

Basin Plan Chapter 4 Implementation:

New Section: Framework for Program of Implementation for Biological Objectives

I. Introduction

Biology based water quality objectives, or biological objectives, are a critical component of the San Diego Water Board's regional water quality assessment and management strategy. Previously, San Diego Water Board programs operated under the paradigm that assessing the chemistry of discharges and receiving waters would be sufficient to restore or protect water quality. While a chemistry-based approach has been successful in certain instances for certain beneficial uses, it has a constrained effect for the protection and restoration of aquatic life beneficial uses.¹ Use of biological objectives in addition to existing applicable chemical, physical, or toxicological water quality objectives represents a more holistic approach to evaluating water quality by providing a metric to assess the relationship between chemical, physical, and biological conditions.

Implementation actions to achieve applicable biological objectives must consider the relationship between existing chemical and physical conditions as well as the impacts that potential changes to these conditions may have on aquatic life beneficial uses. Regulatory and permitting actions requiring compliance with a biological objective will improve prioritization of Board programs and resources by focusing on the most important chemical and/or physical conditions impacting beneficial uses.

¹ Aquatic life beneficial uses are WARM, COLD, SAL, EST, WILD, BIOL, RARE, MAR, MIGR, and SPWN.

The San Diego Water Board has adopted a biological objective for perennial and seasonal streams in inland surface waters (Stream Biological Objective).² The Stream Biological Objective establishes a numeric target and compliance point for perennial and seasonal streams that support WARM and COLD beneficial uses based on similarity to reference conditions,³ as measured by the California Stream Index (CSCI).⁴ The CSCI uses benthic macroinvertebrate data to quantify whether, and to what degree, the ecological properties and characteristics of a stream are altered from a reference condition. CSCI scores range for 0 (most stressed) to 1 or greater (similar to reference condition). Typically, unmitigated increases in human activity in a watershed such as roads, mining, housing, and agriculture are associated with lower CSCI scores in that watershed. The Stream Biological Objective, measured by the CSCI, provides a direct measure of attainment of designated aquatic life beneficial uses in perennial and seasonal streams.⁵

The San Diego Water Board has developed the following implementation program to integrate the Stream Biological Objective into the San Diego Water Board’s regulatory programs. Where the Stream Biological Objective does not apply, the San Diego Water Board may still use biological monitoring and reporting on a case-by-case basis to assess attainment of designated aquatic life beneficial uses where appropriate (e.g., identifying stressor and sources of impairments, setting targets and goals for restoration of aquatic life uses, calculating and assessing harm/potential to harm).

As defined, the Stream Biological Objective applies to all inland surface waters with the COLD or WARM beneficial uses but excludes specific categories of waters or stream segments² from its applicability. First, the Stream Biological Objective excludes inland surface reservoirs, lakes, ponds, vernal pools and other lentic waters. The CSCI is not an appropriate index to evaluate the biological integrity of these waterbodies because they lack the characteristics of perennial and seasonal streams and are therefore unrepresented by the CSCI index of biological integrity.

² As defined in Chapter 3, the Stream Biological Objective applies to inland surface waters with COLD or WARM beneficial uses, excluding certain types of waterbodies, non-wadeable and ephemeral stream segments, and hardened streambed segments. (See Chapter 3, Table TBD-1.)

³ “Reference condition” means a set of ecological measurements from a population of relatively undisturbed streams in a similar environmental setting that establish a basis for making comparisons of biological condition among samples.

⁴ See Mazor et al. 2016.

⁵ Aquatic life beneficial uses applicable to perennial and seasonal streams are WARM, COLD, SAL, EST, WILD, BIOL, RARE, MIGR, and SPWN.

Second, the Stream Biological Objective excludes non-wadeable streams and ephemeral streams from its applicability. The CSCI is representative of biological integrity for inland surface perennial and seasonal streams but is not similarly representative for stream segments that are non-wadeable or ephemeral. Such stream segments are unable to be successfully sampled during spring and summer stream baseflow conditions in accordance with the State of California Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and thus were largely excluded from CSCI development. The CSCI also is not representative for ephemeral stream segments as such stream segments do not have sustained flows of a duration long enough to develop a sampleable benthic macroinvertebrate community using SOPs, and thus were excluded from CSCI development.

Finally, while the CSCI is a representative index for evaluating biological integrity of hardened stream segments within inland surface perennial and seasonal streams, those segments meeting the definition of hardened streambed segment are excluded from the Stream Biological Objective because there is limited data on the CSCI scores in such restoration projects. Hardened streambed segments have been excluded from this Basin Plan amendment until sufficient CSCI scores in restored areas can be reviewed.

Requests for a determination that an inland surface waterbody, stream or stream segment meets one or more of the definitions for exclusion from the Stream Biological Objective, in Table TBD-1, may be made in writing independently or as part of a permit or other application submitted to the San Diego Water Board. Response to requests for determination will be made within 30 days of submittal to the San Diego Water Board. In some instances, the requester may be asked to supply information to support the request. Waterbody-specific determinations generally will be made as part of the regulatory permit process. Determinations independent of a permit process or other application will be made as soon as feasible but the timing may vary depending on the nature of the request and the scope of information to be evaluated. The San Diego Water Board or Executive Officer may also, on its own initiative, determine whether an exclusion applies to a waterbody or stream segment within inland surface waters. The processes for determining which inland surface waterbodies, stream or stream segments meet the definition of an exclusion are as follows:

A. Process for Determining whether a Waterbody is a Lake, Reservoir, Pond, Vernal Pool, or Other Lentic Waterbody

Upon request, or on its own initiative, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer will determine whether an inland surface water with the COLD or WARM beneficial use is an excluded waterbody as defined in the Stream Biological Objective. In making this determination, the San Diego Water Board or Executive Officer shall consider site-specific documentation of the nature and flow condition of the waterbody, such as agency reports and determinations, sampling records, flow gauge data, aerial photography, mapping, wetland delineations, site inspection, or similar relevant documentation, and the adequacy of available information.

B. Process for Determining Whether a Stream or Stream Segment is Non-Wadeable or Ephemeral

Upon request, or on its own initiative, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer will determine whether an inland surface stream segment with the COLD or WARM beneficial use is non-wadeable or ephemeral as defined by the Stream Biological Objective. In making this determination, the San Diego Water Board or Executive Officer shall consider site-specific documentation of the condition of the streambed segment, such as agency reports and determinations, sampling records, flow gauge data, aerial photography, mapping, wetland delineations, site inspection, as-built plans, stream flow modeling or similar relevant documentation, and the adequacy of available information.

C. Process for Determining Whether a Stream Segment is a Hardened Streambed Segment

Upon request or on its own initiative, the San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer will determine whether an inland surface water stream segment with the COLD or WARM beneficial use qualifies as a hardened streambed segment as defined by the Stream Biological Objective. In making this determination, the San Diego Water Board or Executive Officer shall consider site-specific documentation of the condition of the streambed segment, such as sampling records, site and aerial photography, wetland delineations, site inspection, as-built plans or similar relevant documentation, and the adequacy of available information.

II. Time Schedule for Implementation of the Stream Biological Objective

This section outlines the time schedule for the implementation of the Stream Biological Objective. In order for the Stream Biological Objective to be achieved, the following types of implementation actions are required:

1. Monitoring and assessment specific for the Stream Biological Objective (General Monitoring and Assessment).
2. Actions to protect and restore conditions when the Stream Biological Objective is not met (Planning).
3. Actions to ensure regulated discharges meet the Stream Biological Objective (Permitting).

The time schedules for these implementation types, and their individual San Diego Water Board program components, are outlined in Table TBD⁶. “Effective Date” means the date the Stream Biological Objective is approved by USEPA pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(c)(3).

⁶ TBD based on the latest Basin Plan Table Numbering

Table TBD: Time Schedule for Implementation of Stream Biological Objective

Program Area	Implementing Party	Implementation Action & Compliance Dates
<i>General Monitoring and Assessment</i>		
Ambient Monitoring	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring, coordination, and execution of special studies that conduct bioassessment at reference sites and impaired sites in the San Diego Region – ongoing. 2. Recommend projects related to bioassessment of perennial and seasonal streams for Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) funds - ongoing.
Integrated Reporting - 303(d) List/305(b) Report	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For waters where the Stream Biological Objective applies, degradation of biological populations and communities shall be interpreted consistent with the Stream Biological Objective upon the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective.
Education and Outreach	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beginning within 1 year after the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective.
<i>Planning</i>		
Restoration Planning - Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and TMDL Alternatives ⁷	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use of the Stream Biological Objective in TMDL and TMDL alternative development will be evaluated following the submittal of the first Integrated Report to USEPA that incorporates the Stream Biological Objective. 2. Reassessment of restoration planning priorities- ongoing after effective date of Stream Biological Objective.

⁷ TMDL Alternative – a TMDL Alternative is a near-term plan, or description of actions, with a schedule and milestones that is assigned a lower priority for TMDL development because an alternative restoration approach is being pursued. Alternative restoration approaches include, but are not limited to, commitments to adjust permit limits or requirements, lists of nonpoint source conservation practices or “BMPs” to be implemented, and source water protection plans. (Benita Best-Wong, Director of EPA Office of Wetlands, Oceans, and Watershed, mem. to Water Division Directors, Region 1-10 and Robert Maxfield, Director, EPA Region 1 Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation, August 13, 2015.)

Program Area	Implementing Party	Implementation Action & Compliance Dates
		<p>3. No later than the third Basin Plan triennial review period (CWC sec. 13240) from the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will consider adding in the triennial review workplan a project to identify perennial and seasonal streams with naturally low CSCI scores and consider regulatory planning options for such waters consistent with State Water Board Resolution 2005-0050 (“Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters: Regulatory Structure and Options”).</p>
<i>Permitting</i>		
<p>Regional Phase 1 Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES Permit (Phase 1 MS4 Permit)</p>	<p>San Diego Water Board; Phase 1 MS4 Permittees</p>	<p>1. No sooner than 5 years from the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will modify the Phase I MS4 Permit to include requirements to implement the Stream Biological Objective as a receiving water limitation. 2. Phase 1 MS4 Dischargers may elect to comply with the Stream Biological Objective using the “alternative compliance pathway option.”⁸</p>
<p>Commercial Agricultural Operation Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRS)</p>	<p>San Diego Water Board; Owners and operators of commercial agricultural operations (e.g. farms and nurseries)</p>	<p>1. Within 10 years of the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will revise the Commercial Agricultural WDRs to include conditions (e.g. benchmarks) to implement the Stream Biological Objectives.</p>

⁸ The Alternative Compliance Pathway Option is a watershed-based planning and implementation approach authorized in the Regional MS4 Permit adopted in 2013 and amended in 2015 (Order No. R9-2013-0001), that allows Phase I MS4 permittees to be deemed in compliance with certain receiving water limitations and discharge prohibitions. The requirements for the Alternative Compliance Pathway Option as of the effective date of the Basin Plan Amendment are outlined in section B.3.c of Order R9-2013-0001, as amended by Order Nos. R9-2015-0001 and R9-2015-1000.

Program Area	Implementing Party	Implementation Action & Compliance Dates
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Enrollees under the WDR shall, as necessary, update Water Quality Protection Plans (WQPPs) to address agricultural discharges that may affect achievement of the Stream Biological Objective. The time schedule for updating WQPPs will be determined as part of the WDR revision process.
<p>CWA § 401 Water Quality Certifications and/or WDRs for discharges of dredged and fill material</p>	<p>San Diego Water Board; Dredged and fill material dischargers subject to a CWA § 401 certification and/or WDRs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. For waters where the Stream Biological Objective applies, the San Diego Water Board will require a Receiving Water Biological Assessment on a case-by-case basis upon the effective date of the Stream Biological Objectives. 2. Beginning 2 years after the effective date of the Stream Biological Objectives, the San Diego Water Board will incorporate the CSCI as a performance target for compensatory mitigation where appropriate.
<p>San Diego Water Board Individual NPDES Permits</p>	<p>San Diego Water Board</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within 5 years after the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will evaluate individual NPDES permits to determine if the discharge presents an elevated risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained. 2. For discharges found to present an elevated risk that that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained, the San Diego Water Board shall modify, reissue, or adopt an NPDES permit with conditions to ensure the discharge complies with the Stream Biological Objectives as appropriate.

Program Area	Implementing Party	Implementation Action & Compliance Dates
State Water Board General Permits	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within 5 years of the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will evaluate new and existing enrollees to determine if discharges present an elevated risk that that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained. 2. For discharges found to present an elevated risk that that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained, the San Diego Water Board may modify monitoring and reporting requirements or require enrollment in an individual permit as necessary to ensure compliance with the Stream Biological Objective.
San Diego Water Board General Permits	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within 5 years after the effective date of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will evaluate new and existing enrollees to determine if discharges present an elevated risk that that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained. 2. For discharges found to present an elevated risk that that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained, the San Diego Water Board may modify monitoring and reporting requirements or require enrollment in an individual permit as necessary to ensure compliance with the Stream Biological Objective.
All other San Diego Water Board Permits and enforcement actions	San Diego Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The San Diego Water Board will, as permit renewal opportunities arise and enforcement case are developed, consider implementation of the Stream Biological Objective on a case-by-case basis.

III. Monitoring and Assessment

This section describes the methods and programs that the San Diego Water Board uses to acquire and evaluate water quality information regarding the Stream Biological Objective. Biological monitoring is the best and most efficient evaluation of aquatic life beneficial uses.⁹ The San Diego Water Board assesses perennial and seasonal streams in the San Diego Region for aquatic life beneficial use attainment using the Stream Biological Objectives as follows:

A. Ambient Monitoring

Assessment of ambient monitoring data is a critical component in the implementation of the Stream Biological Objectives in planning and permitting programs. In the San Diego Region, multiple entities conduct stream bioassessment monitoring. These include governmental agencies, including the San Diego Water Board, regulated dischargers, and non-governmental organizations. The San Diego Water Board implements bioassessment monitoring in the San Diego Region through its Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). SWAMP monitoring is independent of permit-related monitoring and seeks to evaluate trends in water quality throughout the San Diego Region. The inclusion of ambient monitoring by the San Diego Water Board specific to the Stream Biological Objective will be in the San Diego Water Board SWAMP 3-year contract following San Diego Water Board biological objectives approval. Dischargers who discharge into perennial and seasonal streams where the Stream Biological Objective applies, may also be required to conduct bioassessment under a discharge permit or other regulatory requirement such as an investigative order or as part of an enforcement action. This bioassessment data is reviewed by San Diego Water Board staff to determine compliance with water quality objectives, evaluate efficacy of best management practices, tailor appropriate discharge requirements, and assess corrective action. Biological monitoring and assessment, when required or conducted by the San Diego Water Board, will be completed in surface waters in conjunction with chemical and physical measurements of receiving waters and, where applicable, of discharges.

⁹ While not included in the Stream Biological Objective, “Hardened Streambed Segments” can be effectively monitored and assessed using the CSCI. The CSCI can be utilized as a tool in Hardened Streambed Segments as it serves as an indicator and metric.

Ambient Monitoring and Assessment for the Stream Biological Objective shall meet the following minimum requirements:

- Bioassessment shall be conducted according to the methodology in the *Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Collection of Field Data for Bioassessments of California Wadeable Stream: Benthic Macroinvertebrates, Algae, and Physical Habitat*¹⁰ unless another equivalent bioassessment sampling procedure is approved by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may approve equivalent bioassessment procedures.
- Bioassessment shall be conducted during the appropriate index period (generally March 1 through July 15) and at least two, and preferably three to four weeks, after any storm event strong enough to produce scouring of stream substrates.
- Taxonomic analysis shall be conducted at a Southwest Association of Freshwater Invertebrate Taxonomists (SAFIT) level of II (genus/species level) or IIa level (Chironomidae to subfamily) in accordance with the most recent State of California (State) *Standard Operating Procedures for Laboratory Processing and Identification of Benthic Macroinvertebrates in California*¹¹ unless another taxonomic method is approved by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may approve equivalent taxonomic procedures.
- CSCI calculations shall be conducted on a per sample basis using the reference sites identified in the Mazor et al. 2016 CSCI scientific publication and the methods in the 2018 version of *The California Stream Condition Index (CSCI): Guidance for calculating scores using GIS and R*,¹² unless another calculation method is approved by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may approve equivalent calculation methods.

¹⁰ SWAMP-SOP-SB-2016-0001 (May 2016) available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/bioassessment/docs/combined_sop_2016.pdf

¹¹ https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/bmi_lab_sop_final.pdf

¹² https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/bioassessment/docs/CSCI_Instructions_08_01_18.pdf

B. Integrated Reporting

The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that California report on the quality of its surface waters every two years. The CWA Section 305(b) Report (305(b) Report) assigns an Integrated Report Condition Category to all assessed water segments. The CWA Section 303(d) List (303(d) List) compiles water segments that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, applicable water quality standards by the next listing cycle. Together, these lists make-up the California Integrated Report (Integrated Report).

Development of the Integrated Report is the result of a collaborative process between the State and Regional Water Boards. The *Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List* (Listing Policy) describes the requirements for evaluating waters placed on the 303(d) List. In California, water segments may be placed on the 303(d) List for significant degradation in biological populations and/or communities if the degradation is associated with a pollutant¹³ (e.g. toxicants, temperature, dissolved oxygen, sediment). When the San Diego Water Board administers the Listing Policy, it shall assess the Stream Biological Objective as follows:

- **For water segments where the Stream Biological Objective applies**, a water segment will be placed on the 303(d) List if the water segment's CSCI score is less than the 10th percentile of reference calibration sites and this CSCI score is associated with a pollutant.¹⁴ Association with a pollutant is determined using the applicable sections of the Listing Policy, including but not limited to sections: 3.1, 3.2, 3.6, 3.7, and 6.1.5.9. If no pollutant association is made, the water segment will not be placed on the 303(d) List for a CSCI score less than the 10th percentile of reference calibration sites. The waterbody segment may be placed into an alternative category as part of the 305(b) portion of the Integrated Report.
- **For water segments where the Stream Biological Objective applies and the low CSCI score may be due to naturally occurring pollutants**, a water segment will be placed on the 303(d) List as described above in accordance with the Listing Policy. Additional information regarding the low CSCI relative to naturally occurring pollutants may be included in waterbody fact sheets.¹⁵
- **For water segments where the Stream Biological Objective applies but no CSCI data is available**, a water segment will continue to be placed on the 303(d) List in accordance with section 3.9 of the Listing Policy or other applicable sections.

¹³ See Listing Policy Section 3.8

¹⁴ Unless not warranted per consideration under the Listing Policy Sections 4.10 and 4.11.

¹⁵ See section 6.1.2.2 of the Listing Policy. WARM and COLD beneficial uses may also be evaluated using other chemical, physical, and biological methods in accordance with the Listing Policy.

When a waterbody is identified as not supporting uses due to a pollutant,¹⁶ the San Diego Water Board will identify the impairment as due to a pollutant (TMDL may be required¹⁷). Where a waterbody is identified as not supporting uses due to pollution,¹⁸ the San Diego Water Board will identify the impairment as due to pollution (no TMDL required¹⁹). When data and information are available, the San Diego Water Board may prepare a fact sheet describing impairment¹⁵ for the Stream Biological Objective that includes information on the potential source(s), programs, and recommendations. The number and type of potentially associated impairment sources will be utilized for San Diego Water Board TMDL prioritization in the Integrated Report (see Section IV, Planning).

Water segments will be removed from the 303(d) List if data demonstrates, pursuant to Sections 4.9, 4.10, or 4.11 of the Listing Policy, that the Stream Biological Objective listing thresholds are not exceeded over the duration of the listing cycle or there are no longer associated pollutants applicable to the Stream Biological Objective impairment.

C. Education and Outreach

A critical component of monitoring and assessment efforts includes the sharing of bioassessment data with the public. Bioassessment data collected by the San Diego Water Board and required to be collected by regulated parties is publicly available data. Currently the San Diego Water Board uploads data it collects into the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN), a publicly accessible database. The San Diego Water Board will also use education and outreach efforts to convey these results to the public. Such efforts include but are not limited to: development of watershed status sheets and/or San Diego Water Board informational items, presentations at conferences or stakeholder meetings, and participation in public events.

¹⁶ Pollutants are defined as dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. (CWA § 502(6).)

¹⁷ Category 5 in the Integrated Report

¹⁸ Pollution for the purposes of the 303(d) List is the man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water, e.g. a dam or channel hardening. (CWA § 502(19).)

¹⁹ Category 4C in the Integrated Report

IV. Planning

This section describes how the San Diego Water Board will incorporate water quality information about the Stream Biological Objective into its water quality planning and decision making. The San Diego Water Board uses the planning process for the protection and restoration of waters meeting or not meeting water quality objectives. The planning process includes Regional Board initiatives such as the Basin Plan Triennial Review, TMDL and Basin Plan amendments, non-point source management planning, and the development and implementation of the Integrated Report.

Evaluation of the biological condition of waterbodies is critical to guide and prioritize appropriate planning implementation actions. Adoption of the Stream Biological Objectives enables the San Diego Water Board to co-evaluate stream physical habitat and hydrology, in addition to chemical water quality objectives. Assessment of physical habitat and hydrology will include metrics such as duration, magnitude, variability and frequency for hydrology and flow habitat, substrate type, riparian cover and channel cover for habitat. Other physical habitat and hydrologic metrics may be evaluated as appropriate given site and landscape characteristics. Combining the evaluation of physical and chemical components of stream integrity when implementing planning programs is expected to result in successful protection and meaningful restoration of beneficial uses in perennial and seasonal streams using the Stream Biological Objective as described below.

A. TMDLs and other Actions to Restore Impaired Waters

The *Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters: Regulatory Structure and Options* (Impaired Waters Policy, Resolution 2015-0005) provides guidelines for developing and implementing TMDLs and water board TMDL programs. The San Diego Water Board determines the appropriate regulatory and/or non-regulatory actions to attain water quality objectives and restore aquatic life beneficial uses consistent with the Impaired Waters Policy. Adoption of a Stream Biological Objective does not change implementation of the Impaired Waters Policy. Instead, the Stream Biological Objective provides clarity in determining the appropriate regulatory and/or non-regulatory actions to attain water quality objectives and restore aquatic life beneficial uses consistent with the Impaired Waters Policy.

1. Using the Stream Biological Objective to Guide TMDL and Alternative Restoration Strategy Development

The San Diego Water Board will use available data and information on biological condition to guide the selection and development of appropriate strategies for restoring impaired waters. The monitoring and assessment process will be used to identify streams that are or are not meeting the Stream Biological Objective (see Section III, Monitoring and Reporting). Where the Stream Biological Objective is not met in a receiving water, an assessment of chemical and physical data will be conducted to determine the cause and associated sources of the impaired condition. Causal identification will employ an approach using comparable reference and impacted sites, combined with the best available causal assessment science. The San Diego Water Board may also use the USEPA Causal Analysis/Diagnosis Decision Information System (CADDIS) where appropriate. The San Diego Water Board has discretion when determining how to address impaired waters consistent with the Impaired Waters Policy. In most cases, the San Diego Water Board will use one, or a combination of, the following tools and mechanisms to address biological impairments:

- If data show the impairment is due to nonpoint sources, the San Diego Water Board will prioritize inclusion of the Stream Biological Objective as a regional initiative in the California nonpoint source program implementation plan.
- If data show the impairment is not associated with the discharge of a pollutant (i.e. physical habitat and/or hydrologic impairment only), the San Diego Water Board will consider non-TMDL approaches to address the impairment.
- If data show that impairment is associated with a chemical pollutant(s), development of a TMDL or alternative regulatory approach (TMDL Alternative) will be required to address the pollutant(s) causing or contributing to the impaired condition.
- If data show the impairment is associated with naturally occurring pollutants, the San Diego Water Board will consider regulatory options consistent with the Impaired Waters Policy (see below, A.5).

Biological condition metrics also provide an opportunity for the San Diego Water Board to identify when a TMDL or TMDL Alternative will result in restoration of biological integrity within a meaningful timeframe given the physical condition of the waterbody. The San Diego Water Board will use the Stream Biological Objective to establish a minimum restoration goal or target for the TMDL and TMDL Alternatives in water segments where the Stream Biological Objective applies. The San Diego Water Board will consider the physical sources contributing to the impairment (e.g. habitat modification) in order to guide and prioritize the selection of waterbodies for TMDL or alternative restoration strategies.

2. Using the Stream Biological Objective to Review Existing Water Quality Objectives

The basin planning process is expected to identify the specific levels of pollutants that are causing or contributing to a Stream Biological Objective impairment. The San Diego Water Board intends to use this information to set load and/or concentration-based requirements at the levels necessary to protect and restore biological condition. This process may also identify chemical water quality objectives in the Basin Plan that need to be modified. As a result, the San Diego Water Board expects adoption of the Stream Biological Objective could result in the review and/or revision of existing chemical water quality standards to better represent site-specific conditions that are protective of beneficial uses. Any revisions of a water quality standard would require a Basin Plan amendment.

3. Using the Stream Biological Objective for Protection Planning

State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires the maintenance of the existing high quality of water unless a change in water quality “will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State...” The San Diego Water Board will consider waters in compliance with the Stream Biological Objective as high-quality waters subject to protection (See Section VII, Antidegradation Policy), and such waters will be considered a high priority during the San Diego Water Board’s planning process.

4. Using a Watershed Protection Approach for Stream Biological Objective Planning

Consistent with section 4-99 of this chapter, the San Diego Water Board will support the use of a Watershed Protection Approach when implementing the Stream Biological Objective in planning as described above.

5. Regulatory Options for Streams with Naturally Low CSCI Scores

Consistent with Section I.B of the Impaired Waters Policy, staff will evaluate scientific studies and data to determine if an impaired stream’s failure to attain the Stream Biological Objective is attributed to natural conditions in the stream that render the Stream Biological Objective inappropriate. If staff determines that, because of natural pollutants, the policies underlying the Stream Biological Objective should be revisited for an impaired water, the impaired water shall be referred for consideration of an appropriate standards action through the triennial Basin Plan review process in lieu of crafting an implementation plan under the Impaired Waters Policy.

V. Permitting

This section describes how the San Diego Water Board will incorporate the Stream Biological Objective into its permitting program. The Stream Biological Objective is established for the protection of aquatic life beneficial uses applicable to perennial and seasonal streams (See Table 2-2, Beneficial Uses of Inland Surface Waters). The San Diego Water Board will use its permitting authorities to ensure that any authorized discharge does not prevent attainment of the Stream Biological Objective, where applicable.

Applicability of the Stream Biological Objective

The Stream Biological Objective applies to all perennial and seasonal streams in the San Diego Region with the COLD or WARM beneficial use designation, except excluded waterbodies, streams or stream segments as prescribed in Chapter 3.

Standard Implementation Requirements

The Stream Biological Objective, as applicable, shall be incorporated into NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, WDRs issued pursuant to California Water Code (CWC) section 13263, waivers of WDRs issued pursuant to CWC section 13269, and water quality certifications issued pursuant to CWA section 401 as follows:

A. Permit Application Requirements (not applicable for Phase I MS4 or Agricultural Dischargers under Section VI.)

1. Determining Whether an Application to Discharge Requires Submission of a Receiving Water Biological Assessment

CWC section 13260 requires any person discharging or proposing to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the State, other than into a community sewer system, to file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD). Submission of a ROWD starts the application process for issuance of a permit issued by the San Diego Water Board except where the requirement to submit ROWD is waived.

The San Diego Water Board will require new and existing discharge applicants to submit a technical report that characterizes the biological condition of the receiving water(s) (Receiving Water Biological Assessment) as part of a ROWD, if the applicant meets one of the following requirements:

- the discharge is to a seasonal stream, and the discharge duration is greater than 2 months, and the discharge is outside of the rainy season (Oct. 1st to May 30th); or
- the discharge is to a high-quality²⁰ waterbody.

²⁰ As defined by State and Federal antidegradation policies. (See Section VII, Antidegradation Policies)

The ROWD requirements under this section are not applicable for Phase I MS4 or Agricultural dischargers, as special implementation requirements apply (see Section VI below). For discharges where there is an alternative application form to seek authorization to discharge (e.g. Notices of Intent to enroll in a general permit, waivers of WDRs, or pre-certified 401 certification application), the San Diego Water Board will require a Receiving Water Biological Assessment on a case-by-case basis. The San Diego Water Board may also require submittal of a Receiving Water Biological Assessment if a discharge is proposed for a receiving water that possesses unique, uncommon, or environmentally sensitive biological characteristics.²¹

2. Contents of a Complete Receiving Water Biological Assessment²²

At a minimum, a Receiving Water Biological Assessment must include:

- Discussion of the existing biological condition of the receiving water(s). This discussion should include CSCI scores if known. Where no CSCI scores are available, the San Diego Water Board may require the collection of data for CSCI scores, on a case-by-case basis.
- Discussion of potential temporary or permanent impacts to the biological condition of the receiving water from the discharge. This discussion should be supported by evidence.²³
- Discussion of whether flow from the discharge will cause or contribute to a condition of erosion. This discussion should include an evaluation of the need for engineered stream channel modifications and identify erosion mitigation measures associated with the discharge and receiving water.
- Discussion of whether the discharge has the potential to cause a reduction in the biological condition in the receiving water via changes to hydrologic, physical, or chemical characteristics of the receiving water. This discussion should evaluate a decrease in the receiving water's CSCI score (if known).
- Discussion of any natural or background conditions that may affect the receiving's water's CSCI score (if known).
- Proposed best management practices to protect receiving water condition.

For proposed discharges to high-quality waters, a Receiving Water Biological Assessment must also include:

²¹ Examples may include, but are not limited to, BIOL or RARE Beneficial Uses, waters with a documented presence of sensitive species, or waters with critical spawning or reproduction habitat.

²² The San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer may waive any of these requirements at its discretion.

²³ Evidence may include available and representative data and information receiving water conditions collected by SWAMP or other agencies and sources. Data is the numeric measurement of physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of the receiving water. Information includes any documentation (e.g. narrative or photographic evidence) that pertains to receiving water condition or attainment of designated aquatic life beneficial uses.

- Discussion of baseline biological condition of the receiving water. Baseline water quality is the best water quality achieved since [Effective Date].
- Discussion of past, present, and probable beneficial uses of the receiving water(s).
- Discussion of the estimated severity and extent of water quality reduction as a result of the discharge.
- Discussion of any public benefit associated with the discharge (e.g. economic or social development).
- Discussion of negative economic or social costs associated with the discharge (e.g. increased taxes, decreased land value, loss of unique environmental resources, etc.)
- Discussion of a range of practicable discharge alternatives to reduce, eliminate, or compensate for negative impacts to the biological condition of the receiving water.

B. Permit Requirements

1. Establishing Discharge Limits for the Stream Biological Objective

The Stream Biological Objective shall apply as a receiving water limit. The Stream Biological Objective shall not be translated into or applied as an effluent limitation unless the following conditions are met:

- A clear causal relationship has been established linking the discharge and nonattainment of the Stream Biological Objective,
- The pollutants or physical factors causing or contributing to nonattainment of the Stream Biological Objective have been identified, and
- Loading studies have been completed to estimate the reductions in pollutant loading for the discharge that will restore the beneficial use(s).

2. Determining if a Discharge Presents an Elevated Risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be Attained

The San Diego Water Board shall incorporate appropriate permit requirements²⁴ to implement the Stream Biological Objective for any discharge that presents an elevated risk²⁵ that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained.

²⁴ Appropriate permit requirements include, but are not limited to, implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs, site-specific effluent limitations, and bioassessment monitoring.

²⁵ This determination is not equivalent to the determination of “Reasonable Potential” under 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1).

A discharge presents an elevated risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained if the discharge is found to or has the potential to cause or contribute to a decrease in the CSCI score in the receiving water or downstream waters as identified in the ROWD or determined by the San Diego Water Board.²⁶ If there is no CSCI score for a receiving water or the use of a CSCI score is inappropriate due to natural conditions, the San Diego Water Board will determine on a case-by-case basis whether an elevated risk exists. In making this determination, the San Diego Water Board will consider the magnitude, duration, and composition of the discharge, as well as the physical, chemical, and biological conditions of the receiving water and immediate downstream waters. A determination of elevated risk does not constitute a finding by the San Diego Water Board that the discharge has caused or contributed to an exceedance of the Stream Biological Objective.

3. Minimum Permit Requirements for Discharges that Present an Elevated Risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be Attained

Discharge limits and best management practices designed to meet chemical and physical water quality objectives are expected, in many cases, to be protective of the Stream Biological Objective. Permit requirements will be based upon a determination of whether the biological condition is associated with the discharge or non-discharge factors (non-discharge factors include but are not limited to: in-stream channel modification, habitat modification, upstream discharges or diversions). At a minimum, the San Diego Water Board shall include waste discharge requirements that address any toxicity, hydrology, and nutrient related impacts to the receiving water unless the biological condition is solely a result of non-discharge factors. The San Diego Water Board may impose additional permit requirements to treat or control discharges that affect, or have the potential to affect, the biological condition of the receiving water. For example, where nutrient related stressors are causing or contributing to nonattainment of the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board may require enhanced nutrient removal in the discharge.

²⁶ Note that this identification for a discharge is not in itself an identification of that discharge as causing or contributing to an exceedance of water quality standards, nor is it a determination of permit non-compliance. However, a discharge that is found by the San Diego Water Board to cause or contribute, or to have caused or contributed to an exceedance, may be identified as presenting an elevated risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained.

4. Minimum Monitoring and Assessment for Discharges that Present an Elevated Risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be Attained

Monitoring and assessment programs in permits where the Stream Biological Objective is applied as a discharge limitation (i.e. a receiving water limitation or effluent limitation) will be used to assess compliance with the discharge limitation and to monitor effectiveness of best management practices. Bioassessment will be required in all permits where the discharge presents an elevated risk that the Stream Biological Objective will not be attained (Section V.B.2) or where a clear causal relationship has been established linking the discharge and nonattainment of the Stream Biological Objective (Section V.B.1).

Monitoring may be performed by individual permittees, through participation in a group monitoring coalition, or a combination of individual and group monitoring. For permit renewals, the San Diego Water Board will evaluate prior monitoring requirements to determine if these requirements can be reduced to off-set new obligations and costs associated with bioassessment.

Monitoring and assessment programs shall be designed to meet the following minimum requirements:

- Bioassessment shall be conducted at location(s) representative of the discharge(s) and at a comparator site uninfluenced by the discharge(s) (typically upstream).
- Samples and measurements taken for the purposes of bioassessment shall be representative of the volume and nature of the discharge.
- Bioassessment shall be conducted according to the methodology in the *Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the Collection of Field Data for Bioassessments of California Wadeable Stream: Benthic Macroinvertebrates, Algae, and Physical Habitat*²⁷ unless another bioassessment method is specified by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may approve equivalent bioassessment procedures.
- Bioassessment must include sampling for the taxonomic analysis of benthic macroinvertebrate (BMI) assemblages, stream physical habitat data, and water chemistry.

²⁷ SWAMP-SOP-SB-2016-0001 (May 2016) available at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/bioassessment/docs/combined_sop_2016.pdf.

- Taxonomic analysis shall be conducted at a Southwest Association of Freshwater Invertebrate Taxonomists (SAFIT) level of II (genus/species level) or IIa level (Chironomidae to subfamily) in accordance with the most recent State *Standard Operating Procedures for Laboratory Processing and Identification of Benthic Macroinvertebrates in California*²⁸ unless the he San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer approves an equivalent taxonomic procedure.
- CSCI calculations shall be conducted on a per sample basis using the reference sites identified in the Mazor et al. 2016 CSCI scientific publication and the methods in the 2018 version of *The California Stream Condition Index (CSCI): Guidance for calculating scores using GIS and R*,²⁹ unless the San Diego Water or its Board Executive Officer approves an equivalent calculation method.
- Water chemistry sampling must include sampling for turbidity (NTU), temperature (°C), specific conductivity (µS/cm), salinity (ppt), alkalinity (mg/L), pH, and dissolved oxygen (mg/L and % saturation).
- Bioassessment shall be conducted at a frequency of no less than once per permit term. Discharges identified as causing or contributing to an exceedance of the Stream Biological Objective must be evaluated more frequently.

The San Diego Water Board may require additional monitoring (e.g. water chemistry, toxicity, algae) on a case-by-case basis. When requiring additional monitoring, the San Diego Water Board will consider the nature of permitted activity, constituent(s) of concern associated with the discharge, and the condition of the receiving water.

C. Compliance Determination (not applicable for Phase I MS4 or Agricultural Dischargers under Section VI.)

The San Diego Water Board will determine compliance with the Stream Biological Objective using a “comparator site” approach. Under a comparator site approach, the San Diego Water Board compares the biological condition of the receiving water subject to the discharge to a site uninfluenced by the discharge. In most cases, the San Diego Water Board will compare the CSCI scores at a monitoring site downstream of the discharge relative to a comparative monitoring site (typically upstream). Where the San Diego Water Board has determined that the CSCI is low due to natural conditions, the San Diego Water Board will consider alternative evidence of biological condition (e.g. Algal Index of Biotic Integrity for Southern California Streams scores, “California Rapid Assessment Method” (CRAM) scores, and sediment or water chemistry) and this section does not apply.

²⁸ https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/bmi_lab_sop_final.pdf.

²⁹ https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/bioassessment/docs/CSCI_Instructions_08_01_18.pdf

1. Determining When There is an Exceedance of the Stream Biological Objective

An exceedance of the Stream Biological Objective is demonstrated when:

- the CSCI score is less than the 10th percentile threshold in Chapter 3 of this Basin Plan; and
- the San Diego Water Board or the Discharger determine that the discharge is causing or contributing to the low CSCI score.

2. Determining When Further Investigation of a Potential Exceedance is Required

If the CSCI score is less than the 10th percentile threshold, the Discharger shall complete further investigation to verify impacts to the biological condition in the receiving water and to evaluate the potential stressors contributing to the low CSCI score as described in section V.C.3, *Process for Conducting a Stream Biological Objective Evaluation*, below. The San Diego Water Board or its Executive Officer may waive a Stream Biological Objective Evaluation if monitoring and assessment data indicate that an external factor, unrelated to a discharge, is causing or contributing to the low CSCI score in the receiving water.

3. Process for Conducting a Stream Biological Objective Evaluation

The Stream Biological Objective Evaluation will use receiving water data, site monitoring data, and discharge data together to evaluate whether a discharge is causing or contributing to nonattainment of the Stream Biological Objective and to provide active feedback on the efficacy of permit implementation.

At a minimum, a Stream Biological Objective Evaluation shall include:

- an evaluation of the monitoring data of chemical and physical characteristics of the discharge,
- an evaluation of the upstream and downstream receiving water conditions, including physical and chemical conditions,
- a description of actual or suspected factors causing or contributing to the observed condition, including any regulated or unauthorized discharge of the permittee and/or external factors,³⁰
- a description of best management practices currently being implemented and their respective or collective effectiveness, and
- if a regulated or unauthorized discharge of the permittee is a suspected or actual stressor, discussion of additional or improved best management practices to prevent or minimize the discharges of waste that may be causing or contributing to the observed condition.

³⁰ Rapid causal assessment, physical in-stream habitat modeling, and traditional stressor identification methods may be used for the impact evaluation. Formal USEPA causal assessment (i.e. CADDIS) is generally not appropriate for use in permit impact evaluations and is not required.

VI. Special Permit Implementation Requirements

The following permits have special permit-specific requirements and are excluded from Implementation provisions under Section V.A and V.C unless specified in the permit issuance process.

A. Phase I Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) Dischargers

Phase 1 MS4 Dischargers covered under the regional Phase 1 MS4 Permit are required to develop and implement programs and plans using an adaptive management framework to select and address the highest priority water quality issues in their watershed(s). Phase I MS4 Dischargers are required to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges unless such discharges are specifically exempted (see *NPDES Storm Water Program*). The Stream Biological Objective will be implemented in the Phase I MS4 permit as a receiving water limitation, through a permit amendment or reissuance no sooner than five years following the Stream Biological Objective effective date, to ensure that storm water pollutant discharges that can cause or contribute to degradation of the Stream Biological Objective are reduced to the MEP, and that non-storm water discharges are effectively prohibited to be protective of the Stream Biological Objective.

To implement the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will revise the Phase I MS4 Permit to update provisions related to programs and plans as follows:

Phase I MS4 Dischargers shall be required to:

- consider the biological condition of the receiving water when identifying priority water quality conditions in each watershed. This consideration shall include an assessment of the receiving water's combined physical, chemical, and biological condition relative to storm water and non-storm water discharges.

The incorporation of Stream Biological Objective assessment in the WQIP process does not preclude Phase I MS4 dischargers from choosing other water quality conditions (e.g. human health, chemical pollutant impairments) as the highest priority water quality conditions in the watershed. However, CSCI scores, where applicable, should be considered to guide selection and implementation of water quality improvement strategies to address high priority water quality conditions impacting the biological condition of the receiving water. Phase I MS4 Dischargers may also use CSCI scores to prioritize implementation actions. For example, a Phase I MS4 Discharger could target structural and nonstructural strategies that protect or restore aquatic life beneficial uses using the following preference hierarchy (for example purposes):

- Protect high quality sites that meet or exceed the Stream Biological Objective.
- Protect sites that meet the Stream Biological Objective but are vulnerable.

- Restore sites that do not meet the Stream Biological Objective.

Additionally, Phase 1 MS4 Dischargers may elect to comply with receiving water limitations and prohibitions using the “alternative compliance pathway option” in the Phase I MS4 Permit. Phase I MS4 Permittees electing to utilize or update an alternative compliance pathway to comply with the Stream Biological Objective, must notify the San Diego Water Board as required by the Phase I MS4 Permit. If biological conditions in perennial and seasonal streams are identified as a high priority condition in the watershed, numeric goals, water quality improvement strategies, and schedules relating to the Stream Biological Objective must be updated in the applicable required watershed management plan³¹ pursuant to the reporting requirements of the Phase I MS4 Permit.

B. Agricultural Dischargers

Commercial Agricultural Dischargers in the San Diego Region are required to enroll in WDRs. These WDRs require enrollees to implement best management practices and conduct monitoring and reporting. To implement the Stream Biological Objective, the San Diego Water Board will revise the Waste Discharge Requirements to include a water quality benchmark for the Stream Biological Objective and include bioassessment in the Monitoring and Reporting Program at its discretion.

C. Dischargers of Dredged and Fill Material

The San Diego Water Board’s Dredge, Fill, and Wetlands Program regulates all discharges of dredged and fill material to waters of the State,³² but has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters because these waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. For discharges of dredged and/or fill material to waters of the State where the Stream Biological Objective applies, CSCI scores may be used, on a case-by-case basis to evaluate avoidance and minimization of direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts from the discharge, to set performance standard(s) for restoration of temporally impacted aquatic life beneficial uses, and to determine successful compensatory mitigation for permanent loss of aquatic life beneficial uses.

³¹ Presently defined as a Water Quality Improvement Plan, per Order R9-2013-0001, or an equivalent applicable plan as the requirement may be modified in an amended or reissued permit.

³² Waters of the State includes waters meeting the federal definition of “waters of the United States”.

VII. Antidegradation Policy

Any action that may result in a lowering of water quality must satisfy applicable requirements in the federal and State antidegradation policies set forth in 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 (Federal Antidegradation Policy) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California (State Antidegradation Policy) (collectively Antidegradation Policies). In general, the Antidegradation Policies require that the existing water quality be maintained unless the San Diego Water Board makes sufficient findings to justify a lowering of water quality (See Chapter 3 and Chapter 5 of the Basin Plan).

The San Diego Water Board applies the Antidegradation Policies on a parameter-by-parameter basis. The San Diego Water Board therefore will consider the potential for degradation of the Stream Biological Objective separately from other parameters when approving any action with the potential to adversely affect the biological condition of a perennial or seasonal stream.

The extent of biological condition information required to support an antidegradation analysis will depend on the specific conditions of the discharge. Administrative Procedures Update 90-004, (application of antidegradation requirements in NPDES Permitting), State Water Board Order WQ 2015-0075³³ (application of antidegradation requirements to storm water discharges) and State Water Board Order WQ 2018-0002³⁴ (application of antidegradation requirements to nonpoint source discharges) provide guidance for the Regional Water Boards on the level of detail needed to support an antidegradation analysis in certain regulatory contexts. The San Diego Water Board will continue to use this and future relevant guidance as appropriate. In some instances, use of best professional judgment and limited biological condition information may be sufficient to determine that the biological condition will not be degraded. If additional information on the biological condition is needed to evaluate compliance with the Antidegradation Policies, the San Diego Water Board may require a discharger to submit supplemental information on the biological condition of a receiving water as part of a Report of Waste Discharge (See section V.A.2, *Contents of a Receiving Water Biological Assessment*), or other technical report pursuant to CWC Sections 13267 or 13383.

The Antidegradation Policies will be implemented as described below:

³³ In the Matter of Review of Order No. R4-2012-0175, NPDES Permit No. CAS004001, Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges within the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles County, Except Those Discharges Originating from the City of Long Beach

³⁴ In the Matter of Review of Waste Discharge Requirements General Order No. R5-2012-0116 for Growers Within the Eastern San Joaquin River Watershed that are Members of the Third-Party Group Issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region.

A. Federal Antidegradation Policy

The Federal Antidegradation Policy is triggered by a reduction in water quality in a Water of the United States. If a perennial or seasonal stream meets the federal definition for Waters of the United States in 40 CFR 230.3(s), compliance with the Federal Antidegradation Policy would require consideration of the following factors as set forth in 40 C.F.R. § 131.12(a)(1-2):

- the existing water quality is adequate to achieve and maintain compliance with existing instream uses.³⁵
- if the baseline quality of a waterbody “exceeds levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected” unless the San Diego Water Board makes findings that (1) any lowering is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located; (2) water quality adequate to protect existing uses is fully assured; and (3) “the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control are achieved.”³⁶

This provision has been interpreted to mean that, “[i]f baseline water quality is equal to or less than the quality as defined by the water quality objective, water quality shall be maintained or improved to a level that achieves the objectives.” (See State Water Board, Administrative Procedures Update, Antidegradation Policy Implementation for NPDES Permitting, 90-004 (APU 90-004), p. 4.) Therefore, in evaluating whether existing water quality is adequate to achieve and maintain compliance with aquatic life beneficial uses, the San Diego Water Board will look at CSCI scores consistent with the Stream Biological Objective.

³⁵ Existing instream uses are those designated beneficial uses that have actually been achieved since November 28, 1975.

³⁶ 40 C.F.R. § 131.12(a)(2). In situations where this provision applies, a separate federal antidegradation analysis is not required because the State Water Board has interpreted the State Antidegradation Policy to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy.

B. State Antidegradation Policy

The State Antidegradation Policy is triggered by a reduction in water quality in a Water of the United States that is considered “high quality.” If the baseline³⁷ water quality in a perennial or seasonal stream exceeds the water quality necessary to achieve compliance with the Stream Biological Objective, then the San Diego Water Board may not authorize degradation of the water quality unless it finds (1) that the degradation is consistent with the maximum benefit of the people of the state, (2) the degradation will not affect a water’s present and anticipated beneficial uses, (3) the degradation will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality control plans and policies (i.e. lower than the Stream Biological Objective), and (4) the Board ensures dischargers will use the best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of discharges.

For the purposes of the State Antidegradation Policy, a perennial or seasonal stream with a baseline biological condition that is attaining reference conditions is considered “high quality.” Perennial and seasonal streams with a CSCI score greater than or equal to the 10th Percentile of the CSCI scores are attaining reference conditions.

The San Diego Water Board will evaluate whether there is a potential for a reduction in water quality by considering the potential for the *discharge* to cause a decrease in the CSCI score. A decrease occurs when a CSCI score(s) is lower than the expected inter-annual variability observed at similar reference sites. The San Diego Water Board recognizes that CSCI data is not always available for a given receiving water. In the absence of CSCI data, the San Diego Water Board will use best professional judgement to determine existing and baseline biological condition of the receiving water using all available and relevant information, including but not limited to CRAM scores, IBI scores for algae, IBI scores for benthic macroinvertebrates, or water and sediment chemistry data.

VIII. Compliance Assurance

The San Diego Water Board staff will evaluate whether streams to which the Stream Biological Objective applies are meeting the objective through regular inspections of receiving waters, collection of biological data, review of discharger monitoring reports, and the review and analysis of other relevant data.

³⁷ The baseline biological condition for the purposes of the Stream Biological Objective is the best CSCI score attained since [effective date of the Stream Biological Objective] unless a lower CSCI score was authorized through a regulatory action consistent with the Antidegradation Policies.

Where the Stream Biological Objective is applicable but not attained, the San Diego Water Board will review compliance with relevant permits that authorize discharges to the receiving water and review assessments from dischargers and other sources. The San Diego Water Board may assess compliance based on existing information or use discretionary authority to require other parties to provide data or information (e.g. CWC Sections 13225, 13267, 13383).

IX. Enforcement

The CWC authorizes the San Diego Water Board to enforce water quality laws, regulations, and plans to protect waters of the State (see e.g., CWC §§ 13304, 13350 and 13385). If the San Diego Water Board determines that there is an exceedance of the Stream Biological Objective, it will take progressive enforcement as outlined in the State Water Board's 2017 Enforcement Policy, or future amendments to this Policy. Where sufficient data exists, the San Diego Water Board will use Stream Biological Objective data in the penalty liability calculation process to assess the harm or potential harm to aquatic life beneficial uses for alleged discharge and non-discharge violation(s). The discharger may also be required to collect biological, chemical, and physical water quality monitoring data in order to make a potential for harm determination at the San Diego Water Board's discretion.

For enforcement actions that involve injunctive terms (e.g. a Cleanup and Abatement Order, Cease and Desist Order, Time Schedule Order) or an alternative to civil liability assessment (e.g. a compliance project, supplemental environmental project, enhanced compliance action), the San Diego Water Board will use Stream Biological Objective data as an evaluative and success measure where appropriate, including but not limited to: establishment of compliance milestones, determination of cleanup targets and goals, and development of compliance monitoring.

X. Financial Assistance

The State Water Board's Division of Financial Assistance (DFA) administers financial assistance programs that include loans and grants for constructing municipal sewage and water recycling facilities, remediation for underground storage tank releases, watershed protection projects, and nonpoint source pollution control projects, among others. The San Diego Water Board may evaluate prospective projects for financial assistance and administer these grants and loans as contract managers. For San Diego Water Board administered environmental projects and grants that target aquatic-life beneficial uses, Stream Biological Objective data may be required on a case-by-case basis to establish performance milestones and metrics. The San Diego Water Board may also use Stream Biological Objective data to evaluate Cleanup and Abatement Account requests for funding projects in key areas, as identified by the San Diego Water Board, specifically for projects that focus on the restoration of degraded habitat and/or protection of ecosystem health.

XI. Development of Future Biological Objectives

The San Diego Region has surface waters other than those identified in the Stream Biological Objective that also have aquatic-life beneficial uses. The San Diego Water Board may develop future biological objectives on a categorical or waterbody specific basis as additional science-based biological integrity metrics or indices are developed or in response to periodic Basin Plan reviews. Future biological objectives shall be developed using the following guidance:

- 1) *Surface waters within the San Diego Region shall support an ecologically balanced and resilient community of organisms having a native species composition, abundance, and functional organization commensurate with that of unaltered analogous waters.*
- 2) Biological Integrity metrics or indices used to translate or develop a biological objective shall be, to the greatest extent feasible:
 1. USEPA Level 3³⁸ quantitative assessments;
 2. published in a scientifically peer-reviewed journal;
 3. specific to waterbodies or waterbody types; and
 4. repeatable using standardized operating procedures.

See Figure TBD for a flow chart of the typical development process for development of biological integrity metrics or indices:

³⁸ Level 3 is "intensive site assessment" and uses intensive research-derived, multi-metric indices such as the Hydrogeomorphic Approach or Biological Assessments (USEPA 2004)

Figure TBD. Biological Integrity Metric Development Steps

