



**CALFED
BAY-DELTA
PROGRAM**

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Water Quality Workshop

Tuesday, February 4, 1997
8:30 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

LOCATION

Sacramento Convention Center
1400 J Street, Rooms 306 & 307
Sacramento, CA

AGENDA

- 8:30 Registration - CALFED Staff**
- 9:00 Introductory Remarks - Lester Snow, Steve Yaeger**
- 9:20 Water Quality Program Overview - Rick Woodard**
 - ◆ Organization of Water Quality Program
 - ◆ Component Refinement
 - ◆ Parameters of Concern
 - ◆ Parameter Ranges
 - ◆ Water Quality Actions
 - ◆ Phased Implementation - Project Identification
 - ◆ Relationship of Early Phase Projects to EIR/EIS
 - ◆ Programmatic EIR/EIS Impact Analysis
- 10:10 Break**
- 10:20 Discussion of Water Quality Program**
- 11:20 Wrap-up**
- 11:30 Adjourn**

CALFED Agencies

California

The Resources Agency
Department of Fish and Game
Department of Water Resources
California Environmental Protection Agency
State Water Resources Control Board

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency
Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Reclamation
Department of Commerce
National Marine Fisheries Service

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DRAFT LINKAGE CONSIDERATIONS

Potential Water Quality Opportunities

Wetland creation - controls subsidence, improves habitat and, possibly, improves water quality

Source control - reduces toxicity to fish and wildlife and improves water quality for municipal, industrial, recreational, and agricultural uses. Source control may include, but not be limited to:

- storm water runoff control or treatment
- agricultural drainage control or treatment
- improved waste water treatment or pretreatment
- separation of sanitary and storm water collection systems
- inactive and abandoned mine drainage treatment or control
- thermal discharge control
- erosion control

Flow changes causing increased flows into or through the Delta will generally dilute unwanted constituents and, thus, improve water quality.

Operational and/or physical changes in the Delta that reduce the influence of sea water intrusion in waters exported from the Delta would be highly beneficial to municipal interests due to reduction of bromides. Also, such actions would improve water quality for San Joaquin Valley agriculture which, in turn, would reduce problems with saline agricultural drainage in the San Joaquin River and southern Delta. Finally, such actions would improve the ability to recycle waste water in southern California, thus reducing demand for new water supplies.

Coordination of water quality management activities on a watershed-wide basis offers the opportunity of optimizing water quality throughout the system.

Potential Water Quality Concerns

Unless engineered wetlands were designed and operated properly, they have the potential to increase organic carbon concentrations in waters discharged from the wetlands into Delta channels.

Because of anticipated more stringent drinking water standards, a comprehensive Delta solution should include reduction of bromides and organic carbon in export waters. Unless such improvements are made, drinking water purveyors will have difficulty meeting new standards at an affordable cost.

Because of the great influence of the San Joaquin River on Delta water quality, a solution that does not affect the quality of water flowing into the Delta from the San Joaquin River and exported into the San Joaquin Valley through the Central Valley Project, will not be a durable solution.

A Delta solution that resulted in reduced dilution flows in the Delta, especially in the southern Delta would reduce the ability to dilute island drainage flows and could result in worsened Delta water quality.

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