comment period for the proposed regulations ended on January 2, 2018. State Water Board staff reviewed the comments received and made necessary modifications to the proposed regulations. An additional 15-day comment period on the modified text ended April 11, 2018. State Water Board consideration of adoption of the proposed amendments is anticipated June 5, 2018. The proposed amendments will then become effective October 1, 2018.
Mercury TMDL and Implementation Plan (Statewide Reservoirs)	Staff from Regions 2 and 5 and State Water Board are developing a TMDL and implementation plan to address fish mercury(Hg) impairments in about 130 reservoirs statewide. Staff prepared the scientific and technical analysis and regulatory provisions for the implementation plan. The scientific peer review version of the staff report is posted on the project website- staff is drafting responses to peer review comments. Staff is forming a reservoir owner working group to develop coordinated pilot tests.
Nonpoint Source (NPS) Implementation and Enforcement Policy Amendments	The NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy (NPS Policy) is being updated as directed by Resolution 2012-0004 to reflect the current funding mechanisms for State Water Board and Regional Water Board regulation of nonpoint source wastewater discharges.
Once-Through Cooling Policy Implementation - Interim Mitigation Payments	The Statewide Water Quality Control Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling, also known as the Once-Through Cooling or OTC Policy, regulates the use of seawater for cooling purposes at ten currently operating power plants in California. The owners and operators of these power plants are required to

	<p>mitigate for the interim impacts of impingement and entrainment associated with once-through cooling from October 2015 until they are in compliance with the OTC Policy. The interim mitigation payments for the October 2015 through September 2016 operating period were successfully received by the Ocean Protection Council and the Coastal Conservancy. Draft Determinations for the October 2016 through September 2017 interim mitigation period have been approved and are projected to be posted online in early June for a 20-day public comment period. Interim mitigation payments are calculated annually for the operating power plants, based off of flow volumes and pounds of fish impinged per year. Owners/operators of the power plants submit information annually to the Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures describing their ongoing plans to fully comply with the OTC Policy.</p>
<p>Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Materials to Waters of the State</p>	<p>State Water Board staff is developing proposed Procedures (for Inclusion in the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries) for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Materials to Waters of the State (Procedures). The draft Procedures were released for public comments on July 21, 2017, and the Board held a hearing on September 6, 2017. The public comment period closed on September 18, 2016. Staff is reviewing comments for considering proposed responses and revisions to the Procedures. Revised procedures for board consideration is anticipated in summer or fall 2018.</p>
<p>Proposed Statewide NPDES Permit for Suction Dredge Mining Activity</p>	<p>The State Water Board staff is starting to develop a new Statewide NPDES General Order regulating discharges from suction dredge mining activities. The Water Code (as amended), requires that, before beginning operations, any person proposing to conduct suction dredge mining must obtain a regulatory approval from the Water Boards and a suction dredge mining permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This permit will allow the Water Boards to comply with amended Water Code (SB 637) requirements; provide suction dredge miners a permit allowing suction dredge mining while protecting beneficial uses of receiving waters; and include applicable prohibitions of suction dredge mining in waterbodies that are impaired by turbidity, metals (including mercury), methylmercury, and sediment toxicity.</p>
<p>Revised Total Coliform Rule</p>	<p>The Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule became effective on April 1, 2016. Division of Drinking Water staff have drafted state regulations that are at least as stringent as federal regulations but include California-specific requirements. Staff released draft regulations in the spring of 2017 during public workshops. The 45-day public comment period is anticipated to take place in late summer or early fall 2018 and a proposed Board Adoption date in early 2019.</p>

<p>Sediment Quality Objectives (SQOs) for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries: Phase II</p>	<p>Water Board staff is developing a methodology (for inclusion in the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries) to assess sediment quality in relation to the narrative human health SQO that protects human consumers from contaminants that bioaccumulate from the sediment into fish tissue. Several groups and committees, including the SQO Advisory Committee, the Agency Coordination Committee, and the Harbor Technical Work Group, are collaborating on studies that will assist in the development, testing, and implementation of Phase II SQOs. The case study and test drive were completed in August 2017 and draft documents were released on October 24, 2017. The public comment period closed on December 14, 2017. The Board held a hearing to receive public comments on December 5, 2017, and board consideration of adoption is scheduled for June 5, 2018.</p>
<p>State Water Board Water Rights Enforcement Policy</p>	<p>The Enforcement Policy will establish criteria for a progressive, transparent, and consistent approach to water right enforcement throughout the state. It will allow Water Board staff the guidance needed to prioritize limited resources to achieve meaningful compliance, and provide a consistent approach to liability assessment.</p>
<p>Statewide Aggregate General Order</p>	<p>2018-05-01 DWQ is preparing a statewide general order for aggregate processing facilities that discharge to land. DWQ met with the California Construction Industrial Materials Association (CalCIMA) on April 20, 2018.</p>
<p>Statewide Construction Storm Water General Permit Reissuance</p>	<p>State Water Board staff is developing the draft permit reissuance of the Statewide Storm Water Construction General Permit (also referred to as the CGP). The proposed CGP reissuance will include implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads and revisions to update the CGP requirements per information collected during the term of the existing permit. Information on the development of the proposed permit reissuance, including stakeholder outreach information, is posted on the State Water Board's Construction Storm Water Program website at: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml">http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/construction.shtml</a>.</p>
<p>Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wineries</p>	<p>State Water Board staff has transmitted the draft statewide WDRs to the Regional Water Board development group for a 30-day comment period (ends May 7, 2018). A draft CEQA document has been prepared and is in review at DWQ. Staff continues to hold meetings with wine industry representatives and additional outreach meetings will be scheduled.</p>
<p>Statewide Industrial Storm Water General Permit Amendment</p>	<p>The State Water Board held a Public Hearing on January 9, 2018 to receive comments on the proposed Industrial General Permit Amendment. Public comments were due on February 14, 2018 at noon. The Amendment proposes to: 1) implement TMDLs, 2) update monitoring requirements per the new federal Sufficiently Sensitive</p>

	<p>Methods Rule, and 3) add statewide compliance options to incentivize storm water capture and regional collaboration. State Water Board consideration of adoption is anticipated in Fall 2018. More detailed information regarding the can be found at the program webpage: <a href="http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/industrial.shtml">www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/stormwater/industrial.shtml</a></p>
<p>Statewide Phase II Small Municipal Storm Water Permit Reissuance</p>	<p>Staff has initiated public outreach to school districts and community college districts, informing the districts of proposed inclusion of schools into the proposed permit reissuance. Staff met with statewide school districts and the Coalition for Adequate School Housing (CASH) representatives to discuss proposed permit requirements. Staff has also met with the Los Angeles and San Diego Unified School District for input regarding potential challenges that schools may face if regulated for their municipal storm water discharges. Staff is participating in a state-wide webcast hosted by San Diego Department of Education on May 14, 2018, and conducting further outreach sessions throughout the State in May through July 2018.</p>
<p>Statewide Urban Pesticide Reduction</p>	<p>The State Water Board is developing a statewide multi-agency Strategy to Minimize Urban Pesticides that will be proposed as amendments to both the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Plan, and to the Ocean Plan. An advisory committee provided information and materials for development of the following amendment components: 1) an inter-agency coordination framework, 2) a regional monitoring framework, and 3) suggested permit language for MS4 permittees. Staff anticipates public release of the proposed amendments in late 2018.</p>
<p>Toxicity Amendments to the Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Plan</p>	<p>State Water Board staff are preparing provisions for toxicity, which if adopted by the Board will be included in the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California. If adopted, the proposed Provisions would establish numeric acute and chronic objectives for aquatic toxicity; establish effluent limits for non-storm water NPDES dischargers; incorporate the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (U.S. EPA's) Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach for data analysis; and establish monitoring requirements for wastewater discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries in California. Public release of the draft staff report and proposed amendment is anticipated for late summer or early fall of 2018. Staff Workshops and a Board Hearing will occur during the public comment period. The proposed amendment is anticipated to be presented to the Board for consideration in early 2019.</p>