

**CITY OF IONE
IONE, CA 95640**



REGULAR MEETING STARTS AT 6:00 PM

***Mayor Stacy Rhoades
Vice Mayor Jack Mitchell
Council Member Dominic Atlan
Council Member Alison LaFayne
Council Member Diane Wratten***

**AT 1 E. MAIN STREET, IONE, CA 95640
AND VIA ZOOM**

City of Ione is inviting you to a scheduled Zoom meeting.

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://zoom.us/j/2351961316?pwd=d3lWTW0zbVJLbWpQNXBDQWtpZkRyUT09>

Meeting ID: 235 196 1316

Passcode: 95640

One tap mobile

+16699006833,,2351961316#,,,,*95640# US (San Jose)

+12532158782,,2351961316#,,,,*95640# US (Tacoma)

Dial by your location

+1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose)

+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

+1 929 205 6099 US (New York)

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)

+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

Meeting ID: 235 196 1316

Passcode: 95640

Find your local number: <https://zoom.us/u/aex3ZLbqgp>

Tuesday, May 16, 2023

1 E. Main Street

Ione, CA 95640

***CITY OF IONE IS A GENERAL LAW CITY DEDICATED TO
PROVIDING LEADERSHIP, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND FISCAL INTEGRITY
WHILE PROMOTING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND MAINTAINING
A HIGH QUALITY OF LIFE FOR OUR CITIZENS***

PLEASE LIMIT PUBLIC COMMENT/TESTIMONY TO FOUR MINUTES

Gov't. Code §54954.3

The Ione City Council welcomes, appreciates, and encourages participation in the City Council Meeting. The City Council reserves the right to reasonably limit the total time for public comment on any particular noticed agenda item as it may deem necessary.

Full staff reports and associated documents are available for public review at the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, 1 E. Main Street, Ione, CA. Hard copies may be obtained for \$3.60 for pages 1-5 and \$.45 for each additional page. Documents that are not available when the agenda is posted will be made available for public review at the meeting.



AGENDA

A. ROLL CALL 6:00 P.M.

B. CLOSED SESSION

CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL: Public Employee Appointment–
City Manager – Government Code 54957.6.

C. REPORT FROM CLOSED SESSION

D. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

C. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

D. PRESENTATIONS/ANNOUNCEMENTS:

E . PUBLIC COMMENT:

EACH SPEAKER IS LIMITED TO 4 MINUTES.

NOTE: This is the time for members of the public who wish to be heard on matters that do not appear on the Agenda. Persons may address the City Council at this time on any subject within the jurisdiction of the Ione City Council.

*Please be mindful of the **4 minute time limit per person**. Pursuant to the Brown Act, the City Council may not take action or engage in a detailed discussion on an item that does not appear on the Agenda. However, matters that **require Council action will be referred to staff for a report and/or recommendation for possible action at a future Council meeting. Is there anyone in the audience who wishes to address the Council at this time?***

Notice to the Public: *All matters listed under this category are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. Any item may be removed for discussion and possible action and made a part of the regular agenda at the request of a Council Member(s).*

F. INFORMATION ITEMS:

All matters listed under this category are for information only with no action to be taken by the City Council.

No information only items.



G. CONSENT CALENDAR:

All matters listed under this category are considered to be routine and will be enacted by one motion. Any item may be removed for discussion and possible action and made a part of the regular agenda at the request of a Councilmember(s).

1. Minutes of May 2, 2023
2. Warrants

H. PUBLIC HEARING: *None.*

I. REGULAR AGENDA:

1. Train Depot Grant Deed

Recommendation: Adopt Resolution 2022-2023 - of the City Council of the City of Ione declaring a portion of the property at 315 S. Mill Street as surplus property and authorize the Interim City Manager to execute transfer documents.*

2. Secondary Wastewater Treatment Plant and Tertiary Treatment Plant Overview

Recommendation: For information and staff direction.

J. REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY MANAGER

K. COUNCIL COMMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS/FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

L. ADJOURNMENT TO JUNE 6TH

NOTICE REGARDING CHALLENGES TO DECISIONS

Pursuant to all applicable laws and regulations, including without limitation, California Government Code Section 65009 and or California Public Resources Code Section 21177, if you wish to challenge in court any of the above decisions (regarding planning, zoning and/or environmental decisions), you may be limited to raising only those issues



you or someone else raised at the public hearing(s) described in this notice/agenda, or in written correspondence delivered to the City at, or prior to, this public hearing.

ADA COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

In compliance with the American with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact City Clerk Janice Traverso at (209) 274-2412, ext. 102. Notification 24 hours prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

Upcoming Meetings:

May 19th:	ARSA Meeting	10:00 A.M.
May 23rd:	Parks and Recreation Commission Meeting	6:00 P.M.
June 1st:	ACTC Commission Meeting	9:00 A.M.
June 6th:	City Council Meeting	6:00 A.M.
June 8th:	Howard Park Master Plan Workshop	5:30 P.M.
June 13th:	Planning Commission Meeting	6:00 P.M.
June 14th	Amador County Recreation Agency	12:30 P.M.
July 25th:	Amador Council of Tourism	4:00 P.M.

Agenda Item #G1

CITY OF IONE COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES Meeting of May 2, 2023

Mayor Rhoades called meeting to order at 6:00 PM

A. ROLL CALL:

Present: Stacy Rhoades, Mayor
Jack Mitchell, Vice Mayor
Dominic Atlan, Councilmember
Alison LaFayne, Councilmember
Diane Wratten, Councilmember
Staff: Amy Gedney, Acting City Manager
Sean Cameron, City Attorney
Janice Traverso, City Clerk (6:03 pm)

B. CLOSED SESSION: Moved to end of meeting.

C. MAYOR RHOADES LED THE PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA:

It was moved by Councilmember LaFayne, seconded by Councilmember Atlan and carried to approve the agenda with Item H.2. – Warrants and Item H.5. – ACRA Pool Contract pulled from the Consent Calendar for discussion.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

E. PRESENTATIONS/ANNOUNCEMENTS: None

F. PUBLIC COMMENT:

Larry Rhoades:

- Need to start testing CDC's groundwater—we don't want their water or their contamination—this is against the law. There is still an open position for Amador County Environmental Health Officer.

Tommy Quinn:

- Complimented Robyn Ornsby and the volunteers for the Veterans Celebration this past weekend.

Dave Barnes:

- Thanked whoever was responsible for getting Caltrans to complete the drainage project on Main Street.

Dave Livingstone:

- Nice affair for the troops on the weekend--thanked Robyn Ornsby and the City leaders for their support of this event.

- Support Dave Barnes, “Mr. Ice Cream” for bringing up the problem with the curbing out front of all the businesses—everyone is happy to see the problem corrected.
- Safety problem in Wildflower--at the entrance to the park off Lupine—the fence has been destroyed, but there is still a pipe sticking up in the air, which is dangerous situation for anyone especially children.
- Cars are traveling the same rate of speed on Highway 104 and Foothill Blvd.

G. INFORMATION ITEMS: No action taken.

1. Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report for City of Ione and Castle Oaks Golf Course
2. Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report for WWTP
3. Summary of Parks and Recreation Commission meeting – April 25, 2023

H. CONSENT CALENDAR:

It was moved by Councilmember Wratten, seconded by Councilmember LaFayne and carried to approve the following:

1. Minutes of Regular Meeting April 18, 2023
3. Administration Quarterly Report – 1st Quarter 2023
4. Public Works Quarterly Report – 1st Quarter 2023

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

2. Warrants – Councilmember LaFayne asked:

- If the Council will be getting invoices or warrants in the future—we are currently receiving both. In the future, the Council will be receiving only Warrants.
- Was the invoice for Sandy Gulch Sign Company was to replace the hanging lights. If so, they missed one light, it is still hanging.
- Wilbur Ellis Company--the three entries are the same—it is split between three different funds.
- Raw Water in Howard Park – used for the Sport fields and the large hydrant by the arena.

It was moved by Councilmember Atlan, seconded by Vice Mayor Mitchell and carried to approve the Warrants.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

5. 2023 ACRA Pool Contract – Councilmember LaFayne commented on the agreement:

- It has not been reviewed by the Park & Recreation Commission
- Different amounts referenced in the agreement, “The total cost for services under the agreement shall not exceed twenty-nine thousand dollars (\$25,000) for the Term of this Agreement.

City Attorney, Sean Cameron stated that the current contract will be in effect until a new contract is approved. After discussion by Council, it was moved by Vice Mayor Mitchell, seconded by Councilmember Atlan and carried that the City move forward in good faith with the caveat that Park & Recreation Commission review the contract and then the Council will vote on the contract in June.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

I. PUBLIC HEARING:

1. Zoning - City Planner Beth Thompson reviewed the revisions that were made to the Focused General Plan and Zoning Code Update:

1. Introduction

The Introduction provides an overview of the General Plan. No significant changes are made to Chapter 1.

2. Public Outreach & Vision

The Public Outreach & Vision chapter is updated to include the results of the community outreach and visioning efforts from Summer 2021. The Guiding Principles have been refined to reflect community input.

3. Land Use

The Land Use Element is updated to include more legible figures, update the Land Use Principles to reflect community input, update the Castle Oaks Gateway Policy Area figure and description to reflect the Development Agreement (as amended) for Castle Oaks, update the residential land use designations to clearly specify that densities are based on net acreage, address land use designations that support groundwater recharge, to encourage a variety of housing types and prices, to promote high quality development and property maintenance, and to address timing and extension of development agreements.

4. Circulation

The Circulation Element is updated to support a complete street and circulation system that serves all users, implement the requirements of State law related to vehicle miles traveled (VMT), to define Level of Service (LOS) which is measures traffic flow, to encourage a near-term solution to addressing truck traffic through Ione, to support maintenance of existing streets, to ensure development funds its fair share of roadway and circulation improvements, and to encourage

use of pedestrian, bicycle, and transit modes of travel to reduce reliance on single occupant vehicles.

5. Conservation & Open Space

The Conservation & Open Space Element is updated to address groundwater recharge, encourage drought preparedness, increase efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and ensure consultation with Native American tribes consistent with the requirements of State law.

6. Noise & Safety

The Noise & Safety Element is updated to address emergency preparedness and evacuation, including incorporating recommendations from the Amador County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP), LHMP Ione Annex, flooding and drainage, including the need for routine maintenance of creeks, reduce exposure to hazardous materials, include additional measures to address wildfire risks, provide measures to address climate change adaptation and resiliency, and to reduce exposure to excessive noise, including noise exposure affecting existing uses.

7. Economic Development

The Economic Development Element is updated to remove outdated information, to simplify language to make the element easier to read and implement and to enhance economic development efforts.

8. Public Facilities

The Public Facilities Element is updated to remove outdated information, to simplify language to make the element easier to read and implement, to ensure future development projects provide and fund their fair-share of public services and utilities, and to emphasize the City's desire to ensure public schools are located in Ione to serve all grade levels.

9. Land Use Map

The Planning Commission discussed modifying the Land Use Map at its December 2022 meeting. The SB 2 grant that is funding this project is focused on increasing housing capacity within the City and providing streamlined and improved planning procedures to facilitate housing development. Modifications to the General Plan Land Use Map that would reduce the residential capacity of the City would be inconsistent with SB 2 funding for this project and are outside of the scope of the project. Therefore, staff recommends that potential modifications to the Land Use Map be addressed separately.

Mayor Rhoades opened the Public Hearing.

Larry Rhoades commented that his property has been downgraded from Commercial to C-T (Commercial Transitional), so I cannot have an automotive repair shop. Beth Thompson commented there has not been any changes to the Land Use Map and I think Mr. Rhoades is referring to the Zoning

Map, which does not necessarily conform to the General Plan. The City has added “High Density-Residential” to the property on Waterman Road and not changed the Zoning on the Ringer Ranch.

Virginia Silva commented that at the last General Plan update, I made it very clear that I wanted nothing to do with the City of Ione. On the Land Use portion of the update it states, “Implement the Silva Policy Area Land Use Vision and Policy and it explains what their plan is. The City has nothing to do with my property. Is that clear this time? Do you have any questions?

Jim Scully commented:

- Vision Public Outreach and Vision portion of the General Plan Update, “Improve Roadways and Traffic-Residents have continually called for improvements to the roadways in and around the City. I contacted ACTC and asked how many people have contact ACTC for a by-pass—there has been one person in the last 10 years that contacted ACTC—Dan Epperson.
- The Circulation Element states that the WIRIS is going to improve safety and improve quality of life—for whom? This whole study is most definitely challengeable and if you keep pushing it, we are going to challenge it. I have an email from a figure from the Amador Transportation Commission, which states they adamantly agree that Ione needs a by-pass because both bridges downtown are at capacity—I checked on the way in and Ione still has only one bridge. A lot of what you are hearing about this bypass is complete and total conjecture—yes, something needs to be done about downtown Ione’s traffic. Stats come out to less than one accident per year for the two intersections. This by-pass benefits one party--nobody in Ione and if you do the mileage, it increases from 4.4 to 7.6 mileage. If you push forward with the bypass, we are pushing back!

Mayor Rhoades closed the public hearing.

It was moved by Councilmember Wratten, seconded by Councilmember Atlan and carried to adopt Resolution No. 2023-11 Amending the General Plan to implement the Focused General Plan Update.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

DISCUSSION ITEMS:

For the record: Action minutes provide the necessary documentation of City Council action. Audio recordings are retained for those desiring more detail on particular agenda item discussions. These audio recordings provide an accurate and comprehensive backup of City Council deliberations and citizen discussions.

J. REGULAR AGENDA:

1. Interim City Manager – Determine course of action for filling the Interim City Manager position – There was discussion from the Council and public on how to fill the Interim City Manager. Staff previously advertised for the Interim City Manager position and received three applications. It was moved by Councilmember LaFayne, seconded by Councilmember Wratten and carried for Acting City Manager, Amy Gedney to be hired on as Interim City Manager and the recruitment for permanent City Manager be advertised.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

2. Review of when “Closed Session” meeting times should be posted on the agenda—there was discussion by the Council and the public on when the meeting time for Closed Session is scheduled After discussion, it was moved by Councilmember Atlan to start the meeting at 6:00 p.m. with Closed Session from 6:00 to 6:30, if closed session runs longer than 30 minutes, at the discretion of the Mayor, if it looks like it is going to run longer than 30 minutes, the Mayor can convene back into open session and finish Closed Session at the end.

AYES: Rhoades, Mitchell, Atlan, LaFayne, Wratten

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

K. REPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM CITY MANAGER:

- City received five RFP’s for City Attorney Services

L. COUNCIL COMMENTS/COMMITTEE REPORTS/FUTURE AGENDA

Councilmember Atlan:

- Met with Amy Gedney and gave her a list of projects.

Councilmember Wratten:

- Meet with Amy Gedney weekly on Wednesdays
- Would like the Interconnection Project on the next agenda.

Vice Mayor Mitchell:

- Had the first Ad Hoc Finance Committee Meeting
- AFD – Measure M allocation has been corrected, so there will another reallocation.
- Miss Ione pageants are currently being held
- Invited everyone to attend Ione Homecoming

Councilmember LaFayne:

- Issues at Wildflower Subdivision—speeding, condition of streets

Mayor Rhoades:

- Police Chief's contract on next agenda
- Fire Chief's stipend on next agenda

M. CLOSED SESSION:

1. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL: Existing litigation: Section 54956.9 of the California Government Code – Amador Court Case Number 22-CV-12824; Amador Regional Sanitation Authority vs. City of Ione and California Department of Corrections
2. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL: Public Employee Performance Evaluation – City Manager – Government Code 54957.6
3. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL: Public Employee Performance Evaluation – Police Chief – Government Code 54957.6

N. REPORT OUT OF CLOSED SESSION:

1. Information was received and direction was given.
2. Information was received and direction was given.
3. Information was received and direction was given.

O. ADJOURNMENT:

The meeting was adjourned by Mayor Rhoades.

Respectfully submitted,

Janice Traverso
City Clerk

Unpaid Invoice Report - UNPAID INV. REPORT										Page: 1
City of Ione										May 10, 2023 10:35AM
Posting period: 04/23										
Invoice Number	Seq.#	Description	Invoice Date	GL Peri	GL Account Number	Activity #	GL Account Description	Net Invoice Check Amount		
CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS ASSN										
1605	1	MEMBERSHIP DUES FY 23-24 ALFRED	05/01/23	04/23	1111-70-6240	0	MEMBERSHIPS AND DUES	210.00		
Total 1605:										
CARBON COPY INC.										
618713	1	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 2023	04/26/23	04/23	1111-94-6220	0	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	65.38		
618713	2	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 23	04/26/23	04/23	2111-50-6111	0	OFFICE EXPENSE	65.37		
618713	3	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 23	04/26/23	04/23	3111-50-6220	0	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	65.38		
Total 618713:										196.13
618714	1	COPY EXPENSE FD - APRIL 23	04/26/23	04/23	1111-94-6220	0	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	35.92		
Total 618714:										35.92
618940	1	TONER FOR COPIER	05/01/23	04/23	3111-50-6111	0	OFFICE EXPENSE	235.59		
618940	2	TONER FOR COPIER	05/01/23	04/23	1111-94-6111	0	OFFICE EXPENSE	235.59		
Total 618940:										471.18
CASELLE INC.										
124792	1	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT - MAY 2023	05/01/23	04/23	3131-50-6166	0	SOFTWARE PROGRAMS	453.25		
124792	2	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT - JUN 2023	05/01/23	04/23	1111-94-6166	0	SOFTWARE PROGRAMS	453.25		
124792	3	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT - JUN 2023	05/01/23	04/23	3111-50-6166	0	SOFTWARE PROGRAMS	453.25		
124792	4	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT - JUN 2023	05/01/23	04/23	2111-50-6166	0	SOFTWARE	453.25		
Total 124792:										1,813.00
IONE PHARMACY										
32020340	1	PHILLIPS, HEART PADS X1	04/30/23	04/23	1111-75-6119	0	SAFETY EQUIPMENT	175.98		
Total 32020340:										175.98
IW SOLAR LLC										
23205	1	SOLAR PRODUCED-WWTP APR 23	05/01/23	04/23	3111-50-6170	0	UTILITIES	5,084.69		
23205	2	SOLAR PRODUCED-WWTP APR 23	05/01/23	04/23	3131-50-6170	0	UTILITIES	5,084.69		

Unpaid Invoice Report - UNPAID INV. REPORT										Page: 2
Posting period: 04/23										May 10, 2023 10:35AM
City of Ione	Invoice Number	Seq.#	Description	Invoice Date	GL Peri	GL Account Number	Activity #	GL Account Description	Net Invoice Check Amount	
Total 23205:										10,169.38
JACKSON TIRE SERVICE INC										
	32025240	1	E6235-1-GS 209811	04/25/23	04/23	1111-75-6202	0	MAINT & OPERATIONS - VEHICLES	4,524.36	
Total 32025240:										4,524.36
MISSION IT SOLUTIONS INC.										
	INV-1378	1	61- EMAILS & HOSTING & KIOSK	05/01/23	04/23	1111-94-6166	0	SOFTWARE PROGRAMS	327.50	
Total INV-1378:										327.50
PG & E										
	32023240	1	2292622148-6-FIRE STATION #2	04/23/23	04/23	1111-75-6170	0	UTILITIES	803.73	
	32023240	2	7283130664-1-PARK & RIDE MAIN	04/23/23	04/23	2111-50-6170	0	UTILITIES	35.95	
	32023240	3	1493085298-4-CITY YARD	04/23/23	04/23	1111-92-6170	0	UTILITIES	13.69	
Total 32023240:										853.37
Total :										18,776.82
Grand Totals:										18,776.82
Summary by General Ledger Account Number										
GL Account Number			Debit	Credit	Net					
1111-70-6240			210.00	.00	210.00					
1111-75-6119			175.98	.00	175.98					
1111-75-6170			803.73	.00	803.73					
1111-75-6202			4,524.36	.00	4,524.36					
1111-92-6170			13.69	.00	13.69					
1111-94-6111			235.59	.00	235.59					
1111-94-6166			780.75	.00	780.75					
1111-94-6220			101.30	.00	101.30					
2111-50-6111			65.37	.00	65.37					

Summary by General Ledger Account Number

GL Account Number	Debit	Credit	Net
2111-50-6166	453.25	.00	453.25
2111-50-6170	35.95	.00	35.95
3111-50-6111	235.59	.00	235.59
3111-50-6166	453.25	.00	453.25
3111-50-6170	5,084.69	.00	5,084.69
3111-50-6220	65.38	.00	65.38
3131-50-6166	453.25	.00	453.25
3131-50-6170	5,084.69	.00	5,084.69
Grand Totals:	18,776.82	.00	18,776.82

Summary by General Ledger Posting Period

GL Posting Period	Debit	Credit	Net
04/23	18,776.82	.00	18,776.82
Grand Totals:	18,776.82	.00	18,776.82

Report Criteria:

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Only unpaid invoices included.

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Voided
GENERAL FUND								
POLICE (GENERAL FUND)								
1111-70-6240								
CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS ASSN								
810	CALIFORNIA POLICE CHIEFS A	1605	MEMBERSHIP DUES FY 23-24 A	05/01/2023	210.00	.00		
Total 1111-70-6240:					210.00	.00		
Total POLICE (GENERAL FUND):					210.00	.00		
FIRE (GENERAL FUND)								
1111-75-6119								
IONE PHARMACY								
2040	IONE PHARMACY	317670	FD - LDR PULSE OXIMETER PO	05/03/2023	27.47	.00		
2040	IONE PHARMACY	32020340	PHILIPS, HEART PADS X1	04/30/2023	175.98	.00		
Total 1111-75-6119:					203.45	.00		
1111-75-6170								
PG & E								
2930	PG & E	32023240	2292622148-6-FIRE STATION #2	04/23/2023	803.73	.00		
Total 1111-75-6170:					803.73	.00		
1111-75-6202								
JACKSON TIRE SERVICE INC								
2105	JACKSON TIRE SERVICE INC	32025240	E6235-1-GS 209811	04/25/2023	4,524.36	.00		
Total 1111-75-6202:					4,524.36	.00		
Total FIRE (GENERAL FUND):					5,531.54	.00		
PARKS & FACILITIES MAINTENANCE								
1111-92-6170								
PG & E								
2930	PG & E	32023240	1493085298-4-CITY YARD	04/23/2023	13.69	.00		
Total 1111-92-6170:					13.69	.00		
Total PARKS & FACILITIES MAINTENANCE:					13.69	.00		
CITYWIDE SERVICES								
1111-94-6111								
CARBON COPY INC.								
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618940	TONER FOR COPIER	05/01/2023	235.59	.00		
Total 1111-94-6111:					235.59	.00		
1111-94-6166								
CASELLE INC.								
905	CASELLE INC.	124792	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT -	05/01/2023	453.25	.00		
MISSION IT SOLUTIONS INC.								
2635	MISSION IT SOLUTIONS INC.	INV-1378	61- EMAILS & HOSTING & KIOS	05/01/2023	327.50	.00		

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Voided
Total 1111-94-6166:					780.75	.00		
1111-94-6220								
CARBON COPY INC.								
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618713	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 2023	04/26/2023	65.38	.00		
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618714	COPY EXPENSE FD - APRIL 23	04/26/2023	35.92	.00		
Total 1111-94-6220:					101.30	.00		
Total CITYWIDE SERVICES:					1,117.64	.00		
Total GENERAL FUND:					6,872.87	.00		

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Voided
GAS TAX FUND								
GAS TAX EXPENDITURES								
2111-50-6111								
CARBON COPY INC.								
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618713	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 23	04/26/2023	65.37	.00		
Total 2111-50-6111:					65.37	.00		
2111-50-6166								
CASELLE INC.								
905	CASELLE INC.	124792	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT -	05/01/2023	453.25	.00		
Total 2111-50-6166:					453.25	.00		
2111-50-6170								
PG & E								
2930	PG & E	32023240	7283130664-1-PARK & RIDE MAI	04/23/2023	35.95	.00		
Total 2111-50-6170:					35.95	.00		
Total GAS TAX EXPENDITURES:					554.57	.00		
Total GAS TAX FUND:					554.57	.00		

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Voided
WWTP-OPER & MAINT.								
WWTP EXPENDITURES								
3111-50-6111								
CARBON COPY INC.								
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618940	TONER FOR COPIER	05/01/2023	235.59	.00		
Total 3111-50-6111:					235.59	.00		
3111-50-6166								
CASELLE INC.								
905	CASELLE INC.	124792	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT -	05/01/2023	453.25	.00		
Total 3111-50-6166:					453.25	.00		
3111-50-6170								
IW SOLAR LLC								
2071	IW SOLAR LLC	23205	SOLAR PRODUCED-WWTP APR	05/01/2023	5,084.69	.00		
Total 3111-50-6170:					5,084.69	.00		
3111-50-6220								
CARBON COPY INC.								
875	CARBON COPY INC.	618713	COPY EXPENSE - APRIL 23	04/26/2023	65.38	.00		
Total 3111-50-6220:					65.38	.00		
Total WWTP EXPENDITURES:					5,838.91	.00		
Total WWTP-OPER & MAINT.:					5,838.91	.00		

Vendor	Vendor Name	Invoice Number	Description	Invoice Date	Net Invoice Amount	Amount Paid	Date Paid	Voided
TERTIARY PLANT FUND								
TERTIARY PLANT EXPENDITURES								
3131-50-6166								
CASELLE INC.								
905	CASELLE INC.	124792	CONTRACT SUPPORT/MAINT -	05/01/2023	453.25	.00		
Total 3131-50-6166:					453.25	.00		
3131-50-6170								
IW SOLAR LLC								
2071	IW SOLAR LLC	23205	SOLAR PRODUCED-WWTP APR	05/01/2023	5,084.69	.00		
Total 3131-50-6170:					5,084.69	.00		
Total TERTIARY PLANT EXPENDITURES:					5,537.94	.00		
Total TERTIARY PLANT FUND:					5,537.94	.00		
Grand Totals:					18,804.29	.00		

Dated: _____

Mayor: _____

City Council: _____

City Recorder: _____

Report Criteria:

Invoices with totals above \$0.00 included.

Only unpaid invoices included.



Agenda Item #I1

DATE: MAY 16, 2023

TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: JOCELYN LIMAS, CITY SURVEYOR
JEFFREY SETTERLUND, CITY PLANNER

SUBJECT: TRAIN DEPOT MUSEUM AND PARK PROPERTY SPLIT, 315 SOUTH
MILL STREET, APN 004-220-34

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Adopt Resolution 2022-23-* of the City Council of the City of Ione declaring a portion of the property at 315 S. Mill Street as surplus property and authorize the Interim City Manager to execute transfer documents.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact currently associated with this item.

BACKGROUND:

On May 12, 2020, the Planning Commission held a public hearing and approved a Site Plan Review Permit for the renovation of the train depot and construction of a park at 315 S. Mill Street. However, an appeal to the Planning Commission decision was subsequently filed to the City Council to review a restroom facility that was not ready at the time of the overall project review and approval. On July 20, 2021, the City Council reversed the Planning Commission decision and referred the restroom facility back to the Planning Commission for consideration of alternatives. On January 11, 2022, the Planning Commission approved the site plan review permit for the Train Depot Museum and Park Restroom Facility, Option C – Mirrored Layout. The comprehensive project includes site improvements as well as both exterior and interior renovations to a historic depot which has previously been moved to the site. The depot will be converted to a museum space, to be owned and operated by the Amador Central Railroad Corporation, and a park is already under construction and includes a playground structure for children, a covered picnic area and a restroom facility.



Pursuant to the State Surplus Land Act, the City of Ione is negotiating in good faith with Amador Central Railroad Corporation regarding the disposition and development of the depot property, including rehabilitation of the historic depot building. Prior to disposing of the property, the City Council must declare them to be surplus land under State law. State law defines surplus land as land that is not necessary for the City's use. Pursuant to State law (Government Code Section 65402), staff is reporting to the City Council regarding the consistency with the General Plan of the proposed disposition of the property, following declarations of surplus land, for the purposes of development and historic resource rehabilitation. Staff has provided an analysis in this report to support making a recommendation to the City Council that this property should be declared surplus land for the purpose of disposing of the property for development and rehabilitation of a historic resource is consistent with the General Plan.

ANALYSIS:

General Plan Consistency Analysis

The subject property proposed to be declared surplus land under the State Surplus Land Act to allow a private developer to acquire the property from the City for the purposes of development with a land use allowed by the Zoning Code that would make possible the rehabilitation of the historic depot building. The property is classified as Low Density Residential (RL) which allows for pocket and neighborhood parks, and public facilities like schools, religious assembly, etc. While museums are not specifically mentioned, they are not excluded. The development of the site and rehabilitation of the historic depot building is consistent with the following General Plan policies:

- The Conservation and Open Space element stresses the importance of recreational opportunities being provided throughout the City. It points out that small parks provide play areas and gathering spaces for neighborhoods.
- The Conservation and Open Space Element also attempts to: Establish additional open space for outdoor recreation and enhance existing parks and trails to provide a premier park system with a variety of facilities, landscaping types, natural resource areas and recreational uses dispersed throughout the community.
 - Action CO-8.1.2: Encourage the development of parks adjacent to school sites and other quasi-public and public facilities.
- The Public Facilities Element promotes efficiency, agency collaboration, and community design in the provision, location, and operation of public facilities and services.
 - Policy PF-2.3: Public facilities and services shall be equitably distributed throughout the community to enhance the quality of life.

Zoning Consistency analysis

The subject property is zoned R-1b One Family (6.7 du/ac max). R-1b zone allows for Parks and Public Plazas with plan check. Furthermore, Site Plan review by the Planning Commission and approval of a Site Plan Review are required for public/quasi-public developments pursuant to Ione Municipal Code Section 17.10.090 – Site Plan Review. As noted in the above background discussion, the Planning Commission and approved a Site Plan Review Permit for the renovation of the train depot and construction of a park at 315 S. Mill Street on January 11, 2022.



State Surplus Land Act

Under the Surplus Land Act, Government Code Sections 54220-54234 ("Act"), surplus land is land owned in fee simple by the City for which the City Council takes formal action in a regular public meeting declaring the land is surplus and not necessary for the City's use. The Act provides that land shall be declared either surplus land or exempt surplus land before the City may take action to dispose of it consistent with the City's policies or procedures. Under the Act, land is necessary for the City's use if the land is being used or is planned to be used pursuant to a written plan adopted by the City Council, for City work or operations. The Act specifies that the City's use does not include commercial or industrial uses, and land that is disposed of for the sole purpose of investment or generation of revenue is not necessary for the City's use. Pursuant to Government Code Section 65402(a), if applicable, no real property shall be disposed of until the location, purpose and extent of such disposition has been submitted to and reported upon by the planning agency as to conformity with the adopted general plan. It shall be noted that all dispositions of surplus land must be approved by the Department of Housing and Community Development before the sale or lease can be finalized.

Environmental Determination

The state CEQA Guidelines section 15004(b) states, "Choosing the precise time for CEQA compliance involves a balancing of competing factors. EIRs and negative declarations should be prepared as early as feasible in the planning process to enable environmental considerations to influence project program and design and yet late enough to provide meaningful information for environmental assessments." CEQA Guidelines section 15312 indicates that sales of surplus government property, except for parcels of land located in an area of statewide, regional, or areawide concern identified in Section 15206(b)(4), are categorically exempt from CEQA for surplus land that does not have significant values for wildlife habitat or other environmental purposes; The property is of such size, shape, or inaccessibility that it is incapable of independent development or use; The property to be sold would qualify for an exemption under any other class of categorical exemption in these Guidelines; or the use of the property and adjacent property has not changed since the time of purchase by the public agency. CEQA Guidelines sections 15060(c)(2) and (3) also indicate that an activity is not subject to CEQA if the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment; or the activity is not a project as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15378. A project is defined as, "the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment..." The recommended action in this report is a required step that will allow for the potential future disposition and development of the subject properties. However, at this time, the City has not committed to a particular project nor does this action bind the City to pursue any project. As such, it does not have the potential to result in a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. Further, if a particular project is selected for development on the subject properties in the future, environmental review pursuant to CEQA will be conducted at an appropriate time when the program and design of the project are known and an application for a land use entitlement is requested by a developer.

Subdivision Map Act Consistency

CITY OF IONE
IONE, CA 95640



Per Section 66428(a)(2) of the Subdivision Map Act, “A parcel map shall not be required for (...) Land conveyed to or from a governmental agency, public entity, public utility (...) For purposes of this subdivision, land conveyed to or from a governmental agency shall include fee interest, a leasehold interest, an easement, or a license”. Therefore, staff finds that this action of transferring ownership of a portion of a larger parcel does not trigger a tentative map nor parcel map.

DISCUSSION:

Staff recommends that the City Council adopt Resolution No. 2023-__ Resolution of the City Council of the City of Ione finding that the proposed action is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060 (c)(2), 15060 (c)(3), and 15378, as the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not a “project”; Find that the proposed disposition of a portion of the property at 315 S. Mill Street, following declarations that such properties are surplus property, is consistent with the General Plan, declare the property at 315 S. Mill street as surplus property, and authorize the City Manager to execute transfer documents. MOTION: The City Council adopts the resolution to approve the designation of the subject property as Surplus Property, and authorizing the City Manager to execute transfer documents.

ATTACHMENTS:

Exhibit A – Resolution No. PC 2023-__

Exhibit B – Legal description and map exhibit of subject property

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF IONE DECLARING A PORTION OF THE PROPERTY AT 315 S. MILL STREET AS SURPLUS PROPERTY AND AUTHORIZE CITY MANAGER TO EXECUTE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS

WHEREAS, the City of Ione City Council at a regular meeting on May 16, 2023, received public testimony and considered a request by City Staff to declare a portion of the property at 315 South Mill Street as surplus property. The subject property is approximately 0.374 acres.

WHEREAS, the City of Ione City Council determined that the proposed disposition as surplus property is consistent and compatible with the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ione City Council determined the proposed disposition will not be detrimental to public health, safety, and welfare or be materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ione City Council determined that the proposed disposition is consistent with the State Surplus Land Act; and

WHEREAS, the City of Ione City Council determined that the proposed request is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Sections 15060 (c)(2), 15060 (c)(3), and 15378, as the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment and is not a “project”

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City of Ione City Council that this finding of surplus property is hereby approved, and authorizes the City Manager to execute any documents required to transfer the subject property to Amador Central Railroad Corporation.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED this sixteenth day of May, 2023 but the following recorded vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

AYES:

NOES:

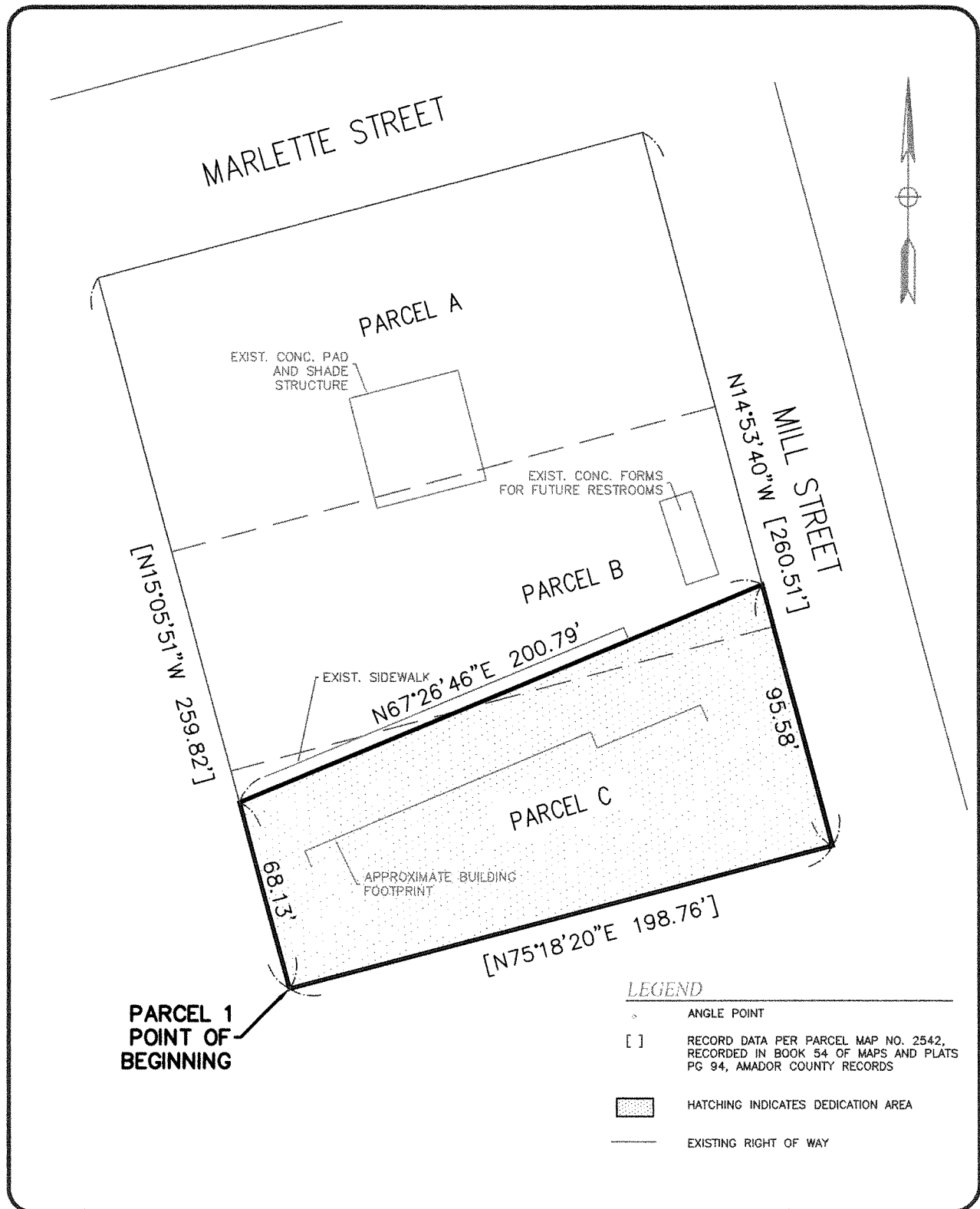
ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

Stacy Rhoades, Mayor

ATTEST:

Janice Traverso, City Clerk



PLOT DATE:	11/2/2022
FILE NAME:	Railroad Exhibit.DWG
SCALE:	1"=50'
SHEET NO.:	1 OF 1

EXHIBIT 'B'
DEDICATION AREA

**PLAT TO ACCOMPANY
DESCRIPTION**



Agenda Item #I2

DATE: MAY 16, 2023

TO: THE HONORABLE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FROM: AMY GEDNEY, INTERIM CITY MANAGER

SUBJECT: WASTEWATER OPERATIONS UPDATE

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

For information and staff direction.

FISCAL IMPACT:

To be determined.

BACKGROUND:

There are a number of complex issues that the City has been grappling with regarding the wastewater treatment plant. Among these are, a Cease and Desist Order, CDO, from many years ago, its current discharge permit, current treatment and disposal capacity, the regional water balance, as well as the current lawsuit between the Amador Regional Sanitation Agency and Mule Creek Prison, and most recently, the tertiary plant's Title 22 permit.

The attached Memorandum from West Yost details the issues and their inter-relatedness.

ATTACHMENTS:

Memorandum from West-Yost

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 12, 2023

Project No.: 988-50-22-03

SENT VIA: EMAIL

TO: Amy Gendry, Interim City Manager
City of Lone

FROM: Kathryn Gies, PE, RCE #65022

REVIEWED BY: Jeff Pelz, PE, RCE #46088

SUBJECT: Assessment of Wastewater Treatment Plant



The purpose of this Technical Memorandum (TM) is to provide the City of Lone with an update and overview of efforts that have been completed by West Yost related to our assessment of the City of Lone Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Castle Oaks Recycled Water Facility (COWRF). The topics addressed are as follows.

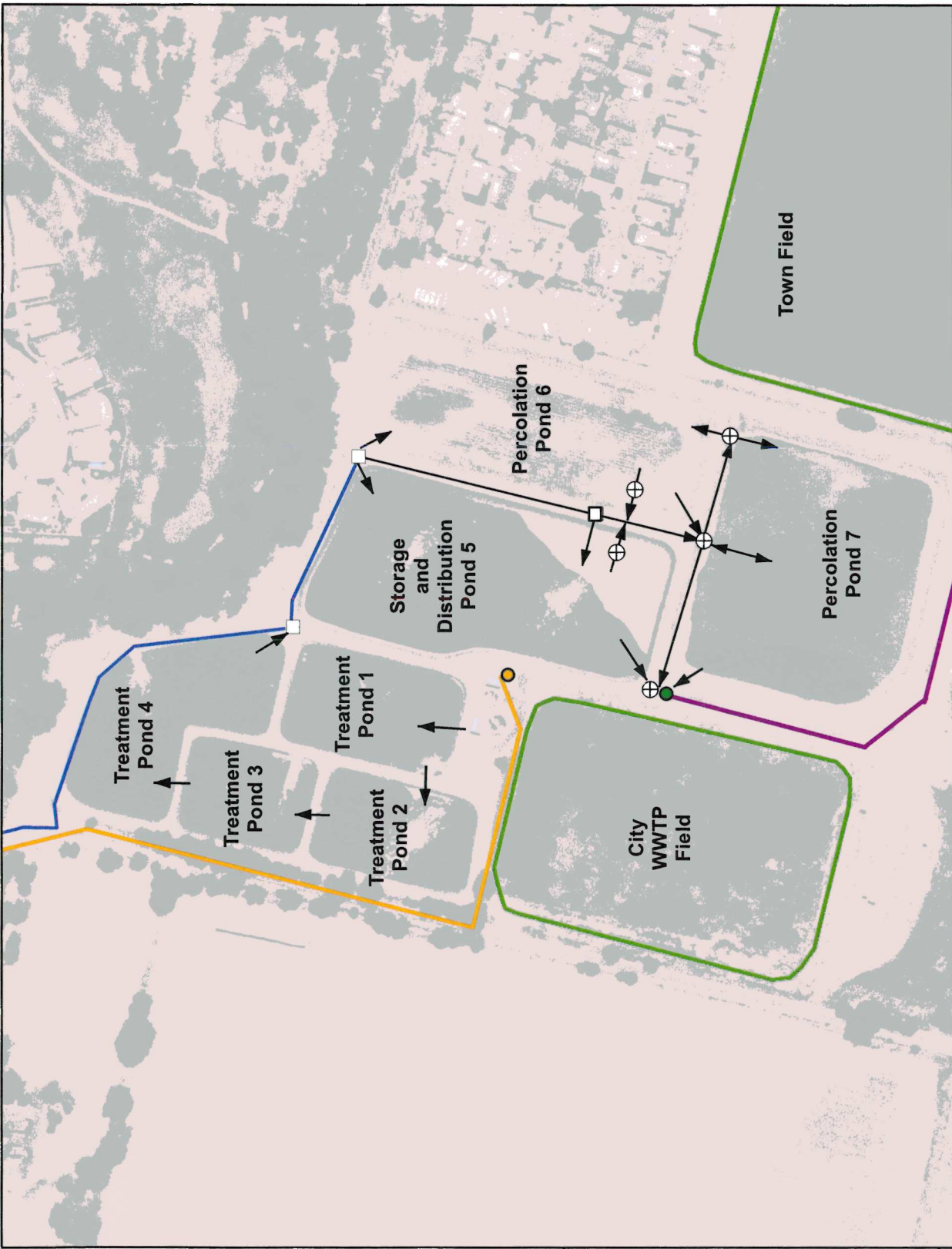
- Facilities Overview
- Current Wastewater Flows
- Discharge Permit Overview
- Key Topics Related to the WWTP
- Key Topics Related to the COWRF

FACILITIES OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the existing facilities to provide context, as needed, to support the information included in this TM. The City's owns and operates both the WWTP and the COWRF. Figure 1 provides a layout of these two facilities. These facilities are operated under contract by Perc Water Corporation. The WWTP is located south of the City, near the intersection of Marlette Road and Dave Brubeck Road. The COWRF is located approximately 600 feet to the northwest of the City's WWTP, across Sutter Creek.

The WWTP treats wastewater generated from the City in four treatment ponds (Ponds 1 through 4). These ponds provide secondary wastewater treatment through aeration and settling. Pond 5 is used for storage and distribution of treated effluent. Ponds 6 and 7 are used for disposal through percolation and evaporation during periods when the effluent cannot be used for irrigation purposes. Figure 2 provides a layout of the City's pond system.





Prepared by:



Prepared for:



City of Ione
WDRs Assistance

During the summer irrigation season, treated effluent is distributed via the secondary effluent pump station to two land application areas: the Town Field and WWTP Field. Both these areas are used to grow fodder crops (i.e., crops not intended for human consumption). The WWTP Field is a 5.6 acres area located within the WWTP site. The Town Field is a 57-acre irrigation site owned by Green Rock Ranch LLC and is located directly east of the WWTP. Tailwater is also collected from both of the irrigation fields during the winter months and returned to the WWTP via the collection system.

The COWRF treats secondary effluent produced by the Amador Regional Sanitation Agency (ARSA) and Mule Creek State Prison (MCSP) to Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water standards before it is used for irrigation at the Castle Oaks Golf Course. The COWRF provides all the water for the golf course during the dry season and does not operate during the winter. The COWRF has a permitted capacity of 1.2 mgd, which is roughly equal to the peak seasonal irrigation demand of the Castle Oaks Golf Course. Figure 3 provides a layout of the COWRF. As shown, major components of the facility include:

- Influent Screening
- Mechanical Flocculation
- Sand Filtration
- Chlorine Contact Basins
- Effluent Pump Station
- Backwash Solids Drying and Storage

The City's WWTP and the COWRF are hydraulically connected. Backwash and drain water from the COWRF enters the City collection system immediately upstream of the headworks to the City WWTP. The City WWTP treats and disposes of this backwash water along with other sources of influent flow. In addition, secondary effluent entering the COWRF can be diverted from to the WWTP percolation ponds when this flow exceeds the irrigation demand of the golf course. Finally, effluent from the COWRF facility can also be directed to the percolation ponds via the same diversion pipeline in the event the wastewater does not meet Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water standards. These conveyance facilities are shown on Figure 1.



Prepared by:



Prepared for:



City of Ione
WDRs Assistance



CURRENT WASTEATER FLOWS

This section provides a summary of the flows entering the WWTP and COWRF.

WWTP Flows

The WWTP receives flow from five sources:

- Wastewater generated within the City,
- Backwash flows from the COWRF facility (the represents about 10 to 15 percent of the flow received at the COWRF),
- Backwash from the Amador Water Agency (AWA) water treatment facilities,
- Runoff collected from the Town Field and WWTP Field irrigation areas, and
- Infiltration and Inflow (I&I) that enters the City’s collection system.

A summary of the monthly average flows received at the WWTP between 2018 and 2022 are shown in Table 1. As shown, the flows vary significantly from month to month. The highest flows often occur in the winter rainfall periods, but summertime flows have also been higher in some years (2020 and 2021).

Table 1. Monthly Influent Flows to WWTP, MGD					
Month	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
January	0.406	0.480	0.399	0.412	0.451
February	0.353	0.805	0.361	0.434	0.396
March	0.609	0.790	0.460	0.351	0.395
April	0.471	0.495	0.473	0.395	0.546
May	0.438	0.546	0.538	0.395	0.485
June	0.404	0.470	0.562	0.462	0.457
July	0.333	0.355	0.563	0.520	0.454
August	0.247	0.447	0.554	0.505	0.474
September	0.375	0.517	0.536	0.465	0.409
October	0.395	0.486	0.502	0.490	0.390
November	0.386	0.530	0.431	0.343	0.433
December	0.344	0.430	0.346	0.555	0.510
Annual Average	0.397	0.529	0.477	0.444	0.450
Average Dry Weather Flow	0.319	0.440	0.551	0.497	0.445
COWRF Backwash Dry Weather Flow	0.128	0.128	0.129	0.113	0.125
AWA Backwash Dry Weather Flow	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Estimated City Base Flow	0.184	0.305	0.415	0.377	0.313
MGD = millions of gallons per day					

Because the amount of runoff from the land application areas and I&I entering the collection system can vary significantly from year to year due to varying rainfall patterns, these sources of flow should be excluded when defining the base wastewater flow associated with the City. Accordingly, Table 1 also shows the Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF), which is defined as the average of the daily flow in the months of July, August and September. To determine the “base flow” for the City, the COWRF backwash and the AWA backwash must also be accounted for. Therefore, the average daily flow associated with the COWRF backwash and the AWA backwash during the dry weather period are also shown in Table 1 and subtracted from the WWTP ADWF value to define the “base flow” for the City.

A few key observations can be made from the data provided in Table 1:

- The base flows increased significantly between 2018 and 2022. However, there was an unusually low base flow in August 2018 that is likely skewing this comparison and it is possible that this data is not representative.
- The base flows were greatest in 2020 and 2021. Many communities experienced higher base flows during these years due to COVID restrictions. It is not recommended that the City rely on the flows measured during this period to establish the baseline flow conditions for the City.
- Runoff and I&I contribute significant flow to the WWTP and can almost double the total monthly flows entering the facility.
- During the dry weather periods, backwash from the COWRF contributes about 25 percent of the total flow entering the WWTP.
- The AWA backwash contributes very little flow.

COWRF Flows

A summary of the total monthly flows received at the COWRF between 2018 and 2022 and the total monthly flow sent to the Castle Oaks Golf Course are provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Monthly Influent and Recycled Water Flows at COWRF, MG					
Month	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Flows to COWRF					
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.7	12.7
May	21.6	17.1	16.8	29.1	14.0
June	30.1	23.7	14.8	24.8	13.1
July	32.6	31.2	30.2	35.7	23.1
August	36.9	32.4	30.1	27.0	23.2
September	27.7	20.1	20.2	11.6	18.3
October	10.3	16.7	17.9	10.5	10.9
November	3.6	13.9	7.8	0.0	11.3
Annual Total, MG	162.8	154.9	137.7	153.4	126.6
Annual Total, Acre-Feet	500	475	423	471	389
Flows to Castle Oaks Golf Course					
April	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.7	7.9
May	19.1	15.1	14.1	25.2	12.1
June	26.5	21.1	11.1	21.4	10.8
July	29.0	27.2	30.2	31.7	20.4
August	33.0	25.6	25.8	23.3	21.0
September	24.1	24.1	16.2	9.0	16.2
October	8.4	16.7	14.5	8.2	9.1
November	3.2	8.8	6.1	0.0	9.1
Annual Total, MG	143.3	138.6	117.9	131.5	106.6
Annual Total, Acre-Feet	440	425	362	404	327
MG = millions of gallons					

DISCAHRGE PERMIT OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of the two permits that govern the operations of the WWTP and COWRF. As noted, both permits are old and outdated.

WWTP Permit

The City WWTP currently operates under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) Order No. R5-2013-0022-001. This permit was adopted by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) on December 5, 2014 and was amended from the WDRs Order No. R5-2013-0022, which was adopted April 11, 2013.

The existing WDRs are based on conditions of and plans for the WWTP that occurred over 10 years ago. Most notably, the WDRs reflect proposed modifications to the WWTP that involve construction of a new irrigation pond and two new irrigation areas. These projects never took place and are not currently planned. The WDRs also do not reflect several key changes that have been made to the facility since 2014. Specifically, they do not reflect the lining of Ponds 1 through 5. Finally, as discussed further later in this TM, the WDRs currently limit the discharge flow from the WWTP to levels that do not reflect the current capacity of the facilities.

COWRF Permit

The COWRF operates under Water Reclamation Requirements (WRRs) Order No. 93-240, which regulates the ARSA Outfall and the COWRF. The WRRs were issued jointly to the City, ARSA, the Castle Oaks Golf Course and Development and Portlock International LTD by the Regional Board on December 3, 1993. Accordingly, these WDRs are almost 30 years old. They also do not reflect several key changes that have been made to the facility since 1993. Most notably, they do not reflect that the COWRF also receives flow directly from CDCR, and they name Portlock International LTD as the entity that manages irrigation of golf course, which is no longer the case.

The Regional Board and Division of Drinking Water (DDW) have also significantly modified the ways and means by which they permit water recycling facilities since 1993. Therefore, the COWRF WRRs do not reflect the state's latest approach to permitting. This issue was partially, although not completely, remedied in 2021 when the Regional Board adopted a new Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) for the COWRF that superseded the MRP included in the 1993 WWRs. Due to the age of the current permit, the Regional Board is eager to get a new permit adopted for the COWRF.

KEY TOPICS RELATED TO THE WWTP

This section addresses two key topics related to the WWTP, as follows:

- Cease and Desist Order
- Current Capacity

Following a discussion of these topics, a summary of findings and recommendations is presented.

Cease and Desist Order

The section addresses the requirements and current status of the Cease-and-Desist Order (CDO) R5-014-0157, which was adopted by the Regional Board on December 5, 2014 in parallel with the WDRs. A Cease and Desist is an enforcement action taken by the Regional Board when it finds that a waste discharge is taking place, or threatening to take place, in violation of discharges requirements or prohibitions prescribed by the Regional Board.

Overview

Elevated iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) concentrations have been historically observed in downgradient monitoring wells MW-2, MW-2A, MW-3, and MW-3A. Elevated concentrations in downgradient wells compared to the upgradient wells MW-1 and MW-1A was interpreted as degradation of groundwater in the CDO, which states:

“Although iron and manganese are not present in the Facility’s effluent at high concentrations, the presence of degradable organic matter in the wastewater depletes oxygen, which creates reducing conditions in the groundwater mound beneath the WWTF’s ponds. Reducing conditions promote dissolution of iron and manganese.”

The CDO also raises concerns regarding seepage of pollutants into Sutter Creek from the WWTP, as follows:

“... at times of very low flow, or no flow, there is the potential for groundwater to flow from the area underlying the wastewater treatment facility into the creek [Sutter Creek]. It is likely that this seepage contains constituents which are present as a consequence of the treatment and discharge of waste in unlined ponds. The indirect discharge (seepage) of polluted groundwater is in violation of Prohibition A.1 of ...the 2013 WDRs.”

The CDO then specifically requires a series of actions to be completed by the City to address the two issues identified above. These actions can generally be classified as follows:

- Construct facility improvements that will effectively stop the mechanisms that result in the mobilization and discharge of iron and manganese in violation of the Groundwater Limitations of the 2013 WDRs;
- Effectively stop any indirect discharge (seepage) of polluted groundwater to Sutter Creek; and
- Bring the facility into compliance with the 2013 WDRs.

Iron and Manganese Mobilization in Groundwater

Dissolved manganese(II), and iron(II) concentrations can be lowered when they are oxidized to less soluble manganese(III/IV) and iron(III) phases and precipitate as solid minerals. Thus, the introduction of oxygen to a reduced system with elevated dissolved manganese and iron concentrations can lead to reduction of concentrations in the measured levels in groundwater. However, responses of manganese and iron to the introduction of oxygen do not occur at the same pace, where iron concentrations may decrease rapidly while manganese concentrations may be sustained even in the presence of dissolved oxygen.

Steps taken to comply with CDO R5-2014-0157 have included lining Ponds 1 through 5, which was completed in 2019. This project decreased both hydraulic and organic loading supplied to groundwater. As such, the project helped to minimize reducing conditions that are caused by saturated soils and high organic matter and allowed for more oxygen to enter the system. After lining Ponds 1 through 5, dissolved iron concentrations in all four downgradient monitoring wells decreased and are now below 0.3 mg/L, in compliance with the CDO. However, manganese concentrations have not met decreasing concentration targets set in the CDO.

The CDO establishes estimated concentration changes for manganese that were determined, in part, based on information presented in a report previously developed on behalf of the City called the 2013 *Expected Concentration Change Report* (Hydrofocus, 2013). West Yost team has reviewed the CDO, and the 2013 *Expected Concentration Change Report* (Hydrofocus, 2013) and we do not agree with the findings presented in these documents. Specifically, dissolved manganese concentrations in downgradient monitoring wells would be expected to persist because of one or more factors, including:

- The conditions in the area of MW-2, MW-2A, MW-3, and MW-3A would allow for dissolved manganese to be elevated by naturally occurring conditions caused by naturally occurring manganese minerals, the organic soils found in the floodplain of Sutter Creek, and the naturally high groundwater levels.
- Dissolved manganese may be stable in groundwater for years even in the presence of dissolved oxygen.¹ This is because homogeneous (reactions occurring only in one phase, e.g., in water) oxidation of dissolved manganese may occur over years compared to dissolved iron oxidation which occurs in seconds to minutes under similar conditions.
- The rate of manganese oxidation is pH-dependent. It is more rapid at higher pH and generally limited below pH 8. Manganese oxidation is expected to be slow at the pH of downgradient groundwater which ranges between approximately 6.5-7.5.
- Dissolved iron can abiotically reduce solid manganese minerals which makes manganese dissolve and iron precipitate,² simultaneously decreasing dissolved iron concentrations and increasing or sustaining dissolved manganese concentrations.

¹ Diem, Dieter, and Werner Stumm. "Is dissolved Mn^{2+} being oxidized by O_2 in absence of Mn-bacteria or surface catalysts?" *Geochemical et Cosmochimica Acta* 48.7 (1984): 1571-1573.

² Schaefer, Michael V., Robert M. Handler, and Michelle M. Scherer. "Fe(II) reduction of pyrolusite (β - MnO_2) and secondary mineral evolution." *Geochemical transactions* 18 (2017): 1-11.

- Groundwater flow gradients have changed since lining ponds 1 through 5 and groundwater flow beneath the WWTF has likely stagnated relative to past conditions that served as the basis of the previous analysis. The result is that the transport of dissolved manganese with flowing groundwater has slowed because there is no longer recharge from Ponds 1 through 5 that would create and sustain a flow gradient.

Ultimately the presence of dissolved iron and manganese are determined by a complex set of chemical and biological reactions. In the simplest form, the soil and groundwater near the WWTF were built up with organic carbon, which is the energy source for reducing conditions that cause dissolved iron and manganese, while Ponds 1-5 were unlined. To reverse this process and (re)establish oxidizing conditions, the soil and groundwater must be released. The sharp decreases in dissolved iron concentrations are evidence that this release is occurring but not yet complete. Once the release of the legacy organic matter from the historical WWTF discharges is complete, the soil and groundwater will establish a new equilibrium.

Based on this information, it does not appear that the groundwater limitations contained in the CDO for manganese are justifiable. Therefore, there is reasonable cause to request rescission of the CDO and adoption of a new CDO that reflects the current conditions and knowledge of the facility and its potential to cause impacts to groundwater.

The current CDO does not provide any time to assess the effects and actual mechanisms at work following actions already taken by the City. Instead, it specifically requires that the City either collaboratively develop plans for a regionalized effluent conveyance and recycling or disposal system that will include permanent closure or lining of all wastewater ponds at the WWTF or proceed with planning and design of any improvements needed to comply with CDO and the WDRs, where “lining all wastewater ponds with a geosynthetic liner or equivalent containment structure designed to prevent movement of wastes from the ponds to waters of the state” is specifically identified as a required action.

As noted above, the City did move forward in 2019 with lining of Ponds 1 through 5 and it is understood that the intent with the approach of only lining Ponds 1 through 5 was to move forward in a stepwise strategy so that it could be determined whether lining of Ponds 6 and 7 would be a necessary to achieve compliance with the limitations. This approach was also supported by the following City practices:

1. Ponds 6 and 7 only receive treated effluent, and therefore do not contribute a significant organic loading to groundwater.
2. Ponds 6 and 7 are typically only used for wastewater disposal during the winter months. Therefore, there is potential for oxygenation of the groundwater system during the summer periods when there is no direct recharge to groundwater.

Lining Ponds 1 through 5 has resulted in compliance with the iron limitations but has not yet resulted in compliance with the manganese limitations included in the CDO and there are clear reasons why this has not occurred. Therefore, **with the establishment of new manganese water quality targets in a revised CDO, the City will also need to work with the Regional Board to establish a compliance schedule that provides the time needed to achieve manganese compliance and allows for stepwise implementation of best management practices.**

To this end, the City will need to take management steps to minimize the potential for solubilization of iron and manganese. This will involve managing Ponds 6 and 7 to prevent reducing conditions from occurring. These management strategies include:

- Minimizing discharges to Ponds 6 and 7 during the summer months to allow for drying between the wet discharge periods, and
- Prioritize discharge to Pond 7, which will help to minimize the potential for seepage to Sutter Creek.

Seepage to Sutter Creek

Regardless of whether impacts to groundwater quality can be mitigated, there is an outstanding issue related to the potential for seepage into Sutter Creek and whether this should be regulated under the Clean Water Act (CWA) as a discharge to “waters of the United States”. Federal jurisdiction to regulate under the CWA is based on the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States” and has been the subject of numerous legal challenges. Since 2015, the regulatory definition of “waters of the United States” has changed four times—in 2015, 2019, 2020, and now again in 2023.

As noted above, past studies have documented seepage from Pond 6 into Sutter Creek. Based on our review of the available information and past reports, it appears flows discharged from Pond 6 to groundwater do preferentially flow towards the creek. Pond 7, however, is located farther from the Creek. Moreover, the regional groundwater flow gradient indicates that flow from Pond 7 should preferentially move away from Sutter Creek to the southwest. This is corroborated by groundwater elevation measurements collected by the City.

The primary issue of concern for the Lone WWTP’s discharge to Pond 6 and 7 is what is known as the “significant nexus standard.” This standard identifies waterbodies as “waters of the United States” if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, or biological integrity of water subject to the CWA. Since Sutter Creek is subject to the CWA, it potentially could be argued that the discharges to groundwater immediately adjacent to this waterbody meets the “significant nexus standard.” However, the 2023 ruling also includes exemptions, some of which may apply to the City’s WWTP.

Ultimately, **the City will need to consult with legal counsel regarding the likely status of the City’s discharge with respect to the CWA. Pending input from legal counsel, it may also be necessary to collect additional data and/or complete additional modeling to assess whether discharges to Pond 6 and/or 7 constitute a discharge to “waters of the United States”.** If these efforts result in a reasonable conclusion that discharges Pond 6 and/or 7 do not constitute a discharge to “waters of the United States”, then the City will need to prepare the legal and technical documentation needed to support these conclusions for review and approval by the Regional Board.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the City seek rescission of the current CDO and adoption of a new CDO that:

1. Establishes new target limitations for manganese (limitations for iron are no longer needed) and new timelines for meeting these limitations based on scientifically justifiable information,
2. Allows the City to use information from a new monitoring well located outside the influence of the WWTP, but otherwise subject to the same Sutter Creek mixing zone conditions as MW-2, MW-2A, MW-3, and MW-3A to define the impact of naturally occurring conditions on groundwater manganese levels,
3. Provides the City with a time schedule that allows for assessment of whether seepage of groundwater constitutes a discharge to “waters of the United States,” and
4. Provides the City with adequate time to plan, fund and construct the storage and land application facilities needed if it is concluded that discharges to groundwater from Ponds 6 and/or 7 must cease.

For this strategy to be successful, the City must continue to operate Ponds 6 and 7 using best management practices to minimize future iron and manganese solubilization and mobilization:

- Minimize discharges to Ponds 6 and 7 during the summer months,
- When discharges to Ponds 6 and 7 are required, prioritize discharges to Pond 7 and only discharge to Pond 6 when necessary to minimize impacts to groundwater nearest to Sutter Creek,
- When possible, allow Ponds 6 and 7 to dry out between effluent additions and reestablish aerated soil conditions,

Current Capacity

This section summarizes West Yost’s assessment of the WWTP capacity. The topics addressed include a comparison of the permitted flow capacity to recent WWTP flows, followed by the findings from our treatment and disposal capacity analyses.

Comparison of Permitted Flow Capacity to Recent Flows

The WDRs currently limit the discharge capacity of the WWTP to 0.5 mgd, expressed as ADWF. The WDRs also allow for an increase in ADWF to 0.52 mgd pending the Regional Board Executive Officer approval of the 2020 Capacity Expansion Completion Report. Table 3 provides a summary of the WDR flow limitations compared to recent flows observed at the WWTP. As shown, the WWTP have exceeded the permitted flows in recent years.

Table 3. Comparison of Permit Limitations to Effluent Flow				
Parameter	Permit Limitations		2018 to 2022 Annual Values	
	Current	Following Approval of 2020 Report	Minimum	Maximum
Average Dry Weather Flow, MGD (July through August Average)	0.50	0.52	0.32	0.55
Maximum Month Effluent Flow, MGD	0.75	0.78	0.54	0.93
Total Annual Effluent Flow to Ponds^(a), MG	237	246	175	235
MGD = millions of gallons per day MG = millions of gallons (a). Includes ARSA discharge to the percolation ponds.				

Although the City did complete and submit a Capacity Expansion Completion Report in 2016 (Dexter Wilson, 2016) and a Water Balance Update and Capacity Expansion Completion Report in March 2021 (Coastland Engineering, 2021), the Regional Board Executive Officer has not approved either report. The WDRs state that the Completion Report shall provide a water balance capacity analysis demonstrating that the “as-built hydraulic capacity of the WWTF is consistent with the flow limits.” However, both reports provided to the Regional Board appear to focus on the capacity that *will be* available following specific improvements. Therefore, it is not clear that the reports meet the expectations of the WDRs.

The discussion below provides West Yost’s assessment of the current capacity of the WWTP.

Available Treatment Capacity

Pond treatment systems are passive processes that cannot be readily modified by operations staff to improve performance. The performance is dictated solely by flows and temperature of the water in the ponds. During the winter months, when flows are high there is less detention time in the ponds (i.e., the water must flow through the ponds faster than when flows are low). Winter temperatures are also the lowest temperatures. It is these high flow, low temperature periods for which the pond treatment capacity must be evaluated.

The WDRs require that the effluent water quality meet treatment standards “immediately downstream of Pond 4 before the effluent is discharged into the percolation ponds [Ponds 6 and 7].” West Yost developed a model of the City’s pond system (Ponds 1 through 4) to assess the theoretical treatment performance of the facility during the historically observed high flow, low temperature periods. **This analysis demonstrates that the ponds are not capable of meeting the current permit limitations in the observed winter conditions. Moreover, a review of the Pond 4 effluent monitoring data collected over the last few years confirms that there are regular exceedances of the limitations – consistent with what the modeling predicts.**

West Yost also examined what the treatment capacity would be if Pond 5 were included as part of the treatment train. During the winter months, Pond 5 is typically full. Moreover, the WWTP provides the ability to convey flows through Pond 5 prior to discharge to the percolation ponds. Finally, Pond 5 is both aerated and lined, and is capable of processing partially treated wastewater.

Based on the modeling analysis, **West Yost estimates that the WWTP ADWF treatment capacity could be increased to between 0.62 to 0.72 mgd if Pond 5 is incorporated into the treatment train during the winter months.** During the summer months, the City could continue to use Pond 5 for storage, as Pond 5 is not required for treatment during the lower flow, warmer summer months.

The permit for the WWTP will need to be modified to allow for this change in operation. Amongst other changes, it would need to be modified to state that the effluent water quality meet treatment standards:

“immediately downstream of Pond 4 or Pond 5, before the effluent is discharged into the percolation ponds [Ponds 6 and 7].”

Available Disposal Capacity

A calibrated water balance was developed for the WWTP. This analysis demonstrates that the WWTP has adequate disposal capacity via Ponds 6 and 7 and the existing land application areas to disposal of all the plant flows associated with a 0.61 mgd ADWF condition. However, there are several relevant factors that could change this conclusion and/or that must be considered. These factors are as follows:

- **Flows sent from the WWTP to COWRF for golf course irrigation:** Sending flow to the COWRF facility reduces the need for WWTP summer disposal capacity. However, under current conditions, the limiting condition for WWTP disposal capacity provided by Pond 6 and 7 under winter operations. Therefore, sending flows to COWRF will not change the disposal capacity for the WWTP. However, sending flows to COWRF does significantly reduce the volume of water sent to the percolation ponds in the summer months. Reducing flow to Ponds 6 and 7 allows for longer drying cycles and minimizing the potential for reducing conditions that can cause elevated iron and manganese levels in groundwater.

The water balance demonstrates that the City could supply up to 220-to-240-acre feet of the approximate 500 acre-feet irrigation demand of Castle Oaks Golf Course. Because providing flow to COWRF also reduces the amount of flow taken into the WWTP from ARSA/CDCR (in the form of backwash), sending City flow to COWRF would reduce discharges to the percolation ponds by an estimated 480-acre feet. However, there are other regional demands for irrigation reuse on the Castle Oaks Golf Course that must be considered.

Therefore, it is recommended that the City work with the regional partners to develop a region-wide master plan that considers all the possible treatment, storage, and discharge opportunities available to the region and identifies a strategy that provides the best overall approach for all parties.

- **Tailwater Collection from the Town Field and WWTP Field:** The current WDRs require that all tailwater generated on the Town Field and WWTP Field be routed back into the WWTP. Currently, these flows are directed through the headworks, impacting treatment capacity. The Regional Board added this requirement to contain this stormwater runoff as a provision of the WDRs following a decision by the City that the effluent would not be disinfected prior to irrigation. West Yost has worked with several treatment facilities throughout the Central Valley to develop a management program for sites that receive undisinfected wastewater flows. Based on discussions with the Regional Board permitting staff, it is likely that a similar strategy could be employed for the City of Lone. However, this would require a modification of the WDRs. Nevertheless, **if the WDRs are modified to allow for discharge of runoff from the Town and WWTP Fields during the winter months, the rated WWTP disposal capacity could increase to 0.7 mgd of plant effluent flow.**

- **Removing Pond 6 to eliminate seepage/indirect discharge to Sutter Creek:** As discussed previously, there is concern that seepage from Pond 6 into Sutter Creek would be considered an indirect discharge to “waters of the United States. If this is determined to be the case, the City will need to either line or abandon Pond 6. If Pond 6 is removed as a percolation disposal facility, the effluent discharge capacity of the WWTP is reduced to 0.23 mgd with tailwater runoff capture and 0.42 mgd with no tailwater capture. Therefore, such a finding will result in a disposal capacity that is less than the current flow into the WWTP. Therefore, if such a determination regarding Pond 6 is made, the City will need time to construct new facilities to replace Pond 6.
- **Removing Pond 6 and Pond 7 to eliminate all groundwater discharges:** If both Ponds 6 and 7 are no longer available for percolation, a major facility expansion would be needed. The March 2021 Water Balance Update and Capacity Expansion Completion Report (Coastland, 2021) concluded that eliminating Ponds 6 and 7 would require that the City build a 421 ac-ft lined storage pond to accommodate the current flows [0.37 mgd at the time] assuming the City could rely on the COWRF facility for discharge. This storage capacity requirement would need to be expanded to a 729 ac-ft storage facility to accommodate the projected 2039 flows [0.73 mgd]. Assuming the cost of \$33,000 per acre foot to design and construct storage facilities defined in the 2021 report, a 729 acre-feet storage facility would require \$24.0 million. These costs do not account for land purchase costs, which would likely be significant for such a large facility. Moreover, if discharge to the COWRF facility were not feasible, the City would need to develop an equivalent land application site.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

As previously noted, the City should pursue rescission of the current CDO and adoption of a new CDO that reflects the latest findings related to groundwater quality and provides for manganese limitations that are based on scientific principles. To support this action, the City will need to evaluate and reach a conclusion regarding the likelihood that discharges to Pond 6 constitute a discharge to “waters of the United States.” The specific requirements of this effort will need to be defined based on input from legal counsel. If a finding is made that discharges to Pond 6 likely constitute a discharge to “waters of the United States,” the City will ultimately need to abandon Pond 6 and construct replacement facilities.

The current WDRs include flow-based limitations that are lower than flows seen at the WWTP. Based on the water balance analysis completed by West Yost, the City should be able to justify an increase to the WWTP capacity based on an ADWF of approximately 0.6 mgd (assuming all existing facilities remain in place). Moreover, if the City can get the WDRs modified to allow for discharge of runoff from the Town and WWTP Fields during the winter months (after irrigation has ceased), this capacity could potentially be increased to 0.7 mgd. A 0.7 mgd permitted flow capacity would allow for an approximate 50 percent increase in flow to the WWTP.

To maintain the aerobic conditions in the soil beneath the ponds, the City will need to minimize discharges to the percolation ponds. To accomplish this, the City will either need to begin discharging flow to the Castle Oaks Golf Course via the COWRF or identify another suitable land application site. Maintaining the ability to use one or both percolation ponds is a critical component of the water balance for the City and its regional partners, ARSA and CDCR. Therefore, the City should work with the regional partners to develop a region-wide master plan that considers all the possible treatment, storage, and discharge opportunities available to the region and identifies a strategy that provides the best overall approach for all parties. This approach should include a strategy that allows the City to discharge flows from the WWTP to a land application site during the summer months so that the percolation ponds can remain a viable winter discharge location.

Finally, the course of action for modifying the WWTP WDRs and developing a region-wide master plan depends on the outcome of the City's assessment of Pond 6 (and Pond 7) and discussions with the Regional Board regarding the adoption of a new CDO (and the associated timelines that could be provided through this action). If through this process it is concluded that Pond 6 and/or Pond 7 will need to be abandoned in the next few years, the City (either independently or through a region-wide master plan) will need to define what facilities will be constructed to offset the disposal capacity provided by one or both ponds. This planning work would likely need to occur before the City seeks new WDRs for the WWTP. In the interim period before new WDRs are adopted, the City may need to work with the Regional Board to seek modifications to the current WDRs to allow for increased permitted discharge capacity based on the evaluation of the existing facilities. Moreover, if it is determined that only Pond 6 must be eliminated due to its connection to Sutter Creek but Pond 7 can remain pending continued evaluation of manganese reductions in groundwater, modifications to the WDRs may also be needed to allow discharges from the WWTP to either the COWRF or another suitable land application site so that flows to Pond 6 and 7 are minimized in the summer months.

KEY TOPICS RELATED TO THE COWRF

This section addresses two key topics related to the COWRF, as follows:

- Title 22 Engineering Report
- VOC Monitoring
- Golf Course Drainage

Following a discussion of these topics, a summary of findings and recommendations is presented.

Title 22 Engineering Report

A Title 22 Engineering Report is a document that describes how a project will comply with the state's Water Recycling Criteria that were adopted in 2000. California Water Code requires that a Title 22 Engineering Report be submitted to the Regional Board and the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for approval prior to when projects are implemented. Requirements for what must be included in Title 22 Engineering Report are detailed in the State's 2001 document: *Guidelines for the Preparation of an Engineering Report for the Production, Distribution And Use Of Recycled Water*.

Because the COWRF/Castle Oaks Golf Course project pre-dated the adoption of the state's Water Recycling Criteria, a Title 22 Engineering Report was not prepared for this system prior to the development of a permit for these facilities. In 2003, the City did develop a Title 22 Engineer Report (Eco Logic, 2003). Significant changes related to the interpretation and implementation of the state's Water Recycling Criteria have occurred since 2003. One notable change has been the State's interpretation of the level of detail that must be included in Title 22 Engineering Reports. Accordingly, the 2003 report does not include all the expected details. Recent discussions with the Regional Board indicate that an updated report will need to be developed and submitted to support adoption of new WRRs for the COWRF.

There are two key items that are not adequately described in the current report and will need to be developed:

- **Tracer Study:** A tracer study for the COWRF disinfection system that clearly documents that the required 90-minute modal contact time and 450-mg-min Contact Time (CT) requirements are met will need to be developed. Such a study must be completed and documented following protocols that are acceptable to DDW.

- **Use Area Mapping:** Detailed mapping of the irrigation system and recycled water storage ponds associated with the Castle Oaks Golf Course will need to be developed. It is our understanding that there is no detailed mapping available of this system in electronic or paper copy format. Therefore, the required mapping will likely need to be developed through a site survey to locate the irrigation facilities. This can be done directly using global positioning system (GPS) technology.

VOC Monitoring

The Regional Board has identified a concern related to elevated concentrations of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and Semi Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) in the discharges from MCSP. MCSP has been monitoring VOCs monthly in its secondary wastewater treatment plant influent and effluent for over 20 years. In the 2015 permit for MCSP's treatment plant, the Regional Board specifically noted elevated levels of acetone, toluene, and chloroform.

Due in part to concerns related to VOCs, the Regional Board adopted revised monitoring and reporting requirements for the ARSA Outfall and COWRF in October 2021 that requires, among other things, weekly monitoring of VOCs in the COWRF influent and effluent and quarterly monitoring of VOCs in the Castle Oak Golf Course monitoring wells. Revised monitoring and reporting requirements were also adopted at the same time for the MCSP treatment plant. The requirements include:

- Weekly monitoring of VOCs and SVOCs in the MCSP treatment plant influent, the effluent and the facilities' effluent storage reservoir;
- Quarterly monitoring of VOCs and SVOCs in the monitoring wells associated with the MCSP land application site;
- Bi-monthly monitoring for VOCs in Mule Creek upstream and downstream of the area adjacent to the MCSP land application site; and
- Quarterly monitoring of VOCs and SVOCs in seven (7) domestic wells located downgradient of the MCSP facilities.

West Yost has reviewed the VOC data collected by the City and a limited VOC/SVOC data set provided for MCSP. A summary of all the VOC/SVOC parameters that have been detected in the MCSP or COWRF is provided in Table 4. Table 4 also provides the lowest applicable water quality objective and the lowest possible health advisory level for each of the detected parameters, where these values are defined as follows:

- **Water Quality Objective:** enforceable standard established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to protect public health and welfare by limiting the levels of contaminants in drinking water and groundwater. Water Quality Objectives applicable to discharges from wastewater treatment plants to groundwater generally include:
 - Primary and secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), which are the standards applied to all public drinking water supplies.
 - California Toxics Rule (CTR) criteria, which are standards for priority toxic pollutants that are applied to waters in the state (i.e., in groundwater).
- **Heath Advisory Level:** a non-enforceable limit established by the USEPA and State Water Board as technical guidance to assist with water consumption and groundwater remediation decisions.

Table 4. VOC Analytes Detected in Influent and Effluent at COWRF and MCSP^(a), ug/L

Parameters	Lowest Water Quality Objective	Basis of Standard	Lowest Advisory Level if Water Quality Objectives Don't Apply	Basis of Advisory Level	COWRF Influent		COWRF Effluent		MCSP Influent		MCSP Effluent		MCSP Effluent Storage Reservoir	
					Average ^(b)	Maximum	Average ^(b)	Maximum	Average ^(b)	Maximum	Average ^(b)	Maximum	Average ^(b)	Maximum
2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)	n/a	n/a	35	USEPA IRIS Reference Dose	--	--	--	--	12	33	<5	<5	<5	<5
3 & 4-Methylphenol (m & p-cresol)	n/a	n/a	35	USEPA IRIS Reference Dose	--	--	--	--	31	57	<5	<5	<5	<5
Acetone	n/a	n/a	6,300	USEPA IRIS Reference Dose	11	24	9.4	21	21	42	17	65	11	16
Bromomethane	48	CTR - Source of Drinking Water	n/a	n/a	0.30	1.2	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	CA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.29	0.60	<0.25	<0.25
Chloroethane	0.25	CTR - Source of Drinking Water	n/a	n/a	0.28	0.89	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Chloromethane	n/a	n/a	400	USEPA Health Advisory	0.31	1.7	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.87	5.9	<0.25	<0.25
Di-n-octyl phthalate	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	17	29	<5	<5	<5	<5
Methyl ethyl ketone	n/a	n/a	4,000	USEPA Health Advisory	1.7	4.4	1.6	3.2	1.6	3.3	1.6	4.0	0.9	1.2
Naphthalene	n/a	n/a	100	USEPA Health Advisory	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.32	0.90	<0.25	<0.25
Phenol	21,000	CTR - Source of Drinking Water	n/a	n/a	--	--	--	--	7.3	14	<5	<5	<5	<5
Toluene	150	CA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	4.0	33	2.4	6.3	6.0	12	1.0	6.8	<0.25	<0.25
Xylenes (total)	1,750	CA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	1.0	3.2	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
m,p-Xylene	1,750 ^(c)	CA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.76	2.3	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
o-Xylene	1,750 ^(c)	CA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	0.41	0.89	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Bromodichloromethane	0.56	CTR - Source of Drinking Water	n/a	n/a	1.1	3.8	1.3	3.8	0.75	0.91	0.91	2.1	<0.25	<0.25
Chloroform	80 ^(d)	USEPA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	36	160	38	160	25	27	25	64	3.0	4.6
Trihalomethanes (total)	80	USEPA Maximum Contaminant Level	n/a	n/a	37.4	164	<0.25	<0.25	26	28	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25

(a) Monitoring was not conducted for parameters shown with "--".

(b) Average values calculated by applying 1/2 the detection limit to non-detect constituents.

(c) Water Quality Objective is defined for Total Xylenes (sum of o-Xylene, m-Xylene, p-Xylene).

(d) Water Quality Objective is defined for Total Trihalomethanes (sum of bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chloroform and dibromochloromethane).

n/a = not applicable

CTR = California Toxics Rule

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

MCSP samples were analyzed by EXCELCHEM Laboratories, Inc., BC Laboratories, Inc., and Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc. Reporting limits varied between labs for certain analytes, such as Acetone and Toluene.

COWRF samples were analyzed by Alpha Analytical Laboratories, Inc.

The following findings can be derived from the information shown in Table 3:

- Nine VOCs have been detected in the COWRF influent and five VOCs have been detected in the COWRF effluent.
- With respect to the COWRF effluent
 - Three parameters (acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, and toluene) are solvents and have concentrations that are less than the applicable water quality objectives. These compounds are typically used in commercial products such as tool cleaners, degreasers, paints, and paint thinners.
 - Two parameters that were detected are disinfection byproducts (shaded in grey): bromodichloromethane and chloroform. These compounds are common water treatment chlorine disinfection byproducts and are two of the four parameters within the category of total trihalomethanes (TTHMs), which is also included on Table 4 for reference. These parameters would be expected to be found in the effluent of a wastewater treatment plant that uses chlorine for disinfection. However, the levels of these analytes have also been detected at high concentrations in the influent, so they are also not fully being created by the COWRF. Nevertheless, even if they were eliminated from the COWRF influent, the COWRF would likely still create the compounds.
- Fifteen parameters were detected in the MSCP influent/effluent/storage reservoir within the data set we examined. These fifteen parameters generally include the five parameters identified in the COWRF influent.

The City initiated groundwater monitoring for VOCs in the first quarter 2023. All the data collected in the groundwater was reported as non-detect. However, not all parameters that have been detected in the MSCP/COWRF flows were analyzed in the groundwater samples. Moving forward, the City will need to work with the groundwater monitoring sampling and analytical consultant to ensure that future monitoring does include all required VOC parameters.

Of the parameters that were monitored in the groundwater, toluene provides a good representation of the likely fate and transport of VOCs through the COWRF system as it has been consistently detected in the MSCP discharge and the COWRF effluent. Because toluene was reported as non-detect in the groundwater, it is likely that other VOCs would also not be present. In general, it is not expected that most VOCs will migrate to groundwater from the irrigation system, as they are likely to volatilize as the water is pushed through the irrigation sprinkler system and or be removed through soil-aquifer treatment.

Finally, it is recommended that the City consider the following steps with respect to ongoing VOC monitoring and control:

- The City should obtain all VOC and SVOC collected data from MSCP. This information can be used to better assess the risks associated with this source of flow and the likely fate and transport of these compounds in the City's system.
- Given the body of data collected to date by the City does not demonstrate a risk with respect to exceeding water quality objectives, the City should have a reasonable case to request reduction of monitoring for VOCs. A reduction in monitoring from weekly to monthly will significantly reduce monitoring costs.

- As noted previously, the COWRF permit does not currently address the acceptance of flow from MCSP. Therefore, the City does have regulatory risk associated with accepting this flow. Therefore, **the City will need to incorporate the acceptance of MCSP flow into a new permit (i.e., WRRS) for the COWRF facility. The City should also establish water quality requirements related to discharges to the COWRF that allow the City the right to reject flows if they do not meet specific water quality standards.**

Golf Course Drainage

There have been concerns raised by the Regional Board regarding the potential for seepage from the Castle Oaks Golf Course to the City's storm drain system that discharges to Sutter Creek. This concern was raised following observation by Regional Board staff of flow in the storm drain system entering Sutter Creek during the summer months.

While it is not uncommon for storm drain systems to contain flows during the summer months, it is critical that the City confirm that the flows do not originate from the Castle Oaks Golf Course recycled water operations. The golf course is large (900 acres) and includes fifteen storage ponds that can contain recycled water. The facility is also surrounded by homes that are served by the City's storm drain system. Therefore, an investigation is needed to determine whether there is potential for water from the golf course to enter the storm drain system.

West Yost's current scope of work includes the completion of a dye study to assess the potential for an unknown connection between the golf course recycled water system and the City's storm drain system. This testing will involve adding a traceable dye (which is colorless at the low concentrations that are added) to the recycled water and possibly the recycled water storage ponds. Monitoring equipment that can detect low concentrations of dye can then be deployed in the stormwater system to determine if any of the dye is present in the flow entering Sutter Creek. This testing should be completed near the peak of the 2023 irrigation season.

The revised MRP adopted in 2021 also includes a requirement that there be daily inspections of the golf course during periods of irrigation to confirm there is no tailwater runoff leaving the site. To date, the City has not incorporated this effort into the routine monitoring of the facility. This monitoring should begin immediately upon the start of the irrigation season in 2023. The City should specifically establish a monitoring program that involves inspecting specific areas where runoff may occur and/or there is potential for flow to enter a storm drain.

Currently, the City has detailed mapping of the storm drain system. With the mapping that must be developed for the Title 22 Engineering Report that was discussed previously, the City should have the tools needed to identify these potential areas of concern.

Summary of Findings and Recommendations

The COWRF facility needs to be brought up to date with respect to the current Water Recycling Criteria. This will include developing an updated Title 22 Engineering Report, adoption of new WRRs, and performing routine inspections to ensure runoff does not leave the site during irrigation events. The new WRRs will also need to identify all parties that contribute flows to the facility, which may include ARSA, CDCR and the City's WWTP.

The City should proactively work with the Regional Board and MSCP regarding the potential for VOCs to be discharged to the COWRF. This should include developing standards for discharges to the COWRF. In addition, through the WRR renewal process, the City should provide the Regional Board with the information needed to support a reduction in VOC monitoring at the COWRF. This information will need to include a statistically significant set of groundwater monitoring data.

REFERENCES

- Coastland, March 2021, *City of Lone Water Balance Update and 2020 Capacity Expansion Completion Report*
- Dexter Wilson Engineering Inc., December 2016, *City of Lone 2020 Capacity Expansion Completion Report*
- Eco Logic, May 2003 *City of Lone Castle Oaks Water Reclamation Plant Engineering Report on the Production of Recycled Water*
- Hydrofocus Inc., December 2013, *Estimated Concentration Changes in Compliance Wells, Lone Wastewater Treatment Facility.*