

category, but it does if you understand how these impoundments work. And the change in the original impoundment permit section is the allowance of a waiver of the outlet works for dams upon a showing of good cause to the Department of Water Resources. That does fit with these low volume, low hazard dams. That is a change in the current permit section, that is for the initial impoundment. Now the changes in the construction permit sections are also consistent. In part they are broadening the language that defines when you need a construction permit by specifying that it applies to all reservoirs for a temporary or permanent storage of surface water, well water, animal and human waste effluent and mine tailings and sediments, broad definition, intended to be a broad definition because then there are some exceptions to the broad definition and the exceptions are what follows. There is a special exception for low-hazard, low-volume dams that are constructed in a water course. There is an exception for low-volume, low hazard dams that are constructed in a dry stream course. Those are the two exceptions. Now the exception for the dams constructed in a water course pertain primarily to volume. The dam has to have...is less than 25 feet high measured from the natural bed of the stream or water course at the downstream toe of the dam to the top of the dam. If you've ever seen a dam and you know how they are constructed, they slope off in the front. That's where you measure from, with a water storage impounding capacity of less than 15 acre-feet, measured below the crest of the lowest open outlet or overflow and with a total storage capacity including surcharge storage through any emergency spillway, below the top of the dam of less than 50 acre-feet. Those are going to be exempted from the construction permit requirements, the plans, the drawings. Now with regard to the dams that might be constructed in a dry watercourse, again you see the volume requirements again reiterated, but again it is those dams that are constructed for that purpose of holding animal or human waste, but only if they meet an additional requirement and that is that if there is the potential for runoff into those dams, that that runoff is restricted except there is a recognition that incidental runoff capacity from a 24 hour storm doesn't have to be provided for. Now you can imagine that those are fairly severe storms. These dams that would also be constructed in the dry watercourse are also exempted from the initial permit requirement for impoundment purposes, but they are very low-volume, low-hazard dams. Now those dams are also going to be exempted from the inspection requirements. That would be in Section 3 of the bill and then in Section 3 there is a slight