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RESOLUTION R5-2017-0057

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

AMENDMENT TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR
THE SACRAMENTO RIVER AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS FOR
THE CONTROL OF PYRETHROID PESTICIDE DISCHARGES

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) finds that:

1. The Central Valley Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan) in 1975 and has amended it as necessary.
2. The Basin Plan may be amended in accordance with the Water Code section 13240, et seq.
3. Water Code section 13241 authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to establish water quality objectives and Water Code section 13242 sets forth the requirements for a program for implementation for achieving water quality objectives.
4. Water Code section 13243 authorizes the Central Valley Water Board to specify certain conditions or areas where the discharges of certain types of waste will not be permitted.
5. Section 303 of the federal Clean Water Act requires the Central Valley Water Board to develop water quality objectives that are sufficient to protect beneficial uses designated for each water body found within its region. (33 U.S.C. § 1313.)
6. Clean Water Act section 303 requires the Central Valley Water Board to review the Basin Plan at least every three years and, where appropriate, modify water quality objectives or beneficial uses in the Basin Plan.
7. The following fourteen water body segments have been identified under Clean Water Act section 303(d) as impaired due to elevated concentrations of pyrethroid pesticides:

Arcade Creek, Chicken Ranch Slough, Curry Creek (in Placer and Sutter Counties); Del Puerto Creek; Elder Creek; Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties); Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing); Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek); Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County); Morrison Creek; Pleasant Grove Creek (upstream of Fiddymont Rd); Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch; and Strong Ranch Slough.

Additionally the water body segment Mustang creek (Merced County) has been identified under section 303(d) as impaired due to elevated concentrations of the pyrethroid pesticide cis-permethrin and the water body segment Del Puerto Creek has been identified under section 303(d) as impaired due to elevated concentrations of the pyrethroid pesticide bifenthrin.

8. The fourteen water body segments specified in Provision 7 have the WARM and/or COLD beneficial use designations.
9. Pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d), total maximum daily loads (TMDL)s are generally required to bring impaired water bodies into compliance with water quality standards. Under United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations, if the Board can demonstrate that other pollution control requirements will successfully address an impairment, then a TMDL is not required. The segments where such a demonstration can be made are classified in

the Clean Water Act section 303(d)/305(b) Integrated Report as "Category 4b listings". Identifying an impairment on the 303(d) list as a "Category 4b listing" requires USEPA approval. USEPA has provided guidance stating their expectations for what should be included in "Category 4b demonstrations" in order to demonstrate that impairments will be addressed by existing pollution control requirements.

10. The Proposed Amendment modifies Basin Plan Chapter IV (Implementation) to include a pyrethroid pesticide control program for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins.
11. The Proposed Amendment would establish TMDLs for pyrethroid pesticides in the following nine urban water body segments:

Arcade Creek; Chicken Ranch Slough; Curry Creek (Placer and Sutter Counties); Elder Creek; Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County); Morrison Creek; Pleasant Grove Creek (upstream of Fiddymont Rd); Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch; and Strong Ranch Slough.
12. The Proposed Amendment would establish a conditional prohibition of pyrethroids discharges at concentrations above specified aquatic life protection-based concentration triggers unless the discharger is implementing a management plan to reduce pyrethroid levels in their discharges.
13. The Proposed Amendment requires agricultural dischargers of pyrethroids to the following five waterbody segments with known pyrethroid impairments develop and implement management plans to reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges to levels that do not exceed the narrative water quality objective for toxicity as soon as practicable, but no later than 20 years from effective date of this amendment:

Del Puerto Creek; Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties); Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Hwy 33 crossing); Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek); and Mustang Creek (Merced County).
14. The Proposed Amendment modifies Basin Plan Chapter V (Surveillance and Monitoring) to include monitoring requirements that will allow the Central Valley Water Board to assess progress in reducing pyrethroid discharges and preventing toxicity due to pesticide discharges.
15. With adoption of the Proposed Amendment, the Board will have established pollution control requirements that will address all of the pyrethroid impairments for the five water body segments impaired by pyrethroids from agricultural sources identified in provision 14, since agricultural discharges are the only significant source of pyrethroids to those water body segments. The staff report includes a "Category 4b demonstration" which documents how the Board's programs for pyrethroids in these waterbodies meet USEPA expectations for Category 4b demonstrations.
16. The Central Valley Water Board has considered the factors set forth in Water Code section 13241, including achievability and economic considerations, in developing the Proposed Amendment. The Board finds that adequate information is not available at this time to conduct a robust review of 13241 factors in order to establish numeric water quality objectives for pyrethroids. In particular, quantitative data on the effectiveness of available pyrethroids controls and the ultimate cost to dischargers of attaining potential pyrethroid pesticide water quality objectives is limited.
17. The Proposed Amendment includes a commitment by the Central Valley Water Board to consider the adoption of numeric pyrethroid water quality objectives no later than 15 years from the effective date of the Amendment, and contains implementation and monitoring provisions necessary to inform future consideration of pyrethroid water quality objectives.

18. The Proposed Amendment includes provisions to be added to the Basin Plan recommending actions by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation and USEPA that would improve protection of water quality provided by these agencies' regulation of pesticide uses.
19. The Central Valley Water Board has considered the Substitute Environmental Documentation (SED) for the Proposed Amendment, including the Staff Report and Environmental Factors Checklist. The SED is hereby incorporated into this Resolution by this reference.
20. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the costs of implementing the Proposed Amendment are reasonable relative to the water quality benefits to be derived from implementing the Proposed Amendment, based on information provided in the SED and in consideration of the following reasons:
 - The size of the geographic area affected by the Amendment
 - Many of the estimated costs of complying with this Amendment are already being borne as costs of complying with existing Basin Plan water quality objectives, the waivers and waste discharge requirements adopted by the Central Valley Water Board to regulate discharges from irrigated lands, and pesticide use regulations from the Department of Pesticide Regulation.
21. The scientific portions and scientific basis of the Proposed Amendment have undergone independent scientific peer review in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 57004.
22. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the scientific portions of the Basin Plan Amendment are based on sound scientific knowledge, methods, and practices in accordance with Health and Safety Code section 57004.
23. State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16 (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*, referred to hereafter as the *State Anti-Degradation Policy*) generally prohibits the Central Valley Water Board from authorizing activities that will result in degradation of high-quality waters unless it has been shown that:
 - The degradation will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in state and regional policies, including violation of one or more water quality objectives;
 - The degradation will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated future beneficial uses;
 - The discharger will employ Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) to minimize degradation; and
 - The degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state.

The Central Valley Water Board finds that the Proposed Amendment is consistent with the *State Anti-Degradation Policy*. The Central Valley Water Board also finds that the Proposed Amendment is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy. (40 C.F.R. § 131.12.) The Proposed Amendment requires actions to be taken to implement management practices to reduce pyrethroid pesticide discharges. For the reasons provided in section 10.1 of the Staff Report, the Proposed Amendment is of maximum benefit to the people of the state; will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses, nor result in water quality less than described in applicable policies; and, to the extent it authorizes any degradation, requires the implementation of management plans that represent BPTC.
24. In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The proposed Amendments do not lessen water

quality protections in any portion of the basins that is currently, or is expected to, serve as a domestic or municipal water source. The proposed Amendments are consistent with Water Code section 106.3.

25. The regulatory action proposed meets the "Necessity" standard of Government Code section 11353(b).
26. The Central Valley Water Board is the Lead Agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.) and is responsible for evaluating potentially significant environmental impacts that may occur as a result of the Proposed Amendment. The Secretary of Resources has determined that the Board's Basin Planning Process qualifies as a certified regulatory program pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.5 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15251(g). This determination means that the Board may prepare Substitute Environmental Documentation (SED), which includes the Staff Report and an Environmental Factors Checklist, instead of preparing an environmental impact report. The SED satisfies the requirements of State Water Board's regulations for the implementation of CEQA for exempt regulatory programs. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 3775 et seq.)
27. The Central Valley Water Board staff held a CEQA scoping meeting on 30 October 2012 to receive comments on the proposed Amendment and to identify any significant issues that must be considered.
28. The Central Valley Water Board staff developed and evaluated alternatives for the proposed Amendments with stakeholder input, which was provided during public meetings held on 30 October 2012, 22 September 2014, 23 October 2014, 7 November 2014, 5 May 2015, 30 November 2015, 19 January 2016, 1 June 2016, 26 September 2016, 5 October 2016, and during Board public workshops and information items held on 19 February 2016, 23 June 2016, and 18 August 2016.
29. Central Valley Water Board staff has prepared a draft Amendment and a Staff Report dated January 2017 and circulated that draft for public comment from 24 January to 24 March 2017.
30. The January 2017 Staff Report included a description of the Proposed Amendment and analysis of reasonable alternatives to the Proposed Amendment. The Staff Report included an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance and an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable alternative methods of compliance with the Proposed Amendment. Some potential impacts were identified based on the analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. While these potential impacts can be mitigated, some of these mitigations are outside the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Water Board; therefore these are considered potentially significant impacts. The aforementioned analysis in the Staff Report is hereby incorporated by reference.
31. In response to the comments received on the January 2017 Draft Staff Report and Proposed Amendment, Central Valley Water Board staff prepared a revised Draft Staff Report and Proposed Amendment dated May 2017, and prepared written responses to comments received on the January 2017 draft.
32. The Central Valley Water Board's SED for the Proposed Amendment contains an environmental checklist that summarizes potential environmental impacts, alternatives and mitigation measures. From a program-level perspective, incorporation of the mitigation measures outlined in the Staff Report will foreseeably reduce most potential impacts to less than significant levels. Other impacts could be significant; therefore, the Staff Report contains a Statement of Overriding Considerations.
33. The Proposed Amendment fulfills legal requirements imposed on the Central Valley Water Board by the federal Clean Water Act. Implementation of the Proposed Amendment will improve water

quality for aquatic habitat and address existing impairments listed pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(d) that are due to pyrethroids. .

34. Central Valley Water Board staff has circulated a Notice of Public Hearing, Notice of Filing, a written Staff Report, environmental checklist, and a draft Amendment to interested individuals and public agencies, including persons having special expertise with regard to the environmental effects involved with the Proposed Amendment, for review and comment in accordance with state and federal environmental regulations (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 3775, 40 C.F.R. § 25, and 40 C.F.R. § 131.)
35. The Central Valley Water Board held a public hearing on 24 February 2017, for the purpose of receiving testimony on the draft Basin Plan Amendment. Notice of the public hearing was sent to all interested persons and published in accordance with Water Code section 13244.
36. The Central Valley Water Board held a public hearing on 8 June 2017, for the purpose of receiving testimony and considering approval of the draft Basin Plan Amendment. Notice of the public hearing was sent to all interested persons and published in accordance with Water Code section 13244.
37. The Central Valley Water Board has responded to all written comments on the draft Basin Plan Amendment and SED received during the comment period, and oral comments received at the 24 February 2017 and 8 June public hearings.
38. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the record as a whole and the procedures followed by staff comply with applicable CEQA requirements. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 3775 et seq.; Pub. Resources Code, §§ 21080.5, 21083.9, and 21159; Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14, § 15250.).
39. The proposed Amendment must be approved by the State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The Proposed Amendment becomes effective under state law after OAL approval and becomes effective under the federal Clean Water Act after USEPA approval.
40. The Central Valley Water Board finds that the Amendment to the Basin Plan was developed in accordance with Water Code sections 13240, et seq.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED:

1. Pursuant to section Water Code section 13240, et seq., the Central Valley Water Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, hereby approves the Staff Report and adopts the proposed Amendments into the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin Plan as set forth in Attachment 1.
2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of the Basin Plan Amendment to the State Water Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the Water Code.
3. The Central Valley Water Board requests that the State Water Board approve the Basin Plan Amendment in accordance with the requirements of Water Code sections 13245 and 13246 and forward it to OAL and the USEPA for approval. The Central Valley Water Board specifically requests USEPA approval of all Basin Plan Amendment provisions that require USEPA approval.
4. If during its approval process the Central Valley Water Board staff, State Water Board or OAL determines that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the Amendment are

needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Central Valley Water Board of any such changes.

5. The Central Valley Water Board hereby approves and adopts the CEQA Substitute Environmental Documentation, which was prepared in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21159; and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15187, and title 23, section 3777.

Following approval of the Basin Plan Amendment by the OAL, the Executive Officer shall file a Notice of Decision with the Secretary for Resources in accordance with Public Resources Code section 21080.5, subsection (d)(2)(E), and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3781.

I, PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, on 8 June 2017.



PAMELA C. CREEDON, Executive Officer

Attachments: Attachment 1: Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins for the Control of Pyrethroid Pesticide Discharges

RESOLUTION R5-2017-0057

ATTACHMENT 1

AMENDMENT TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN FOR THE SACRAMENTO RIVER AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS FOR THE CONTROL OF PYRETHROID PESTICIDE DISCHARGES

The proposed amendment describes a pyrethroids control program that includes:

- 1) Actions for the Central Valley Water Board,
- 2) Recommendations for the agencies that regulate pesticide use (California Department of Pesticide Registration and U.S. EPA),
- 3) A conditional prohibition for pyrethroid discharges in exceedance of numeric triggers for Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin water bodies with the aquatic life beneficial uses,
- 4) Total maximum daily loads for pyrethroids for impaired waters in urban areas, which include numeric targets that will be used to assess attainment of the wasteload allocations,
- 5) Requirements for addressing water bodies on the 303(d) list for pyrethroids in agricultural areas,
- 6) Monitoring requirements to assess baseline conditions as well as continued trend monitoring, and
- 7) A timeline for the Board to re-visit the pyrethroids control program in a phased approach, including regular updates on the program.

Note: Text additions are noted by being underlined and deletions of existing Basin Plan text are noted by ~~strikeout~~.

Changes to Chapter IV, Implementation

Under “Regional Water Board Prohibitions”

Add the following:

X. Pyrethroid Pesticides Discharges

Beginning [3 years from OAL approval date], discharges of pyrethroid pesticides at concentrations that exceed pyrethroid triggers (Table IV-Z) to water bodies with designated or existing¹ WARM and/or COLD beneficial uses are prohibited unless a discharger is implementing a pyrethroid management plan to reduce pyrethroid levels in their discharges. Pyrethroid management plans must identify specific management practices for controlling pyrethroid pesticides that will be implemented and are subject to approval processes within the Boards' applicable regulatory programs. In reviewing the pyrethroid management plans, the Executive Officer or designee shall consider the potential impact of the pyrethroid discharge and whether the actions proposed are commensurate with the potential impact. Draft pyrethroid management plans must be submitted at least 6 months prior to [3 years from OAL approval date]. Dischargers shall begin implementing their pyrethroid management plans within 30 days after receipt of written approval of their management plan. For municipal storm water and municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers, management plans are deemed approved and ready to implement if no written approval is provided after 9 months, unless the Executive Officer provides written notification to extend the approval process. Multiple dischargers that are subject to the above requirements may elect to develop and submit a joint pyrethroid management plan. Such a joint pyrethroid management plan must clearly identify the management practices or actions for which each individual discharger is responsible. If concentrations in a discharge not covered under a pyrethroid management plan are found to exceed the pyrethroid triggers after [3 years from OAL approval date], the discharger must submit a draft pyrethroid management plan for approval within 1 year of identifying the exceedance, during which time they are not considered out of compliance, and begin implementing the pyrethroid management plan within 30 days after receipt of written approval of the pyrethroid management plan. Further implementation provisions relating to the conditional prohibition of pyrethroid pesticide discharges are given in the Implementation chapter under the header Pyrethroid Pesticides Control Program (p. IV-xxx) and monitoring requirements are described in the Surveillance and Monitoring chapter under the header Pyrethroid Pesticides Discharges (p. V-xxx).

¹ Existing as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, section 131.3(e)

The pyrethroid triggers are intended to be used to indicate when pyrethroid management plans need to be developed and management practices are to be implemented by the discharger. When the triggers are exceeded in monitoring or as part of a toxicity evaluation, the discharger may be required to initiate trend monitoring. These actions will provide information on achievability and costs to the Board to inform future evaluation of potential water quality objectives. The pyrethroid triggers are not for use as numeric water quality-based effluent limitations or for reasonable potential analysis.

Discharges of pyrethroids that are subject to pyrethroid TMDL requirements are not subject to the conditional prohibition.

Table IV-Z. Numeric triggers for pyrethroid pesticides (*including all stereoisomers*).

Pyrethroid Concentration Calculation

Concentrations of pyrethroid pesticides must be above reporting limits (limits of quantitation) to be included; concentrations reported as not-detected or as below the limit of quantitation will be considered as zero (0) in the below formulas. Guidance on acceptable analytical methods is given in the Surveillance and Monitoring chapter under the header Pyrethroid Pesticides Discharges (p. V-xx).

Freely dissolved pyrethroid concentrations may be used in the below formulas to determine the sum of acute and chronic additive concentration goal units (CGUs). The freely dissolved concentration of each quantified pyrethroid pesticide in a sample may be directly measured or estimated using partition coefficients. Methods for direct measurement must be approved by the Executive Officer before they are used to determine the freely dissolved pyrethroid concentrations that are used for determining exceedances of the pyrethroid pesticides numeric triggers. To estimate the freely dissolved concentration of a pyrethroid pesticide with partition coefficients, the following equation shall be used:

$$C_{dissolved} = \frac{C_{total}}{1 + (K_{OC} \times [POC]) + (K_{DOC} \times [DOC])}$$

Where:

$C_{dissolved}$ = concentration of an individual pyrethroid pesticide that is in the freely dissolved phase (ng/L),

C_{total} = total concentration of an individual pyrethroid pesticide in water (ng/L),

K_{OC} = organic carbon-water partition coefficient for the individual pyrethroid pesticide (L/kg),

$[POC]$ = concentration of particulate organic carbon in the water sample (kg/L), which can be calculated as $[POC] = [TOC] - [DOC]$,

K_{DOC} = dissolved organic carbon-water partition coefficient (L/kg),

$[DOC]$ = concentration of dissolved organic carbon in the sample (kg/L).

Site-specific or alternative study-based partition coefficients approved by the Executive Officer may be used in the above equation. If site-specific or alternative study-based partition coefficients are not available or have not been approved, the following partition coefficients shall be used in the above equation:

Pyrethroid Pesticide	Ambient Waters		Wastewater Effluents	
	K_{OC} (L/kg)	K_{DOC} (L/kg)	K_{OC} (L/kg)	K_{DOC} (L/kg)
Bifenthrin	4,228,000	1,737,127	15,848,932	800,000
Cyfluthrin	3,870,000	2,432,071	3,870,000	2,432,071
Cypermethrin	3,105,000	762,765	6,309,573	200,000
Esfenvalerate	7,220,000	1,733,158	7,220,000	1,733,158
Lambda-cyhalothrin	2,056,000	952,809	7,126,428	200,000
Permethrin	6,075,000	957,703	10,000,000	200,000

Acute Pyrethroid Trigger

The acute additive pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger is equal to one (1) acute additive concentration goal unit (CGU) not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. The CGUs are calculated as the sum of individual measured pyrethroid concentration-to-acute concentration goal ratios, as defined in the following formula. For calculation of CGUs, available samples collected within the applicable averaging period for the numeric trigger will be used to determine exceedances of the trigger. Freely dissolved pyrethroid concentrations may be used in the numerator of each ratio if appropriate data are available, as described in the equation to calculate freely dissolved concentrations given above.

$$CGU_{acute} = \frac{C_{bif}}{ACG_{bif}} + \frac{C_{cyf}}{ACG_{cyf}} + \frac{C_{cyp}}{ACG_{cyp}} + \frac{C_{esf}}{ACG_{esf}} + \frac{C_{lcy}}{ACG_{lcy}} + \frac{C_{per}}{ACG_{per}}$$

Where:

C_{bif} = Average concentration of bifenthrin in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 C_{cyf} = Average concentration of cyfluthrin in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 C_{cyp} = Average concentration of cypermethrin in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 C_{esf} = Average concentration of esfenvalerate in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 C_{lcy} = Average concentration of lambda-cyhalothrin in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 C_{per} = Average concentration of permethrin in ng/L from a 1-hour averaging period,
 ACG_{bif} = Bifenthrin acute concentration goal of 0.8 ng/L,
 ACG_{cyf} = Cyfluthrin acute concentration goal of 0.8 ng/L,
 ACG_{cyp} = Cypermethrin acute concentration goal of 1 ng/L,
 ACG_{esf} = Esfenvalerate acute concentration goal of 2 ng/L,
 ACG_{lcy} = Lambda-cyhalothrin acute concentration goal of 0.7 ng/L,
 ACG_{per} = Permethrin acute concentration goal of 6 ng/L,
 CGU_{acute} = The sum of measured pyrethroid concentration-to-acute concentration goal ratios, rounded to one significant figure. A sum exceeding one (1) indicates an exceedance of the acute additive pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger.

Chronic Pyrethroid Trigger

The chronic additive pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger is equal to one (1) chronic additive concentration goal unit not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period. The chronic CGUs are calculated as the sum of individual measured pyrethroid concentration-to-chronic concentration goal ratios, as defined in the following formula. For calculation of CGUs, available samples collected within the applicable averaging period for the numeric trigger will be used to determine exceedances of the trigger. Freely dissolved pyrethroid concentrations may be used in the numerator of each ratio if appropriate data are available, as described in the equation to calculate freely dissolved concentrations given above.

$$CGU_{chronic} = \frac{C_{bif}}{CCG_{bif}} + \frac{C_{cyf}}{CCG_{cyf}} + \frac{C_{cyp}}{CCG_{cyp}} + \frac{C_{esf}}{CCG_{esf}} + \frac{C_{lcy}}{CCG_{lcy}} + \frac{C_{per}}{CCG_{per}}$$

Where:

C_{bif} = Average concentration of bifenthrin in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 C_{cyf} = Average concentration of cyfluthrin in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 C_{cyp} = Average concentration of cypermethrin in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 C_{esf} = Average concentration of esfenvalerate in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 C_{lcy} = Average concentration of lambda-cyhalothrin in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 C_{per} = Average concentration of permethrin in ng/L from a 4-day averaging period,
 CCG_{bif} = Bifenthrin chronic concentration goal of 0.1 ng/L,
 CCG_{cyf} = Cyfluthrin chronic concentration goal of 0.2 ng/L,
 CCG_{cyp} = Cypermethrin chronic concentration goal of 0.3 ng/L,
 CCG_{esf} = Esfenvalerate chronic concentration goal of 0.3 ng/L,
 CCG_{lcy} = Lambda-cyhalothrin chronic concentration goal of 0.3 ng/L,
 CCG_{per} = Permethrin chronic concentration goal of 1 ng/L,

$CGU_{chronic}$ = The sum of measured pyrethroid concentration-to-chronic concentration goal ratios, rounded to one significant figure. A sum exceeding one (1) indicates an exceedance of the chronic additive pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger.

Under “**Recommended for Implementation by Other Agencies**” (p. IV-29.01-30.00)

Add the following:

California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

Like the Regional Water Board, DPR is part of the California Environmental Protection Agency. It regulates pesticide product sales and use within California pursuant to the California Food and Agricultural Code. When DPR evaluates whether to register a pesticide product, one consideration is the potential for environmental damage. As a part of the pesticide registration process DPR seeks to identify pesticide products whose use or runoff may result in adverse environmental impacts and condition or deny product registration accordingly. DPR is mandated to protect water quality from environmentally harmful pesticide materials and can implement mitigation measures when monitoring data provides evidence of adverse environmental impacts.

Consistent with its authorities, DPR should continue to implement the following actions:

- 1) Conduct statewide urban and agricultural monitoring program to identify pesticides applied in such a manner that runoff does or could cause or contribute to water quality concerns;
- 2) Deny registration to pesticide products during registration evaluation process that present an unacceptable risk to surface water;
- 3) Require registrants to provide information necessary to assess potential water quality impacts as a condition of registration, including, when necessary, development of analytical methods with adequately low limits of quantification in appropriate matrices;
- 4) Continue and enhance efforts to evaluate the potential for registered pesticide products to cause or contribute to water quality concerns, including consideration of fate and transport of pesticide discharges from wastewater treatment plants, urban runoff, and agricultural sources. Continuous evaluation efforts include monitoring, assessment, and special studies to address identified data gaps;
- 5) Notify USEPA of potential deficiencies in product labels for products that threaten water quality;
- 6) Work directly with registrants to address product uses specific to California environmental concerns;

- 7) Where necessary, develop and modify pesticide use regulations to address pesticide uses that are causing unacceptable water quality impacts;
- 8) Continue and enhance education and outreach programs to encourage integrated pest management and less toxic pest control (work with County Agricultural Commissioners, urban runoff management agencies, and the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program to coordinate activities);
- 9) Continue and enhance, in coordination with county agricultural commissioners, implementation and enforcement of water quality protection regulations and label requirements, including urban surface water protection regulations;
- 10) Continue and enhance reporting on progress and challenges in implementing water quality protection-related efforts for pesticides with concentrations of concern.

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Office of Pesticide Programs

USEPA is responsible for implementing the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Clean Water Act. USEPA is therefore responsible for ensuring that both federal pesticide laws and water quality laws are implemented. USEPA should exercise its authorities to ensure that foreseeable pesticide applications do not cause or contribute to water column or sediment toxicity in the Region's waters. Because some pesticides pose water quality risks, USEPA should implement the following actions:

- 1) Continue to improve the pesticide registration and registration review processes to ensure that pesticide applications and resulting discharges are protective of water quality and do not cause water quality impairments (i.e., restrict uses or application practices to manage risks). This should include consideration of fate and transport of pesticide discharges from wastewater treatment plants, urban runoff, and agricultural runoff;
- 2) Continue and enhance education and outreach programs to encourage integrated pest management and less toxic pest control;
- 3) Require registrants to provide information necessary to assess potential water quality impacts as a condition of registration, including, when necessary, adequate ecotoxicity data to develop water and sediment quality criteria for pesticides of concern and development of analytical methods with adequately low limits of quantification in appropriate matrices;
- 4) Complete studies to address critical data needs;
- 5) Respond in a timely manner to identified deficiencies in product labels for products that threaten water quality;
- 6) Continue and enhance internal coordination efforts between the Office of Pesticide Programs and the Office of Water to implement the above-stated actions to ensure pesticide registration decisions protect water quality.

Under "Pesticide Discharges from Nonpoint Sources" (p. IV-33.31):
Make the following revisions:

Pesticide Discharges ~~Pesticide Discharges from Nonpoint Sources~~ **Pesticide Discharges**

Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Actions

The Regional Water Board will implement the following actions related to programs regulating pesticide discharges:

- 1) Track USEPA and DPR pesticide evaluation and registration activities as they relate to water quality and share monitoring and research data with USEPA and DPR;
- 2) When necessary, request that USEPA coordinate implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Clean Water Act;
- 3) Encourage USEPA and DPR to fully address water quality concerns within their pesticide registration and use regulation processes, including urban runoff and wastewater discharges as well as agricultural runoff. This shall include providing comments in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board on USEPA registration reviews for pesticides of concern;
- 4) Work with DPR, County Agricultural Commissioners, and the Structural Pest Control Board to promote pesticide application practices that result in discharges that comply with water quality regulations by participating in and providing support for regulatory and educational activities that promote these practices;
- 5) Assemble available information (such as monitoring data) to assist USEPA and DPR in taking actions necessary to protect water quality;
- 6) Use authorities (e.g., through permits or waste discharge requirements) to require implementation of best management practices and control measures to minimize pesticide discharges to surface waters;
- 7) Staff will provide periodic updates to the Board on overall progress at addressing pesticide related water quality concerns. These updates may include implementation control programs for specific pesticides, and coordination with USEPA and DPR;
- 8) Work with stakeholders to develop a Pyrethroid Research Plan no later than [2 years from the OAL approval date] that will describe research and studies to inform future iterations of this control program (e.g., potential objectives, program refinement). The Board will coordinate and consult with the Delta Science Program, Delta Independent Science Board, Delta Stewardship Council, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Delta Regional Monitoring Program, as appropriate, and will seek to implement the plan through available funding mechanisms; including, but not limited to grants, bonds, agency/department funding, fees, etc. Topics of the Plan could include: potential refinement of partition coefficients; further assessing the need to

incorporate temperature effects in toxicity relationships; consideration of synergists and potential mixture effects with other commonly occurring contaminants (e.g., piperonyl butoxide) on pyrethroid toxicity; consideration of the need for chronic toxicity values for taxa for which data are not currently available; evaluation of sub-lethal effects; fate and transport of particulate bound pyrethroids; consideration of monitoring and laboratory methods for both pyrethroid chemistry and toxicity testing and inter-laboratory comparison.

Add the following subheading and text:

Pyrethroid Pesticides Control Program

In order to reduce discharges of pyrethroids to surface waters, the pyrethroids control program will rely on coordination with the agencies that regulate pesticide use (California Department of Pesticide Regulation and U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs), implementation of management practices as part of a conditional prohibition to address elevated levels of pyrethroids before a water body becomes impaired, and data collection to inform future actions. The pyrethroids control program is taking a phased approach and the Board will periodically re-visit the program in the future to consider whether additional actions are required.

1. The Regional Water Board will take actions and encourage actions by other agencies that support attainment of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity with respect to pyrethroid pesticides, as specified in the Basin Plan under the heading Pesticide Discharges.
2. Following [OAL approval date], the Board will require monitoring information from dischargers, as described in the Monitoring and Surveillance Chapter under the heading Pyrethroid Pesticides Discharges (p. V-xx).
3. The pyrethroid pesticides numeric triggers represent maximum allowable levels above which additional management actions may be required. The Regional Water Board may seek additional reductions in pyrethroid pesticides concentrations and exceedance frequencies if such reductions are necessary to account for additive effects with pyrethroids not identified in Table IV-Z or synergistic effects with other chemicals or to protect beneficial uses.
4. The Regional Water Board will review the pyrethroid pesticides prohibition, the pyrethroid pesticides total maximum daily load allocations, the numeric pyrethroid triggers, and the implementation provisions for pyrethroid pesticide discharges in the Basin Plan no later than [15 years from the effective date of this amendment] as part of the Triennial Review process or other process. Following this review, the Regional Water Board may consider the adoption of pyrethroid water quality objectives. Board staff will provide updates to the Regional Water Board on the progress of the pyrethroids control program at least every 3 years as part of the Triennial Review or Executive Officer report, beginning with the first Triennial Review scheduled after [2 years from the effective date of this amendment].

5. Addressing Known Water Quality Impairments

a. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Pyrethroids in Urban Water Bodies

The loading capacity for each water body segment listed in Table IV-X is equal to the numeric triggers for pyrethroids (Table IV-Z). Wasteload allocations equal to the loading capacity are assigned to all permitted municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) that discharge to Table IV-X water bodies. Compliance with wasteload allocations will be determined using appropriate representative receiving water monitoring as described in Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring (V-xx).

The following TMDL numeric targets will be used to protect aquatic life:

1) Pyrethroid Pesticides Water Column Additivity Numeric Target

The numeric target is equal to the Acute Pyrethroid Trigger and Chronic Pyrethroid Trigger in Table IV-Z and applies to the receiving waters listed in Table IV-X.

2) Pyrethroid-Caused Sediment Toxicity Numeric Target

The pyrethroid-caused sediment toxicity numeric target is the evaluation of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity using standard aquatic toxicity tests to determine toxicity in bed sediments. The toxic determination is based on comparison of the test organism's response to the sample and a control. The standard aquatic toxicity test in Table IV-Y will be used to determine compliance with the sediment toxicity numeric target. If other stressors are identified as the cause of toxicity, it will not be considered an exceedance of the pyrethroid-caused sediment toxicity numeric target.

Table IV-Y. Sediment toxicity test to evaluate the Sediment Toxicity Numeric Target

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Test</u>	<u>Biological Endpoint Assessed</u>
Sediment Toxicity	<i>Hyalella azteca</i> (10-day)	Survival

In the water bodies listed in Table IV-X, discharges shall be reduced to ensure attainment of the pyrethroid numeric targets and allocations as soon as practicable but no later than [20 years from effective date of this amendment].

MS4 permittees who discharge to water bodies listed in Table IV-X shall attain the wasteload allocations by developing and implementing a Pesticide Plan that identifies management practices to reduce pyrethroid pesticides in urban runoff to the maximum extent practicable. MS4 permittees who discharge to water bodies listed in Table IV-X are required to submit pyrethroid management plans (which may be included in existing pesticide management plans) for the control of pyrethroid pesticide discharges to those water bodies no later than [1 year from the effective date of this amendment]. Pyrethroid

management plans may include actions required by state and federal regulations. The pyrethroid management plan can be included with the MS4's storm water management plan, as appropriate. The management practices listed in 6C shall be considered for inclusion in the pyrethroid management plan. A MS4 discharger has the discretion to implement any of the practices listed in 6C, or may identify others that are not included here, but must provide justification to the Board regarding their decision whether to select or not select each management practice listed in 6C. Management practices may be implemented by individual urban runoff management entities, jointly by two or more entities acting in concert, or cooperatively through a regional or statewide approach that addresses urban pesticide water pollution, including with domestic or municipal wastewater dischargers, as appropriate.

A progress report shall be provided to the Board annually or at a frequency consistent with a discharger's permit requirements to document the management practices that have been implemented, to evaluate attainment of the wasteload allocations, and to identify effective actions to be taken in the future. The progress report can be included in existing reports to the Board, as appropriate. If the management practices do not result in attainment of the wasteload allocations, then the MS4 discharger shall either identify reasonable and feasible additional/alternative practices for implementation if any are available, or provide a justification for why current practices will result in attainment by the compliance date. This justification may include actions required by state and federal regulations.

Table IV-X. Water body segments with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pyrethroid pesticides

Water Body Segment
<u>Arcade Creek</u>
<u>Chicken Ranch Slough</u>
<u>Curry Creek (Placer and Sutter Counties)</u>
<u>Elder Creek</u>
<u>Kaseberg Creek (tributary to Pleasant Grove Creek, Placer County)</u>
<u>Morrison Creek</u>
<u>Pleasant Grove Creek (upstream of Fiddymont Road)</u>
<u>Pleasant Grove Creek, South Branch</u>
<u>Strong Ranch Slough</u>

- b. Agricultural Waters Bodies with Known Pyrethroid Pesticides Impairments
Discharges of pyrethroid pesticides to water bodies listed in Table IV-W will be controlled using existing Regional Water Board regulatory programs. Agricultural

dischargers (either individual dischargers or a discharger group or coalition) to water bodies listed in Table IV-W are required to submit pyrethroid management plans (or modifications to existing pesticide management plans) for the control of pyrethroid pesticide discharges to those water bodies no later than [60 days from the effective date of this amendment]. The pyrethroid management plans will describe the actions that dischargers will take to reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges to levels that do not exceed the narrative water quality objective for toxicity by the required compliance date.

At a minimum, pyrethroid management plans for agricultural dischargers to the water bodies listed in Table IV-W must describe:

- 1) The sources of pyrethroid pesticides causing nonattainment of narrative water quality objective for toxicity;
- 2) The actions that the dischargers will take to reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges and attain the narrative water quality objective for toxicity as soon as practicable, but no later than [20 years from effective date of this amendment];
- 3) A schedule for the implementation of those actions;
- 4) A monitoring plan to track effectiveness of pollution control practices;
- 5) The process for revising the pyrethroid management plan if the actions do not effectively reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges or the implemented actions have water quality impacts that must be addressed.

Pyrethroid management plans may address discharges to multiple downstream water bodies for which discharge reductions are required. Pyrethroid management plans may include actions required by state and federal regulations. Revisions to pyrethroid management plans may be required if applicable triggers are not achieved. If a water body that is not attaining the narrative water quality objective for toxicity with respect to pyrethroid pesticides is being used by the discharger to represent water quality conditions in multiple water bodies, pyrethroid management plans must address pyrethroid pesticides in all of the represented water bodies.

Table IV-W Water body segments with known pyrethroid pesticide impairments receiving agricultural discharges.

<u>Water Body Segment</u>
<u>Del Puerto Creek</u>
<u>Hospital Creek (San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties)</u>
<u>Ingram Creek (from confluence with Hospital Creek to Highway 33 crossing)</u>
<u>Ingram Creek (from confluence with San Joaquin River to confluence with Hospital Creek)</u>
<u>Mustang Creek (Merced County)</u>

6. Conditional Prohibition Implementation Components

a. Municipal Storm Water Discharges

Dischargers subject to the conditional prohibition of pyrethroid pesticides discharges are required to develop and implement pyrethroid management plans to reduce pyrethroid levels in their discharges to the maximum extent practicable. A pyrethroid management plan may be included in the discharger's storm water management plan (SWMP). A pyrethroid management plan must identify a set of management practices that, taken as a whole, may be reasonably expected to effectively reduce pyrethroid levels in their discharges, and to consider whether there are potential water quality concerns with replacement insecticide products. The management practices listed in 6C shall be considered for inclusion in a discharger's pyrethroid management plan. A pyrethroid management plan may include any of the practices listed in 6C, or may identify others that are not included here, but must provide justification to the Board regarding their decision whether to select or not select each practice listed in 6C. Pyrethroid management plans may include actions required by state and federal regulations. Management practices may be implemented by individual urban runoff management entities, jointly by two or more entities acting in concert, or cooperatively through a regional or statewide approach that addresses urban pesticide water pollution, including with domestic or municipal wastewater dischargers, as appropriate.

A progress report shall be provided to the Board annually or at a frequency consistent with the discharger's permit requirements to document the management practices that have been implemented, to evaluate pyrethroid concentrations with respect to the pyrethroid triggers, and to identify effective actions to be taken in the future. The progress report can be included in other reports submitted to the Board, as appropriate. If the management practices do not result in discharge concentrations at or below the pyrethroid numeric triggers, then the MS4 discharger shall either identify any available, reasonable and feasible additional/alternative practices for implementation, or provide a justification for why current practices are expected to result in achieving the triggers within a reasonable timeframe. This justification may include actions required by state and federal regulations.

Pyrethroid management plans are completed when it can be demonstrated that the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers are not exceeded in discharges and the demonstration is approved by the Executive Officer.

b. Municipal and Domestic Wastewater Discharges

Dischargers subject to the conditional prohibition of pyrethroid pesticides discharges are required to develop and implement pyrethroid management plans to reduce pyrethroid

levels in their discharges. Pyrethroid management plans, which can be included in dischargers' Pollution Prevention Plan, shall identify management practices to reduce discharges of pyrethroid pesticides. The pyrethroid triggers are intended to indicate when management practices are to be implemented by the discharger; the pyrethroid triggers are not criteria for interpreting the narrative toxicity objective, and are not for use as numeric water quality-based effluent limitations or for reasonable potential analysis.

A pyrethroid management plan must identify a set of management practices that taken as a whole, may be reasonably expected to effectively reduce pyrethroid levels in their discharges, and to consider whether there are potential water quality concerns with replacement insecticide products. The management practices listed in 6C shall be considered for inclusion in a discharger's pyrethroid management plan. In considering management practices for pyrethroids, a domestic or municipal wastewater discharger has the discretion to implement any of the practices listed in 6C, or may identify others that are not included here, but must provide justification to the Board regarding decision whether to select or not select each practice listed in 6C. Management practices may be implemented by individual NPDES permittees, jointly by two or more permittees acting in concert, or cooperatively through a regional or statewide approach, including with municipal storm water dischargers, as appropriate.

Mid-term and end-term progress reports shall be provided to the Board to document the management practices that have been implemented and to track effectiveness during each permit term. These progress reports can be included in existing reports to the Board as appropriate. If the management practices are inadequate to result in pyrethroid discharge concentrations at or below the numeric triggers in Table IV-Z, then the modification of the pyrethroid management plan will be required to identify additional actions to be taken to reduce pyrethroid discharges if reasonable and feasible actions are available or a justification for why current practices will result in achieving the applicable triggers within a reasonable timeframe. This justification may include actions required by state and federal regulations.

Pyrethroid management plans are completed when it can be demonstrated that the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers are not exceeded in discharges and the demonstration is approved by the Executive Officer.

- c. Best Management Practices for Storm Water and Wastewater Dischargers
The following management practices shall be considered by municipal storm water dischargers and by municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers and implemented

as appropriate. Some of these practices may be accomplished by participation in organizations such as California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), which coordinates with DPR and other organizations taking actions to protect water quality from the use of pesticides in the urban environment. Other practices may also be proposed. If the State Water Resources Control Board establishes a statewide water quality control plan that requires best management practices for the control of urban pesticide discharges, compliance with those requirements shall be deemed in compliance with this section.

Education and outreach activities

- 1) Undertake targeted outreach programs to encourage communities within a discharger's jurisdiction to reduce their reliance on pesticides that threaten water quality, focusing efforts on those most likely to use pesticides that threaten water quality, potentially by working with DPR, County Agricultural Commissioners, and the University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program, or other entities as appropriate;
- 2) Make available point-of-purchase outreach materials to pesticide retailer(s) in or near the Permittee's jurisdiction. These materials shall provide targeted information on proper pesticide use and disposal, potential adverse impacts on water quality, and less toxic methods of pest prevention and control.
- 3) Conduct outreach to Permittee's residents and businesses who may hire structural pest control and landscape professionals that contains messages that (a) explain the links between pesticide usage and water quality; and (b) provides information about structural pest control IPM certification programs and IPM for landscape professionals;
- 4) Encourage public and private management practices (e.g., landscape design, irrigation management, etc.) that minimize pesticide runoff.

Pesticide pollution prevention activities

- 1) Reduce reliance on pyrethroids and other pesticides that threaten water quality by adopting and implementing policies or procedures that minimize the use of pesticides that threaten water quality in the discharger's operations and on the discharger's property;
- 2) Develop and implement an Integrated Pest Management policy that:
 - a. Is consistent with IPM as defined by the University of California Statewide IPM Program (UC-IPM) or the California Structural Pest Control Board definition.

- b. Applies to all Permittee staff who conduct or contract for pest management and to pest management vendors under contract to the Permittee.
- c. Assigns responsibilities to a designated staff position and/or department to coordinate Permittee activities and ensure that the IPM policy is implemented.

Support of Pollution Prevention through the Pesticide Regulatory Process

- 1) Track USEPA and DPR pesticide evaluation and registration activities as they relate to surface water quality and encourage these agencies to accommodate urban water quality concerns within their pesticide registration processes. This may include assembling and submitting available information (such as monitoring data) to USEPA and DPR during public comment periods to assist in their pesticide evaluation and registration activities. This best management practice would be implemented most effectively through a cooperative regional or statewide approach.

d. Agricultural Discharges

If the prohibition trigger is exceeded in a receiving water after [3 years from OAL approval date], all dischargers in the areas represented by that receiving water monitoring location shall implement a pyrethroid management plan for pyrethroids. Pyrethroid management plans may be developed by a third-party representing multiple dischargers in an area under a Water Board regulatory program, such as the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program or Dairy Order. Pyrethroid management plans are due no later than 1 year after the discharger or the Board identifies that an applicable trigger has been exceeded.

7. Vector Control Discharges

Discharges of pyrethroid pesticides from vector control applications are subject to the Statewide NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to waters of the United States from Vector Control Applications. Vector control dischargers are not subject to any additional implementation provisions for attainment of the pyrethroid triggers or TMDLs for pyrethroids.

Under “**Estimated Costs of Agricultural Water Quality Control Programs and Potential Sources of Financing**” (p. IV-38.00-40.00)

Add the following subheading and text:

Pyrethroid pesticides discharges into Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basin waters

Estimated costs for implementation of practices to control pyrethroid pesticide discharges are encompassed in the costs of the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, as described above.

Estimated costs for monitoring and reporting associated with the pyrethroid pesticide control program are 1.4 million dollars per year (2017 dollars). This is a high-end estimate, as similar monitoring and reporting costs would likely be incurred due to other Board Requirements to meet pre-existing Basin Plan requirements under the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program.

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

Changes to Chapter V, Surveillance and Monitoring

Add the following subheading and text:

Pyrethroid Pesticides Discharges

The Regional Water Board will require pyrethroid pesticides dischargers to provide information to the Board. This information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by state or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices. For dischargers that do not discharge to water bodies listed in Table IV-X and Table IV-W, the Board will require baseline monitoring to be completed by [2 years following OAL approval] and continued trend monitoring to occur after [3 years following OAL approval], except for municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers, which is set forth below. The baseline and trend monitoring will be designed to meet the goals outlined for each discharger type below. The Regional Water Board will work through existing regulatory programs to ensure that the goals of the monitoring program are met. If the required timelines cannot be met through existing processes, the Executive Officer has the discretion to authorize 13267 and/or 13383 orders, and/or extend the timeline for baseline monitoring. With Executive Officer approval, representative monitoring programs, including coordinated regional or statewide monitoring programs, may be used to meet the monitoring requirements.

Pyrethroid monitoring plans must describe at a minimum the proposed sampling frequency, sampling locations, and toxicity test and analytical methods for baseline and/or trend monitoring and can be provided as part of other monitoring plans as appropriate. Pyrethroid monitoring plans shall be approved by the Executive Officer before the data can be used to meet the monitoring requirements of this section. If reliable commercial analytical methods are available with reporting limits at or below the pyrethroid pesticides numeric trigger concentrations in the matrix being monitored, those methods shall be considered by dischargers for monitoring of pyrethroid pesticides. Methods with reporting limits above the pyrethroid trigger concentrations may be used if methods with reporting limits at or below the pyrethroid trigger concentrations are not available or based on the consideration of other factors, such as cost or the reporting limit needed after the calculation of freely dissolved pyrethroid concentrations. When evaluating the toxicity test and analytical methods, the Executive Officer will consider Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) accreditation, associated quality assurance and quality control provisions, scientifically peer reviewed methods, results of interlaboratory comparison studies, and/or other factors.

Changes in monitoring frequency may result if information such as pesticide use data, pesticide registration status, allowable pesticide uses, use restrictions, management practices, runoff potential, or other monitoring studies indicates additional or less monitoring is needed to meet the monitoring requirements, which may include discontinuation of pyrethroid pesticides monitoring. Monitoring for pyrethroid pesticides and alternative insecticides can be discontinued upon a discharger showing that the specific pesticide is not found, or is not reasonably expected to be found, in receiving waters at concentrations with the potential to exceed the pyrethroid wasteload allocations and/or Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers or levels of concern for alternative insecticides.

Municipal Storm Water

Pyrethroid monitoring plans that address municipal storm water discharges to TMDL water bodies (Table IV-X) shall be designed to collect information necessary to:

- 1) Determine whether receiving waters are attaining the Pyrethroid Pesticides Water Column Additivity Numeric Targets and whether the wasteload allocations are being attained in discharges as measured at representative receiving water locations by providing pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data;
- 2) Determine whether bed sediments are attaining the Sediment Toxicity Numeric Target. In order to link sediment toxicity to pyrethroid pesticides, chemical analysis of the sediment for pyrethroid pesticides shall be performed if the sediment is toxic;
- 3) Provide *Hyalella azteca* toxicity test data to determine whether pyrethroid pesticides are causing or contributing to exceedances of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity in surface waters;
- 4) Determine whether the implementation of management practices is sufficient to attain the TMDL Allocations and Numeric Targets.
- 5) In cooperation with the Regional Water Board, USEPA and DPR, determine if monitoring and reporting programs for alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are necessary and identify alternative insecticides for which monitoring might be appropriate with consideration of the commercial availability of acceptable analytical methods. If an alternative insecticide is identified as appropriate for monitoring, monitoring shall be performed by the discharger to determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations with the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives.

Pyrethroid monitoring for municipal storm water that does not discharge to TMDL water bodies (Table IV-X) shall include baseline monitoring and, if required, trend monitoring.

Baseline pyrethroids monitoring for municipal storm water discharges shall be designed to collect information necessary to:

- 1) Determine through representative receiving water monitoring whether discharges from municipal separate storm sewer systems are exceeding the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers (Table IV-Z) by providing pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data;
- 2) Provide pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data and *Hyalella azteca* toxicity test data to determine whether pyrethroid pesticides are causing or contributing to exceedances of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity in surface waters or bed sediments. With Executive Officer approval, the baseline monitoring requirements may be met by submittal of a report, including a compilation and interpretation of representative monitoring data, demonstrating that the required information has been collected and is sufficient to make the required determinations.

Pyrethroids trend monitoring for municipal storm water discharges shall be designed to collect information necessary to meet the above goals for the baseline monitoring, as well as:

- 3) Determine the effectiveness of management practices that are implemented to reduce pyrethroid levels in discharges;
- 4) In cooperation with the Regional Water Board, USEPA and DPR, determine if monitoring and reporting programs for alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are necessary and identify alternative insecticides for which monitoring might be appropriate with consideration of the commercial availability of acceptable analytical methods. If an alternative insecticide is identified as appropriate for monitoring, monitoring shall be performed by the discharger to determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations with the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives.

Discharges from Agricultural Operations

The pyrethroid monitoring plans that address agricultural discharges to water bodies named in Table IV-W shall be representative of those water bodies and designed to collect information necessary to:

- 1) Determine whether receiving waters are attaining the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers (Table IV-Z) by providing pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data;
- 2) Determine whether receiving waters and bed sediments are attaining the narrative water quality objective for toxicity by providing *Hyaella azteca* toxicity test data;
- 3) Determine whether the implementation of management practices is sufficient to attain the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers (Table IV-Z) in receiving waters.
- 4) Determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations that have the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives.

Pyrethroid monitoring for agricultural discharges that do not discharge to water bodies named in Table IV-W shall include baseline monitoring and, if required, trend monitoring.

Baseline pyrethroids monitoring for agricultural discharges shall be designed to collect information necessary to:

- 1) Determine through representative receiving water monitoring whether discharges from agricultural operations are exceeding the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers (Table IV-Z) by providing pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data;
- 2) Determine whether pyrethroid pesticides are causing or contributing to exceedances of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity in surface waters or bed sediments by providing *Hyaella azteca* toxicity test data.

Pyrethroids trend monitoring for agricultural discharges shall be designed to collect information necessary to meet the above goals for the baseline monitoring, as well as:

- 3) Determine the extent of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site movement of pyrethroid pesticides and whether these practices are sufficient to attain the Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers;

- 4) Determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations that have the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives.

Municipal and Domestic Wastewater

The monitoring requirements discussed in this section do not apply to facilities that discharge <1 million gallons per day unless requested by the Executive Officer. For all other municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers, monitoring for pyrethroid pesticides will be required concurrently with effluent characterization monitoring at least as long as pyrethroid pesticides specified in Table IV-Z are registered for use in the collection service area or at the discretion of the Executive Officer.

Baseline pyrethroids monitoring for municipal or domestic wastewater discharges shall be conducted concurrently with effluent characterization monitoring and shall be designed to collect information necessary to:

- 1) Determine whether pyrethroid concentrations in municipal or domestic wastewater discharges are exceeding Acute and Chronic Pyrethroid Triggers (Table IV-Z) by providing pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data;
- 2) Provide pyrethroid and dissolved and particulate organic carbon concentration data and *Hyaella azteca* toxicity test data to determine whether municipal or domestic wastewater discharges of pyrethroids are causing or contributing to exceedances of the narrative water quality objective for toxicity in receiving waters;

Pyrethroids trend monitoring for municipal or domestic wastewater discharges shall commence after the effluent characterization monitoring has been completed or after being directed to start such monitoring by the Executive Officer. The trend monitoring and reporting program shall be designed to collect information necessary to meet the above goals for the baseline monitoring, as well as:

- 3) Determine the effectiveness of management practices that are implemented to reduce pyrethroid levels in discharges;
- 4) In cooperation with the Regional Water Board, USEPA, and DPR, determine if monitoring and reporting for alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides is necessary and identify alternative insecticides for which monitoring might be appropriate with consideration of the commercial availability of acceptable analytical methods. If an alternative insecticide is identified as appropriate for monitoring, monitoring shall be performed by the discharger to determine

whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations with the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objective.

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION NO. 2018-0031**

**APPROVING AN AMENDMENT TO THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN
FOR THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASINS FOR THE CONTROL OF
PYRETHROID PESTICIDE DISCHARGES**

WHEREAS:

1. On June 8, 2017, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region (Central Valley Water Board) adopted Resolution No. R5-2017-0057, an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins (Basin Plan amendment) for the control of pyrethroid pesticide discharges. The Basin Plan Amendment would establish a control program for pyrethroid pesticide discharges to water bodies in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins with WARM and/or COLD aquatic life beneficial uses. The control program addresses fourteen water bodies that are listed as impaired by pyrethroid pesticides on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list as well as potential future impairments. The amendment includes TMDLs for nine urban water bodies already listed as impaired, demonstrations for five listed water bodies receiving agricultural discharges that the Board's existing regulatory programs adequately address impairments in agricultural water bodies, and a conditional prohibition of discharges that would apply basin-wide.
2. The Central Valley Water Board found that the analysis contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) "Substitute Environmental Documentation" for the proposed Basin Plan amendment, including the CEQA Checklist, the final staff report entitled "Proposed Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins for the Control Of Pyrethroid Pesticide Discharges Final Staff Report, June 2017 " and the responses to comments complies with the State Water Board's regulations for the implementation of CEQA, as set forth in the California Code of Regulations, Title 23, sections 3775 through 3781. The State Water Board has reviewed the Substitute Environmental Documentation for the Basin Plan amendment and concurs with the Central Valley Water Board's findings and determinations, including the Statement of Overriding Considerations.
3. The Central Valley Water Board also adopted the Basin Plan amendment pursuant to the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code section 11353, subdivision (b).
4. The Central Valley Water Board found the Basin Plan amendment is consistent with State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, the Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, and Water Code and Water Code section 106.3, which establishes the state policy that "every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes."
5. The State Water Board finds that the Basin Plan amendment is in conformance with Water Code section 13240, which specifies that regional water quality control boards may revise basin plans, and section 13242, which requires a program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives, and section 13141, which requires an estimate of the

total cost of the implementation of an agricultural water quality control program, along with an identification of potential sources of financing, and section 13243, which authorizes regional water quality control boards to specify certain conditions or areas where the discharges of certain types of waste will not be permitted. With adoption of the Proposed Amendment, the Central Valley Water Board will have established pollution control requirements and TMDLs that will address all pyrethroid impairments for fourteen water body segments impaired by pyrethroids consistent with the requirements of section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act.

6. A Basin Plan amendment does not become effective until approved by the State Water Board and until the regulatory provisions are approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The TMDLs must also receive approval from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The State Water Board:

1. Approves the Basin Plan amendment adopted under Central Valley Water Board Resolution No. R5-2017-0057.
2. Authorizes and directs the Executive Director or designee to submit the Basin Plan amendment adopted under Central Valley Water Board Resolution No. R5-2017-0057 to OAL for approval of the regulatory provisions and to U.S. EPA for approval of the TMDLs.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Clerk to the Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on July 10, 2018.

AYE: Chair Felicia Marcus
Vice Chair Steven Moore
Board Member Dorene D'Adamo
Board Member E. Joaquin Esquivel

NAY: None

ABSENT: Board Member Tam M. Doduc

ABSTAIN: None



Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

From: Kern County Planning and Natural Resources Department
2700 "M" Street, Suite 100
Bakersfield, CA 93301

Project Title: PLN19-00375

Project Location -- Specific: 093-410-017

Project Location -- City: Unincorporated area of Kern County

Project Location -- County: Kern

Description of Project: New Well, Completion, Rework, Etc. - Clarence 68, Sec. 31- Kern River Field

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: KERN COUNTY PLANNING AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT

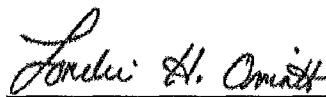
Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Chevron U.S.A. Inc.

Exempt Status: (Sections 21080(b)(1) and 15268

Reason Why Project Is Exempt: O&G Conformity Review are ministerial under Kern County Zoning Ordinance and are exempt under Sections 21080(b)(1) and 15268 of the State CEQA Guidelines

Contact Person: Lorelei H. Oviatt, AICP, Director (661) 862-8600

Date Received for Filing:
03/07/2019



Lorelei H. Oviatt, AICP

Director

cc: Applicant

11 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) REVIEW

This California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review is an analysis of the potential environmental impacts management practices and associated mitigation measures that could be implemented by dischargers to comply with the proposed Basin Plan amendment to control pyrethroids and potential replacement pesticides in Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basin water bodies. This analysis evaluates the potential environmental impacts and mitigation practices that could be implemented by agricultural users, wastewater treatment plants, and municipal storm water systems to comply with the proposed amendment. The adoption of a policy for water quality control is a regulatory program that has been certified by the State's Secretary for Resources as exempt from the requirement of the CEQA (Pub. Res. Code, § 21000 et seq.) to prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) or Negative Declaration. (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 14, § 15251, subd. (g); Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 23, § 3775.). Instead, this staff report and the environmental checklist provided herein satisfy the requirements of the State Water Board's Regulations for Implementation of CEQA, Exempt Regulatory Programs, which are found at California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 3775 et seq.

The Central Valley Water Board's substantive obligations when adopting performance standards such as TMDLs are described in Public Resources Code section 21159. Section 21159 requires that an agency perform an environmental analysis at the time of the adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the installation of pollution control equipment or a performance standard or treatment requirement. Section 21159(a) requires that the environmental analysis, at a minimum, include all of the following:

- (1) An analysis of the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance.
- (2) An analysis of reasonably foreseeable mitigation measures to lessen the adverse environmental impacts.
- (3) An analysis of reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance with the rule or regulation that would have less significant adverse impacts (Pub. Res. Code, § 21159(a).)

Section 21159 requires that the environmental analysis "shall take into account a reasonable range of environmental, economic, and technical factors, population and geographic areas, and specific sites." A "reasonable range" does not require an

examination of every site, but a reasonably representative sample of them. The Central Valley Water Board is prohibited from specifying the manner of compliance with its orders; therefore, the actual environmental impacts will necessarily depend upon the compliance strategy selected by the dischargers.

This environmental analysis provides a program-level review of potential environmental impacts and possible measures to mitigate those impacts. The analysis is based on the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the proposed amendment and it is also based on several assumptions:

1. The baseline for evaluating agricultural practices, including field-crop and orchard maintenance such as tilling, irrigation, pest pressure assessments and responses, and runoff control, assumes the use of standard motorized farming equipment (e.g., tractors and their appurtenances – tillers, spreaders, sprayers, etc.) and laborers to operate the equipment and perform other normal crop tending activities.
2. The baseline for evaluating urban practices, including monitoring and outreach, and the staff resources to implement such activities.
3. There are thresholds of significance for each Environmental Resource Category (see table below) to which potential impacts from implementing management practices can be compared.
4. Only those management practices (i.e., practices requiring materials or effort beyond that required for standard baseline agricultural activities) with the potential to significantly impact the environment are addressed in this report.
5. The potential for management practices to significantly impact the environment are considered individually and cumulatively.

An evaluation of the reasonably foreseeable significant environmental impacts to each of the eighteen environmental resource categories that could result from implementation of the management practices that are different from, or in addition to, standard practices is conducted in this CEQA analysis. Measures by which potentially significant levels of environmental impacts could be managed or mitigated to less than significant levels are also described.

11.1 Project Description

Project title

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins for the Control of Pyrethroid Pesticides Runoff to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers

Project sponsor's name and address

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Contact person and phone number

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Project location

The Project Area includes all water bodies in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins with a designated or existing WARM and/or COLD beneficial use. Some of these water bodies are listed in the Basin Plan; however, many of the affected water bodies have a WARM/COLD beneficial use designation based on the tributary rule. The land use in the Project Area, described further in section 2.1 of this staff report, is predominantly agricultural, but includes urban, open space/rangeland, public lands, and wildlife habitat.

General plan designation

Not applicable

Zoning

Not applicable

Description of project

The project is a proposed amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins. The proposed amendment will establish a control program for pyrethroid pesticides to protect water bodies in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins from impairment due to discharges of pyrethroid pesticides.

The goal of the proposed amendment is to reduce pyrethroid concentrations in Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basin water bodies to concentrations that are protective of aquatic life (WARM and/or COLD) beneficial uses. The proposed amendment includes:

- A conditional prohibition of discharges of pyrethroid pesticides above acute and chronic numeric concentration triggers for six pyrethroids (bifenthrin, cyfluthrin, cypermethrin, esfenvalerate, lambda-cyhalothrin, and permethrin) that applies to discharges to Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basin water bodies that have a designated or existing WARM and/or COLD aquatic life beneficial use.
- Total maximum daily loads - including wasteload allocations for point sources - for nine water bodies that are on the federal Clean Water Act section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies due to elevated concentrations of pyrethroids;
- Implementation requirements to ensure attainment of the TMDL allocations;
- Implementation requirements under the conditional prohibition that will ensure pyrethroid discharges are reduced;
- Monitoring and surveillance requirements to evaluate attainment of the TMDL allocations and trends in pyrethroid concentrations and effectiveness of management practices to reduce pyrethroid discharges; and
- Provisions to address potential impacts from replacement pesticides.

This evaluation covers two potential options for the pyrethroid concentration goals that would serve as the prohibition triggers and TMDL targets: concentration goals based on the 5th percentile UC Davis criteria and concentration goals based on the 2.5 percentile UC Davis criteria. While concentration goals based on the 5th percentile UC Davis criteria are proposed, this analysis is also applicable to concentration goals based on the 2.5 percentile UC Davis criteria. These two options are not evaluated separately because the implementation of management practices is not expected to differ significantly depending on which trigger values are adopted. If the higher trigger values are adopted, fewer dischargers may be required to implement management practices to reduce discharges of pyrethroids because it is possible that some are discharging pyrethroids at levels above the lower potential trigger values (2.5 percentile UC Davis values), but above the higher potential trigger values (5th percentile UC Davis values). Under either alternative, large reductions are likely needed by many dischargers and it is difficult to estimate the number of dischargers who would be required to implement management practices until the initial baseline monitoring is completed. The extent of implementation of management practices is not expected to differ significantly under the two alternatives for numeric triggers, thus the two alternatives fall under the same CEQA analysis.

11.2 Mitigation Measures

The Central Valley Water Board is required to identify and analyze potentially significant environmental effects that may occur as a result of the adoption of new standards, along with reasonably foreseeable mitigation measures that could reduce the

significance of these potential effects. Mitigation is defined in the California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15370, as:

(a) Avoiding the impact completely by not taking a certain action or parts of an action;

(b) Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation;

(c) Rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the impacted environment;

(d) Reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; and

(e) Compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments (Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 14, § 15370).

Analyzing potential environmental impacts resulting from the adoption of an environmental policy or regulation (such as the proposed amendment) is considerably different from analyzing the types of impacts described in environmental impact reports for “typical” development projects (such as the building of limited amounts of residential housing or the construction of minor infrastructure projects). The environmental effects of a policy or regulation occur as a consequence of the implementation of management practices utilized by regulated entities to comply with the policy or regulation, whereas the impacts analyzed in a “typical” environmental impact report occur as a result of the construction and operation of the project itself. Therefore, for the purposes of this environmental analysis, mitigation measures are considered those measures that could be implemented by regulated entities to ensure that the actions that they take to comply with the proposed amendment result in minimal environmental impacts. Though the mitigation measures themselves might lead to further environmental impacts, any analysis of those attenuated impacts would be unduly speculative.

Because this review focuses on a program-level analysis of potential environmental impacts, it defers project-level environmental analyses to the time and place when the site-specific projects are approved. For example, a discharger or group of dischargers seeking waste discharge requirements from the Board must ensure that their discharges are in compliance with the Basin Plan, as amended, and may select among the methods of compliance identified in this evaluation, or may propose an innovative method of complying with the pyrethroid provisions in the Basin Plan. Before the discharger’s proposal is approved and the requirements are adopted, the Board will ensure that all elements of the discharger’s proposal have undergone environmental analysis, and that the site-specific environmental effects that could occur as a result of the discharger’s proposal are mitigated to the greatest extent feasible.

Mitigation measures will be incorporated into the design and construction of site-specific projects. Implementation of the mitigation measures described below in each Environmental Checklist Category may be required through the Board's adoption of waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements, or may be imposed by other regulatory agencies as specified in the discussion.

11.3 Environmental Checklist

Impacts due to implementation of new agricultural management practices: Following the adoption of the proposed amendment, regulated agricultural entities may need to implement additional management practices to ensure that their discharges will be in compliance with the provisions of the proposed amendment. A range of these foreseeable management practices are described in section 7.2.3. The Board used current agricultural practices, the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program (ILRP) as implemented under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), and the analysis completed in the Environmental Impact Report for the ILRP (ICF International 2010, 2011) as a baseline for determining the significance of the impacts that could be caused by the implementation of new agricultural management practices. For the most part, these new management practices consist primarily of minor modifications to currently-utilized standard agricultural practices.

Impacts due to implementation of new management practices by NPDES permittees: Wastewater and storm water dischargers may be required to implement additional strategies or practices to reduce discharges of pyrethroids. These practices include education, outreach and pollution prevention measures described in the Proposed Basin Plan Amendment for Pyrethroid Pesticides.

The environmental checklist consists of a category-by-category analysis of potential impacts in eighteen environmental resource categories. For each subcategory, the Board has evaluated the level of significance of the impacts that could occur due to the implementation of the proposed amendment. The four levels of potential environmental impact are described below.

“No Impact”: Most of the management practices are based on generally accepted, standard agricultural practices. Where new management practices do not differ significantly from currently-implemented management practices, the new practices will not create negative impacts to environmental resources. Most of the practices that are expected to be implemented in nonagricultural areas to fulfill the requirements of the proposed amendment are already imposed by other regulatory programs. A “No Impact” box is checked in the Environmental

Checklist if there are no potential significant environmental impacts associated with any of new management practices.

“Less than Significant Impact”: A “Less than Significant Impact” box is checked if one or more new management practices could have an impact on the associated environmental resource category and this impact is considered to be less than significant.

“Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated”: A “Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated” box is checked if one or more new management practices could have a significant impact on the associated environmental resource category, but incorporated mitigation measures can reduce the potential significance of these impacts to less than significant levels.

“Potentially Significant Impact”: A “Potentially Significant Impact” box is checked if one or more new management practices could have a significant impact on the associated environmental resource category, and the incorporation of mitigation measures would not reduce these potential impacts to less than significant levels.

Following the checklists for each Resource Category are discussions explaining the Board’s rationale for how the checklists were completed. Where mitigation measures must be incorporated to reduce the potential significance of the environmental impacts, or where the impacts remain potentially significant even after mitigation, the Board has included tables to explain the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts associated with the methods of compliance, and alternative methods of compliance or mitigation measures that could reduce the significance of environmental impacts.

Environmental Checklist

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
I. AESTHETICS. Would the Project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

I) Implementation of management practices (e.g., water management, construction and operation activities, use of alternative pesticides, pollution prevention measures) to comply with the proposed amendment is unlikely to interfere with, degrade, or damage scenic resources because they are expected to occur within presently-active agricultural acreage, municipal sites (e.g., storm water conveyances) or in urban settings. Likewise, implementation of additional strategies or practices at WWTPs is unlikely to cause impacts to aesthetics because such activities would most likely take place at the plant, out of public view. Implementation of practices in municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) areas has potential to affect the aesthetics in urban areas for short periods of time (e.g. during construction activities); as such, the effects of this project on aesthetics are expected to be less than significant.

I.a) It is possible that as a result of the proposed project, an adverse effect could be made on a scenic vista, for example, during construction; however, such an effect is not expected to be substantial because areas that will likely require additional management practices and/or mitigation measures are unlikely to significantly affect the view of scenic vistas. Therefore, the impacts of the proposed project are expected to have a less than significant impact on Aesthetic Impact I.a.

I.b) It is possible that as a result of the proposed project, an adverse effect could be made on scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway; however, the effects are not expected to be substantial because areas that will likely require additional management practice and/or mitigation measures are unlikely to be in areas that would necessitate damage to such resources (e.g., practices and measures would likely occur on existing agricultural land, at wastewater treatment plants, or on small urban sites). The impacts of the proposed project, therefore, are expected to have a less than significant impact on Aesthetics Impact I.b.

I.c) It is possible that as a result of the proposed project, degradation of the existing

visual character or quality of a site or its surroundings may potentially occur; however, these effects are not expected to be substantial as they will likely occur on agricultural, urban, or private areas that are out of view or are not of very high visual character or quality. Therefore, the effects of the proposed project are expected to be less than significant on Aesthetics Impact I.c.

I.d) It is possible that as a result of the proposed project, a new source of light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views could be created; however, it is highly unlikely and is not expected to be substantial. The expected management practices and mitigation measures have potential to result in light or glare while certain practices are implemented (e.g., during construction), however light or glare is not expected to be substantial or long-term. Therefore, the effects of the proposed project are expected to be less than significant on Aesthetics Impact I.d.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
II. AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)) or timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☒	☐

II) Management practices have already been developed and are already commonly used to manage pollutants and to conserve water and the proposed amendment is not expected to cause drastic changes in the types of currently-employed management practices. Also, management practices will be largely implemented on existing agricultural lands, at wastewater treatment plants, or in small areas in urban settings.

II.a) It is likely that only relatively small portions of agricultural areas (e.g., field or orchard borders) will be removed from agricultural production to be dedicated to non-production implementation practices. Although growers might construct retention ponds to comply with the proposed amendment, these relatively small areas unassociated with direct crop production would provide significant environmental benefits and would likely not result in significant loss of productive farmland and associated incremental income. Additionally, agricultural areas converted to re-use, store, or treat recycled drainage water are considered supplemental to standard, local, and project-level agricultural operations and, therefore, they remain agricultural uses. For these reasons, foreseeable practices implemented as a result of the proposed project are expected to be less than significant on Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.a.

II.b) The proposed project is not expected to conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or the Williamson Act contract, because foreseeable management practices are expected to be consistent with agricultural zoning requirements. No impact is expected for Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.b.

II.c) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed project are unlikely to conflict with existing zoning, or cause rezoning of, forest land or timberland because practices are not likely to require zoning changes or dramatically change the

land's current use. Pyrethroids are not commonly used in these areas so it is unlikely that new management practices will need to be implemented on forest lands and no impact is expected for Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.c.

II.d) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed project is unlikely to result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use because pyrethroids are not commonly used on forestry lands. Esfenvalerate and permethrin were the only pyrethroids applied to forest trees or lands in the Project Area from 2007-2011 and over this 5 year period, less than 50 pounds of these chemicals were applied to forest lands, which accounts for 0.01% of pyrethroid use (CDPR 2013). Therefore, impacts are expected to be less than significant on Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.d.

II.e) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed project are unlikely to result in changes in the existing environment that could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use because foreseeable management practices would either not convert farmland to non-agricultural use or would only convert small fractions of Farmland to non-production areas (see Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.a), and costs are expected to be within the range of costs considered by the Board in the establishment of the existing Long Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program. Similarly, the proposed project is not expected to result in the conversion of forest land to non-forest use (see Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.d). As a result, the implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed amendment would have a less than significant impact on Agricultural and Forestry Resources Impact II.e.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
III. AIR QUALITY. Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control the District may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the Project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

III) Seven of the state's 15 air basins are partially or completely within the Project Area; they are the Northeast Plateau, Sacramento Valley, Mountain Counties, Lake County, Great Basin, San Joaquin Valley, and San Francisco Bay air basins. State air quality standards exist for ten air pollutants: ozone, suspended particulate matter (PM10), fine particulate matter (PM2.5), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and visibility reducing particles. Ambient air quality measurements are compared to state standards annually.

Based on the 2013 amendments to the area designations for state air quality standards (CARB 2013; adopted 10 April 2014), there are one or more non-attainment areas (NAAs) within the Project Area for the state ozone, PM2.5, PM10, and hydrogen sulfide standards. Designated NAAs for the state ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and sulfur dioxide are required to develop a plan to attain standards.

The following constituents also have national ambient air quality standards: carbon monoxide, lead, PM2.5, PM10, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and sulfur dioxide. Violations of national ambient air quality standards have resulted in NAAs for ozone and PM2.5 in the parts of the Project Area. Portions of the Mountain Counties and Sacramento Valley air basins and the entire San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay Area air basins do not meet the federal ozone standard. Several counties within the Sacramento Valley Air Basin and the entire San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Bay Area air basins do not meet the federal PM2.5 standard.

The federal Clean Air Act requires states to meet the national ambient air quality

standards and specify how they will meet those goals in a State Implementation Plan. The State Implementation Plan describes the measures that will be taken in order to comply with federal nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) because they can form ozone. Because of this, the Board is sensitive to any potential incremental negative impacts that might occur as the result of new regulatory action and several mitigation measures are proposed to mitigate the project's potential impacts on air quality, which are described in Table 10-1.

The changes in management practices (e.g., water management, use of alternative pesticides, construction and operational activities, pollution prevention measures) that might be implemented to comply with the proposed project have potential to cause impacts to air quality. Changes in water management practices could result in impacts to air quality; potential impacts and mitigation measure are described in more detail below.

III.a) Pest management: Pesticides pose an air quality concern because they can contribute to VOCs, which are precursors to ozone. State and federal ozone standards are not attained in several areas within the Project Area. Air quality management plans are established to reach state and federal ozone standards in identified NAAs. Possible alternative pesticides that might be used if the proposed amendment is adopted that are known to contribute to VOC emissions are abamectin, chlorpyrifos, and fipronil (Neal et al. 2013). Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. Pest management practices (e.g., orchard sanitation), which might be implemented as a result of adoption of the proposed amendment, have potential to lead to an increase in PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ and equipment emissions. In addition, use of alternative pesticides for a given pest might conflict with or obstruct the implementation of applicable air quality plans. These impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated because only a subset of pyrethroid users will begin to use alternative products and not all alternatives will be more volatile than pyrethroids. In addition, DPR and the California Air Resources Board have programs and regulations in place that should reduce and/or mitigate for such impacts.

Water management: Changes in water management practices (e.g., irrigation water management, pressurized irrigation, tailwater recovery) have potential to result in conflicts with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality plans. Drier croplands and landscaped areas might result in greater potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and greater potential for volatilization (e.g., increase in ozone or ozone precursors); however, potential impacts due to drier croplands and landscaped areas are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities could potentially result in conflicts with or obstruct implementation of applicable air quality management plans. The installation of management practices that require earth-moving activities, such as detention basins or tailwater recovery systems, could result in

localized fugitive dust (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and heavy equipment emissions, including criteria air pollutants such as ozone and ozone precursors such as VOCs, reactive organic gases (ROGs) and NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. There are several NAAs for the state PM_{2.5} and state and federal PM₁₀ and ozone standards within the Project Area, with corresponding air quality management plans.

Due to the relatively small size, duration, and frequency of construction activities, substantial impacts on air quality plans are not likely. In addition, potential air quality impacts from operational emissions might include vehicle trips to conduct surface water quality monitoring and diesel-powered wells in tailwater recovery systems or in equipment changes or additions at WWTPs. As monitoring is already occurring, a substantial increase in associated vehicle trips is not expected and the installation of new treatment technologies is not likely to result due the proposed project. Although construction and operational activities have potential to impact applicable air quality management plans, impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.a. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Vegetation management: Vegetation management practices such as planting cover crops, installing buffer strips, and allowing native vegetation to grow in field edges and ditches are unlikely to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan because more vegetative cover should result in reduced potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and volatilization (e.g., increase in ozone or ozone precursors).

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan because these practices are unlikely to require increased vehicle trips or other measures that would increase air quality pollutants.

III.b) Pest management practices: Cultural practices used instead of pyrethroid applications could potentially increase PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ due to soil disturbance. Other potential impacts include an increase in VOCs and NO_x from the use of tractors and mowers. Some of these practices, such as orchard sanitation, have already been adopted on a wide scale and although increasing their implementation might cause potential impacts to air quality impact III.b., impacts are expected to be less than significant when mitigation measures are incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1.

The use of alternative pesticides could violate an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation; however, this impact is expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated because the DPR and the Air Resources Board have programs and regulations in place that should reduce and/or mitigate for such impacts. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1.

Water management: Changes in water management practices are unlikely to result in a violation of an air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation because it is unlikely that water management practices will change significantly as a result of the proposed project. There is a potential for drier croplands and landscaped areas to result in greater potential for airborne particulates and VOCs, but potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.b. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities should not violate any air quality standards or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation because such activities are not expected to be needed on a large scale. Where activities are implemented, they are expected to be short-term and intermittent, with little likelihood of resulting in a violation of any air quality standard or contributing substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.b. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Vegetation Management: Vegetation management practices such as planting cover crops, installing buffer strips, and allowing native vegetation to grow in field edges and ditches are unlikely to lead to a violation of any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation because more vegetative cover should result in reduced potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and volatilization (e.g., increase in ozone or ozone precursors).

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to lead to a violation of any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation because these practices are unlikely to require increased vehicle trips or other measures that would increase air quality pollutants.

III.c) Pest Management Practices: Cultural practices could potentially increase PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ due to soil disturbance. Other potential impacts include an increase in VOCs and NO_x from the use of tractors and mowers. Some of these practices, such as orchard sanitation, have already been adopted on a wide scale and although increasing their implementation might cause potential impacts to air quality impact III.c., impacts are expected to be less than significant when mitigation measures are incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Pesticides pose an air quality concern because they can contribute to VOCs, which are precursors to ozone. The California Department of Pesticide Regulation is responsible for maintaining an emission inventory and reducing VOCs caused by pesticides for five ozone NAAs (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 3, § 6452.4). Two ozone NAAs occur within the Project Area – the Sacramento Metro area and the San Joaquin Valley. The State Implementation Plan requires that VOC emissions are reduced by 12% in the San Joaquin Valley and 20% in the other four NAAs, compared to 1990 levels. The most recent emissions report evaluated VOC emissions from 1990 through 2011 (Neal et al. 2013). The report includes a list of the top ten pesticides contributing to VOCs for each of the five NAAs. For the Sacramento Metro area and San Joaquin Valley, non-fumigant insecticides on the list include: abamectin, bifenthrin and chlorpyrifos. Of these, abamectin is of concern because it is a potential replacement product for several crops that have high pyrethroid use, such as almonds and tomatoes, based on the analysis in the staff report for the proposed project. For most products, it is the formulation additives that most significantly contribute to VOC emissions, rather than the active ingredients. For some active ingredients, there are product formulations designated as high-VOC or low-VOC, including abamectin and chlorpyrifos (Neal et al. 2013). These designations allow pesticide applicators to be aware of the air quality impacts of the products they choose, and indicates that VOC regulations (3 CCR 6880) apply to these products. Low-VOC products might not be feasible for all uses, but are feasible for many. The pesticide VOC regulations include a VOC trigger that, if exceeded in the previous year based on DPR's annual emission inventory report, can result in the use of high-VOC products being prohibited the following two or more seasons. Low-VOC products are not prohibited in these instances and would remain available for growers. The pesticide VOC regulations enforced by DPR are likely to prevent exceedances of the VOC emission goals and therefore are expected to result in less than significant impacts to the criteria pollutant ozone in the San Joaquin Valley. In addition, carbaryl, which is a possible replacement product, is on DPR's 6860 Toxic Air Contaminants List.

The use of alternative pesticides – especially if the replacement products contain chlorpyrifos or abamectin – has potential to result in a net increase of criteria pollutants in non-attainment areas; therefore, mitigation measures are recommended. Although impacts have potential to occur as a result of alternative pesticide use, they are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impacts III.c. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Water management: Changes in water management practices could result in impacts to air quality standards. Drier croplands and landscaped areas might result in greater potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and VOCs, which are precursors to ozone. These potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.c. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities could potentially impact air quality. Construction activities that require earth-moving (e.g., installation of vegetated buffers, pressurized irrigation) could result in localized fugitive dust and/or emissions of criteria air pollutants from the exhaust of heavy equipment. Motor emissions of concern include criteria air pollutants such as ozone and ozone precursors such as reactive organic gases (ROGs) and NOX, PM10, and PM2.5. These potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.c. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Vegetation Management: Vegetation management practices such as planting cover crops, installing buffer strips, and allowing native vegetation to grow in field edges and ditches are unlikely to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard because more vegetation cover should result in reduced potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM2.5 and PM10) and volatilization (e.g., increase in ozone or ozone precursors).

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard because these practices are unlikely to require increased vehicle trips or other measures that would increase air quality pollutants.

III.d) Pest management practices: Cultural practices could potentially increase PM2.5 and PM10 due to soil disturbance. Other potential impacts include an increase in VOCs and NOx from the use of tractors and mowers. Changes in pest management practices have potential to result in exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because these activities are typically short-term and intermittent. Although there is a potential for air quality impacts due to pest management practices, they are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

The use of alternative pesticides is not expected to substantially increase pollutant concentrations; therefore, sensitive receptors will not be exposed to substantial pollutant concentrations. Although some air pollution have potential to occur as a result of the use of alternative pesticides (e.g., increase in VOCs), it is expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are recommended in Table 10-1.

Water management: Changes in water management practices might result in an increase in air pollutant concentrations. For example, drier fields might result in an increase in PM2.5 and PM10. Also, there is potential for drier, warmer fields to result in

an increase in VOCs from volatile pesticides or formulations. The potential increase in these air pollutants is not expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because water management practices are unlikely to change substantially as a result of the proposed project. Impacts due to changes in water management practices are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Air Quality Impact III.d. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities are not expected to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because these activities are expected to be short-term and intermittent. Also, it is unlikely that the construction and operational activities would significantly increase as a result of the proposed amendment. Although there is a potential for air quality impacts due to construction and operational activities, they are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-1. In addition, mitigation measures for these potential impacts are required in the Long-Term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program WDRs.

Vegetation management: Vegetation management practices such as planting cover crops, installing buffer strips, and allowing native vegetation to grow in field edges and ditches are unlikely to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because more vegetation cover should result in reduced potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) and volatilization (e.g., increase in ozone or ozone precursors).

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations because these practices are unlikely to require increased vehicle trips or other measures that would increase air quality pollutants.

III.e) Pest management practices: Pest management practices are not expected to expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors because such activities are likely to occur for short periods in areas with relatively small populations, and these activities, such as clearing mummy shells from orchard floors, are not known to create objectionable odors. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less than significant. The use of alternative pesticides is expected to result in impacts that are less than significant because large-scale pesticide use occurs in areas with relatively low populations, thus any potential objectionable odors of alternative pesticides are unlikely to affect a substantial number of people. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less than significant.

Water management: Changes in water management could result in impacts to air quality. Drier croplands and landscaped areas might result in greater potential for airborne particulates (e.g., PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀), but are not expected to create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less

than significant.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities are not expected to expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors because such activities are likely to occur for short periods in areas with relatively small populations. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less than significant.

Vegetation management: Vegetation management practices such as planting cover crops, installing buffer strips, and allowing native vegetation to grow in field edges and ditches are not known to create any objectionable odors. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less than significant.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to expose a substantial number of people to objectionable odors because these practices are unlikely to produce objectionable odors. Air Quality Impact III.e is expected to be less than significant.

Table 10-1 Potential Air Quality Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
Dischargers might use alternative pesticides that impact air quality.	Changes in pesticide use could result in improved water quality, but could lead to impacts to air quality, including particulate matter such as ozone, ozone precursors, PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} , and volatile toxic substances. (Air Quality Impacts a, b, c, and d)	<u>Mitigation Measure III.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to air quality caused by alternative pesticide use. ▪ DPR has several air programs that implement requirements to reduce air quality impacts. Programs include: • Toxic Air Contaminants • Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions • Fumigants ▪ In addition, in non-attainment areas, the Air Pollution Control Districts develop implementation plans to reduce air impacts and improve air quality.
Dischargers might change water management practices to reduce discharges.	Changes to agricultural water management practices should result in improved water conservation, but could lead to drier croplands and landscaped areas, hence, a greater potential for airborne particulates and increased volatilization of toxic substances. (Air Quality Impacts a, b, c, and d.)	<u>Mitigation Measure III.2:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to air quality caused by water management practices. ▪ Careful application and timing of water or dust suppression chemicals, planting of cover crops, and conservation tillage. Water management practices must be done in compliance with applicable air quality plans.

Dischargers might construct or operate management features (e.g., construct tailwater recovery systems or install pressurized irrigation or operate diesel- power pumps).	▪ Earthmoving-based management practices could result in short-term, localized fugitive dust or emissions of criteria air pollutants from the exhaust of heavy equipment. (Air Quality Impacts a, b, c, and d.) ▪ Motor emissions from construction activities might include criteria air pollutants and ozone precursors of concern such as ROG and NO_x and particulate matter including PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}. (Air Quality Impacts a, b, c, and d) ▪ Diesel emissions or emissions from other engines might include criteria air pollutants and precursors of primary concern, including ozone precursors such as ROGs and NO_x, and particulate matter such as PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. (Air Quality Impacts a, b, c, and d)	<u>Mitigation Measure III.3:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential air quality impacts caused by construction or operations of management features. ▪ Facilities are required to comply with the rules and regulations from the applicable AQMD or APCD, and all equipment should be maintained in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. As required by the ILRP WDRs: ▪ Limit idling time for commercial vehicles, including delivery and construction vehicles. ▪ Use low- or zero-emission vehicles, including construction vehicles.
Dischargers might change pest management practices.	Some pest management practices (e.g., clearing or destroying mummy hulls in almond orchards) might result in emissions including criteria pollutants and precursors of primary concern, including ozone precursors such as ROGs and NO_x, particulate matters (PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀). (Air Quality impacts a, b, c, and d).	<u>Mitigation Measure III.4:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential air quality impacts caused by pest management practices. Pest management practices that include use of vehicles that release emissions should be implemented using the following BMPs, as applicable: ▪ Comply with the rules and regulations from the applicable Air Quality Management District (AQMD) or Air Pollution Control District (APCD). ▪ Minimize idling time either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the time of idling. ▪ Maintain all equipment in proper working condition according to manufacturer's specifications. ▪ Use electric equipment when possible. ▪ Implement water management practices to reduce particulate matter and fugitive dust.
Dischargers might implement pesticide management practices.	Use of aerial drift retardants could affect air quality (e.g., VOCs, ROGs and NO_x)	<u>Mitigation Measure III.5:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to air quality caused by pesticide management practices. ▪ Comply with label requirements. ▪ Consult DPR and State and local air districts regarding the use of aerial drift retardants.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the Project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☒	☐	☐	☐
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☒	☐	☐	☐
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☒	☐	☐	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☐

IV) The proposed amendment is designed to benefit biological resources by reducing pyrethroid pesticides in surface waters and sediments.

IV.a) The Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins encompass thousands of acres of wetlands and marshes, and hundreds of species of birds and fish inhabit these watersheds. Seasonal wetlands and rice fields provide habitat for migratory birds of the Pacific Flyway, such as the state-listed Greater Sandhill Crane. In addition, several anadromous fish species such as American shad, salmon, steelhead trout, striped bass, and sturgeon reside in the low-elevation rivers and streams during at least part of their life cycle, or pass through these water bodies on their way upstream to spawn. Many of the species that reside in or migrate through the Delta's wetland and upland areas are federally- or state-listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or candidate species. It is not expected that practices implemented to comply with the proposed amendment will have

a substantial adverse effect on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species.

Pest management: Most pest management practices will be implemented on existing agricultural lands or within urbanized areas. While agricultural lands are unlikely to support native or special-status plants, they might provide habitat for special-status birds or other animals. Urbanized areas might support native vegetation or special-status plants and animals. Pest management practices, such as the use of alternative pesticides have potential to result in special status species being exposed to these pesticides; therefore, there is potential for alternative products to cause impacts on biological resources, including special-status fish, invertebrate species, and possibly fish, particularly if the alternative is more toxic to those species than pyrethroids or is bioaccumulative. Impacts to Biological Resources IV.a are potentially significant. Impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Pesticide application management: Changes to pesticide management practices are not expected to impact special-status species because these practices are designed to reduce impacts of pesticides on non-target areas. These practices might include increased frequency of calibration of sprayer nozzles, turning off airblast sprayers at row ends in orchards, and other practices designed to minimize drift and off-site movement of pesticides. Impacts to biological resources due to changes in pesticide management practices are expected to be less than significant.

Water management: It is possible that changes in water management practices could result in changes in the volume of water discharged to surface water. It is anticipated that the loss of sensitive communities or special-status species resulting from reduced runoff would be minimal because habitats only present during times of irrigation are unlikely to support sensitive communities or special-status species; however, there is insufficient information to fully assess what the impacts might be. Impacts on Biological Resources Impact IV.a may be potentially significant even with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Construction and operational activities: Construction activities have potential to impact special-status species by causing sediment discharges to surface water due to earth-moving activities and habitat destruction in the process of construction. It is also possible that the construction of buffers might occur on portions of agricultural fields that are not in production where habitat might exist. Although significant habitat destruction is unlikely, impacts from sediment discharges such as smothering fish eggs, is possible; therefore, mitigation measures that are expected to reduce potential impacts to less than significant are described in Table 10-2.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to have a substantial adverse effect on any species identified as a

candidate, sensitive, or special-status species because these practices are unlikely to alter habitat for these species.

IV.b) Pest management: Changes in pest management practices might have an effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities, but impacts are likely to be less than significant because these practices would likely occur on existing agricultural land, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites, which are unlikely to be in previously undisturbed riparian habitat or sensitive natural communities. Although potential impacts cannot be quantified, they are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

The use of alternative pesticides could result in impacts on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities due to contaminated runoff or spray drift affecting these areas; however, impacts are not expected to be significant when mitigation is incorporated. The impact to Biological Resources Impact IV.b will be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Pesticide application management: Changes in pesticide management practices are not expected to have an impact on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities as these practices are designed to reduce applications to and impacts on non-target areas. These practices might include increased frequency of calibration of sprayer nozzles, turning off airblast sprayers at row ends in orchards, and other practices designed to minimize drift and off-site movement of pesticides. Impacts to biological resources due to pesticide management are expected to be less than significant.

Water management: Changes in water management practices could affect riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities and this impact may be potentially significant. Water management practices have potential to change significantly in some agricultural areas as a result of the proposed amendment, which could result in reduced runoff that has potential to reduce riparian habitat in areas that rely entirely or almost entirely on agricultural runoff. Impacts on Biological Resources Impact IV.b may be potentially significant even with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Construction and operational activities: Construction activities might have an impact on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities; however, potential impacts are not expected to be substantial because construction activities will be short-term and intermittent. Similarly, operational activities are unlikely to result in substantial adverse effects because these activities are likely to be implemented on existing agricultural land, landscaped areas, and municipal sites that are unlikely to be in riparian habitat or sensitive communities. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures,

are unlikely to have an effect on riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities because these practices are unlikely to alter habitat or natural communities.

IV.c) Pest management: Changes to pest management practices are not likely to affect federally protected wetlands because these practices will be implemented on pre-existing agricultural land, landscaped areas, and municipal sites, not in federally protected wetlands. Although impacts are not expected, management practices are described in Table 10-2 that are expected to reduce impacts to the maximum extent possible. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

If alternative pesticides are discharged to federally protected wetlands, there is a potential for effects because pesticides can have adverse impacts on water quality. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Pesticide application management: Changes in pesticide management practices are not expected to have an impact on federally protected wetlands as these practices are designed to reduce applications to and impacts on non-target areas. These practices might include increased frequency of calibration of sprayer nozzles, turning off airblast sprayers at row ends in orchards, and other practices designed to minimize drift and off-site movement of pesticides. Impacts to biological resources due to pesticide management are expected to be less than significant.

Water management: Changes in water management practices could impact federally protected wetlands if there is a significant change in the volume of runoff. A reduction in the volume of water discharged could result in a reduction of the size of the wetland or cause the wetland to dry out. Water management practices have potential to change significantly in some agricultural areas as a result of the proposed amendment, which could result in reduced runoff that has potential to reduce wetland habitat in areas that rely entirely or almost entirely on agricultural runoff. Impacts on Biological Resources Impact IV.c may be potentially significant even with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Construction and operational activities: Construction activities have potential to affect federally protected wetlands because sediment can be discharged during construction activities and, although highly unlikely, construction could occur in protected areas. Construction and operational activities are expected to occur on existing agricultural land, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites and are unlikely to affect federally protected wetlands. Due to the potential for impacts, mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures,

are unlikely to affect federally protected wetlands because these practices are unlikely to result in alteration to wetlands.

IV.d) Pest management: Changes to pest management practices are unlikely to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites because these practices will largely be implemented on existing agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

The use of alternative pesticides is unlikely to interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. If alternative pesticides enter such habitats, potential impacts like site avoidance or behavioral changes might occur, therefore mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Pesticide application management: Changes in pesticide management practices are not expected to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites as these practices are designed to reduce applications to and impacts on non-target areas. These practices might include increased frequency of calibration of sprayer nozzles, turning off airblast sprayers at row ends in orchards, and other practices designed to minimize drift and off-site movement of pesticides. Impacts to biological resources due to pesticide management are expected to be less than significant.

Water management: Changes in water management practices have potential to impact the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. It is possible for water management practices to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish if water releases are not adequate to provide suitable habitat for fish. Similarly, water management could interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species, such as migratory birds, if previously-existing habitat, such as rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes, are impacted by water management practices. Water management practices have potential to change significantly in some agricultural areas as a result of the proposed amendment, which could result in reduced runoff that has potential to reduce suitable habitat in areas that rely entirely or almost entirely on agricultural runoff. Impacts on Biological Resources Impact IV.d may be potentially significant even with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Construction and operational activities: Construction and operational activities have potential to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife

species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Specifically, construction and operational activities could result in the discharge of sediment to surface water. This could impact aquatic organisms including native resident or migratory fish and could impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. Additionally, the sound that is generated by construction and operational activities could affect the movement of native resident or migratory wildlife species, such as migratory birds. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites because these practices are unlikely to result in environmental modifications.

IV.e) Pest management practices, including alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management, vegetation management, and associated construction and operational activities are unlikely to conflict with local policies or ordinances that protect biological resources because they are likely to be implemented in existing agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites with relatively few immediate biological resources to protect (e.g., trees). However, such policies and ordinances should be considered on a case-by-case basis so as to minimize impacts to the maximum extent possible. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

IV.f) Pest management practices, including alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management, vegetation management, and associated construction and operational activities are unlikely to conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan because they are likely to be implemented in existing agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites. However, such policies and ordinances should be considered on a case-by-case basis so as to minimize impacts to the maximum extent possible. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-2.

Table 10-2 Potential Biological Resource Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
Dischargers might implement pest management practices, such as removal of pest habitat (e.g., orchard sanitation).	This management practice could adversely affect riparian habitat and/or candidate, sensitive, or special-status species that depend on agricultural runoff (Possible Biological Resource Impact a, b).	<u>Mitigation Measure IV.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by pest management practices. - Avoid and minimize disturbance of riparian and other sensitive vegetation communities. - Avoid and minimize disturbance to areas containing special-status plant or animal species. - Where adverse effects on sensitive biological resources cannot be avoided, undertake additional CEQA review and develop a restoration or compensation plan to mitigate the loss of the resources - Applicable policies, ordinances, and plans should be considered on a case-by-case basis so as to minimize impacts to the maximum extent possible.
Dischargers might use alternative pesticides that have potential to result in impacts to biological resources.	- Alternative pesticide use could adversely affect riparian habitat and/or candidate, sensitive, or special-status species that depend on agricultural runoff (Possible Biological Resources Impacts a, b). - These management practices could have a substantial effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Possible Biological Resources Impact c). - These management practices could result in site avoidance, behavioral changes, or other impacts to fish and wildlife species (Possible Biological Resources Impact d). - These management practices could potentially conflict with a local policy or ordinance that protects biological resources, an adopted Habitat conservation Plan, Natural	<u>Mitigation Measure IV.2:</u> The potential impacts of alternative pesticides on biological resources should be considered prior to the selection of an alternative pesticide. - Seeking advice from a Certified Crop Advisor, Integrated Pest Management Specialist, or consultation with the Central Valley Water Board and/or DPR is recommended. - When selecting an alternative pesticide, consider less toxic alternatives and evaluate 303(d) listings of impaired waters in the area where application will occur.

	Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. (Possible Biological Resources Impact e and f).	
In order to prevent discharges of pyrethroid pesticides from entering surface waters, dischargers might implement water management practices that reduce agricultural runoff, such as recirculating water, or further limiting the application of irrigation water.	- These management practices could adversely affect riparian habitat and/or candidate, sensitive, or special-status species that depend on agricultural surface runoff (Biological Resources Impacts a, b). - These management practices could have a substantial effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Possible Biological Resources Impact c). - These management practices have potential to substantially interfere with the movement of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites if water releases are inadequate to provide suitable habitat for fish or wildlife (Possible Biological Resources Impact d). - These management practices could potentially conflict with a local policy or ordinance that protects biological resources, an adopted Habitat conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. (Possible Biological Resources Impact e and f).	<u>Mitigation Measure IV.3:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by water management practices. - Where alternatives exist for preserving riparian habitat created by agricultural runoff, dischargers shall explore ways to preserve that habitat. Applicable policies, ordinances, and plans should be considered on a case-by-case basis so as to minimize impacts to the maximum extent possible. - Regulated entities shall conduct a delineation of affected wetland areas to determine the acreage of loss in accordance with current United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) methods prior to implementing any management practice that will result in the permanent loss of wetlands. For compliance with the Clean Water Act section 404 permits and WDRs, compensation should be made for the permanent loss (fill) of wetlands to ensure no net loss of habitat functions and values for non-farming activities. Compensation ratios will be determined through coordination with the Central Valley Water Board and USACE as part of the permitting process. Compensation might be a combination of mitigation bank credits and restoration/creation of habitat, as described below: - Purchase credits for the affected wetland type (e.g., perennial marsh, seasonal wetland) at a locally approved mitigation bank and provide written evidence to the resource agencies that compensation has been established through the purchase of mitigation credits. - Develop and ensure implementation of a wetland restoration plan that involves creating or enhancing the affected wetland type. - Avoid and minimize disturbance

		to areas containing special-status plant or animal species. ▪ Where adverse effects on sensitive biological resources cannot be avoided, undertake additional CEQA review and develop a restoration or compensation plan to mitigate the loss of the resources. ▪ Where construction in areas that might contain special-status fish species cannot be avoided through the use of alternative management practices, conduct an assessment of habitat conditions and the potential for presence of special-status fish species prior to construction; this might include the hiring of a qualified fisheries biologist to determine the presence of special-status fish species. ▪ Based on the species present in adjacent water bodies and the likely extent of construction work that might affect fish, limit construction to periods that avoid or minimize impacts to special-status fish species. ▪ Where construction periods cannot be altered to minimize or avoid effects on special status fish, the grower's coverage under this Order is not authorized. The grower must then apply for its own individual waste discharge requirements. Issuance of individual waste discharge requirements would constitute a future discretionary action by the board subject to additional CEQA review.
Dischargers might need to construct and operate features such as tailwater recovery systems, small-scale wetlands, or retention ponds (typically less than 5-acres) to prevent pyrethroid pesticides discharges from entering surface waters.	▪ Construction activities could adversely affect riparian habitat and/or candidate, sensitive, or special-status species that depend on agricultural surface runoff (Possible Biological Resources Impacts a, b). ▪ These management practices could have a substantial effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act (Possible Biological Resources Impact c). ▪ These management practices could result in discharges of sediment that could cause impacts on aquatic	<u>Mitigation Measure IV.4:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by construction and/or operation of management features. As required by the ILRP WDRs: ○ Where detention basins are to be abandoned, retain the basin in its existing condition or ensure that sensitive biological resources are not present before modification. ○ Where construction in areas that might contain sensitive biological resources cannot be avoided through the use of alternative management practices, conduct an

resources, including fish eggs
(Possible Biological Resources
Impact d).

- These management practices could potentially conflict with a local policy or ordinance that protects biological resources, an adopted Habitat conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. (Possible Biological Resources Impact e and f).

assessment of habitat conditions and the potential for presence of sensitive vegetation communities or special-status plant and animal species prior to construction. this might include the hiring of a qualified biologist to identify riparian and other sensitive vegetation communities and/or habitat for special status plant and animal species;

- Avoid and minimize disturbance of riparian and other sensitive vegetation communities.
- Avoid and minimize disturbance to areas containing special-status plant or animal species.
- Where adverse effects on sensitive biological resources cannot be avoided, undertake additional CEQA review and develop a restoration or compensation plan to mitigate the loss of the resources.
- Purchase credits for the affected wetland type (e.g., perennial marsh, seasonal wetland) at a locally approved mitigation bank and provide written evidence to the resource agencies that compensation has been established through the purchase of mitigation credits.
- Develop and ensure implementation of a wetland restoration plan that involves creating or enhancing the affected wetland type.
- Where construction in areas that might contain special-status fish species cannot be avoided through the use of alternative management practices, conduct an assessment of habitat conditions and the potential for presence of special-status fish species prior to construction; this might include the hiring of a qualified fisheries biologist to determine the presence of special-status fish species.
- Based on the species present in adjacent water bodies and the likely extent of construction work that might affect fish, limit

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construction to periods that avoid or minimize impacts to special-status fish species.

- Where construction periods cannot be altered to minimize or avoid effects on special status fish, the grower's coverage under this Order is not authorized. The grower must then apply for its own individual waste discharge requirements. Issuance of individual waste discharge requirements would constitute a future discretionary action by the board subject to additional CEQA review.
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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES. Would the Project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

V) Cultural resources include historical or archaeological resources, unique paleontological resources, geological features, or human remains (Pub. Res. Code, § 21159). Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed amendment are unlikely to affect cultural resources, as most of the management practices will likely disturb only previously-developed agricultural and municipal areas and landscaped spaces. Additional areas are not expected to be disturbed. Because projects undertaken to comply with the requirements of the proposed amendment will not affect any known cultural resources, any potential impacts to cultural resources would occur as a result of construction occurring where previously-undiscovered cultural resources are located. The potential impacts of implementing management practices on cultural resources are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-3.

V.a) Pest management practices, including the use of alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, associated construction and operational activities, and other practices implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5 because most activities will occur on agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites – all of which have typically undergone past disturbance and are unlikely to contain historical resources. Impacts might occur during construction if construction takes place on previously undisturbed sites; therefore, no impacts to historic resources and archaeological resources are expected.

V.b) Pest management practices, including the use of alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, associated construction and operational activities, and other practices implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5 because most activities will occur on agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites – all of which have

typically undergone past disturbance and are unlikely to contain archaeological resources.; therefore, no impact is expected.

V.c) Pest management practices, including the use of alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, associated construction and operational activities, and other practices implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature because most activities will occur on agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites – all of which have typically undergone past disturbance and are unlikely to contain archaeological resources. In the unlikely case that a direct or indirect destruction of a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature occurs, mitigation measures are available to reduce impacts. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-3.

V.d) Pest management practices, including the use of alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, associated construction and operational activities, and other practices implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries because most activities will occur on agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites – all of which have typically undergone past disturbance and are unlikely to contain such remains. In the unlikely case that human remains are disturbed, mitigation measures are recommended. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-3.

Table 10-3 Potential Cultural Resource Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
Dischargers might need to construct features such as tailwater recovery systems, small-scale wetlands, or retention ponds (typically less than 5 acres) to prevent pyrethroid pesticides discharges to surface waters.	Construction activities could adversely affect previously undiscovered archaeological resources, unique paleontological resources, geological features, or human remains (Possible Cultural Resources Impacts a, b, c, and d)	▪ <u>Mitigation Measure V.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to cultural resources caused by construction and/or operation of management features. These measures are required in ILRP WDRs and are also summarized in the Programmatic EIR (ICF International 2010, 2011). ▪ Where construction within areas that are likely to contain cultural resources cannot be avoided; conduct an assessment of the potential damage to cultural resources prior to construction; this might include hiring a qualified cultural resources specialist to identify evidence of cultural resources and to observe major excavation and earth-moving activities. ▪ Where assessment indicates that damage might occur, submit a non-confidential records search request to the appropriate California Historical Resources Information System information center and implement their recommendation. ▪ Where adverse effects to cultural resources cannot be avoided, develop site-specific mitigation measures to avoid or minimize the potential impacts. ▪ Additionally, pursuant to California Health and Safety Code and Public Resources Code: ○ If any archaeological, paleontological, or historical resources are discovered during construction activities, construction should stop within the vicinity of the find and a qualified cultural resources specialist should assess the significance of the resources. If necessary, the cultural resources specialist will develop appropriate treatment measures for the find. ○ If any human remains are discovered during construction activities, no further excavation or other site disturbance shall take place. The local coroner must make a determination as to whether the remains are of Native American origin, or whether an investigation into the cause of death is required. If Native American remains are identified and descendants are found, the descendants may inspect the site of the discovery of the remains. The descendants may recommend means for treating or disposing of the remains within 48 hours of inspecting them. If the landowner rejects the recommendation of the descendants, the descendants fail to make a recommendation, or no descendants are identified, then the landowner re-inter the remains and any items associated with the Native American burials on the property in a location not subject to future subsurface disturbance.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS. Would the Project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the Project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒

VI) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed amendment would result in a beneficial effect, if any, on geology and soils, although there could be some localized impacts on erosion during construction and maintenance activities. Management practices will likely reduce soil erosion and sediment discharges and should result in improved water conservation.

VI.a) Pest management practices, including the use of alternative pesticides, pesticide application practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, and associated construction and operational activities, are standard practices that are not expected to expose people or structures to potential adverse effects such as rupture of a known earthquake fault, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure, or landslides because they cannot generate adequate energy to result in seismic impacts. No significant seismic impacts are expected.

VI.b) The use of alternative pesticides or pesticide application management practices are unlikely to result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Pest management

practices, water management practices, vegetation management practices, and associated construction and operational activities have potential to result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Any activities undertaken to comply with the proposed amendment that might disturb soils or sediments must comply with existing Basin Plan narrative water quality objectives for sediment and turbidity. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-4.

VI.c) The foreseeable management practices including pest management, pesticide application management, water management, vegetation management, and associated construction and operational activities implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable. Furthermore, it is unlikely that the geologic unit or soil on which a management practice is implemented would become unstable because the intent of management practices would be to stabilize the soil to reduce sediment and storm water runoff. Therefore, practices should not result in on- or off-site landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse; no impact is expected.

VI.d) The implementation of management practices including pest management, pesticide application management, water management, vegetation management, and associated construction and operational activities, and other foreseeable control measures implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to be located on expansive soil, creating substantial risks to life or property because practices will be largely implemented on existing agricultural lands, landscaped areas, and at municipal sites; no impact is expected.

VI.e) The foreseeable management practices implemented as a result of the proposed amendment would not cause soils to be incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater because it is unlikely that practices will be implemented in areas where this would be a concern and these practices and alternative pesticides would not significantly impact the soils' capability of supporting these systems. No impacts are expected for Geology and Soils Impact VI.e.

Table 10-4 Potential Geology and Soil Resource Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
Water management and pest management practices, and associated construction and operational activities might result in soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.	Soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. (Possible Geology and Soil Resources Impact b).	Mitigation Measure VI.1: Avoid and mitigate the potential impacts of water management practices, pest management practices, and associated construction and operational on soil erosion or the loss of topsoil. Construction activities will be regulated under either ILRP WDRS or storm water permits; these documents include provisions to prevent erosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS. Would the Project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

VII) Global climate change refers to observed changes in weather features that occur across the entire Earth, such as temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms, over a long period. Global temperatures are regulated by naturally-occurring atmospheric gases, such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. These gases allow sunlight into the Earth's atmosphere, but prevent radiative heat from escaping into outer space, thus altering Earth's energy balance in a phenomenon called the "greenhouse effect." The term "natural greenhouse effect" refers to how greenhouse gases trap heat within the troposphere. The term "enhanced greenhouse effect" refers to an increased concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs), which results in an increase in temperature of the surface-troposphere system.

VII.a) The three GHGs that could be generated during some agricultural practices are carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxides. The primary source of GHG emissions related to management practices implemented to comply with the proposed amendment will be from construction and operational activities that require the use of fossil fuels. Expected construction activities include construction of retention ponds, which should only require short-term use of motorized equipment. Diesel-powered pumps for tailwater recovery systems might also generate a small volume of GHGs. These GHG emissions are expected to be transitory and in many cases short-term. A secondary source of GHG emissions is related to vehicle trips to conduct required monitoring. However, because thorough monitoring of surface water bodies and of agricultural management practices is already standard practice for most agricultural operations, additional vehicle miles would represent an insignificant contribution to GHG emissions. Surface water monitoring is also already required for NPDES dischargers, so additional vehicle miles would represent an insignificant contribution to GHG emissions for these dischargers as well. GHGs tend to accumulate in the atmosphere because of their relatively long lifespan. Consequently, their impact on the atmosphere is mostly independent of the point of emission. In other words, GHG emissions are more appropriately evaluated on a regional, state, or even national scale, rather than on a site-specific basis. No impacts are expected at the local level. Given the magnitude of state, federal, and national GHG emissions, it is unlikely that the relatively small volume of GHG emissions resulting from vehicle and equipment exhaust would result in a discernible effect on global climate change, consequently this impact is considered less than significant.

VII.b) Given the magnitude of state, federal, and national GHG emissions, it is unlikely that the relatively small volume of GHG emissions resulting from vehicle and equipment exhaust would

result in a discernible effect on global climate change or conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases; consequently, this impact is considered less than significant on the global scale. Local impacts to air quality are expected to be less than significant.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. Would the Project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site that is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☐	☒	☐

VIII.a) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed amendment is expected to reduce hazards to the public or the environment through the improper transport, release, use, disposal, or accidental dischargers of hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides). Management practices implemented to comply with the proposed amendment are expected to reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges and to create fewer hazards to the public and the environment through the improper transport, release, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Hazards could potentially result from the use of alternative pesticides; however, proper pesticide use and handling, including compliance with label requirements and regulations, should prevent impacts from hazards and hazardous materials. Likely pesticide alternatives to pyrethroids include abamectin, chlorpyrifos, chlorantraniliprole, diflubenuron, dimethoate, fipronil, indoxacarb, malathion, methomyl, methoxyfenozide, pyriproxifen and spiromesifen,

depending on which pesticides are approved for particular crops or application sites. Chlorpyrifos has been proposed to be a restricted use pesticide because it has been identified as a surface water contaminant, as well as hazardous to human health (USEPA 2014). Chlorpyrifos has specific controls in the Basin Plan, therefore, widespread use of chlorpyrifos as an alternative to pyrethroids as a result of the proposed Basin Plan amendment is unlikely. The future use of each alternative pesticide is unknown; therefore, potential impacts could be significant. Impacts are expected to be less than significant with mitigation measures incorporated.

VIII.b) Water management and pest management practices are unlikely to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment by upset or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Construction and operational activities could result in impacts as well, but those impacts are also considered similar to baseline risks. The accidental release of alternative pesticides or an increase in use of aerial drift retardants could result in impacts; however those impacts are considered less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

VIII.c) The locations where emission or handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste occurs are not expected to change as a result of this amendment, therefore, existing and/or proposed schools should not be affected. No impact is expected for Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.c.

VIII.d) While management practices might be implemented on hazardous materials sites; their implementation is not expected to cause the sites' hazards to be exposed; therefore, a significant hazard to the public or the environment should not be created as a result of the proposed amendment. No impact is expected for Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.d.

VIII.e) Management practices might be implemented on sites within an airport land use plan or close enough to a public airport or public use airport where impacts would be expected; however, implementation of management practices is not expected to pose a safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed Project Area. No impact is expected for Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.e.

VIII.f) Management practices might be implemented within the vicinity of a private airstrip; however, a safety hazard for people residing or working in the proposed Project Area should not result. No impact is expected for Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.f.

VIII.g) Management practices are not expected to impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Potential impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.g are considered less than significant.

VIII.h) Management practices are not expected to result in wildland fires because they, themselves do not contribute to increased fire risk; therefore, they are not expected to create conditions that are adequate to foster a wildland fire. Potential impacts to Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impact VIII.h are considered less than significant.

Table 10-5 Potential Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
Alternative pesticides might pose a hazard or contain hazardous materials.	▪ The routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials or accident release of hazardous materials might occur. (Possible Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts a and b).	Mitigation Measure VIII.1: Avoid and mitigate the potential impacts of alternative pesticides on hazards and hazardous materials. • Follow all pesticide use and application requirements. • Properly transport, use, store, and dispose of pesticides.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY. Would the Project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that results in flooding on- or off-site?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water that exceeds the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures that would impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

IX) The proposed amendment is designed to ensure that existing surface water quality impairments will improve through the implementation of management practices. Implementation of management practices or construction and maintenance operations implemented to comply with the proposed amendment have potential to affect hydrology or water quality.

IX.a) The proposed amendment is designed to improve water quality through the

implementation of management practices. Some management practices and/or associated construction, maintenance, and operations present the potential to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-6.

Pest management: Pest management practices, such as orchard sanitation, are not expected to result in a violation of any water quality standard or waste discharge requirement because such activities are not likely to involve irrigation or a discharge. No impacts are expected from pest management practices.

Based on the analysis in the staff report, likely replacement pesticides include abamectin, chlorpyrifos, chlorantraniliprole, diflubenzuron, dimethoate, fipronil, indoxacarb, malathion, methomyl, methoxyfenozide, pyriproxifen and spiromesifen, depending on which pesticides are approved for particular crops or application sites. Of these pesticides, chlorpyrifos already has 303(d) listings due to impairment of the aquatic life beneficial use in the Central Valley, although the majority of those listings are currently being addressed as a result of Basin Plan amendments addressing chlorpyrifos impairments. The Basin Plan currently contains water quality objectives for the protection of beneficial uses, including aquatic life and general provisions for the control of pesticide discharges from nonpoint sources. The proposed amendment includes provisions to assure that alternative pesticide use does not adversely affect water quality. The potential impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.a are expected to be less than significant because the amendment requires dischargers, in coordination with the Regional Water Board, USEPA, and DPR, to determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations that have the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives in order to promptly address emerging issues.

Pesticide application management: Pesticide application management practices such as turning off outward-facing airblast sprayer nozzles on the ends and outsides of rows, improving sprayer technologies, improving mixing and loading procedures, appropriately timing pesticide applications, and conducting more frequent calibration of sprayer equipment should benefit water quality by improving on-target applications and treatment rates; these practices are not expected to result in a violation of water quality standards or waste discharge requirements. The use of aerial drift retardants should also improve water quality by keeping pesticide applications on target. It is possible that some drift retardants could enter water bodies and cause impacts; therefore, mitigation measures are described. There is potential for some pesticide management practices to affect Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.a. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-6.

Water management practices: Water management practices (e.g., irrigation water management, tailwater recovery systems, pressurized irrigation, and vegetated buffers) should benefit surface water quality by improving water application practices and reducing runoff. Irrigation water management and pressurized irrigation should improve both surface water quality and quantity and groundwater quality by applying water at a rate that allows for maximum plant consumption and minimum groundwater infiltration. Tailwater recovery systems collect surface runoff that might contain high concentrations of

pesticides and direct the water to a tailwater pond instead of to surface water. Tailwater recovery could increase infiltration, which could potentially result in impacts to groundwater. This potential impact is not of particular concern because none of the six pyrethroids are identified groundwater contaminants, however, several of the identified alternative pesticides have been identified as groundwater contaminants (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 3, § 6800); therefore the mitigation measures required by DPR for groundwater contaminants are described in Table 10-6. The potential impacts resulting from water management practices are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.a. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-6.

Urban discharger management practices: The management practices recommended for urban dischargers, such as education and outreach and pollution prevention measures, are unlikely to violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements because these practices are likely to improve water quality and would be in compliance with NPDES permits.

IX.b) The implementation of water management practices (e.g., water conservation measures, installation of tailwater recovery ponds) might result in less groundwater recharge. The potential impacts resulting from water management practices are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.b. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-6.

IX.c) Water management practices (e.g., vegetated buffers, tailwater recovery, irrigation water management) could result in substantial changes in drainage patterns, the patterns would not increase erosion or siltation on or offsite or alter the course of a stream or river in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site because these practices are implemented to reduce erosion and siltation; therefore, Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.c is expected to be less than significant.

IX.d) Water management practices (e.g., vegetated buffers, tailwater recovery, irrigation water management) could result in substantial changes in drainage patterns, but the patterns would not substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that results in flooding on- or off-site because management practices will be engineered to reduce the rate and amount of surface runoff. Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.d is expected to be less than significant.

IX.e) Irrigation water management, pressurized irrigation, tailwater recovery systems, vegetated buffers, etc. are intended to reduce the volume and improve the quality of runoff; therefore, they are not likely to create or contribute runoff water that exceeds the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff. While the use of alternative products could result in additional sources of polluted runoff, regulatory processes exist through which such impacts would be mitigated. Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.e is expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

IX.f) Management practices are designed to improve water quality but some degradation of water quality could occur as summarized in previous subsections of the Hydrology and Water Quality section. The potential impacts to Hydrology and Water Quality Resources include "less than significant with mitigation incorporated", "less than significant", or "no impact". Applicable mitigation measures are presented in Table 10-6.

IX.g) Management practices that will be implemented as a result of this amendment will not require the construction of housing, therefore, no impact is expected for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.g.

IX.h) Management practices that will be implemented as a result of this amendment might be placed within a 100-year flood hazard area, however, the placed structures (e.g., pumps for tailwater recovery ponds, vegetated buffers) would be unlikely to significantly impede or redirect flood flows. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.h.

IX.i) Management practices that will be implemented as a result of the proposed amendment are unlikely to cause flooding because they function to effectively slow and reduce storm water discharges and flooding; therefore, no impacts are identified for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.i.

IX.j) Management practices and/or use of alternative pesticides is not expected to result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow are not expected as a result of this amendment; therefore, no impacts are identified for Hydrology and Water Quality Impact IX.j.

Table 10-6 Potential Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures and Alternatives
In order to prevent discharges of pyrethroid pesticides to surface waters, dischargers might implement water management practices and/or use alternative pesticides, or drift retardants.	- The infiltration of water with pesticides could negatively impact groundwater. (Possible Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts a and f) - Changes in water management practices could cause impacts to groundwater recharge. (Possible Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts b)	<u>Mitigation Measure IX.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality caused by water management practices as required in ILRP WDRs. - Dischargers will work with the Central Valley Water Board and the DPR to design groundwater quality management plans to minimize waste discharge to groundwater from irrigated agricultural lands. The development of a groundwater quality management plan involves collection and evaluation of available groundwater data, identification of areas and constituents of concern, prioritization of the areas and constituents of concern, identification of the agricultural practices that may be causing or contributing to the problem, and those that should be implemented by dischargers to address the problem. The management plans will be reviewed by Central Valley Water Board staff, and approved only after implementation measures are found to be adequate to meet the requirements of the Basin Plan and the State Antidegradation Policy. - In groundwater protection areas, the implementation of certain management practices is required by the DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioners for the use of 6800(a) pesticides (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 3, §6487). <u>Mitigation Measure IX.2:</u> Dischargers will work with the Central Valley Water Board, DPR, and County Agricultural Commissioners to manage impacts to groundwater supplies.
Dischargers might apply alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides (e.g., abamectin, chlorpyrifos, chlorantraniliprole, diflubenzuron, dimethoate, fipronil, indoxacarb, malathion, methomyl, methoxyfenozide, pyriproxifen and spiromesifen)	Alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides could have a negative effect on water quality and aquatic organisms. (Possible Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts a, e, f)	<u>Mitigation Measure IX.3:</u> Dischargers should evaluate alternative pesticides for potential to result in groundwater contamination or violation of water quality standards through consultation with the Central Valley Water Board and DPR. Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality caused by alternative pesticide use. As required by the Basin Plan amendment, determine whether alternatives to pyrethroid pesticides are being discharged at concentrations that have the potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives. In groundwater protection areas, the implementation of certain management practices is required by the DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioners for the use of 6800(a) pesticides (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 3, §6487).

Dischargers might implement pesticide application management practices.

- Use of aerial drift retardants could impact water quality (Possible Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts a)

Mitigation Measure IX.4: Avoid and reduce mitigate for potential impacts to water quality caused by pesticide application management.

- Comply with label requirements
 - The Water Board will consult DPR regarding the use of drift retardants and their potential impacts on surface water.
-

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING. Would the Project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the Project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

X) Implementation of the proposed amendment should not result in any changes in land use or planning (See II. Agricultural and Forestry Services).

X.a) Implementation of the proposed amendment will not physically divide an established community. No impact is expected for Land Use and Planning Impact X.a.

X.b) Implementation of the proposed amendment will not conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation. No impact is expected for Land Use and Planning Impact X.b.

X.c) Alternative pesticides, water management activities, construction and operational activities, and pest control management practices are all unlikely to conflict with any applicable Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan because they are likely to be implemented in existing agricultural lands, and in urban areas. Potential impacts are expected to be less than significant for Land Use and Planning Impact X.c.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XI. MINERAL AND ENERGY RESOURCES. Would the Project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral or energy resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XI) Implementation of management practices to comply with the proposed amendment would not result in the loss of any known mineral or energy resources. In most instances, practices will be implemented on previously disturbed agricultural and municipal areas which are unlikely to be sites with known surface mineral or energy resources or to be locally-important mineral resource recovery sites.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XII. NOISE. Would the Project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the Project vicinity above levels existing without the Project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) For a Project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) For a Project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the Project expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☒	☐	☐

XII) Management practices employed to satisfy the requirements of the proposed amendment might include a variety of construction activities to reduce runoff of pyrethroid pesticides. Use of heavy equipment, power tools, generators, and other equipment on irrigated lands could temporarily increase noise in the construction areas; as described in the ILRP-PEIR (ICF International 2010, 2011), these noises and/or vibrations are expected to have no impact or less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated in the areas in which they are expected to occur. Mitigation measures are described in Table 10-7.

Table 10-7 Potential Noise Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Dischargers might generate noise during construction and operation of management practices.	Noise impacts XII a. – f.	<u>Mitigation Measure XII.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to noise caused by construction and/or operation of management features following guidance in the ILRP PEIR (ICF International 2010, 2011). Growers will implement noise-reducing mitigation measures to ensure compliance with local noise standards, ordinances, and general plan noise elements. Reduce noise generated by individual well pumps.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING. Would the Project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XIII) The proposed amendment will not result in changes or any actions that would directly or indirectly induce population growth in the area, displace existing housing, or displace people. Adopting these regulations does not ban or cancel uses of pyrethroids, and if people choose to stop using them in order to attain the water quality objectives, integrated pest management may be implemented or alternative pesticides are available for use. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected.

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES.				
a) Would the Project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XIV) The implementation of the proposed amendment would not result in foreseeable significant impacts to public service, or lead to the necessity for additional public service facilities. Impacts to utilities and service systems are discussed below in XVII.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XV. RECREATION.				
a) Would the Project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the Project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XV) Pyrethroid pesticides may be used in parks and recreational facilities, however, it is not anticipated that the proposed amendment would increase or decrease the use of recreational facilities, create a need for new recreational facilities, or result in any other foreseeable impact on recreational opportunities. As a result of this amendment, municipalities might alter their use of pyrethroid pesticides, choose to use alternative pesticides, or implement management practices to reduce runoff of pyrethroid pesticides, however, none of these are anticipated to result in a change in the use of recreational facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XVI. TRANSPORTATION / TRAFFIC. Would the Project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic, which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio to roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion/management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that result in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XVI) The proposed amendment should not have a significant or long-term impact on transportation and/or traffic. Increased short-term vehicular traffic might occur to install structures and there might be a small amount of increased traffic in the long-term to conduct monitoring. However, most structures intended to control pyrethroid pesticides runoff are also expected to address other pollutants that the discharger is already required to reduce, so in some cases the structures are in place or there are already plans to add these structures. Similarly, monitoring required to implement the proposed amendment would most likely be combined with monitoring that is already required. Management practices are not expected to result in changes in traffic or require changes in traffic infrastructure, affect level of service requirements, result in changes in traffic patterns, increase hazards due to design features, result in inadequate emergency access and/or parking capacity, or conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS. Would the Project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the Project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the Project, that it has adequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the Project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

XVII) The proposed amendment does have requirements for municipal storm water dischargers and may result in requirements for municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers, so the project will likely result in impacts on these service providers, but any environmental impacts associated with the project requirements are expected to be less than significant. The estimated costs associated with the proposed amendment for municipal storm water dischargers and municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers are summarized in section 11.4 and detailed cost estimates are given in sections 9.1 and 9.3.

XVII.a) The project is a Basin Plan amendment to address water bodies impaired by pyrethroid pesticides by establishing numeric triggers for pyrethroids and an implementation program to achieve the numeric triggers. Section 5.6.3 of this staff report discusses whether the reasonable control of waste discharges is expected to

achieve the proposed numeric triggers. Section 7 discusses the waste discharge requirements that would be imposed on waste dischargers. Waste dischargers will be required to implement best management practices that will reduce source loading of pyrethroid pesticides and therefore reduce discharges of pyrethroid pesticides. Dischargers would not be required to upgrade treatment plants. Dischargers are expected to be able to comply with these requirements to implement best management practices.

XVII.b) The project would require implementation of best management practices, as necessary, and would not require that treatment plants expand or upgrade in order to comply with the regulations. New or expanded water or wastewater treatment facilities are not expected to be needed as a result of the proposed amendment, therefore no impacts are expected.

XVII.c) Storm water management entities might choose to construct new or expanded storm water drainage facilities in order to reduce discharges of pyrethroid pesticides. There are non-construction BMPs that storm water management entities could implement that will meet the requirements stemming from this proposed amendment, so it is not expected that storm water management entities will choose construction BMPs. However, if a storm water management entity chooses to construct new or expanded storm water drainage facilities, the impact are expected to be less than significant with mitigation incorporated. Mitigation measures associated with construction and operational activities are listed in Table 10-8.

XVII.d) New water sources and/or entitlements are not needed to implement the proposed project, therefore no impacts are expected.

XVII.e) The proposed project will not create an increase in demand for wastewater treatment.

XVII.f) The proposed project is not likely to create an increase in need for solid waste disposal.

XVII.g) The proposed project is not likely to create an increase in need for solid waste disposal, therefore compliance with federal, state, or local solid waste disposal statutes and regulations should not be affected by the proposed project.

Table 10-8 Potential Utilities and Service System Impacts and Associated Mitigation Measures

Management Practices Implemented to Comply with Proposed BPA	Potentially Significant Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Dischargers might generate noise during construction and operation of management practices.	▪ A storm water management entity might construct new or expanded storm water drainage facilities (Potential impact to Utilities and Service System c).	<u>Mitigation Measure XVII.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to utilities and service systems caused by construction and/or operation of management features. (See mitigation measures for construction and/or operation of management features in Table 11-1 through Table 11-7.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CATEGORY	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION INCORPORATED	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
a) Does the Project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☒	☐	☐	☐
b) Does the Project have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Does the Project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

The proposed amendment is designed to reduce pyrethroid pesticides discharges and result in the attainment of water quality objectives and allocations and to ensure that alternative pesticide use does not degrade water quality. The numeric triggers established by the proposed amendment are designed to eliminate deleterious impacts to aquatic life due to pyrethroid pesticides.

The proposed amendment will result in implementation of management practices designed to reduce pyrethroid pesticide discharges and result in attainment of the water quality objectives and allocations. Pyrethroid pesticide users might change management practices as a result of this amendment. The Board's evaluation indicates that the implementation of additional management practices could have limited impacts upon the physical environment, which are expected to be less than significant with the implementation of mitigation measures such as careful planning, design, consultation, and implementation. Mitigation measures can be incorporated into regulatory measures prescribed by the Board, such as waste discharge requirements and conditional

waivers, or can be imposed by other regulatory agencies, such as local air quality management districts, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or the California Air Resources Control Board. Properly designed and implemented pesticide control projects, conducted pursuant to regulatory measures prescribed by the Board and by other regulatory agencies, will mitigate and/or avoid any foreseeable significant adverse effects on the environment.

11.4 Economic Factors

Public Resources Code section 21159 requires that economic factors be considered as part of the environmental analysis. The Board expects that regulated entities, when selecting which management practice(s) to implement, will take into account the effectiveness, potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures, and the overall economic costs associated with implementing these practices.

The total estimated cost to MS4 dischargers is \$32,882.50 per permit cycle (section 9.1). This estimated cost is not expected to cause widespread impacts, as it is relatively low in comparison to other costs associated with building and operating municipal storm water systems.

As detailed in section 9.2 of this report, the estimated annual additional cost to agriculture for monitoring was estimated to be \$1.4 million. The annual cost to implement management practices was not considered an additional cost associated with this amendment (i.e., this cost was already considered in the development of the ILRP).

The total additional estimated cost to municipal and domestic wastewater dischargers is \$18,690 per 5-year permit cycle (section 9.3). This estimated cost is not expected to cause widespread impacts, as it is relatively low in comparison to other costs associated with building and operating a municipal or domestic wastewater treatment plant.

11.5 Interagency Cooperation for Mitigation of Impacts

Many of the recommended mitigation measures are outside the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Water Board and will require interagency cooperation. Table 10-9 summarizes which mitigation measures will be imposed by the Central Valley Water Board and which measures should be imposed by other agencies.

Table 10-9 Agencies Responsible for Imposing Recommended Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure	Public Agencies with Jurisdiction
<u>Mitigation Measure III.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for impacts to air quality caused by alternative pesticide use.	California Department of Pesticide Regulation Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
<u>Mitigation Measure III.2:</u> Avoid and mitigate for impacts to air quality caused by water management practices.	California Air Resources Board California Department of Pesticide Regulation Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Local air districts
<u>Mitigation Measure III.3:</u> Avoid and mitigate for air quality impacts caused by construction and/or operations of management features.	California Air Resources Board Local air districts in and surrounding the proposed Project Area
<u>Mitigation Measure III.4:</u> Avoid and mitigate for air quality impacts caused by pest management practices.	California Air Resources Board Local air districts in and surrounding the proposed Project Area
<u>Mitigation Measure III.5:</u> Avoid and mitigate for impacts to air quality caused by pesticide management practices.	California Air Resources Board Local air districts in and surrounding the proposed Project Area
<u>Mitigation Measure IV.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by pest management practices.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Department of Pesticide Regulation
<u>Mitigation Measure IV.2:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by alternative pesticide use.	Department of Pesticide Regulation California Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
<u>Mitigation Measure IV.3:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by water management practices.	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program
<u>Mitigation Measure IV.4:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to biological resources caused by construction and/or operation of management features.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, NPDES storm water program, Water Quality Certification Program California Department of Fish and Wildlife United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Marine Fisheries Service Local agencies

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<u>Mitigation Measure V.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to cultural resources caused by construction and/or operation of management features.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program California Native American Heritage Commission
<u>Mitigation Measure VI.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate the potential impacts of water management practices, pest management practices, and associated construction and operational on geology and soils.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program and Water Quality Certification Program
<u>Mitigation Measure VIII.1</u> Avoid and mitigate the potential impacts of alternative pesticides on hazards and hazardous materials.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program Department of Pesticide Regulation County Agricultural Commissioners United States Environmental Protection Agency
<u>Mitigation Measure IX.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality caused by water management practices.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program California Department of Pesticide Regulation County Agricultural Commissioners
<u>Mitigation Measure IX.2:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to hydrology and water quality caused by alternative pesticide use.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program California Department of Pesticide Regulation County Agricultural Commissioners
<u>Mitigation Measure IX.3:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to water quality caused by pesticide application management.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program California Department of Pesticide Regulation
<u>Mitigation Measure XII.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential noise impacts caused by construction and/or operation of management features.	Local agencies
<u>Mitigation Measure XVII.1:</u> Avoid and mitigate for potential impacts to utilities and service systems caused by construction and/or operation of management features.	Central Valley Water Board via long-term Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program, NPDES storm water program, Water Quality Certification Program California Department of Fish and Wildlife United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Marine Fisheries Service California Air Resources Board Local air districts in and surrounding the proposed Project Area Local agencies

11.6 Findings for Significant Effects

This section satisfies the requirement in 14 CCR 15091 that a public agency must make a written finding for each significant effect identified for a project, accompanied by a brief explanation of the rationale for each finding.

The potentially significant effect identified for the proposed Basin Plan amendment is a potential reduction in aquatic and wetlands habitat due to the implementation of measures that could eliminate or reduce agricultural runoff from some agricultural operations (possibly impacting habitats that depend on this agricultural runoff), which may result in potentially significant impacts to Biological Resources.

The finding for this potentially significant effect is:

Specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers, make infeasible the mitigation measure or project alternative identified in the final SED (14 CCR 15091(a)(3)).

The potential mitigation measures, such as preserving riparian habitat where possible, providing alternative water, and purchasing mitigation bank or restoration credits, for this potential impact are not legally required for agricultural dischargers and it is not clear if mitigation measures would fully mitigate these impacts. Thus, mitigating potential adverse effects on riparian habitat to less than significant is infeasible.

11.7 Preliminary Staff Determination

On the basis of this evaluation and staff report, which collectively provide the required information:

- ☐ The proposed amendment could not have a significant effect on the environment, and therefore, no alternatives or mitigation measures are proposed.
- ☐ Although the proposed amendment could have a significant or potentially significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because feasible alternatives and/or feasible mitigation measures exist that would substantially lessen any significant impact. These alternatives are discussed in the attached written report.
- ☒ The proposed amendment may have a significant or potentially significant effect on the environment, and therefore alternatives and mitigation measures have been evaluated. There are no feasible alternatives and/or mitigation measures available which will lessen the significant adverse impacts to a less than significant effect. See attached written report for a discussion of this determination.

11.8 Statement of Overriding Considerations

The proposed amendment is needed to improve water quality in the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River basins. For the water bodies that are currently considered impaired due to the effects of pyrethroid pesticides on aquatic life, the Regional Board is required to adopt a TMDL or impose other effective pollution control requirements to address the impairments pursuant to section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act. Without the proposed amendment, aquatic life in the proposed Project Area surface waters would likely remain impaired by discharges of pyrethroid pesticides or replacement pesticides. Although the proposed amendment will have an overall positive effect on the environment, adverse environmental effects could still result from the implementation of reasonably foreseeable management practices. Environmental Resource Categories that have potential to be impacted include:

- Air Quality (and Greenhouse Gas Emissions)
- Biological Resources
- Cultural Resources
- Hazards and Hazardous Materials
- Geology and Soil Resources
- Hydrology and Water Quality
- Utilities and Service Systems

The vast majority of the identified potential impacts can be mitigated to less than significant levels with the implementation of feasible mitigation measures. Most measures taken to mitigate possible impacts to biological resources and hydrological resources fall under the jurisdiction of the Central Valley Water Board, therefore, the Regional Water Board can oversee the implementation of these mitigation measures. Mitigation of air quality pollutants, including greenhouse gas emissions, falls under the jurisdiction of the California Air Resources Board and local air districts, which can impose mitigation measures to ensure that no significant air quality impacts occur. Impacts to cultural resources caused by implementing measures to comply with the proposed amendment would be mitigated by project proponents in accordance with section 15091(a)(1) of the State CEQA Guidelines.

The Regional Board's Substitute Environmental Document identified just one category of impacts from the proposed project with unavoidable, potentially significant effects on the environment. The potentially significant and unavoidable impacts include a reduction in aquatic and wetlands habitat due to the implementation of measures that will eliminate or reduce agricultural runoff from some agricultural operations (possibly impacting habitats that depend on this agricultural runoff).

The economic impacts of the proposed amendment are relatively small, as most measures are already required pursuant to existing regulatory programs (e.g., the Regional Board's Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program). The proposed amendment is needed to fulfill legal requirements imposed on the Regional Board by the federal Clean Water Act. Remedying the impairments in surface waters imparts environmental and social benefits, such as the enhancement of aquatic habitats and drinking water. Mitigation measures imposed by the proposed amendment are well within the technological capabilities of all regulated dischargers. Furthermore, the only habitat that has potential to be impacted by the adoption of the proposed amendment is expected to be habitat dependent on agricultural flows that discharge runoff containing pyrethroid pesticides and other pesticides and contaminants, which in many cases is sub-optimal wildlife habitat.

For the above reasons, the Regional Board finds that the substantial and significant benefits to aquatic life, water quality, and air quality outweigh the unavoidable potentially significant adverse environmental impacts that could occur as a result of the proposed amendment.



AGENDA STAFF REPORT

City of West Covina | Office of the City Manager

Governor's Office of Planning & Research

MAR 07 2019

STATE CLEARINGHOUSE

DATE: February 19, 2019
TO: Mayor and City Council
FROM: Chris Freeland
City Manager
SUBJECT: GENERAL PLAN ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2018

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that City Council take the following actions:

1. Direct staff to transmit a copy of the Housing Element Annual Report to the Department of Housing and Community Development; and
2. Direct staff to transmit a copy of the General Plan Policy Chart to the State Office of Planning and Research.

BACKGROUND:

Each City in California is required to have an adopted General Plan. Pursuant to California State law, a General Plan must have seven required elements, including Land Use, Circulation, Housing, Conservation, Open Space, Noise, and Safety. The Housing Element is the only element that has a statutory requirement to be updated periodically. While the General Plan Update is typically managed by the Planning Division, the required Elements also include policies for other Departments including Engineering (Circulation), Community Services (Open Space), Community and Economic Development (Housing), Fire, Police and Public Works Departments (Safety).

On December 20, 2016, the City Council adopted an updated General Plan and certified the Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Included with its adoption was an implementation program (policies and actions) to guide future decision-making on development, resource management, public safety, public services, and general community well-being.

State Government Code Section 65400 requires an annual report be given to the legislative body on the status of implementing the goals of the General Plan to be presented to the City Council each year prior to April 1st. This report also covers the efforts made during the last year in implementing the programs of the Housing Element as well as actual building permit activity.

An Annual Report was reviewed by the City Council on February 20, 2018, reviewing the policies and actions taken in 2017. This Annual Report provides information on policies and actions for 2018. This report will allow the City Council and community to evaluate General Plan policies and actions, as well as provide information on the Housing Element.

DISCUSSION:

ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

In the Our Well Planned Community chapter of the General Plan, estimates are provided for the amount of development in the City over the 20-year horizon of the General Plan. Projected growth is divided geographically with the majority being in the Downtown district. In addition to the Downtown, the General Plan also identifies other areas in the City where growth can be accommodated. These areas are divided into three categories; districts, corridors, and neighborhood centers. Downtown is included in the Districts category. The Development Chart is included as Attachment No. 1. The chart also includes the forecasted development identified in the General Plan and the cumulative number of units and/or square footage of additions in 2018. Units and square footage additions will be reported based on the issuance of building permits, rather than certificates of occupancy so as to be consistent with the Housing Element reporting. This will allow staff to reliably and regularly track actual development against the amount of development that was studied in the Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR) and in the General Plan.

During 2018, two development projects were issued building permits in one of the Districts, Corridors or Neighborhood Centers. Projects for which permits were issued are in the Downtown area and include Porto's Bakery on W. Garvey Avenue and Merrill Gardens Assisted Living Facility on Sunset Avenue and West Covina Parkway. Neither of these projects were reviewed under the General Plan EIR. Therefore, the City remains having the same build capacity as the previous year (Attachment No. 1).

GENERAL PLAN POLICIES STATUS

Through this reporting process, the Planning Division will provide annual updates on the progress of the City in meeting the goals, policies, and actions identified in the General Plan (including the Housing Element). Staff updated the chart (Attachment No. 2) listing the goals, policies, and actions of the General Plan, as well as their current status. Items marked "Ongoing" are actions with no definitive end date. Items marked "In Progress" have been initiated but not yet completed. Items marked "Completed" have been implemented. Items marked "Not Initiated" have not been started.

The General Plan and Housing Element include a menu of goals and objectives allowing the City to evaluate and select actions to focus on in the near future. To allow the General Plan to stay a valuable tool for staff and the community, goals and objectives should be modified from time to time so that the menu continues to be relevant.

HOUSING ELEMENT

The Housing Element is one of the seven required Elements of a General Plan. It is unique in that it is the only Element that is required to be updated at regular intervals and is required to be certified by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The Housing Element was modified as part of the General Plan update process and was adopted by the City Council in 2016. HCD certified the revised Housing Element on April 5, 2017.

One of the most important aspects of the Housing Element is the requirement to plan for growth for the number and type of housing units required by the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The State determines the number of housing units needed in the State, then divides that total number up among regions. The Southern California region is addressed through the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The number of units assigned to West Covina for the 2014-2021 period was 831 housing units. The requirement of the City is to provide information that the zoning in the City allows for at least that many housing units be constructed. This information is provided in the Housing Element and is part of the evaluation of HCD prior to certifying a Housing Element.

Staff has completed the required HCD forms to report on the new housing construction activity and the progress on the programs included in the Housing Element (Attachment No. 3). This Housing Element term is from 2014 to 2021. This information is provided in Attachment No. 2. In 2018, building permits were issued for nine new housing units. This increases the number of units issued permits in this term to 669 units. During this review period

there have been several housing developments constructed in the City, the largest of which is the 450-unit Colony development on Glendora Avenue. All of the housing units completed during the 2014-2021 term have been market rate units.

Prepared by: Jeff Anderson, Community Development Department

Fiscal Impact

FISCAL IMPACT:

No fiscal impact.

Attachments

Attachment No. 1 - General Plan Development Chart

Attachment No. 2 - General Plan Policy Chart

Attachment No. 3 - Housing Element Progress Report

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

As of 12/31/18

DEVELOPMENT CHART					
Districts		Forecasted Development	Previous Total	Completed in 2018	Cumulative to Date
	Downtown				
	Residential	1700 units	0	0	0
	Retail	125,000 SF	1,500	0	1,500
	Office	280,000 SF	0	0	0
	Hotel	400 rooms (200,000 SF)	0	0	0
	Eastland				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	25,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	5,000 SF	0	0	0
	Hotel	200 rooms (100,000 SF)	0	0	0
	Autoplaza				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	0	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	BKK				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	0	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

As of 12/31/18

		Forecasted Development	Previous Total	Completed in 2018	Cumulative to Date
Corridors	North Azusa				
	Residential	250 units	0	0	0
	Retail	15,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	10,000 SF	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	South Glendora				
	Residential	50 units	0	0	0
	Retail	10,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	5,000 SF	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	Sunset				
	Residential	50 units	0	0	0
	Retail	10,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	100,000 SF	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0

ATTACHMENT NO. 1

As of 12/31/18

		Forecasted Development	Previous Total	Completed in 2018	Cumulative to Date
Neighborhood Centers & Other Areas	Puente Ave				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	5,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	Aroma Drive				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	5,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	Amar Road				
	Residential	50 units	0	0	0
	Retail	0	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0
	Nogales Street				
	Residential	0	0	0	0
	Retail	5,000 SF	0	0	0
	Office	0	0	0	0
	Hotel	0	0	0	0

POLICY CHART				
	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
	Our Natural Community - A. Air			
P1.1	Promote alternative transportation modes like walking, biking, and transit that reduce emissions related to vehicular travel.			
A 1.1	Continue to channel Federal, State and Local transportation funds to programs, and infrastructure improvements that reduce air pollution through the promotion of walking, biking, ride-sharing, public transit use, the use of alternative fuel vehicles or other clean engine technologies.	Ongoing	PW/AQMD	Ongoing
P1.2	Promote the use of energy-efficient vehicles.			
A1.2	Continue to control and reduce air pollution emissions from vehicles owned by the City and municipal operations and facilities by expanding the use of alternative fuel, electric, and hybrid vehicles in City fleets.	Ongoing	PW/AQMD	Ongoing
P1.3	Minimize the adverse impacts of growth and development on air quality and climate.			
A1.3	Prepare and adopt a plan to reduce green-house gases as part of the Environmental Impact Report (to be concurrently approved with the West Covina General Plan) to achieve compliance with State mandates, and consistency with the Regional Transportation Plan/ Sustainable Community Strategy to facilitate development by streamlining the approval	Immediate	Planning/PW	Completed
	Our Natural Community - B. Water			
P1.4	Continue to protect areas of beneficial natural groundwater recharge by preventing uses that can contaminate soil or groundwater.			
A 1.4	The City and the appropriate water providers shall protect groundwater recharge and groundwater quality when reviewing new development projects.	Ongoing	Water Providers	Ongoing
P1.5	Where appropriate, new development shall minimize impervious area, minimize runoff and pollution, and incorporate best management practices.			
A1.5	Develop standards to increase pervious surfaces to recharge groundwater basin, where appropriate.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
	Our Natural Community - C. Access to Nature			
P1.6	Preserve, conserve, and add to public open space.			
A 1.6	Maintain the existing conservation areas and prohibit any development in spaces designated as parks and open space on the land use plan.	Ongoing	Planning/CS	Ongoing
A 1.6b	Continue to add public open spaces through developer dedication, in-lieu fees, or conservation easements.	Ongoing	Planning/CS/School Districts	Ongoing
P1.7	Develop a multi-use integrated trail system that supports recreational and mobility needs.			
A1.7a	Prioritize a phased program for the planning and design, funding and implementation of a citywide trail program.	Short-Term	Planning/CS/PW	Not Initiated
A1.7b	Convert the east-west Walnut Creek Wash into a walking and biking trail.			Not Initiated
A1.7c	Identify and provide additional access points adjacent to the Walnut Creek Wash and existing and planned trails.			Not Initiated
A1.7d	Update the downtown development regulations to develop standards for trails and development of frontages along the Walnut Creek Wash.	Immediate	Planning	Not Initiated

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	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
P1.8	Provide environmental education programs to increase public understanding and appreciation of our natural surroundings.			
A1.8	Provide information to residents and businesses about how to reduce water consumption, waste and pollution and conserve resources.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
P1.9	During the review of public and private development projects, analyze potential impacts to views of natural areas from public streets, parks, trails, and community facilities.			
A1.9	Adopt standards to protect public views and assess the impact to public views during the development review process.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
P1.10	To preserve nighttime views within and immediately adjacent to single family residential zones, require property owners within and directly adjacent to these zones to utilize shielding and directional lighting methods to direct lighting away from adjoining properties.			
A1.10	Adopt development standards that prevent glare and light trespass and assess the impact of outdoor lighting during the development review process.	Short-Term	Planning	Ongoing
	Our Natural Community - D. Street Trees			
P1.11	Plant to maximize the social, economic, and environmental benefits of trees.			
A 1.11a	Develop a street tree master plan for the downtown area as part of the Downtown Plan and Code. Develop urban design strategies with unique palettes of trees that add character to the street space. Consistency and variation in tree form, color, and seasonal display can be used to create dynamic and harmonious streetscapes.	Immediate	Planning/PW	Completed
A1.11b	Increase the number of street trees by adding new trees in the downtown area and the three corridors (Azusa, Sunset, and Glendora Avenue).	Short-Term		Ongoing
A 1.11c	Pursue an expanded and equitable distribution of trees and greening throughout the City. Fill in the gaps in canopy cover, address aging tree population, and identify vacant and new planting spots. Target planting where pedestrian and public realm improvements are prioritized such as safe streets to schools and parks. Set a citywide tree canopy coverage goal.	Short-Term		Not Initiated
A1.11d	Develop a street tree management plan — outline a maintenance strategy, creating planting plans and identify capital funding needs.	Ongoing		Not Initiated
A1.11e	Pursue a tree adoption program.	Mid-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
	Our Prosperous Community - A. Maintain and Monitor West Covina's Fiscal Health			
P2.1	Maintain and enhance the City's current tax base.			
A 2.1a	Continue to strengthen the City's retail base.	Ongoing	CED	Ongoing
A 2.1b	Attract new hospitality uses.	Short-Term		Ongoing
A 2.1c	Ensure that new development is not a fiscal burden to the City.	Ongoing	PW/Planning	Ongoing
A 2.1d	Enhance existing tax policies.	Ongoing	Finance	Ongoing
P2.2	Diversify local tax base.			
A 2.2	Consider Utility Users Tax.	Short-Term	PW/Finance	Not Initiated
	Our Prosperous Community - B. Reinforce West Covina's brand as a great place to live, work, and play in the San Gabriel Valley			
P2.3	Focus new growth in the Downtown Area to create vibrancy and invest in key public improvements.			
A2.3a	Invest in infrastructure and improve the public realm.	Short-Term	CED/Planning/PW/CS	Ongoing

ATTACHMENT NO. 2

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	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A2.3b	Support catalytic development.	Short-Term	PW/Planning/CED	Ongoing
P2.4	Build on and grow West Covina's regional appeal.			
A2.4	Improve connections between the three downtown neighborhoods.	Short-Term	PW/Planning	Not Initiated
P2.5	Encourage transformative development in the triangle bounded by Glendora Avenue, Vincent Avenue, and Interstate 10.			
A2.5a	Support revitalization of Glendora Avenue retail.	Immediate	CED	Not Initiated
A2.5b	Brand the area as "West Covina's Main Street."			Not Initiated
P2.6	Create a diversity of housing options.			
A2.6a	Support higher-intensity and high-quality multifamily development in the downtown.	Ongoing	Planning/CED	Ongoing
A2.6b	Explore opportunities for affordable senior housing.			Ongoing
	Our Prosperous Community - C. Nurture Local Businesses and Attract Non-Retail Jobs			
P2.7	Target employment based uses to downtown.			
A2.7a	Explore health/medical campus opportunities	Short-Term	CED/Hospital	In Progress
A2.7b	Attract educational institution.	Long-Term	CED	Not Initiated
A2.7c	Attract corporate headquarters.	Ongoing	CED	Not Initiated
P2.8	Build economic development capacity.			
A2.8a	Strengthen and continue to support in-house Economic Development Department.	Ongoing	CED	Ongoing
A2.8b	Consider establishing an Economic Development Corporation (EDC).	Short-Term	CED	Not Initiated
A2.8c	Establish a Business Improvement District (BID).	Mid-Term	Business Owners/CED	In Progress
P2.9	Support local businesses.			
A2.9a	Provide incentives to encourage business/land owners to renovate and strengthen their businesses	Ongoing	CED	Ongoing
A2.9b	Brand and market West Covina	Immediate	CED	Ongoing
P2.10	Update Economic Development Strategy periodically.			
A2.10a	Develop economic development strategy.	Ongoing	CED	Ongoing
A2.10b	Update economic development strategy every five years.	Immediate	CED	Not Initiated
	Our Well-Planned Community			
P3.1	Preserve existing housing stock.			
A3.1	Incorporate standards in the development code to preserve the existing form and character of stable residential areas and prevent encroachment of incompatible land uses and intensity.	Short-Term	Planning	Ongoing
P3.2	Support vibrant, economically strong neighborhoods through education and enforcement of property maintenance regulations.			
A3.2	Establish incentives to upgrade the appearance of poorly maintained or otherwise unattractive sites, and enforce existing land maintenance regulations.	Short-Term	Planning/PW	Ongoing
P3.3	New growth will complete, enhance, and reinforce the form and character of the unique West Covina neighborhoods, districts, and corridors.			
A3.3	Adjust regulations for the neighborhoods, districts and corridors to reflect the nature of intended change.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
P3.4	Direct new growth to downtown area and the corridors. Adapt economically underused and blighted buildings, consistent with the character of surrounding districts and neighborhoods, to support new uses that can be more successful. Provide opportunities for healthy living, commerce, employment, recreation, education, culture, entertainment, civic engagement, and socializing.			
A3.4	- Adopt form-based codes for the Down-town area and Corridors that:	Short-Term	Planning	Completed
	- Utilize clear development requirements tailored to the community's vision;			Ongoing
	- Increase land use choices and encourage community vitality;			Completed
	- Foster a rich public realm, with engaging private frontages, complete streets, and access to a range of open spaces;			Ongoing
	- Insist on the highest standards of quality in architecture, landscaping, and urban design; and access to a range of open spaces			Ongoing
	- Offer predictable streamlined development review process and produce predictable outcomes.			Ongoing
P3.5	Support the growth of Queen of the Valley Hospital while developing a unifying vision and code for Sunset Avenue.			
A3.5	Partner with Queen of the Valley hospital to develop a Corridor Plan and Development Code for Sunset Avenue that accommodates future hospital growth in a contextual manner with enhancements to Sunset Avenue Corridor.	Short-Term	Planning/QVH	In Process
P3.6	Reduce West Covina's production of green-house gas emissions and contribution to climate change, and adapt to the effects of climate change.			
A3.6	Key land use adaptation strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are:	Ongoing	Planning/PW	
	- Promoting transit-oriented infill development, and			Ongoing
	- Providing incentives for high-performance building and infrastructure			Not Initiated
	Our Accessible Community			
P4.1	Coordinate and integrate land use, economic and transportation planning policies.			
A 4.1	Adopt a new land-use oriented system of street classifications as described in the City-wide Thoroughfare Plan.	Immediate	Planning/PW	Not Initiated
P4.2	Accommodate multimodal mobility, accessibility and safety needs when planning, designing, and implementing transportation improvements, improving access and circulation for all users of City streets.			
A4.2a	Adopt and apply transportation system performance metrics as described in the Thoroughfares Plan.	Immediate	Planning/PW	Not Initiated
A4.2b	Review capital improvement projects to ensure that needs of non-motorized travelers are considered in planning, programming, design, reconstruction, retrofit, maintenance, construction, operations, and project development.	Ongoing		Ongoing
A4.2c	Accommodate the needs of all travelers through a Complete Streets approach to designing new transportation improvements. Complete streets are roadways designed to facilitate safe, comfortable, and efficient travel for all roadway users.	Ongoing		Ongoing

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	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
P4.3	Establish protection of human life and health as the highest transportation system priorities, and seek to improve safety through the design and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, intersections and crosswalks.			
A4.3a	Develop and implement an enforcement program to encourage safe behavior and to reduce aggressive and/or negligent behavior among drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians.	Short-Term	PD	Not Initiated
A4.3b	Annually review collision data, including causes, to implement ongoing improvements at the highest-risk intersections and throughout the transportation network.	Ongoing	PW/PD	Ongoing
P4.4	Allocate street space equitably among all modes.			
A4.4a	Ensure that pedestrians, bicyclists, transit vehicles and automobiles each have space in the right-of-way that is consistent with the street's designated mobility function and land use context per street typologies and modal-priority overlays as defined in the Thoroughfares Plan.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
A 4.4b	Adopt the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Urban Street Design Guide and Urban Bikeway Design Guide as a supplement to the California Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices.			Not Initiated
P4.5	Work to eliminate barriers to pedestrian and bicycle travel.			
A4.5a	Identify gaps in the pedestrian and bicycle facilities networks and define priorities for eliminating these gaps by making needed improvements.	Short-Term	PW	Ongoing
A4.5b	Require the construction of pedestrian and bicycle facilities and amenities, where warranted, as a condition of approval of new development projects.	Ongoing	PW/Planning	Ongoing
A4.5c	Accompany installation of new bicycle facilities with educational programs for motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians — particularly children.	Short-Term	PD	Not Initiated
A4.5d	Work with owners of vacant properties adjacent to public walkways to identify beautification opportunities and implement improvements such as landscaping, fencing and/or art installations.	Short-Term	Planning/CED	Not Initiated
A4.5e	Develop Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plans identifying community priorities, designing improvements at a conceptual level, and identifying potential funding sources.	Short-Term	PW	Completed
A4.5f	Consider implementation of a bikeshare program.	Mid-Term	PW	In Progress
A 4.5g	Develop a pedestrian and bicycle path along Walnut Creek Wash between Glendora and Sunset. A pedestrian and bicycle path is recommended to take the place of the existing service vehicle access road on the north side of the Wash in the Downtown area, connecting to the existing segment to the east, between Glendora and Azusa. The existing segment might also be improved using new signs and other wayfinding strategies and enhanced lighting for greater security.	Immediate	PW	Not Initiated

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A4.5h	Explore opportunities for a "shared street" on Toluca Avenue. In the near term, no changes are recommended to this street. However, over the longer term it might be reconfigured as part of redevelopment of adjacent parcels. One option, given the street's relatively short length and role as a way access to adjacent parcels, rather than as an important element of the larger street network, would be a shared street or "woonerf" configuration in which curbs are eliminated and the roadway is shared by all users, including pedestrians. Such designs are appropriate for low-speed environments, are proven to be safe if properly located and designed, and can greatly contribute to the urban design character of a street by branding it as unique, providing additional opportunities for placemaking and greatly improving walkability.	Mid-Term	Planning/PW	Not Initiated
P4.6	Work with transit providers to develop high-quality facilities for transit users, including access facilities.			
A4.6a	Explore a free or discount fare zone for transit Downtown. Existing transit service within the Downtown segment of West Covina Parkway is relatively frequent, especially during peak periods. However, existing fare policy limits the use of this service for short trips, including trips within West Covina or within the Downtown area. Notably, Foothill Transit's frequent Silver Streak service charges a \$2.45 cash fare. While the City of West Covina does not set fare policy for Foothill Transit, it could work with the operator to explore options for facilitating such trips in support of new planned development.	Short-Term	CS/Foothill Transit	Not Initiated
A 4.6b	Work with Foothill Transit to formalize parking for park-and-ride patrons. Similarly, the City could work with Foothill Transit and property owners to explore options for a transit commuter parking lot or structure, either shared or dedicated. This could serve to improve access to the proposed West Covina Parkway Transit Mall, if it were built, while discouraging illegal "hide-and-ride" parking in restricted lots. Foothill staff have expressed interest in development of a parking structure for patrons in this area, potentially with a transit store and retail uses on the ground floor.	Short-Term	CED/Foothill Transit/Plaza WC	In Progress
A4.6c	Explore changes to Go West routes. Go West service could be improved by modifying routes and layover/recovery policy to allow for a regular, easy-to-remember "clockface" headway or frequency of every 60 minutes on the Red and Blue Lines. Currently, Red Line headway is 56 minutes, while Blue Line headway is 65 minutes. The Blue Line route may have to be shortened slightly, or other measures taken to reduce running time.	Short-Term	CS	In Progress

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	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A4.6d	Implement bus-only lanes and high-quality bus stops on West Covina Parkway between Sunset and Vincent. The segment of West Covina consists of two general-purpose lanes in each direction, plus left-turn lanes alternating with landscaped medians. Average Daily Traffic is in the 15,000 to 17,000 range, well below the maximum that can be accommodated in a single general-purpose lane each way, plus left-turn lanes. Transit volumes are up to 20 vehicles per hour, per direction. This level of transit service and a single lane of traffic can accommodate roughly the same number of trips. To improve reliability for the thousands of daily passengers aboard these buses and to enhance the visibility of existing transit service, the curbside general-purpose lanes should be converted to transit-only lanes. Private vehicles could continue to legally use the lanes to turn right at intersections or curb cuts, maintaining throughput in the general-purpose lanes. As part of this change, the existing 13-foot general-purpose lanes should be narrowed slightly, to provide a traffic-calming effect (while still easily accommodating large trucks). The City and Foothill Transit should partner to improve the existing Silver Streak stops at California using expanded shelters, real-time arrival information displays, informational kiosks and other amenities for passengers.	Short-Term	Foothill Transit/PW/Planning	Not Initiated
P4.7	Increase the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and utility of existing parking and road supply by managing demand.			
A4.7a	Revise the municipal parking code as described in a following section of this document.	Short-Term	Planning	Completed
A4.7b	Improve intersections as needed to comply with performance metrics.	Short-Term	PW	Ongoing
A4.7c	Partner with Caltrans to address transportation issues near the interface between State facilities and City streets.	Short-Term	PW/CalTrans	Ongoing
P4.8	Implement "green" streetscape elements for purposes of beautification, carbon reduction and stormwater runoff management.			
A4.8	As part of the green infrastructure plan, develop a strategy to increase the tree canopy along existing arterial streets by 25 percent.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
P4.9	Take into account the special mobility needs of aging populations.			
A4.9	To complement the City's Safe Routes to School program, develop a Safe Routes for Seniors program. This program should address pedestrian conditions including pedestrian access to transit. It should be based on the senior community's identified needs, priorities and barriers to safe nonmotorized travel. The program should include an educational component, capital improvement program, and mobility and safety training program. Senior centers and organizations should be partners in both development and implementation.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
P4.10	Improve mobility and accessibility for travelers of all incomes through a process of equitable public engagement, service delivery and capital investment.			
A4.10a	Identify low-income and transit-dependent communities, and implement pedestrian, bicycle and transit-related improvements in these communities.	Short-Term	Planning/PW	In Progress
A4.10b	Improve multimodal access to schools, senior centers, social service agencies, civic institutions and other destinations used by low-income and other segments of the community.			In Progress
P4.11	To ensure that the City is prepared for future changes in transportation technologies and preferred modes of travel, seek to incorporate emerging mobility options such as Transportation Network Companies (TNC) and autonomous vehicles into planning and other efforts.			

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A4.11a	Understanding that increased adoption of TNCs and future introduction of autonomous vehicles may reduce parking needs, seek to limit the scale of investments in expensive parking infrastructure (parking structures). Consider investing instead in surface parking lots and on-street spaces that can be more easily repurposed for other needs.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
A4.11b	Consider ways to facilitate use of TNCs and taxis by considering their infrastructure in new development, for example by requiring TNC/ taxi loading zones in large developments.			Not Initiated
A4.11c	Seek out opportunities to partner with private transportation providers, for example by distributing information on local travel options on digital platforms, by providing subsidized TNC/taxi trips in lieu of fixed-route transit service, or by sharing travel data.			Not Initiated
P4.12	Work to develop a safer transportation system.			
A4.12a	Encourage development and application of strategies and actions pertaining to response and prevention of security incidents on the local and regional transportation system through improved system monitoring, rapid recovery planning, and coordination with other security agencies.	Ongoing	PW/Foothill Transit	Not Initiated
A4.12b	Use SCAG GIS data to develop emergency planning and response strategies for the transportation system.	Ongoing	PW	Not Initiated
P4.13	Synchronize traffic signals and develop operational enhancements at the I-10 Freeway interchanges to reduce traffic congestion.			
A4.13	The City of West Covina shall seek congestion management and other available grant funding opportunities to synchronize traffic signals and develop operational enhancements at the I-10 Freeway interchanges.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
	Our Resilient Community - A. Circulation			
P5.1	Promote fine-grained network of complete streets in new and redevelopment projects.			
A5.1	Adjust development regulations and review processes to require new development and redevelopment projects to provide a fine-grained, interconnected, multimodal transportation network with a balance of motor vehicle, pedestrian, bike, and transit amenities	Short-Term	Planning/PW	Ongoing
	Our Resilient Community - B. Land Use			
P5.2	Allocate land uses based primarily on the control of physical form, intensity, and arrangement of buildings, landscapes, and public spaces that enable land and building functions to adapt to economic, environmental, energy, and social changes over time.			
A5.2	Adopt form-based codes for downtown and corridors and require applicants to comply with the standards	Short-Term	Planning	Completed
	Our Resilient Community - C. Public Realm			
P5.3	Parks and other public open spaces will be connected to, informed by, and responsive to the context. Natural and landscaped parcels should also be configured for place-making and food production. Streets shall be multifunctional, multimodal, and spatially enclosed by buildings and trees.			
A5.3	Adjust development regulations and review processes to incorporate pedestrian scale place-making in the design of streets and open spaces.	Short-Term	Planning	Ongoing
	Our Resilient Community - D. Building and Landscape Form			

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	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
P5.4	Buildings, lots, and blocks primarily scaled around the pedestrian and transit, creating a human-scaled spatial enclosure. Buildings should be informed by surrounding physical context, the adjacent landscapes, structures, local conditions, building traditions, and the microclimate.			
A5.4	Adjust development regulations and review processes to require assessment and appropriate response to local context.	Short-Term	Planning	Completed
	Our Resilient Community - E. Transportation			
P5.5	Implement a Complete Streets Policy for the city to ensure that the right of way will provide safe access for all users.			
A5.5	Publish a Complete Streets Manual that provides engineering and design guidelines for different street typologies to better accommodate a mix of modes, including cars, public transportation, cyclists, and pedestrians; apply the standards in the manual to projects whenever possible.	Short-Term	PW/Planning	Not Initiated
	Our Resilient Community - F. Energy			
P5.6	Continue existing beneficial energy conservation programs, including adhering to the California Energy Code in new construction & major renovations.			
A5.6a	Adjust development regulations and review processes to incorporate to require assessment and appropriate response to local context.	Short-Term	PW	Completed
A5.6b	Apply for grant funds to purchase electric vehicles & install charging stations through one of the South Coast Air Quality Management District funding programs.	Ongoing		Ongoing
A5.6c	As the economy recovers and funding becomes available (through grants or bond proceeds), the City should explore energy efficiency projects such as installing solar panels for City facilities & retrofitting existing street lights.	Short-Term		In Progress
A5.6d	Consider providing an incentive program for new buildings that exceed California Energy Code requirements by 15%.	Short-Term		Not Initiated
A5.6e	Provide on-going education of homeowners & businesses as to the value of energy efficiency & the need to upgrade existing structures on the regular basis.	Ongoing		Not Initiated
	Our Resilient Community - G. Water			
P5.7	Manage & develop safe, reliable, economical water supply for existing & planned new customers.			
A5.7a	Reduce demand through water conservation techniques.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
A5.7b	Partner with the 8 water districts to forecast demand & determine appropriate facility needs.	Ongoing	PW/Water Agencies	Not Initiated
A5.7c	Set conditions of approval for each new development to ensure adequate water supply prior to occupancy.	Ongoing	PW/Planning	Ongoing
	Our Resilient Community - H. Sewer			
P5.8	Ensure provision of adequate sewer system capacities to serve existing & planned development.			
A5.8a	Preventing rain water from getting into sewer system.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
A5.8b	Preserve the longevity & sound condition through evaluation & maintenance of the sewer infrastructure.			Ongoing
A5.8c	Pursue construction of new or replacement sewer lines consistent with the City's Sewer System Management Plan.			Ongoing

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A5.8d	Pursue enlargement or extension of the sewage collection system where necessary to serve new development, with the capital costs & benefits allocated equitably & fairly between the existing users & new users.			Ongoing
	Our Resilient Community - I. Solid Waste			
P5.9	Provide adequate facilities & services for the collection, transfer, recycling, & disposal of refuse.			
A5.9	Continue to collaborate with users & service partners to identify & support programs & new techniques of solid waste disposal, such as: • recycling, • composting, • waste to energy technology, & • waste separation, to reduce the volume & toxicity of solid wastes that must be sent to landfill facilities.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
	Our Resilient Community - I. Food Production			
P5.10	Consider incorporating community gardens as part of city parks and recreation planning, and work with local schools Hurst Ranch, and Queen of the Valley Hospital to facilitate the development, administration and operation of additional community gardens throughout the city.			
A5.10a	Develop incentives to encourage community gardens.			Not Initiated
A5.10b	Identify eligible parcels and pursue partnerships with property owners to build community gardens.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
A5.10c	Amend Zoning Ordinances to allow Community Gardens throughout the City.			Not Initiated
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - A. Active Living			
P6.1	Promote and support transportation decisions that reduce driving and increase rates of transit use, walking, and biking.			
A 6.1a	Review and revise street standards to promote walking, transit use, and biking.	Short-Term	PW/Planning	In Progress
A6.1b	The development review bodies should consider active living as a development criteria and encourage: • Where practical, locating the building near transit and a diverse mix of uses; • Siting the building to encourage walking; and • Securing bicycle parking, and where feasible, other cycling friendly facilities such as showers/lockers	Short-Term	Planning	Ongoing
P6.2	New and renovated buildings should be designed and constructed to improve the health of the residents, workers, and visitors			
A6.2	Encourage the use of stairs between floors by designing internal staircases to be visually prominent and attractive.	Ongoing	Planning	Not Initiated
P6.3	Support and partner with health providers to offer active living activities and events.			
A6.3a	Partner with Lighten UP SGV to promote health classes and events.	Short-Term	LU-SGV/CS	Not Initiated
A6.3b	Support health fairs with information, health care screenings and services, and activities celebrating active living. The event should be sponsored by a range of health service partners. The health fair should have a strong focus on active living, healthy eating, and mental health.	Ongoing	Health Service Partners	Not Initiated

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P6.4	Implement a Complete Streets Policy for the city to ensure that the right of way will provide safe access for all users.			
A6.4	Publish a Complete Streets Manual that provides engineering and design guidelines for different street typologies to better accommodate a mix of modes, including cars, public transportation, cyclists, and pedestrians; apply the standards in the manual to projects whenever possible.	Short-Term	PW/Planning	Not Initiated
P6.5	Seek to increase its amounts of parks and trails to support physical activity and reduce the incidence of chronic illness.			
A 6.5	Continue to work with the local school districts to maintain and expand after school use of school facilities for playing fields, park spaces, and other activities.	Ongoing	CS/School Districts	Not Initiated
P6.6	Improve bike and pedestrian safety for all ages.			
A6.6a	Monitor and improve areas with a high incidence of pedestrian/vehicle and bicycle/vehicle collisions.	Ongoing	PD/PW	In Progress
A6.6b	Partner with the local school districts to prioritize safety and roadway improvements around schools that encourage walking and biking to school.	Short-Term	PW/School Districts	In Progress
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - B. Mental Health and Social Capital			
P6.7	Preserve and strengthen social capital by supporting formal and informal social networks in the community.			
A 6.7	Increase access to safe, comfortable, and interesting public spaces.	Short-Term	Planning/PW	Ongoing
P6.8	Increase rates of participation at community events such as adult education, senior activities, family-oriented programs, and youth activities.			
A6.8	Increase the marketing of existing programs and events and add new programs and events to reduce the risk of social isolation.	Short-Term	CS/School Districts	Ongoing
P6.9	Increase awareness about how to prevent mental illness and promote mental health.			
A6.9	Partner with health care providers, caregivers, schools, senior center to increase access to mental health information and resources.	Short-Term	CS/Health Care Providers/School District	In Progress
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - C. Healthy and Nutritious Food			
P6.10	Increase access to health-promoting foods and beverages in West Covina.			
A6.10a	Form partnerships with organizations such as health care facilities, schools, Hurst Ranch, Plaza West Covina, and food banks to encourage healthy foods and beverages.	Short-Term	Health Care Providers/School Districts/Plaza West Covina/Food Banks	Not Initiated
A6.10b	Discourage the sale of less healthy foods and beverages within local government facilities, recreational areas, and near public or private schools, or at sports events.			Not Initiated
A6.10c	Encourage property owners to make use of vacant properties as community gardens	Ongoing	Planning	Not Initiated
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - D. Police			
P6.11	Provide community safety through enhanced police services.			
	Increase public access to police services by:			
A 6.11a	increasing police staffing to coincide with increasing population, development, and call for services;	Short-Term	PD	Not Initiated
	require the funding of new services from fees or assessments from new development.			Not Initiated

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A6.11b	Add bike patrol in Downtown area to prevent, intervene, and enforce activities while allowing personalized police contacts that enhance the relationship between the police department and the people it serves.	Ongoing	PD	Not Initiated
A6.11c	Continue to support and expand the Neighborhood Watch program.	Ongoing	PD	Ongoing
A6.11d	Co-habit with the Fire Department a future public service center to increase the presence and services in the Downtown area.	Long-Term	PD/FD	Not Initiated
A6.11e	Provide education about specific safety concerns such as property crimes and auto-theft.	Ongoing	PD	Ongoing
P6.12	Address safety during development review process.			
A 6.12a	Incorporate Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles and best practices into zoning ordinances and development review processes for new development and major rehabilitation.	Immediate	Planning/PD	Not Initiated
A6.12b	Develop an ordinance that restricts the location and concentration of liquor stores within 500 feet of schools and parks. Include an incentive program to facilitate the transition of liquor stores to food markets and local grocery stores.	Short-Term	Planning/PD	Completed
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - E. Fire			
P6.13	Optimize firefighting and emergency response capabilities.			
	Resolve extended response time problems by:			
A 6.13a	increasing police staffing to coincide with increasing population, development, and call for services;	Immediate	FD	Not Initiated
	require the funding of new services from fees or assessments from new development.			Completed
A6.13b	Co-habit with the Police Department a future public service center to improve the service times in the Downtown area.	Long-Term	FD/PD	Not Initiated
P6.14	Address fire-prevention during development review process.			
A6.14	Dedicated person for fire prevention review during design, construction, inspection, and operation of development projects to ensure adequacy of fire protection, access for firefighting, water supply, and vegetation clearance.	Ongoing	FD	In Progress
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - F. Natural Hazards			
P6.15	Limit the exposure to potential natural hazards through adoption and enforcement of appropriate building standards, land use controls, and environmental review.			
A 6.15a	Require all development to comply with the provisions of the latest California Building Code, including provisions related to design and engineering to mitigate potential impacts from seismic events, fires, and other hazards.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
A6.15b	Review Zoning Ordinance and subdivision requirements, make recommendations to the City Council and Planning Commission on the implications of the Safety Element, and make any necessary changes.	Short-Term	Planning/PW	Not Initiated
A6.15c	Require CEQA environmental reviews to analyze and as necessary mitigate potential natural hazards on a site-specific basis	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
A6.15d	Require Specific Plans to recognize the findings of this Safety Element as critical land use guidelines are developed for specific areas.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
P6.16	Take actions to reduce the potential for loss of life or property in areas of high seismic risk and areas subject to landslide and liquefaction hazards.			

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A6.16	Require geological and soils engineering investigations in areas of moderate or high landslide risk, potential liquefaction and subsidence areas, and critical seismic zones such as Alquist-Priolo fault zones.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
P6.17	Take actions to reduce the potential for loss of life or property in high fire hazard areas.			
A 6.17a	Review and evaluate proposed land uses in extreme and high fire hazard areas for their vulnerability to fire and potential ignition sources.	Short-Term	Planning/PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.17b	Prohibit the use of untreated shake roofs in areas of high and extreme fire hazard.	Ongoing	PW/FD	Ongoing
A6.17c	Adopt special inspection criteria in those areas of extreme, high, and medium fire risk during critical fire season when the sustained wind velocity exceeds 25 miles per hour.	Ongoing	PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.17d	Study the adoption of rigid inspection standards for off-road vehicles (such as muffler and spark arrestor controls) and closely control the usage of off-road vehicles during periods of high fire risk (such as "Santa Ana" wind events with low humidity and strong winds).	Mid-Term	PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.17e	Investigate water re-use programs in the hill-side areas to aid in fire prevention.	Mid-Term	PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.17f	Work with homeowners and builders constructing homes in or adjacent to high and extreme fire risk areas to make all water in privately owned swimming pools in these areas accessible to fire trucks for use in onsite fire protection. This could be accomplished through the inclusion of suitable gates and driveways in both existing and proposed homes.	Mid-Term	FD	Not Initiated
A6.17g	Continue to support programs to reduce fire hazards from vegetation in areas of extreme to high fire risk. Such programs may take a variety of forms and would include current City weed and brush removal programs, as well as control and use of fire retardant plantings.	Ongoing	FD	Ongoing
P6.18	Take actions to reduce the potential for loss of life or property in flood zones and potential dam inundation areas.			
A 6.18a	Review and evaluate proposed land uses in flood zones for their vulnerability to potential flooding and potential exposure of life and property to damage or loss from flooding.	Short-Term	PW	Ongoing
A6.18b	Improve emergency service capabilities in areas subject to potential dam inundation in order to shorten times required for emergency evacuation and mobilization efforts. Identify manpower and equipment needs, as well as approach to notification of affected households.	Short-Term	PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.18c	Actively support efforts to inspect dams and evaluate dam safety requirements.	Short-Term	PW	Ongoing
A6.18d	Investigate siting of future critical facilities in only those areas beyond the 60-minute line that signifies the time between dam failure and inundation.	Ongoing	PW	Not Initiated
A6.18e	Support or sponsor flood plain studies along Walnut Creek and other drainage areas to better equip the City to deal with flood problems.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
A6.18f	Make information on flood potential available to developers, industries, and appropriate civic groups in areas affected by potential dam inundation.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
A6.18g	Encourage State, federal, and other governmental agencies to intensify research on flood and inundation hazards.	Mid-Term	PW	Not Initiated
P6.19	Prevent serious structural damage and functional impairment to critical facilities and structures, especially where large numbers of people are apt to congregate at one time.			

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A6.19	Review all critical facilities (including, but not limited to, hospitals, evacuation centers, emergency services and communications facilities, high pressure natural gas lines and high capacity petroleum and electrical transmission lines) for their susceptibility to potential hazards. This review should be conducted by a structural engineer, and funding sources for this program should be sought from all available local, regional, state, and federal sources.	Short-Term	PW/FD	Not Initiated
P6.20	Engage in and support inter-agency coordination regarding emergency services and response, and critical facilities			
A 6.20a	Encourage and participate in mutual aid agreements between the fire departments of local cities and Los Angeles County	Short-Term	FD	Ongoing
A6.20b	Improve power and gas line inspections and new installations through a coordinated effort between providers of electricity and natural gas and the West Covina Fire Department.	Ongoing	FD	Not Initiated
P6.21	Update West Covina's Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan (NHMP) on a regular basis in order to reflect changing conditions, best practices, regulatory environment, and advancements in knowledge; and to maintain eligibility for public assistance grants.			
A6.21a	Update West Covina's NHMP every 5 years.	Short-Term	PW/FD	Not Initiated
A6.21b	Carry out the actions contained in NHMP.	Ongoing	PW/FD	Ongoing
P6.22	Develop and disseminate educational programs, through a variety of media, to familiarize the citizens of West Covina with the Safety Element, the NHMP, and related issues.			
A6.22a	Develop and disseminate educational programs regarding the Safety Element, the NHMP, and general safety information to organizations such as school districts, agencies serving the aged and handicapped, industries susceptible to seismic hazards, and civic groups, and encourage them to implement these programs and/or incorporate them into their own safety programs.	Short-Term	PD	Not Initiated
A6.22b	Coordinate with the school districts to initiate educational programs in lower grades using displays and demonstrations that would expose younger children to the nature and strength of fire, for the purpose of tempering their natural curiosity about fire with knowledge of, and a sense of respect for, its hazards.	Ongoing	PD/FD	Not Initiated
A6.22c	Coordinate with the school districts in the City to support or sponsor exhibits and presentations in secondary school demonstrating the more involved aspects of fire dynamics, i.e. major contributing factors of fire hazards and the relationship of fire to the natural ecology. Encourage parental cooperation and assistance in overall fire education programs.	Ongoing	PD	Not Initiated
A6.22d	Make the Safety Element and the NHMP available to builders and realtors, and encourage them to share relevant information from these documents with homebuyers and tenants.	Long-Term	PD/FD	Ongoing
	Our Healthy and Safe Community - G. Noise			
P6.23	Ensure that new development is not exposed to excessive noise.			
A 6.23a	Require new developments to reduce exterior noise levels for any usable outdoor area to the "normally acceptable" range in the City's land use/noise compatibility matrix, shown in Table 6.4 of this Noise Element.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
A6.23b	Require mixed-use structures and areas to be designed to prevent transfer of noise from commercial to residential uses, and to ensure a 45 CNEL level or lower for all interior living spaces.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing

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A6.23c	Require any residential component of all new buildings to comply with the requirements of the residential noise insulation standards of the most recent edition of California's building code.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
P6.24	Ensure that new development does not expose surrounding land uses to excessive noise.			
A.6.24	Through the environmental review process, require applicants for new development proposals to analyze potential noise impacts on nearby noise-sensitive receivers before project approval. As feasible, require appropriate noise mitigation to address any identified significant noise impacts.	Ongoing	Planning	Ongoing
P6.25	Minimize noise conflicts between local noise generators and sensitive receivers.			
A6.25a	Continue to enforce the City's existing Noise Ordinance.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
A6.25b	Track noise complaints to determine areas of potential problems, and work proactively with the noise generators and the affected parties to reduce the impacts of such noise.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
P6.26	Strive to reduce potential noise impacts in the City's own operations.			
A6.26a	Comply with the City's Noise Ordinance and State and federal occupational health and safety noise standards in the City's own operations.	Ongoing	PW/CS/Planning	Ongoing
A6.26b	Purchase any equipment that produces high noise levels with all necessary and feasible noise abating equipment installed.	Ongoing	PW/CS/Planning	Ongoing
P6.27	Minimize the noise impacts of transportation facilities and improvements.			
A6.27a	Continue to encourage the enforcement of regulations such as the State Vehicle Code noise standards for automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles operating within the City.	Ongoing	PD	Ongoing
A6.27b	Maintain liaison with transportation agencies such as Caltrans regarding reduction of noise from existing transportation facilities.	Ongoing	PW	Ongoing
A6.27c	Consider, where appropriate, tools for mitigating noise impacts of transportation facilities on new and existing development. Such tools may include noise insulation for interior spaces, site design solutions, and noise barriers such as sound walls and berms. Site design solutions such as setbacks are frequently preferable to barriers, and berms are frequently preferable to sound walls, for reasons of aesthetics and potential noise reflection effects.	Ongoing	PW/Planning	Ongoing
A6.27d	Consider, where appropriate, the diversion of through traffic from purely residential areas.	Ongoing	PW/Planning	Ongoing
A6.27e	The City shall partner with adjacent cities and other jurisdictions and the private sector to seek and secure funding for railroad safety improvements, including securing rail right-of-way, and developing "Quiet Zones", grade separations, and/or other safety projects for at-grade rail crossings at the intersection of Azusa Canyon Road and Los Angeles Street and on Fairway Drive at Valley Boulevard.	Short-Term	PW/Planning	Not Initiated
	Our Creative Community - A. Build Capacity			
P7.1	Provide ongoing direction, administration and financial resources to address West Covina's cultural needs.			
A7.1a	Bring dedicated human and financial resources through grants, internship, contract positions, etc. to support implementation.	Short-Term		In Progress
A7.1b	Determine the administrative structure in West Covina best suited to support cultural development.	Immediate		In Progress

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A7.1c	Identify and establish an appropriate organizational structure like a Cultural Advisory Committee or task the existing Community Services Group or Commission to work collaboratively with partners and provide direction and support for ongoing cultural development.	Immediate	CS	In Progress
A7.1d	Define the financial implications and establish a budget for implementing specific initiatives.	Short-Term		Not Initiated
	Our Creative Community - B. Leverage West Covina's Assets for Economic Growth			
P7.2	Leverage cultural resources to support downtown and corridor revitalization.			
A7.2a	Reuse vacant or underutilized buildings in the downtown area and along the Corridors to provide shared space for artists or small creative cultural enterprise, or to display works of local cultural significance.	Ongoing	Planning/CS	Ongoing
A7.2b	Expand cultural and heritage tourism in West Covina.	Short-Term	Planning/CED	Not Initiated
A7.2c	Engage local retailers, hotels, and restaurants to increase awareness of local cultural resources.	Ongoing		In Progress
	Our Creative Community - C. Build a Robust Cultural Sector			
P7.3	Increase public art and cultural expression throughout the community.			
A7.3a	Continue to facilitate works of art in public spaces per the City's Arts in Public Places Program.	Short-Term	Planning/PW	Not Initiated
A7.3b	Develop a map (promotional brochure) that identifies the location of all public art.	Short-Term	CS (Planning)	Not Initiated
A7.3c	Sponsor and organize local art exhibits in public facilities, performances, festivals, cultural events, and forums.	Short-Term	CS/Health Care Providers/School District	Not Initiated
A7.3d	Establish an online community-driven calendar of festivals and events to promote cultural activities.	Short-Term	CED/CS	Ongoing
A7.3e	Strengthen wayfinding signs to help profile cultural resources.	Mid-Term	CED/CS	Not Initiated
A7.3f	Build on and extend current efforts in cross promotion and marketing among cultural organizations and activities.	Short-Term	CS	In Progress
A7.3g	Work with the schools to integrate arts education into core curriculum.	Mid-Term	CS/School Districts	Not Initiated
A7.3h	Identify and promote the cultural events hosted at different places of worship that are open to the public.	Mid-Term	CS	Not Initiated
P7.4	Expand places and spaces where cultural activities can occur.			
A7.4a	Undertake a systematic audit of places and spaces in West Covina where cultural activities currently or potentially could take place. Make this database publicly accessible to assist cultural groups in finding potential venues for their activities.	Short-Term	CS/Planning/CED	Not Initiated
A7.4b	Meet diverse needs for performance, exhibition, and workspace.	Mid-Term	CS	Not Initiated
A7.4c	Examine current zoning, licensing, and permitting requirements with the objective of supporting and facilitating community groups planning festivals and events.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
	Our Creative Community - D. Celebrate and Promote West Covina's Cultural Assets			
P7.5	Provide access to cultural opportunities across the community for all residents.			
A7.5a	Promote the cultural and artistic expressions of West Covina's underrepresented cultural groups.	Short-Term	CS	Not Initiated
A7.5b	Consider establishing new Pan-Asian and Hispanic festivals that create a unique cultural brand for West Covina.	Short-Term	CS/CED	Not Initiated

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A7.5c	Continue efforts to provide free and/or affordable cultural programming in anchor cultural institutions and through the promotion of free community festivals and events.	Ongoing	CS	Not Initiated
A7.5d	Encourage establishment of one or more festivals or events geared to the interests of youth. Engage youth in the determination of such an event(s).	Short-Term	CS	Not Initiated
A7.5e	Encourage the establishment of one or more festivals or events geared to the interests of seniors. Engage seniors in the determination of such an event(s).	Short-Term	CS	Not Initiated
P7.6	Brand and promote the four corners of Amar Road and Azusa Avenue as "Little Manila".			
A7.6a	Create an identification and way finding sign program for the four corners.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
A7.6b	Encourage and support a BID.	Mid-Term	Property Owners	Not Initiated
A7.6c	Develop a master plan for the four corners area.	Mid-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
P7.7	Assess, avoid, and mitigate potential impacts to archeological, paleontological, and tribal resources through the CEQA review process for development projects carried out within the City. Comply with existing regulations relating to Native American resources, including California Environmental Quality Act Section 15064.5(d) and (e) and Public Resources Code §5097.98 concerning burial grounds, and Assembly Bill 52 and Senate Bill 18 for consultation with Native American tribes for development projects carried out within the City.			
A7.7	Require development to avoid archaeological and paleontological resources, whenever possible. If complete avoidance is not possible, require development to minimize and fully mitigate the impacts to the resources. Notify California Native American tribes and organizations of proposed projects that have the potential to adversely impact cultural resources.	Ongoing	Planning	Ongoing
	Our Active Community - A. Variety of Open Space Types			
P8.1	Encourage the distribution of a variety of park types and sizes throughout the City.			
A8.1	Develop variety of new park types of different sizes and require them in new development.	Short-Term	Planning/CS	Not Initiated
P8.2	Encourage the development of non-traditional park types, including green belts, linear parks, urban trails, and pocket parks.			
A8.2a	Require dedication of land identified as linear park in conjunction with new development.	Ongoing	Planning/CS	Not Initiated
A8.2b	Work with the County to initiate efforts to create a linear park public trail system along the Walnut Creek.	Immediate	PW/Planning/CS	Not Initiated
A8.2c	Update and create new agreements for joint use of school and City recreational and park facilities.	Short-Term	CS/School Districts	In Progress
P8.3	Reinforce existing joint use agreements with schools to fill in service gaps.			
A8.3	Pursue joint use agreement with California Elementary School, Cortez Elementary School, Hollencrest Middle School, Orangewood Elementary School, Merced Elementary School, South Hills High School, and Traweck Middle School.	Short-Term	CS/School Districts	In Progress
	Our Active Community - B. Walk or Bike to Parks			
P8.4	Small and frequent open spaces should be dispersed throughout the neighborhood.			
A8.4	Develop new neighborhood parks, pocket parks, and community gardens as feasible and appropriate to meet citizen needs and require them in new development.	Ongoing	CS/Planning	Ongoing
	Our Active Community - C. Public Access to Open Space			
P8.5	Develop and improve access to parks.			

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A8.5	Identify and eliminate barriers, safety issues along walkways, and gaps in pedestrian and bike networks, and improve bike facilities that encourage access to parks.	Ongoing	PW/CS	Ongoing
	Our Active Community - D. Connect Space			
P8.6	Develop a network of open spaces.			
A8.6a	Connect the open spaces to neighborhoods through a series of landscaped streets that provide green links to the Walnut Creek as well as stormwater drainage.	Short-Term	PW	Not Initiated
A8.6b	Revise zoning ordinance to require new development to connect their open spaces to the open space network.	Short-Term	Planning	Not Initiated
A8.6c	Educate property owners, political leaders and the community about the economic, social, and environmental benefits of open space network.	Short-Term	Planning/CS	In Progress
	Our Active Community - E. Safety			
P8.7	The location and design of open spaces should take advantage of surrounding land uses.			
A8.7	Revise the zoning ordinances to require open spaces to designed in the line of sight of adjacent land uses and activities to ensure visibility. The frontages should have active edges such as front doors and windows, or storefronts for commercial uses.	Short-Term	Planning/PD	Not Initiated
P8.8	Increase safety in public parks.			
A8.8a	Provide adequate lighting; maintaining land-scaping to maximize visibility; remove graffiti as soon as possible; remove trash, debris, weeds, etc. from public areas with ongoing maintenance of those public areas; and conduct regular police patrols and provide public safety information.	Short-Term	CS/PD	Ongoing
A8.8b	Partner with the community through programs that activate spaces or provide more eyes on the public facility, such as neighborhood watch groups.	Ongoing	PD	Not Initiated
A8.8c	Design facilities to be universally accessible for seniors, children and those with disabilities.	Ongoing	Planning/PW	Ongoing
A8.8d	Encourage developers to incorporate building and site design techniques that reduce crime, such as utilizing Crime Prevention through Environmental Design(CPTED) strategies.	Ongoing	PD/Planning	Ongoing
A8.8e	Provide convenient and safe on-street parking. Avoid using park site for parking.	Ongoing	CS/Planning	Ongoing
	Our Active Community - F. Maintenance			
P8.9	Investigate and evaluate opportunities and incentives for other agencies, non-profits, private businesses, and user groups to participate in the maintenance and replacement costs of parks, open space, and recreational facilities.			
A8.9a	Develop a citywide initiative to encourage "Friends of Parks" service organizations like West Covina Beautiful or San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy & Community Service Group for short term clean-up projects.	Ongoing	CS/Service Orgs/Community Service Groups	Not Initiated
A8.9b	Continue to use the Capital Improvements Program to plan for the identification of available resources for park facility repair, upgrades, and replacements through the budget process.	Ongoing	CS/PW/Planning	Ongoing
A8.9c	Institute an impact fee for capital improvements to mitigate the impact of new development on parks and open spaces.	Immediate	Planning	Completed
A8.9d	Continue to search for opportunities in grants and to encourage private donations. Identify other effective funding sources for park and recreational programs, such as trusts and other fund raising activities.	Ongoing	CS	Ongoing
A8.9e	Promote the use of City facilities for special events, such as festivals and tournaments.	Ongoing	CS	Ongoing
	Our Active Community - G. Facilities and Programming			
P8.10	Continue to monitor and provide for the needs of a changing demographic.			

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December 31, 2018

	Section	Time Frame	Implementer	Status
A8.10	If necessary, make operational and programming changes to reflect the changing preferences and needs of a diverse and aging population.	Ongoing	CS	Ongoing
P8.11	Ensure equal access to facilities and programs.			
A8.11a	Improve facilities at City Parks to respond to the requirements of special needs groups.	Ongoing	CS	Ongoing
A8.11b	Adjust and subsidize fees to ensure that all residents have the opportunity to participate in recreation programs.	Ongoing	CS	Ongoing
P8.12	Explore the feasibility of building a new community pool facility.			
A8.12a	Identify location for a new pool based on user access and convenience, and land availability and cost.	Mid-Term	CS	In Progress
A8.12b	Update the impact fee schedule as necessary to ensure that development provides its fair share of the capital improvement needs for parks and recreation.	Immediate	Planning	Ongoing

Please Start Here

General Information	
Jurisdiction Name	West Covina
Reporting Calendar Year	2018
Contact Information	
First Name	Jeff
Last Name	Anderson
Title	Community Development Director
Email	janderson@westcovina.org
Phone	(626) 939-8423
Mailing Address	
Street Address	1444 W Garvey Avenue
City	West Covina
Zipcode	91790

Submittal Instructions

Housing Element Annual Progress Reports (APRs) forms and tables must be submitted to HCD and the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) on or before April 1 of each year for the prior calendar year; submit separate reports directly to both HCD and OPR pursuant to Government Code section 65400. There are two options for submitting APRs:

1. **Online Annual Progress Reporting System (Preferred)** - This enters your information directly into HCD's database limiting the risk of errors. If you would like to use the online system, email APR@hcd.ca.gov and HCD will send you the login information for your jurisdiction. *Please note: Using the online system only provides the information to HCD. The APR must still be submitted to OPR. Their email address is opr.apr@opr.ca.gov.*

2. **Email** - If you prefer to submit via email, you can complete the excel Annual Progress Report forms and submit to HCD at APR@hcd.ca.gov and to OPR at opr.apr@opr.ca.gov. Please send the Excel workbook, not a scanned or PDF copy of the tables.

ATTACHMENT NO. 3
HOUSING ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT

Table A	
Housing Development Applications Submitted	

Project Identifier				Unit Types		Date Application Submitted	Proposed Units - Affordability by Household Incomes								Total Approved Units by Project	Total Disapproved Units by Project	Streamlining	Notes																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
1				2	3	4	5								6	7	8	9	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Project Name	Project Address	Project City	Project State	Project Zip	Project Unit Type	Project Unit Count	Project Application Submitted	Very Low Income (0-30%)	Very Low Income (31-50%)	Low Income (51-80%)	Low Income (81-100%)	Modest Income (101-150%)	Modest Income (151-200%)	Modest Income (201-250%)	Modest Income (251-300%)	Modest Income (301-350%)	Modest Income (351-400%)	Modest Income (401-450%)	Modest Income (451-500%)	Modest Income (501-550%)	Modest Income (551-600%)	Modest Income (601-650%)	Modest Income (651-700%)	Modest Income (701-750%)	Modest Income (751-800%)	Modest Income (801-850%)	Modest Income (851-900%)	Modest Income (901-950%)	Modest Income (951-1000%)	Modest Income (1001-1050%)	Modest Income (1051-1100%)	Modest Income (1101-1150%)	Modest Income (1151-1200%)	Modest Income (1201-1250%)	Modest Income (1251-1300%)	Modest Income (1301-1350%)	Modest Income (1351-1400%)	Modest Income (1401-1450%)	Modest Income (1451-1500%)	Modest Income (1501-1550%)	Modest Income (1551-1600%)	Modest Income (1601-1650%)	Modest Income (1651-1700%)	Modest Income (1701-1750%)	Modest Income (1751-1800%)	Modest Income (1801-1850%)	Modest Income (1851-1900%)	Modest Income (1901-1950%)	Modest Income (1951-2000%)	Modest Income (2001-2050%)	Modest Income (2051-2100%)	Modest Income (2101-2150%)	Modest Income (2151-2200%)	Modest Income (2201-2250%)	Modest Income (2251-2300%)	Modest Income (2301-2350%)	Modest Income (2351-2400%)	Modest Income (2401-2450%)	Modest Income (2451-2500%)	Modest Income (2501-2550%)	Modest Income (2551-2600%)	Modest Income (2601-2650%)	Modest Income (2651-2700%)	Modest Income (2701-2750%)	Modest Income (2751-2800%)	Modest Income (2801-2850%)	Modest Income (2851-2900%)	Modest Income (2901-2950%)	Modest Income (2951-3000%)	Modest Income (3001-3050%)	Modest Income (3051-3100%)	Modest Income (3101-3150%)	Modest Income (3151-3200%)	Modest Income (3201-3250%)	Modest Income (3251-3300%)	Modest Income (3301-3350%)	Modest Income (3351-3400%)	Modest Income (3401-3450%)	Modest Income (3451-3500%)	Modest Income (3501-3550%)	Modest Income (3551-3600%)	Modest Income (3601-3650%)	Modest Income (3651-3700%)	Modest Income (3701-3750%)	Modest Income (3751-3800%)	Modest Income (3801-3850%)	Modest Income (3851-3900%)	Modest Income (3901-3950%)	Modest Income (3951-4000%)	Modest Income (4001-4050%)	Modest Income (4051-4100%)	Modest Income (4101-4150%)	Modest Income (4151-4200%)	Modest Income (4201-4250%)	Modest Income (4251-4300%)	Modest Income (4301-4350%)	Modest Income (4351-4400%)	Modest Income (4401-4450%)	Modest Income (4451-4500%)	Modest Income (4501-4550%)	Modest Income (4551-4600%)	Modest Income (4601-4650%)	Modest Income (4651-4700%)	Modest Income (4701-4750%)	Modest Income (4751-4800%)	Modest Income (4801-4850%)	Modest Income (4851-4900%)	Modest Income (4901-4950%)	Modest Income (4951-5000%)	Modest Income (5001-5050%)	Modest Income (5051-5100%)	Modest Income (5101-5150%)	Modest Income (5151-5200%)	Modest Income (5201-5250%)	Modest Income (5251-5300%)	Modest Income (5301-5350%)	Modest Income (5351-5400%)	Modest Income (5401-5450%)	Modest Income (5451-5500%)	Modest Income (5501-5550%)	Modest Income (5551-5600%)	Modest Income (5601-5650%)	Modest Income (5651-5700%)	Modest Income (5701-5750%)	Modest Income (5751-5800%)	Modest Income (5801-5850%)	Modest Income (5851-5900%)	Modest Income (5901-5950%)	Modest Income (5951-6000%)	Modest Income (6001-6050%)	Modest Income (6051-6100%)	Modest Income (6101-6150%)	Modest Income (6151-6200%)	Modest Income (6201-6250%)	Modest Income (6251-6300%)	Modest Income (6301-6350%)	Modest Income (6351-6400%)	Modest Income (6401-6450%)	Modest Income (6451-6500%)	Modest Income (6501-6550%)	Modest Income (6551-6600%)	Modest Income (6601-6650%)	Modest Income (6651-6700%)	Modest Income (6701-6750%)	Modest Income (6751-6800%)	Modest Income (6801-6850%)	Modest Income (6851-6900%)	Modest Income (6901-6950%)	Modest Income (6951-7000%)	Modest Income (7001-7050%)	Modest Income (7051-7100%)	Modest Income (7101-7150%)	Modest Income (7151-7200%)	Modest Income (7201-7250%)	Modest Income (7251-7300%)	Modest Income (7301-7350%)	Modest Income (7351-7400%)	Modest Income (7401-7450%)	Modest Income (7451-7500%)	Modest Income (7501-7550%)	Modest Income (7551-7600%)	Modest Income (7601-7650%)	Modest Income (7651-7700%)	Modest Income (7701-7750%)	Modest Income (7751-7800%)	Modest Income (7801-7850%)	Modest Income (7851-7900%)	Modest Income (7901-7950%)	Modest Income (7951-8000%)	Modest Income (8001-8050%)	Modest Income (8051-8100%)	Modest Income (8101-8150%)	Modest Income (8151-8200%)	Modest Income (8201-8250%)	Modest Income (8251-8300%)	Modest Income (8301-8350%)	Modest Income (8351-8400%)	Modest Income (8401-8450%)	Modest Income (8451-8500%)	Modest Income (8501-8550%)	Modest Income (8551-8600%)	Modest Income (8601-8650%)	Modest Income (8651-8700%)	Modest Income (8701-8750%)	Modest Income (8751-8800%)	Modest Income (8801-8850%)	Modest Income (8851-8900%)	Modest Income (8901-8950%)	Modest Income (8951-9000%)	Modest Income (9001-9050%)	Modest Income (9051-9100%)	Modest Income (9101-9150%)	Modest Income (9151-9200%)	Modest Income (9201-9250%)	Modest Income (9251-9300%)	Modest Income (9301-9350%)	Modest Income (9351-9400%)	Modest Income (9401-9450%)	Modest Income (9451-9500%)	Modest Income (9501-9550%)	Modest Income (9551-9600%)	Modest Income (9601-9650%)	Modest Income (9651-9700%)	Modest Income (9701-9750%)	Modest Income (9751-9800%)	Modest Income (9801-9850%)	Modest Income (9851-9900%)	Modest Income (9901-9950%)	Modest Income (9951-10000%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Summary Row				8450-020-021603	No Change to Date	1920 W Pacific Lane	1530 W Pacific Lane	TM 77630	2 to 4	O	08/03/2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation

(CCR Title 25
§6202)

Jurisdiction	West Covina	
Reporting Year	2018	(Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)

Table A2

Project Identifier				Unit Types		Affordability by Household Incomes - Completed Entitlement		Affordability by Household Incomes - Building Permits		Affordability by Household Incomes - Certificates of Occupancy		Notes
1				2	3		6		9		12	21
Prop APN	Current APN	Street Address	Project Name	Unit Category S=Single-Family M=Multi-Family	Tenure R=Renter O=Owner	Above Moderate-Income	# of Units Issued Entitlements	Above Moderate-Income	# of Units Issued Building Permits	Above Moderate-Income	# of Units Issued Certificates of Occupancy or other forms of readiness	Notes
Summary Row: Start Data Entry Below						3	3	3	3	3	3	
8468-001-032	8468-001-063 to 065	2222 W Garvey Ave S	PM 74133	SFD	O	3	3	3	3	3	3	The lot was
							0		0		0	previously vacant
							0		0		0	
							0		0		0	

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation
 (CCR Title 25 §6202)

Jurisdiction: West Covina
 Reporting Year: 2018 (Jan 1 - Dec 31)

This table is auto-populated once you enter your jurisdiction name and current year data.
 Please contact HCD if your data is different than the material supplied here

Table B
Regional Housing Needs Allocation Progress
Permitted Units Issued by Affordability

		1	2										3	4
Income Level		RHNA Allocation by Income Level	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total Units to Date (all years)	2018 Total Units	
Very Low	Deed Restricted	217	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	
	Non-Deed Restricted		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Low	Deed Restricted	23	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	
	Non-Deed Restricted		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Moderate	Deed Restricted	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	
	Non-Deed Restricted		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Above Moderate		347	0	481	140	37	2	9	0	0	0	669	484	
Total RHNA		831												
Total Units 44			0	481	140	37	2	9	0	0	0	669	484	

Note: units serving extremely low-income households are included in the very low-income permitted units totals
 Cells in grey contain auto-calculation formulas

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation
(CCR Title 25 §6202)

Junsdich			
on	West Covina		
Reportin		(Jan 1 - Dec	
g Year	2018	31)	

Table C

Sites Identified or Rezoned to Accommodate Shortfall Housing Need

[illegible]

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation
(CCR Title 25 §6202)

Jurisdiction	West Covina
Reporting Year	2018 (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)

Table D
Program Implementation Status pursuant to GC Section 65583

For the City of Long Beach, California On the basis of the information provided by the City of Long Beach, California, the following information is being provided to the public:			
1	2	3	4
Name of Program	Objective	Timeline/Status	Status of Program Implementation
Housing Preservation Program	Assist 10 households annually and advertise the program on the City's website and periodically in the City's newsletter.	Ongoing	Administering loans from previously implemented HPP program. Implemented revised HPP program in 2017. Funding came from CDBG and Low/Moderate Housing Funds. In 2018 staff provided loans to 8 West Covina homeowners.
Home Improvement Loan Program	Assist 50 households annually and advertise the program on the City's website and periodically in the City's newsletter.	Ongoing	Administering existing loans. No funding available for new loans.
Monitor and Preserve Affordable Housing	Maintain a list of affordable units throughout the City including affordability information to ensure landlords are compliant with deed restrictions and to preserve affordable units.	Ongoing	Monitoring compliance of six affordable housing projects in the City, including Heritage Park, Lark Ellen Village, Mauna Loa Apartments, The Promenade, Senior Villas I and Senior Villas II. The City continues to monitor the status of existing affordable units within the City. There are 687 affordable units within the City.
Energy Efficient Design	Educate and encourage the use of energy conservation measures in the development of residential units. Provide information on funding programs.	Ongoing	The City encourages energy conservation and compliance with State laws as it relates to energy conservation for residential developments.
Code Enforcement	Utilize CDBG funds to continue the Code Enforcement program. Address code enforcement violations as necessary.	Ongoing	The City provides a Code Enforcement program to bring substandard housing units into compliance with City building and property maintenance codes.
Acquisition and Rehabilitation	Provide technical and financial (when available) assistance for the development of 20 new affordable housing units and the rehabilitation of 50 units during the 2008-2014 planning period using a combination of federal, state, and local funds.	Ongoing	The City continues to inform multi-family housing developers of available sites and State and Federal programs. No developers have submitted projects. The Community Development Commission as the Housing Authority approved the loan refinancing of the Promenade Apartments that allows the property owner access to funds in order to rehabilitate all 124 affordable units.
Affordable Housing Financing	Maintain a list of mortgage lenders participating in the California Housing Finance Agency (CHFA) program.	Ongoing	A list is being maintained.
Alternative Housing Models	Facilitate the development of alternative housing models (i.e. senior housing) suited to the community housing needs through the provision of flexible zoning regulations.	Ongoing	No developers have expressed interest or submitted projects.
Los Angeles County Partnership	Increase resident awareness about housing programs offered by the County by advertising them at City Hall and online.	Ongoing	The City provides information on resources and programs offered by the County as well as other nonprofit organizations providing housing resources/programs. City staff provides information to residents seeking housing assistance as well as on the City website.
Remove Development Constraints	On an annual basis, review development standards, to ensure that the development of lower income housing can occur. Revise the development code to address all constraints identified in Section 6 of the Housing Element.	Ongoing	The City processed Code Amendment No. 14-05 to address processing standards (including single-family additions and new houses) (effective 5/17/18), Code Amendment No. 17-03 to address accessory dwelling units standards (effective 7/19/18), and Downtown Plan revision to address development and building-type standards (including for multi-family residential) (effective 9/20/18).
Flexible Development Standards	Continue to use flexible development standards to facilitate the development of affordable housing through promotion of maximum development densities in the multi-family zone and the new mixed-use overlay.	Ongoing	No developers have expressed interest or submitted projects.
Density Bonus Ordinance	Promote the City's density bonus ordinance that offers bonuses for the provision of affordable housing, depending on the amount and type provided, consistent with revised Government Code §65916.	Ongoing	The City has standards in the Municipal Code for density bonuses in compliance with state law. No applications submitted in 2018.
Fast-track/Priority Application Processing	The City will assign senior staff to handle the projects, and staff assistance may be provided to prepare the necessary documents in half the typical processing time.	Ongoing	No applications were submitted in 2018.
Second-Unit Ordinance	Amend the Zoning Code to require only ministerial consideration of second-unit applications to encourage the creation of second units.	Ongoing	The City processed Code Amendment No. 17-03 to address accessory dwelling units standards (effective 7/19/18).
Manufactured Housing Mobile Home Rent Control	Encourage the provision of affordable housing by allowing manufactured housing (including mobile homes) in single family residential zones, subject to the conditions consistent with State law.	Ongoing	No permits issued for manufactured housing. No new mobile home parks proposed in 2018.

Water and Sewer Service Providers	Immediately following the adoption and certification of the Housing Element, Staff will deliver copies to all providers of sewer and water service within the City of West Covina.	Ongoing	Letters mailed following adoption of Housing Element.
Flood Management	Ensure that flood risks are considered when making land use decisions.	Ongoing	The City continues to comprehensively review projects, specially projects located within moderate and minimal risk areas as identified by FEMA.
Fair Housing Program	Continue to assist households through the Housing Rights Center, and continue to refer fair housing complaints to the Housing Rights Center.	Ongoing	The City continues to promote fair housing practices and refer fair housing complaints to the Housing Rights Center. The City provided \$10,000 in CDBG funding to the Housing Rights Center.
Reasonable Accommodation	Create a process to make reasonable accommodation requests for land use and zoning decisions and procedures regulating the location, funding, development and use of housing for people with disabilities.	Ongoing	The City has standards in the Municipal Code for reasonable accommodation. No reasonable accommodation requests were submitted in 2018.
Senior Center Shared Housing Program	Continue to operate the housing match program through the Senior Citizens' Center at Cortez Avenue with the goal of making 10 matches a year.	Ongoing	The City contributes to the funding of a social worker through the YWCA to assist seniors with housing placement.
Homeless Assistance Program	Provide \$200,000 in CDBG funding to care providers and associated facilities through 2014.	Ongoing	The City continues to provide funding to the East San Gabriel Valley Coalition for the Homeless, Cory's Kitchen, Project 29:11, and Action Food Pantry (\$21,225). The City has added programs to address homelessness; partnered with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority/Los Angeles department of Health Services to provide transitional housing for homeless individuals and families, and partnerships with food pantries and shelters in West Covina.
Foreclosures	Direct residents in need of foreclosure counseling to foreclosure help lines provided by the County of Los Angeles Department of Consumer Affairs and HUD.	Ongoing	The City will continue to provide information to residents seeking counseling regarding foreclosures. Residents with questions are directed to the County and HUD.
Housing for Developmentally Disabled Persons Program	Offer specific regulatory incentives when funding is available, apply for funding at least twice during the planning period.	Ongoing	The City continues to monitor for potential developers and funding programs. No applications have been submitted.
Ensure Adequate Sites to Accommodate the RHNA	Ensure sufficient residential capacity to accommodate the identified regional need for lower-income households.	Ongoing	The City has adopted a Downtown Plan and Code that allows mixed use and mid to high density residential development. Two applications for residential development were approved in 2018. A 7-unit residential development and assisted living facility are currently under review.
Lot Consolidation Program	Encourage lot consolidation of smaller parcels within the Mixed Use Overlay or for Affordable/Senior Housing with density bonus to accommodate projects including a minimum of 16 units at a density of at least 30 dwelling units per acre or higher.	Ongoing	The City continues to inform multi-family housing developers of development opportunities in the Mixed Use Overlay. No developers have submitted projects.
Provide Emergency and Transitional Housing	Ensure that the housing need of all residents is met by providing opportunities for transitional housing, emergency shelters and SRO units to be accommodated within the City.	Ongoing	The Municipal Code allows for the development of emergency shelters and efficiency units. No applications have been received.

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation
(CCR Title 25 §6202)

Jurisdiction	Mexico
Reporting Period	2018 (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)

Note: + Optional field

Cells in grey contain auto-calculation formulas

Table E

Commercial Development Bonus Approved pursuant to GC Section 65915.7

[illegible]

ANNUAL ELEMENT PROGRESS REPORT
Housing Element Implementation
(CCR Title 25 §6202)

Jurisdiction:	West Virginia
Reporting Period:	2018 (Jan 1 - Dec 31)

Note: + Optional field
Cells in grey contain auto-calculation formulas

Table F

Units Rehabilitated, Preserved and Acquired for Alternative Adequate Sites pursuant to Government Code section 65583.1(c)(2)

This table is optional. Jurisdictions may list (for informational purposes only) units that do not count toward RHNA, but were substantially rehabilitated, acquired or preserved. To enter units in this table as progress toward RHNA, please contact HCD at APR@hcd.ca.gov. HCD will provide a password to unlock the grey fields. Units may only be credited to the table below when a jurisdiction has included a program in its housing element to rehabilitate, preserve or acquire units to accommodate a portion of its RHNA which meet the specific criteria as outlined in Government Code section 65583.1(c)(2).

[illegible]

City/Section	West Covina
Reporting Year	2018 (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)

Permitted Units Issued by Affordability Summary			
Income Level		Current Year	
Very Low	Deed Restricted		0
	Non-Deed Restricted		0
Low	Deed Restricted		0
	Non-Deed Restricted		0
Moderate	Deed Restricted		0
	Non-Deed Restricted		0
Above Moderate			3
Total Units 44			3

Note: units serving extremely low-income households are included in the very low-income permitted units totals

Entitlement Summary	
Total Housing Applications Submitted:	0
Number of Proposed Units in All Applications Received:	63
Total Housing Units Approved:	63
Total Housing Units Disapproved:	0

Use of SB 35 Streamlining Provisions	
Number of Applications for Streamlining	#VALUE!
Number of Streamlining Applications Approved	#VALUE!
Total Developments Approved with Streamlining	#VALUE!
Total Units Constructed with Streamlining	#VALUE!

Units Constructed - SB 35 Streamlining Permits			
Income	Rental	Ownership	Total
Very Low	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Low	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Moderate	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Above Moderate	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!
Total	#VALUE!	#VALUE!	#VALUE!

Cells in grey contain auto-calculation formulas