CA NPS Program Implementation Plan 2014 - 2020

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality – NPS
Jodi Pontureri

Federal Requirements for State NPS Management Programs

- 1987 - Congress enacted § 319 of CWA.
  - All states must have NPS Management program (plan) to control NPS pollution
- 1990 - Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA).
  - requires states to implement the Coastal Program, including management measures… through changes to the state 319 NPS pollution control plan
- 1996 – NPS Program Guidance
  - Identifies *Nine Key Elements of an Effective State NPS Management Program*
- 2013 - New 319 guidelines
  - States must update NPS Management program plans on a 5-year schedule

NPS in California

Core Agencies:

- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
  - Statewide consistency
  - Support to RBs
  - Coordination and Tracking
- Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RBs)
  - Responsible for protection of water quality
  - Develop programs to implement and/or regulate
  - Develop stewardship / partnerships for implementation
- California Coastal Commission

Other agencies :

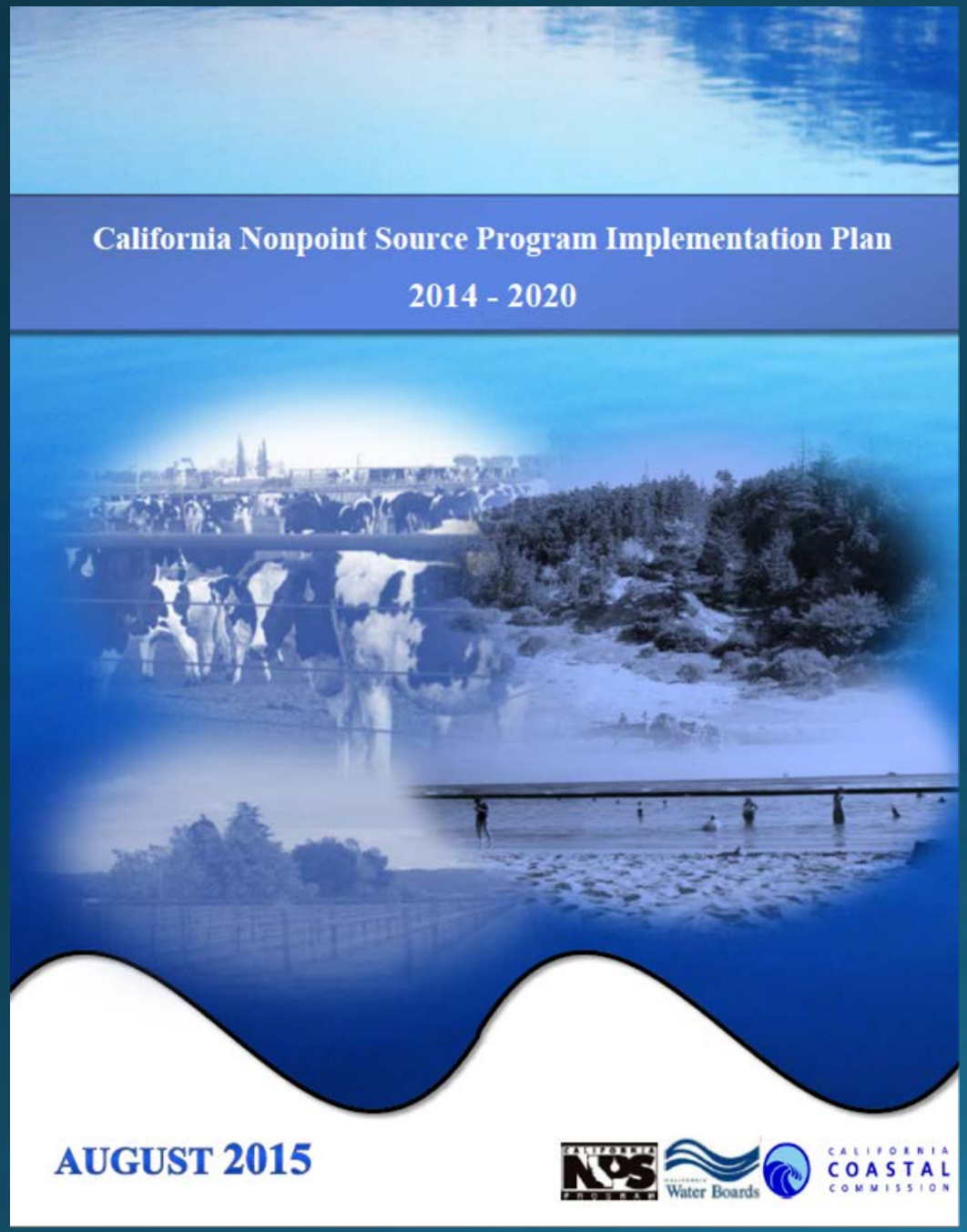
- Cal-EPA (6 Departments or Boards)
- CA Resource Agencies (15 Departments, commissions, conservancy's or Boards)

NPS Pollution in California

>75% of impaired water bodies are impacted by nonpoint source pollution.

Significant sources of NPS Pollution are from:

- Agriculture
- Grazing
- Forestry/Timber
- Hydro-modification
- Marinas and Boating
- Air deposition



California's updated Nonpoint Source Program Implementation Plan

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/docs/plans_policies/sip_2014to2020.pdf

Moving Forward - Manage for Results

- Improve watershed planning
- Advance coordination to leverage technical assistance and resources
- Track progress - document WQ improvements
- Improve reporting - more useful and easier to prepare

California's New Nonpoint Source Program Implementation Plan

- Commitments to water quality improvements by 2020
- Identified >30 waterbodies
  - Ongoing implementation
  - Short and long-term performance measures
  - Monitoring programs to track progress
  - Reporting progress by 2020

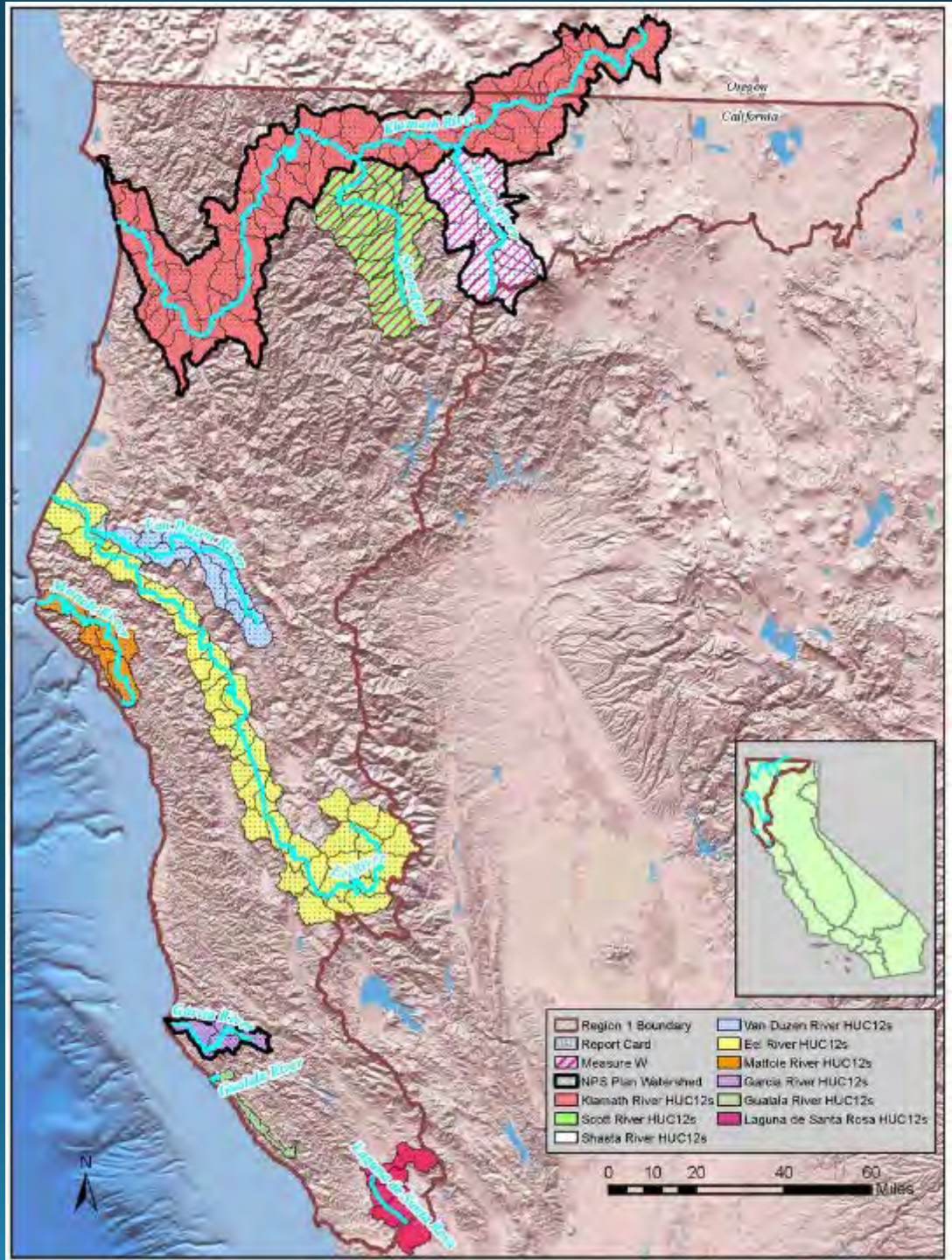
1. Explicit short- and long-term goals, objectives, and strategies	2. Strengthened partnerships
3. Integration of programs	4. Resource allocation to protection & restoration
5. Identification & Prioritization of waters	6. Adaptive management to achieve & maintain WQ standards
7. Efficient & Effective Implementation	8. Review, Evaluation & Revision using measures of success

RB-1 North Coast

NPS pollutant categories:
(1) sediment, (2) temperature, (3) nutrients, (4) dissolved oxygen, (5) pathogens, (6) cyanobacteria and cyanotoxins, (7) metals, and (8) bio-stimulatory conditions

Targeted waterbodies for improvement :

- Garcia River – Sediment
- Klamath River (Upper) – Nitrogen and Phosphorus
- Shasta River – Temperature

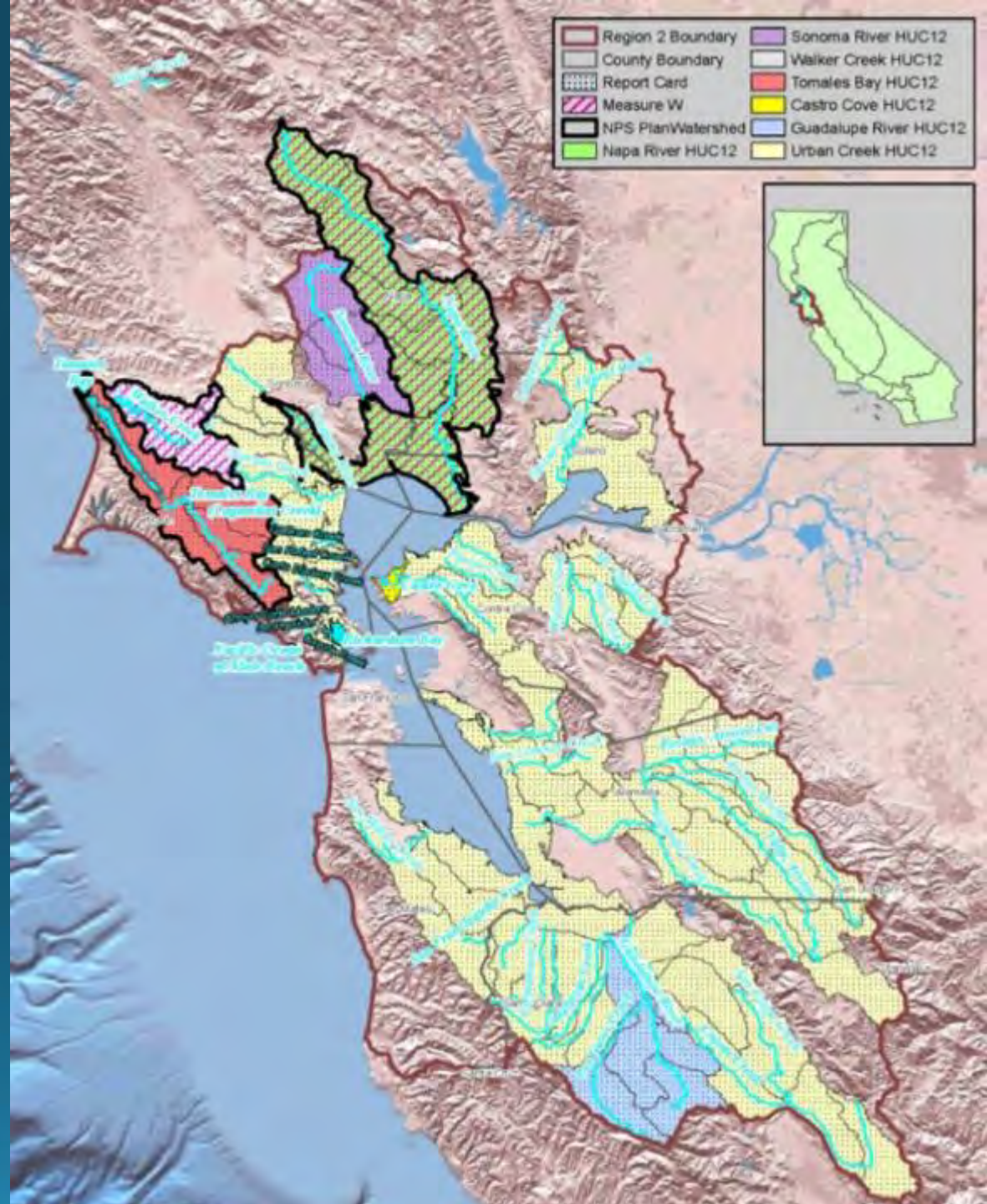


RB-2 SF Bay

NPS pollutant categories:
(1) sediment, (2) pathogens, (3) nutrients, (4) legacy mercury, and (5) pesticides

Targeted waterbodies for improvement :

- Napa River - Sediment
- Olema Creek - Fecal coliform
- Walker Creek - Mercury



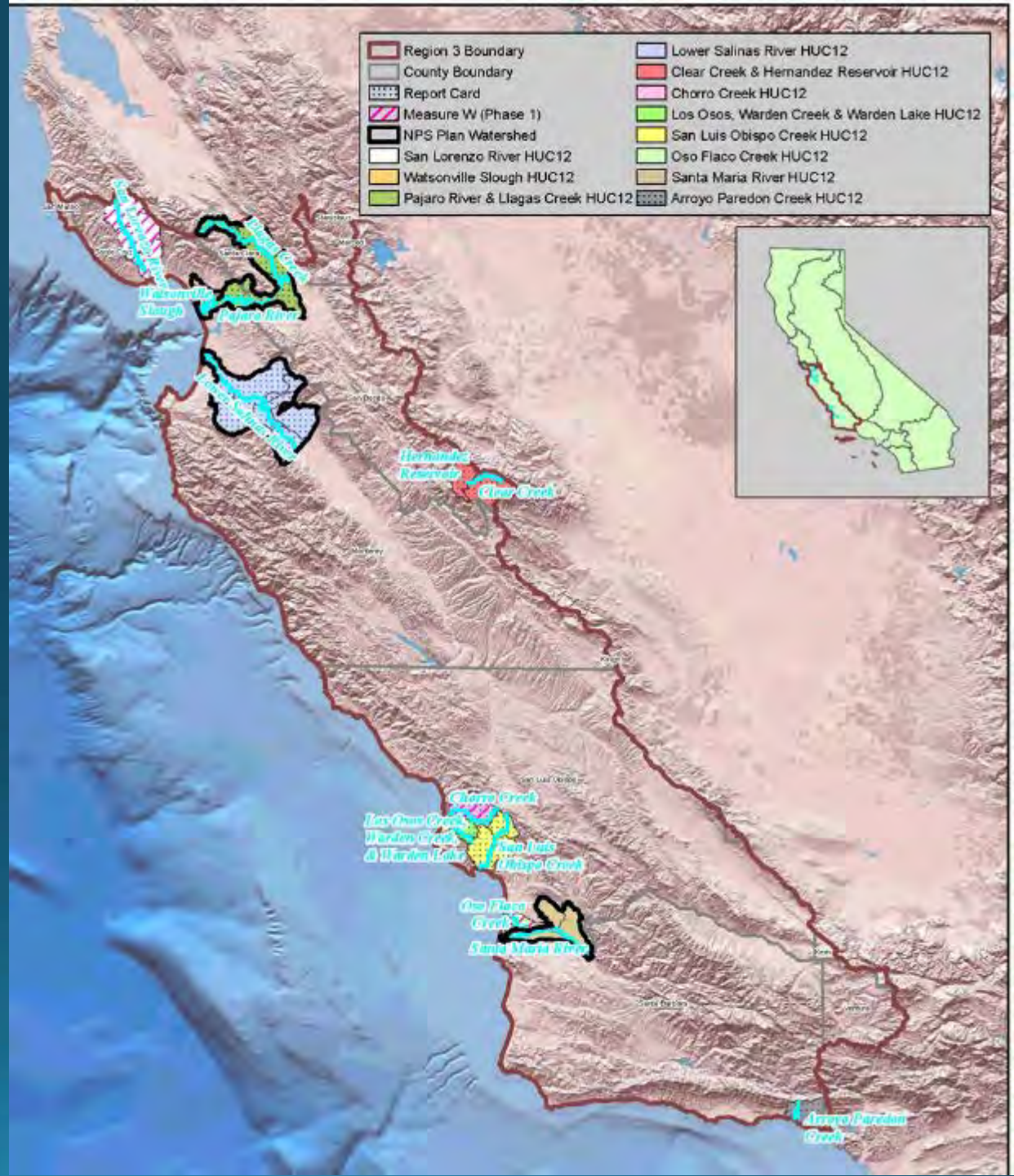
RB-3 Central Coast priorities

NPS pollutant categories:

(1) nutrients and (2) pesticides

Targeted waterbodies for improvement:

- Pajaro River – Nitrate; Chlorpyrifos and diazinon
- Salinas River (Lower) – Nitrate, un-ionized ammonia, and orthophosphate; and Chlorpyrifos and diazinon
- Santa Maria River – Nitrate, un-ionized ammonia, and ortho-phosphates, malathion, pyrethroids, organo-chlorines



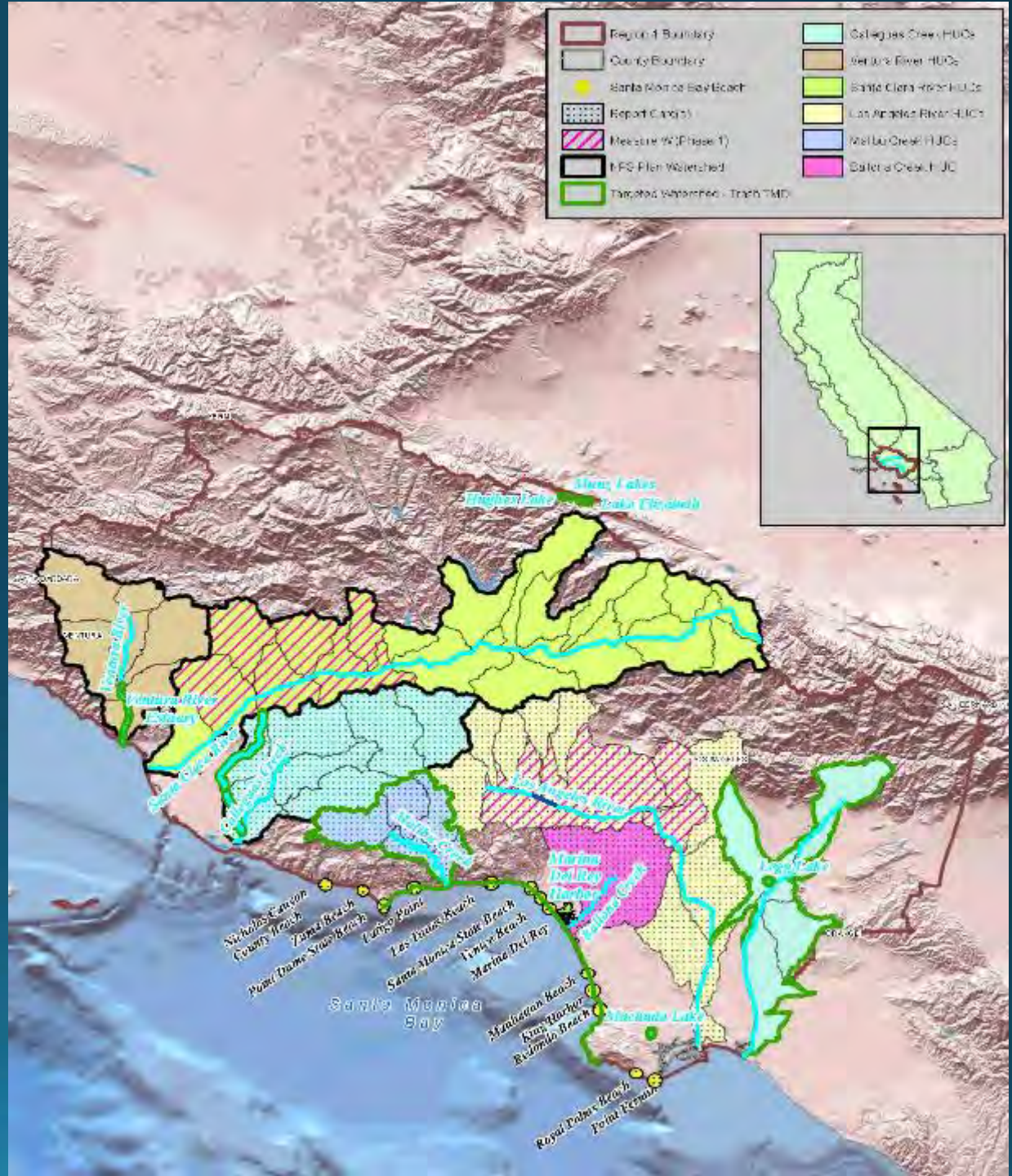
RB-4 Los Angeles

NPS pollutant categories:

(1) nutrients, (2) pesticides, and (3) trash

Targeted waterbodies for improvement:

- Calleguas Creek – Oxidized nitrogen, Chlorpyrifos and diazinon
- Machado Lake – Trash
- Santa Clara River – Chlordane, dieldrin, DDT & derivatives, PCBs



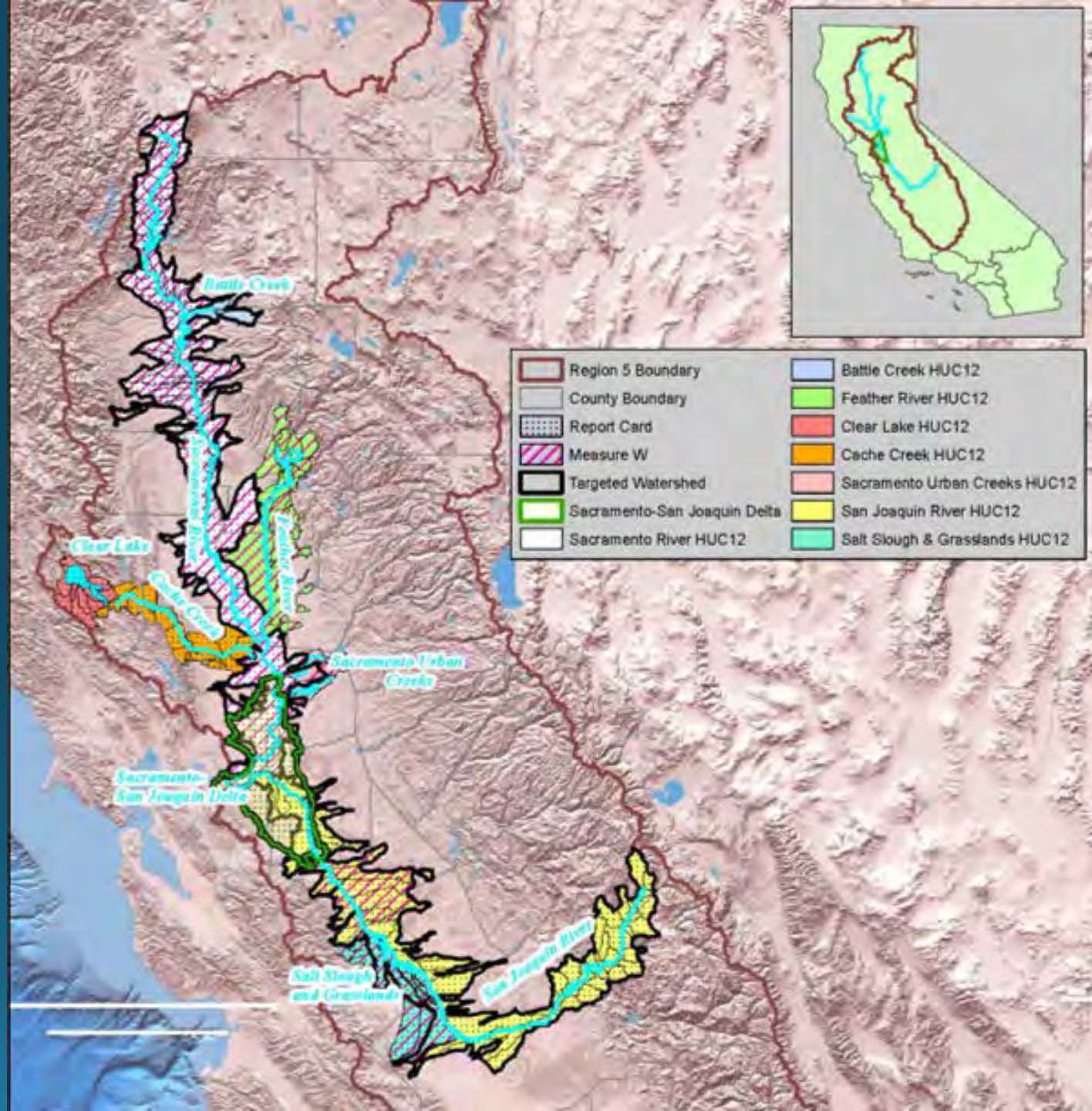
RB-5 Central Valley

NPS pollutant categories:

(1) sediment, (2) nutrients, (3) pesticides, and (4) metals

Targeted waterbodies for improvement:

- Sacramento River
- Sand Creek (Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta)
- San Joaquin River
  - all for Chlorpyrifos and diazinon
- Sacramento River - Sediment
- Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta – Mercury and Nutrients
- Mud Slough (SJR) – Selenium
- Vernalis (SJR) – Salt
- Battle Creek - Sediment



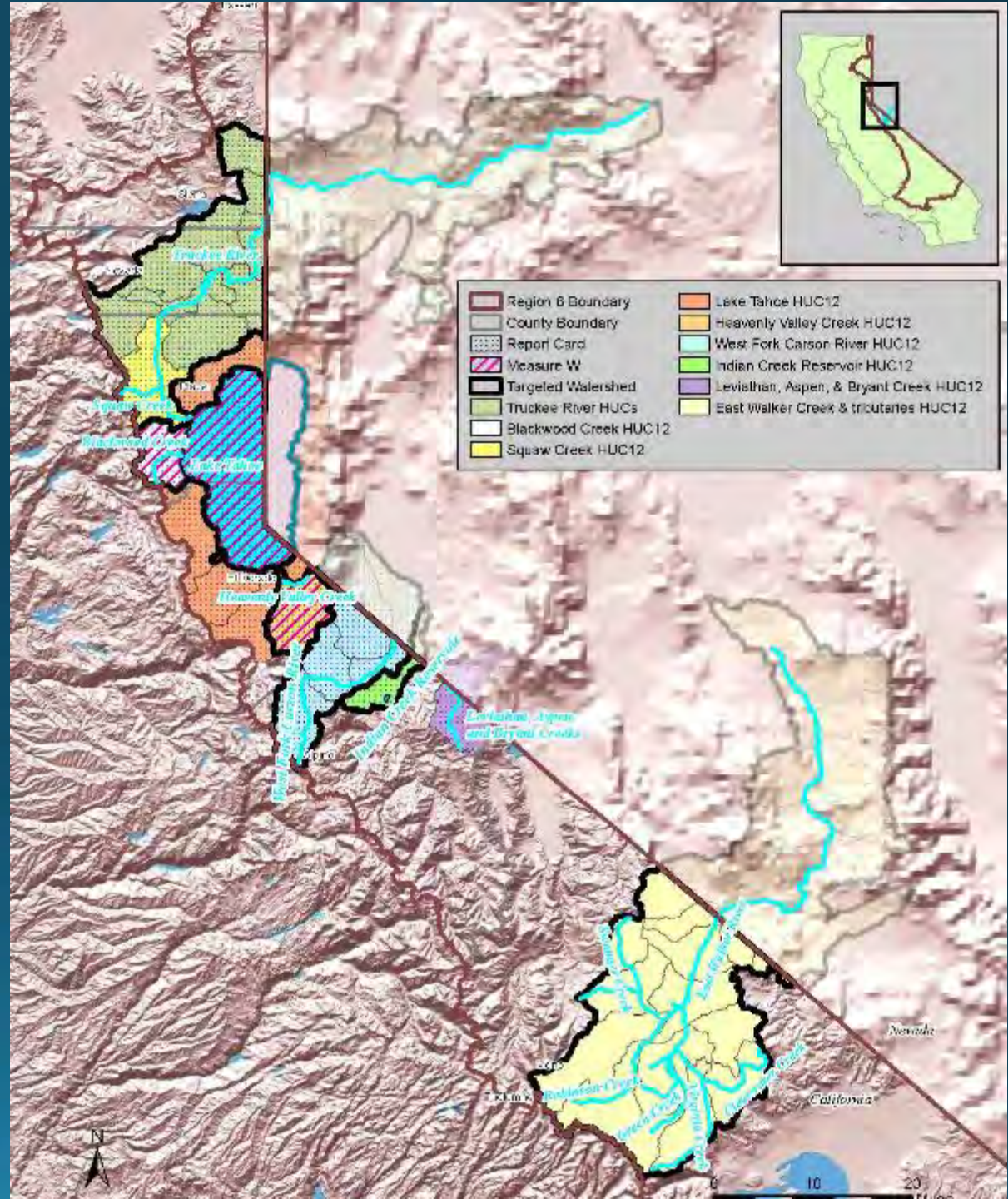
RB-6 Lahontan

NPS pollutant categories:

(1) sediment, (2) nutrients, and (3) pathogens

Targeted waterbodies for improvement:

- Lake Tahoe – Nutrients and sediment
- Bear Creek - sediment
- Blackwood Creek - sediment
- Heavenly Creek - sediment
- Squaw Creek - sediment
- Truckee River - sediment
- Carson River (West Fork) - Coliform bacteria
- Walker River (East) watershed - Coliform bacteria
- Indian Creek Reservoir – Phosphorus



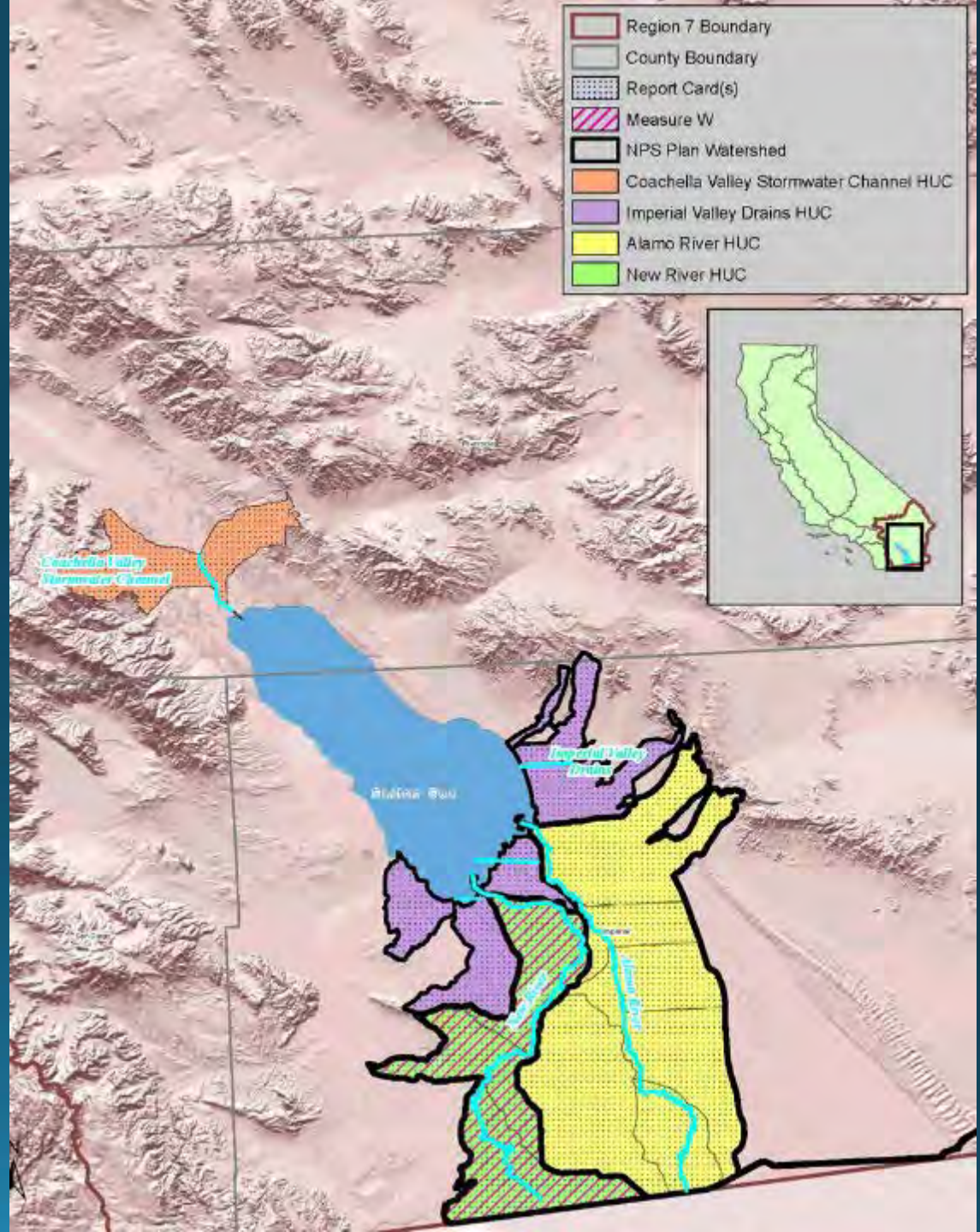
RB-7 Colorado River Basin

NPS pollutant categories:

(1) nutrients, (2) pathogens, (3) pesticides, (4) trash, (5) sediment, and (6) soluble material causing low dissolved oxygen (biological oxygen demand (BOD) and ammonia)

Targeted waterbodies for improvement:

- Alamo River - Endosulfan and Sediment
- Imperial Valley Drains - Endosulfan and Sediment
- New River
  - Copper and zinc
  - Diazinon and hexachlorobenzene
  - Sediment
- New River (International Border) – Pathogens



RB-8 Santa Ana

NPS pollutant categories:
(1) sediment, (2) nutrients, (3) pathogens, and (4) metals

Targeted waterbodies for tracking improvement:

- Big Bear Lake – Total phosphorus
- Canyon Lake – Total nitrogen and phosphorus
- Elsinore Lake – Total nitrogen and phosphorus
- Newport Bay/San Diego Creek – Sediment

RB-9 San Diego

NPS pollutant categories:
(1) sediment, (2) nutrients, (3) metals, (4) bacteria, and (5) pesticides

Targeted waterbodies for tracking improvement:

- Rainbow Creek – Total nitrogen
- Rainbow Creek – Total phosphorus

Thank you

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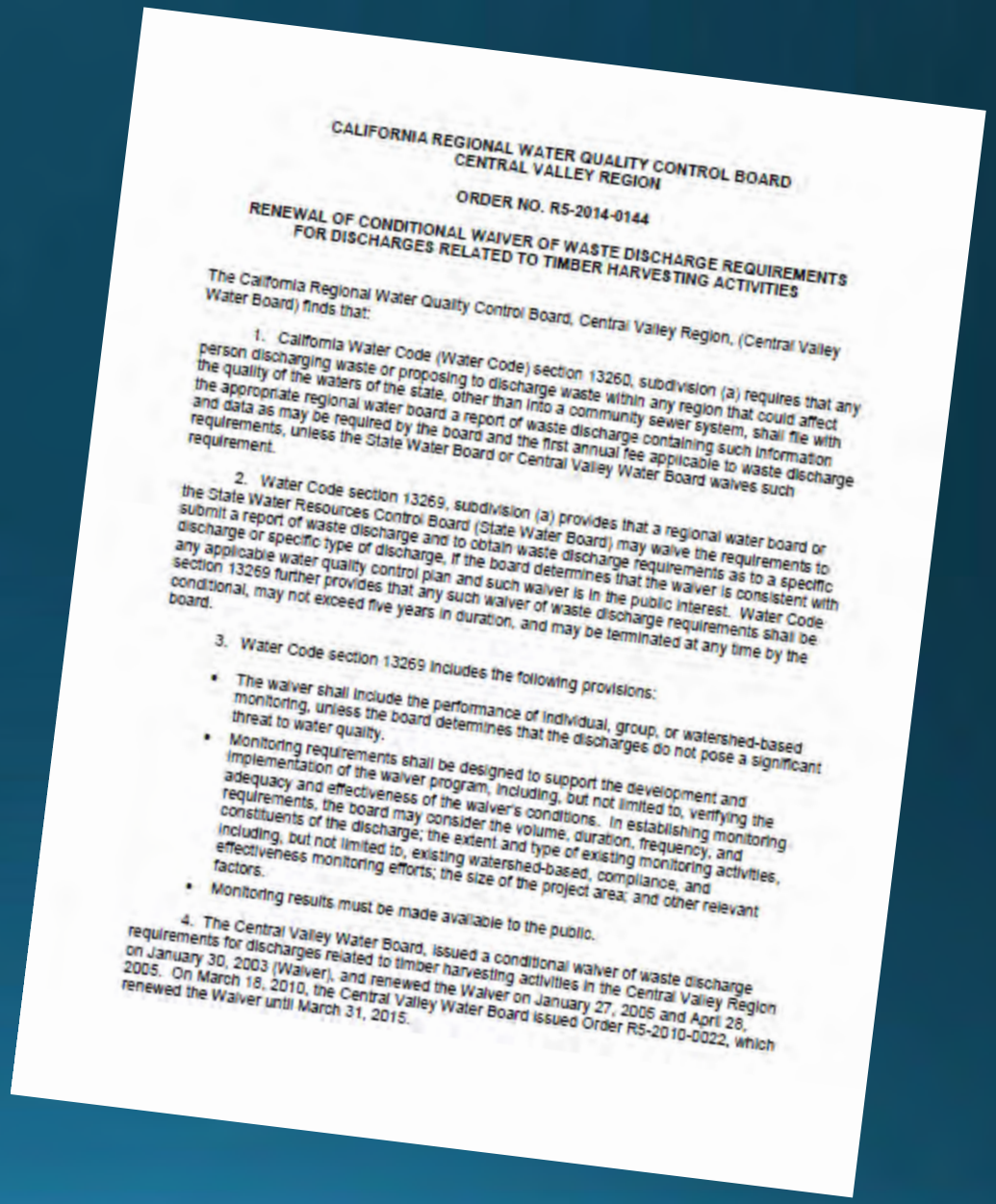
FORESTRY PROGRAM

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality – NPS
Paul Hann

Role of the Boards

- **Planning** - Varies depending on whether private or public lands
  - Private lands – Multi-agency MAA with Cal Fire as lead for Timber Harvest Plan process
  - Public Lands – MAA with USFS lead in implementing BMPs
- **Permitting** - Waste Discharge Requirements/Waivers
- **Inspections and Enforcement**



CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

ORDER NO. R5-2014-0144

RENEWAL OF CONDITIONAL WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES RELATED TO TIMBER HARVESTING ACTIVITIES

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

1. California Water Code (Water Code) section 13260, subdivision (a) requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system, shall file with the appropriate regional water board a report of waste discharge containing such information and data as may be required by the board and the first annual fee applicable to waste discharge requirements, unless the State Water Board or Central Valley Water Board waives such requirement.

2. Water Code section 13269, subdivision (a) provides that a regional water board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) may waive the requirements to submit a report of waste discharge and to obtain waste discharge requirements as to a specific discharge or specific type of discharge, if the board determines that the waiver is consistent with any applicable water quality control plan and such waiver is in the public interest. Water Code section 13269 further provides that any such waiver of waste discharge requirements shall be conditional, may not exceed five years in duration, and may be terminated at any time by the board.

3. Water Code section 13269 includes the following provisions:

- The waiver shall include the performance of individual, group, or watershed-based monitoring, unless the board determines that the discharges do not pose a significant threat to water quality.
- Monitoring requirements shall be designed to support the development and implementation of the waiver program, including, but not limited to, verifying the adequacy and effectiveness of the waiver's conditions. In establishing monitoring requirements, the board may consider the volume, duration, frequency, and constituents of the discharge; the extent and type of existing monitoring activities, including, but not limited to, existing watershed-based, compliance, and effectiveness monitoring efforts; the size of the project area; and other relevant factors.
- Monitoring results must be made available to the public.

4. The Central Valley Water Board, issued a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements for discharges related to timber harvesting activities in the Central Valley Region on January 30, 2003 (Waiver), and renewed the Waiver on January 27, 2006 and April 28, 2005. On March 18, 2010, the Central Valley Water Board issued Order R5-2010-0022, which renewed the Waiver until March 31, 2015.

Timber Harvesting Activities that impact Water Quality

- Felling, yarding, and hauling of trees;
- Road construction and reconstruction;
- Watercourse crossing construction, reconstruction, or removal;
- Herbicide applications.

Potential Impacts

- Silting over fish spawning habitats
- Clogging drinking water intakes
- Filling in pools creating shallower, wider, and warmer streams, and increasing downstream flooding
- Creation of unstable stream channels
- Loss of riparian habitat and function.
- Removal of stream shading,