

Salt and Nutrient Management Planning

Workshop #1 Introduction for Coachella Valley IRWM

Presenters

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August 22, 2012

*Innovative Solutions for
Water and the Environment*

Agenda

- IRWMP Background
- Introduction to SNMP
- RWQCB Perspective on SNMP
- History of Water Planning in the Coachella Valley)
- Approach and Process
- Next Steps

IRWMP Background

- Update Integrated Regional Water Planning
- Technical Tasks
 - DAC Water Quality
 - Integrated flood planning
 - Groundwater elevation monitoring
 - Salt and Nutrient Planning

Introduction to SNMP

Background, Drivers, and Content

- Recycled Water Policy Rejected
- Stakeholders prepared proposed policy
- State Adopted 2009 Recycled Water Policy
- Implementation
 - Review Report by State Board EO
 - Schedule through 2014
 - Stakeholder driven plans
 - Some will amend Basin Plans

State Board Recommended Timeline

Milestone	Target Date
Identification and notification of stakeholders	October 2010
Regional Water Board meeting or workshop with stakeholders	November 2010
Identification and prioritization of basins/sub-basins	January 2011
Identification of salt/nutrient sources	June 2013
Compilation of existing basin specific data, including groundwater monitoring data	June 2013
Collection of additional data necessary to complete the develop the plan	June 2013
Completion of draft salt/nutrient management plan	December 2013
Completion of draft CEQA documents	December 2013
Anti-degradation analysis	December 2013
Opportunities for public comment	
Submittal of the completed salt/nutrient management plan to the Regional Water Board	By May 2014
Regional Water Board adopts plan	By May 2015
Regional Water Board submits administrative record to the State Water Board	Within 2 months of adoption
State Water Board approves BPA	Within 4 months of receipt
State Water Board submits administrative record to Office Of Administrative Law	With 2 months of adoption
Office of Administrative Law approves BPA	30 working days after State Water Board submittal

SNMP Elements

Handout

I. BACKGROUND
• Purpose-Salt/Nutrient Management Objectives • Groundwater Beneficial Uses • Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities
II. GROUNDWATER BASIN CHARACTERISTICS
1. GROUNDWATER BASIN OVERVIEW
2. GROUNDWATER INVENTORY
• Groundwater Levels-Groundwater Storage-Groundwater Production
3. BASIN WATER QUALITY
• Groundwater Quality-Surface Water Quality-Recycled Water Quality
III. BASIN EVALUATION
1. WATER BALANCE
• Conceptual Model
2. SALT AND NUTRIENT BALANCE
• Conceptual Model • Salt and Nutrient Source Identification • Salt and Nutrient Loading Estimates • Basin/Sub-Basin Assimilative Capacity for Salt and Nutrients • Fate and Transport of Salt and Nutrients
3. CONSTITUENTS OF EMERGING CONCERNS (CECs)*
4. PROJECTED WATER QUALITY
IV. SALT AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES
• Goals-Salt/Nutrient Management Options-Strategy Feasibility/Cost
V. BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN ELEMENTS
1. GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT GOALS
• Groundwater Management Goals • Recycled Water and Stormwater Use/Recharge Goals and Objectives
2. BASIN MONITORING PROGRAMS
• Identify Responsible Stakeholder(s) Implementing the Monitoring • Water Quality Parameters, Sampling Frequency • Basin Water Quality Monitoring • Groundwater Quality Monitoring • Areas of Surface Water and Groundwater Connectivity • Areas of Large Recycled Water Projects- Recycled Water Recharge Areas
3. SALT AND NUTRIENT LOAD ALLOCATIONS
VI. CEQA ANALYSIS –BPA only
VII. ANTIDegradation ANALYSIS
VIII. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION
1. SALT AND NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
• Organizational Structure-Stakeholder Responsibilities • Implementation Measures to Manage Salt and Nutrient Loading
2. PERIODIC REVIEW OF SALT/NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN
• Adaptive Management Plan-Performance Measures-Performance Evaluation
3. COST ANALYSIS
4. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
5. PUBLIC HEARING AND ADOPTION

SNMP Planning Phases

Public Scoping

**Currently
Contracted**

Work Plan Development

Regional Board Approval

SNMP Technical Studies/Plan

SNMP Documentation/Approvals

Implementation/Monitoring

Future Work

Other SNMP Efforts in California

- San Diego – Distributed
- Central Valley – Integrated regional
- Santa Ana – One Watershed
- Pajaro Valley – Basin/Watershed
- Santa Rosa – Basin/Watershed
- Santa Clara – Basin/Watershed
- Coachella Valley – Basin/Watershed

Stakeholders

- Water Agencies and Users
- Regional Board
- Significant Sources
 - Recycled Water Users
 - Agriculture
 - Dischargers and Permittees
- Communities/Tribal Interests
- Industry/Economic Development and Planning

**Stakeholders
lead and
voluntarily
cover SNMP
costs**

Regional Board Perspective on SNMPs

- Abdi Haile

Planning History

- Significant Water Planning throughout Coachella Valley
- Planning includes salinity considerations
- Dependent on recycled water and imported water
- Water Supply is critical economy and future of the Valley

Colorado River Basin Plan

- Current Plan - 2002
- Amendments – through 2006
- TMDLs and Others
- Update to incorporate changes 2011

WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

COLORADO RIVER BASIN- REGION 7

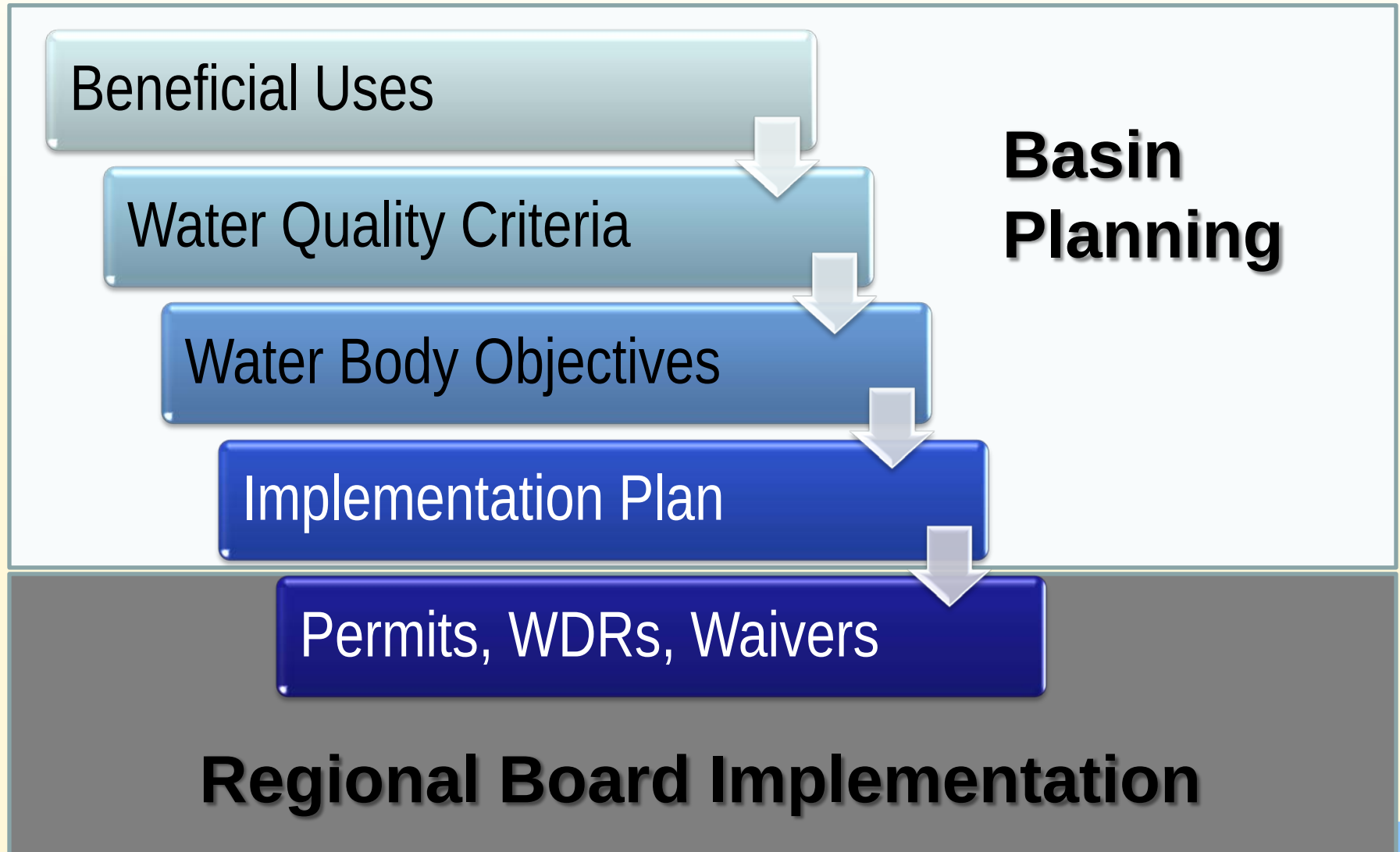
Includes Amendments Adopted by the Regional Board through June 2006



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

[COLORADO RIVER BASIN MAPS](#)

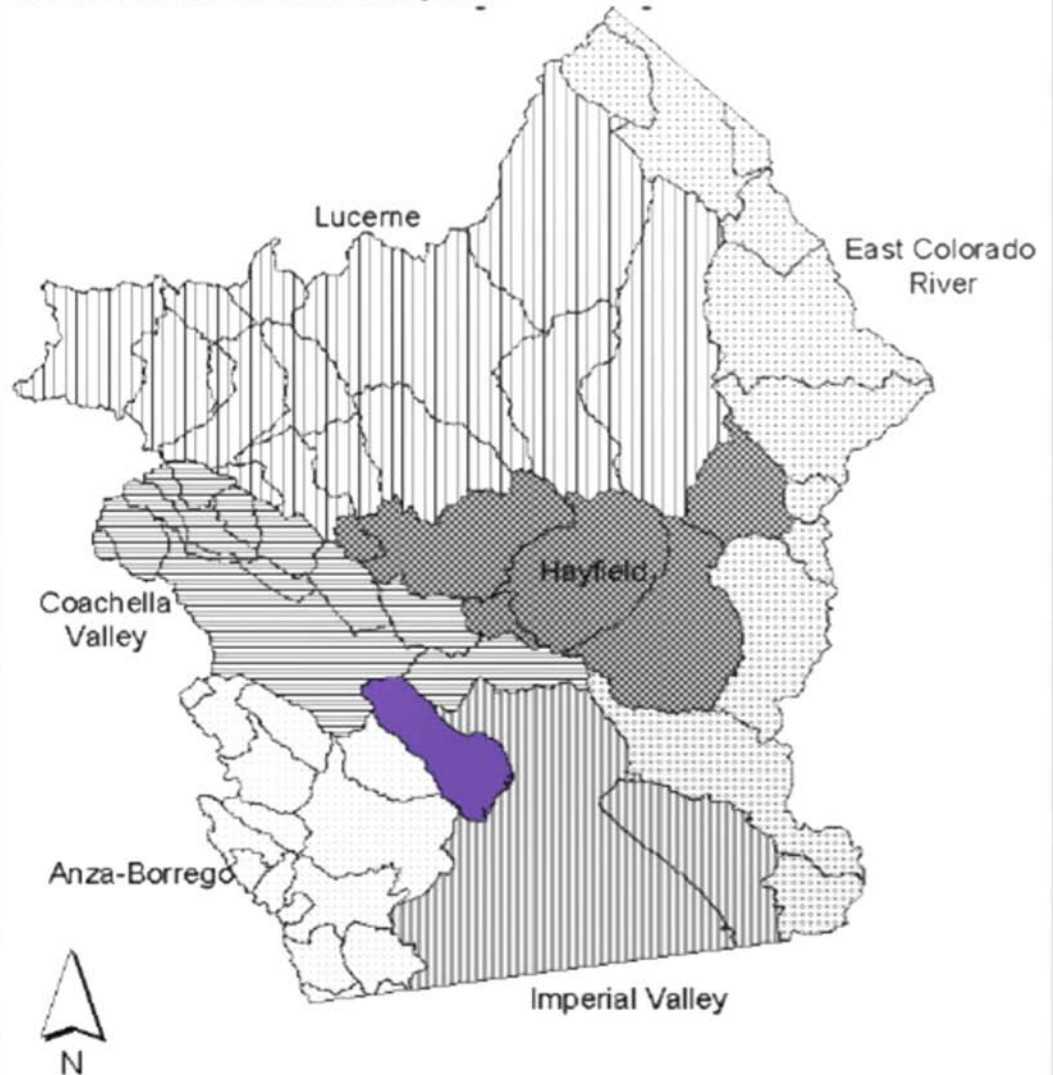
Basin Planning Process 101



Basin Plan

- Planning Areas
- Considerable agreement with Coachella Valley IRWM Region
- An Arid Plan

PLATE 1-1. Colorado River Basin Planning Areas.



Basin Plan Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 – INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 2 – BENEFICIAL USES

CHAPTER 3 – WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES

II. GENERAL SURFACE WATER OBJECTIVES

III. SPECIFIC SURFACE WATER OBJECTIVES

CHAPTER 4 – IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 5 – PLANS, POLICIES AND ISSUES

**CHAPTER 6 – SURVEILLANCE, MONITORING AND
WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT**

Table 2-1 Beneficial Uses

TABLE 2-1: DEFINITIONS OF THE BENEFICIAL USES OF WATER in the Colorado River Region

1. **MUN** - Municipal and Domestic Supply - Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply.
2. **AGR** - Agriculture Supply - Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
3. **AQUA** - Aquaculture Uses - Uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.
4. **IND** - Industrial Service Supply - Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, and oil well repressurization.
5. **GWR** - Ground Water - Recharge Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting salt water intrusion into fresh water aquifers.
6. **REC I** - Water Contact Recreation - Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, and use of natural hot springs.
7. **REC II** - Non-Contact Water Recreation - Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving contact with water where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating, tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
8. **WARM** - Warm Freshwater Habitat - Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
9. **COLD** - Cold Freshwater Habitats - Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
10. **WILD** - Wildlife Habitat - Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, the preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.
11. **POW** Hydropower Generation - Uses of water for hydropower generation.
12. **FRSH** - Freshwater Replenishment - Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality.
13. **RARE** - Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species - Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened or endangered

Basin Plan Contents Salt/Nutrients

- Designated Drainage
- Coincides with IRWM Region
- “it’s a different place”

Executive Order of Withdrawal (Public Water Reserve No. 114, California No. 26), signed by the President of the United States on February 26, 1928, withdrew from all forms of entry all public lands of the United States in the Salton Sea area lying below the elevation of 220 feet below sea level for the purpose of creating a reservoir in Salton Sea for storage of wastes and seepage water from irrigated land in the Imperial Valley.

Basin Plan

Beneficial Uses - Surface

Footnotes for Table 2-3

1. Some very limited spillage of canal water occurs providing freshwater replenishment to Salton Sea.
2. Unauthorized use.
3. The water quality is satisfactory to support REC I use, although such use is strictly prohibited and would be extremely dangerous.
4. Section of perennial flow from approximately Indio to the Salton Sea.

TABLE 2-3: BENEFICIAL USES OF SURFACE WATERS IN THE WEST COLORADO RIVER BASIN

(Listing of the beneficial uses is indicated by X for existing uses, P for potential uses, and I for intermittent uses)

MUN	AGR	AOUA	FRESH	IND	GRWR	REC I	REC II	WARM	COLD	WILD	POW	RARE
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Canals/Aqueducts

All American Canal System	X	X	X	X ¹	X	X	X ²	X ²	X		X	X ¹³
Coachella Canal	P	X			X	X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
MWD Aqueduct and Associated reservoirs	X				X	P ³		X		X	P	

Drains

Alamo River			X			X ¹⁶	X	X		X	P	X ¹³
Coachella Valley Drains			X			X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
Coachella Valley Storm Water Channel ⁴			X			X ²	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
Imperial Valley Drains			X			X ^{2,16}	X ²	X		X		X ¹³
New River			X	P		X ⁵	X	X		X		X ¹³

Lakes

Finney Lake						X ¹⁵	X	X		X		X
Lake Cahuilla	P	X				X	X	X	I	X		
Ramer Lake						X	X	X		X		X
Salton Sea			X		P	X	X	X		X		X
Sunbeam Lake	P	X				X	X	X	I ⁶	X		
Wiest Lake	P					X	X	X	I ⁶	X		
Wister Unit						X ¹⁵	X	X		X		X

Streams

Andreas Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Arrastre Creek	X			X	X	X	X	X		X		
Azalea Creek	P	X			X	X	X	X		X		
Banner Creek	P	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		
Big Morongo Creek	P	X			X	X ⁵	X	X		X		

Basin Plan

• BU Groundwater

Footnotes for Table 2-5

1. Ground waters are important to sustain vegetation for wildlife habitat in some areas where surface waters are not present.
2. At such time as the need arises to know whether a particular aquifer which has no known existing MUN use should be considered as a source of drinking water, the Regional Board will make such a determination based on the criteria listed in the "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" in Chapter 2 of this Basin Plan. An "X" placed under the MUN in this Table for a particular hydrologic unit indicates only that at least one of the aquifers in that unit currently supports a MUN
3. The term "hydrologic subunit" has the same meaning as the term "hydrologic area".

TABLE 2-5: BENEFICIAL USES OF GROUND WATERS IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN¹

<u>Area Code</u>	<u>Hydrologic Unit</u>	<u>MUN²</u>	<u>IND</u>	<u>AGR</u>
Lucerne Valley Planning Area				
701.00	Lucerne hydrologic unit	X	X	X
702.00	Johnson hydrologic unit	X	X	X
703.00	Bessemer hydrologic unit			
704.00	Means hydrologic unit	X		
705.00	Emerson hydrologic unit	X		X
706.00	Lavie hydrologic unit			
707.00	Deadman hydrologic unit	X		
708.00	Joshua Tree hydrologic unit	X	X	
709.00	Dale hydrologic unit	X	X	X
710.00	Bristol hydrologic unit	X	X	X
711.00	Cadiz hydrologic unit	X	X	
712.00	Ward hydrologic unit	X		X
Hayfield Planning Area				
716.00	Rice hydrologic unit	X		
717.00	Chuckwalla hydrologic unit	X	X	X
718.00	Hayfield hydrologic unit			
Coachella Valley Planning Area				
719.00	Whitewater hydrologic unit			
719.10	Morongo hydrologic subunit ³	X		
719.20	Shavers hydrologic subunit	X		
719.30	San Geronio hydrologic subunit	X	X	X
719.40	Coachella hydrologic subunit	X	X	X
725.00	East Salton Sea hydrologic unit	X		X
Imperial Valley Planning Area				
723.00	Imperial hydrologic unit	X	X	
724.00	Davies hydrologic unit			
726.00	Amos-Ogilby hydrologic unit	X		

Basin Plan

- Objectives SW

Below Imperial Dam

Below Imperial Dam, the River's salinity will be controlled to meet the terms of the agreement with Mexico on salinity in Minute No. 242 of the International Boundary and Water Commission, entitled "Permanent and Definitive Solution to the International Problem of the Salinity of the Colorado River". This agreement states that measures will be taken to assure that the waters delivered to Mexico upstream from Morelos Dam will have annual average salinity concentration of no more than 115 ppm (+ 30 ppm) total dissolved solids greater than the annual average salinity concentration of Colorado River water arriving at Imperial Dam. Title I of Public Law 93-320 is the legislation which implements the provisions of Minute No. 242. Minute No. 242 and Title I constitute a federal numeric criterion and plan of implementation for the River below Imperial Dam.

III. SPECIFIC SURFACE WATER OBJECTIVES

A. COLORADO RIVER

1. Colorado River (Above Imperial Dam) In response to requirements in Section 303 of the Federal Water Pollution

Control Act Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), the Seven States Colorado River Salinity Control Forum developed water quality standards in 1975 for salinity consisting of numeric criteria and a basinwide plan of implementation for salinity control. The Forum recommended that each of the Basin States adopt the proposed standards. California along with the other Basin States adopted the Forum's recommended standards which were subsequently approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The standards were reviewed in 1978, 1981, 1984, 1987, and 1990. While the numeric criteria have not changed, the plan of implementation was updated in those years to reflect changes in the salinity control program since 1975. The flow-weighted average annual numeric criteria for salinity (total dissolved solids) were established at three locations on the lower Colorado River:

Salinity in mg/l

Below Hoover Dam, AZ-NV.....	723
Below Parker Dam, AZ-CA.....	747
Imperial Dam, AZ-CA	879

Basin Plan

• Objectives GW

D. BRINES

Discharges of water softener regeneration brines, other mineralized wastes, and toxic wastes to disposal facilities which ultimately discharge in areas where such wastes can percolate to ground waters usable for domestic and municipal purposes are prohibited.

F. GROUND WATER OVERDRAFT

A number of ground water basins in the Region are in overdraft, and in some areas there have been indications of possible increase of mineral content of the ground water. Investigative studies will be conducted to develop ground water objectives and implementation plans for the following ground water basins:

- Indio Subarea of the Whitewater Hydrologic Unit

IV. GROUND WATER OBJECTIVES

Establishment of numerical objectives for ground water involves complex considerations since the quality of ground water varies significantly with depth of well perforations, existing water levels, geology, hydrology and several other factors. Unavailability of adequate historical data compounds this problem. The Regional Board believes that detailed investigation of the ground water basins should be conducted before establishing specific ground water quality objectives.

Ideally the Regional Board's goal is to maintain the existing water quality of all nondegraded ground water basins. However, in most cases ground water that is pumped generally returns to the basin after use with an increase in mineral concentrations such as total dissolved solids (TDS), nitrate etc., that are picked up by water during its use. Under these circumstances, the Regional Board's objective is to minimize the quantities of contaminants reaching any ground water basin. This could be achieved by establishing management practices for major discharges to land. Until the Regional Board can complete investigations for the establishment of management practices, the objective will be to maintain the existing water quality where feasible

Basin Plan Implementation

A. REGIONAL BOARD GOALS AND MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

The regulatory activities of the Regional Boards are the primary mechanism for water quality control. In view of this, and in view of the limited water resources in the Colorado River Basin Region and their increasing use, the Regional Board directs its actions toward the following goals and management principles:

- Preserve and enhance the quality of waters, both ground and surface, fresh and saline, for present and anticipated beneficial uses, taking social and economic factors into consideration.
- Encourage reclamation of wastewaters, wherever feasible, in order to preserve freshwater supplies and to protect water quality to the maximum extent possible.
- Preserve the integrity of ground water basins, so that the basins remain capable of storing water for beneficial uses.
- Seek improvement in the quality of international and interstate waters entering the Region.

- Waste collection, treatment, and discharge systems in addition to their primary function, shall also be oriented towards optimization of the quality of state waters and the reclamation of wastewaters for beneficial use.
- The optimization of water quality, where feasible, will be considered in relation to environmental goals.
- Controllable water quality factors will be regulated to ensure preservation of the integrity of usable ground water basins.
- Source control and pretreatment of wastes will be required wherever necessary to minimize degradation of water quality.
- The transport of hazardous materials should be controlled to prevent spillage and leakage.
- Wastes which have a long-term capability of polluting water will be disposed of at approved sites, and in such a manner as to not enter usable waters of the State.
- The administration of grants and loans to public entities shall be in accordance with applicable rules and regulations, including determination of implementation of adequate source control and industrial waste control ordinances.
- Ground water recharge with water of adequate quality is encouraged, wherever feasible.
- Evaporative loss of reclaimable wastewater is to be minimized.

Basin Plan Implementation

VI. ACTIONS OF OTHER AUTHORITIES

Within the Colorado River Basin Region, there are several water quality issues requiring actions that fall either wholly or in large part outside the direct authority of the State and Regional Boards. One particular issue involves recharge of the Coachella Valley ground water basin with imported water. The Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Desert Water Agency (DWA) exchange their entitlements to State Water Project water for equal volumes of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California's (MWD) water entitlement from the Colorado River. This water is delivered via the MWD's Colorado River Aqueduct for recharge purposes in the upper portion of the Coachella Valley. The recharge lessens the Valley's overdraft problem, although the total dissolved solids (TDS) concentration of Colorado River water is significantly higher than that of the native ground water in the greater portion of Coachella Valley.

In addition to importing water to augment available local supplies as required to lessen overdraft of ground water supplies within the Coachella Valley and to meet existing and future growth therein, the Regional Board encourages the CVWD and DWA to implement water conservation and reclamation practices within their respective jurisdictional areas of the Coachella Valley. The water resources of the Coachella Valley are limited, and the demands on those resources have increased considerably. Every effort must be made to optimize the use of available water resources. The quantity of treated wastewaters produced by community sewerage systems is appreciable, and the TDS concentrations of the treated wastewaters is less than that of the Colorado River water which is purchased and spread for recharge in the upper valley areas. In recognition of this, the Regional Board supports the reuse of community wastewaters, wherever economically and socially feasible (See page 4-2).

Coachella Valley is Different

Basin Plan Understandings

- ☐ Limited water resources conservation and recycling listed
- ☐ Increases in salt are anticipated in basin plan
- ☐ Long-term data collection and management occurs
- ☐ Create an appropriate approach for Mgt.

Needs

- ☐ Long-Term Plan for water
- ☐ Background water quality levels
- ☐ Water and salt sources including conservation and recycling
- ☐ Long-term plan for salts
- ☐ Monitoring and management

SNMP Planning Phases

Public Scoping

**Currently
Contracted**

Work Plan Development

Regional Board Approval

SNMP Technical Studies/Plan

SNMP Documentation/Approvals

Implementation/Monitoring

Future Work

Approach and Process: Considerations

- Scope for SNMP needs to balance:
 - What is required by State and RWQCB
 - What is needed by stakeholders
 - How to address specific local concerns
- Utilize previous studies
- Utilize existing data
- Process of discovering
 - “We don’t know what we don’t know”
 - Flexibility to adjust to new findings

Approach and Process : Considerations

- Timeframe perspective:
 - What needs to be or can be addressed now?
 - What cannot be addressed now?
 - What needs to be or can be addressed later (with additional monitoring)?
- Stakeholder involvement
- Many parties need to be included to be successful
 - Who is critical?

Discussion and Questions (Homework)

- ? Who else should be invited to participate (may have quality issues related to Salinity or Nutrients)?
- ? Do you know of nutrient or salt related problem areas (hotspots) that may occur over the next 50 years?
 - ? Real
 - ? Perceived
- ? Do you have monitoring information for salt and nutrients that would help with the analysis
- ? What Questions would you like to see answered in the Salt and Nutrient Management Plan
- ? Other questions/input...

Current Stakeholder List

Marshall Cheung	29 Palms Tribe
Peter Nelson	Agricultural Sector
Margaret Park	Agua Caliente Tribe
TBD	Augustine Tribe
TBD	Cabazon Tribe
David Barakian	City of Palm Springs
Steve Bigley	Coachella Valley Water District
Olivia Bennet	Coachella Valley Water District
Jerry Jimenez	Coachella Water Authority / Sanitation District
Mark Krause	Desert Water Agency
	Friends Of The Desert
Buford Crites	Friends of the Desert Mountains
	Golf Superintendents Association
	Indio Water Authority
Mike Thornton	Mission Springs Water District
TBD	Morongo Tribe
Mark Meeler	Myoma Dunes Mutual Water Company
Jon Rokke	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Abdi Haile	Regional Water Quality Control Board
Mike Shetler	Riverside County Executive Office
Jason Uhley	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
Rosa Reagles	Salton Community Services District
	Sierra Club
Debi Livesay	Torres-Martinez Tribe
Joe Glowitz	Valley Sanitary District
	Other NGOs?

Preliminary Workplan Outline

1. Establish Collaborative Process and Scope
 - Stakeholder Advisory Committee
2. Define Basin Characteristics and Water Management Goals
 - Define/Refine water supply quantity situation (now and future)
 - Identify water quality concerns (now and future)
 - Collect data
3. Identify Additional GW Monitoring Needs to fill gaps
 - More needed for this work?
 - Can it be deferred to next update in 2020?

Preliminary Workplan Outline

4. Conduct Salt and Nutrient Source Identification
 - Identify salt and nutrient
 - Quantify sources (existing and projected)
 - Are there other constituents of concern? (CECs)
5. Conduct Salt and Nutrient Loading and Assimilative Capacity Analyses
 - Determine extent of salt/nutrient loading
 - Identify potential problems (degradation) based on existing goals
 - Identify future problems based on future project plans/concepts
 - Identify long-term loading estimate and tool for future use
 - Assess assimilative capacity

Preliminary Workplan Outline

6. Conduct Fate and Transport and Anti-Degradation Analyses (if needed)
 - Evaluate potential GW degradation due to salt/nutrients
 - Identify areas (sub-basins) of potential concerns
 - Conduct analysis on both existing conditions and with future potential project plans

Preliminary Workplan Outline

7. Develop Recommended Monitoring Plan
 - Identify metrics to evaluate effectiveness of selected strategies
 - Establish framework for periodic auditing of and updating of plan
8. Prepare Draft and Final Plans
9. Submit Final Plan to RWQCB by May 2014
10. Basin Plan Amendment (BPA)?
11. CEQA Equivalent Document for Regional Board?

Next Steps

- Feedback on approach
- Feedback on workplan outline
- Follow-up meetings?
- Identify additional contacts (stakeholders)
- Next workshop
 - Date: _____
 - Time: _____
 - Location : _____