

**CENTRAL COAST REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
DISCLOSURE FORM
EX PARTE COMMUNICATIONS REGARDING PENDING GENERAL ORDERS**

*Note: This form is intended to assist the public in providing the disclosure required by law. It is designed to document meetings and phone calls. Written communications may be disclosed by providing a complete copy of the written document, with attachments. Unless the board member(s) provide you with a different contact person, please your materials to: stacy.denney@waterboards.ca.gov
Use of this form is not mandatory.*

1. Pending General Order that the communication concerned: Central Coast Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program 4.0
2. Name, title and contact information of person completing this form: Kay Mercer, Environmental Scientist, Provost and Pritchard, Visalia Office, 130 N. Garden Street, Visalia, CA 93291 Phone (559) 636-1166
3. Date of meeting, phone call or other communication: September 16, 2020
Time: 1:30 PM
Location: Zoom
4. Type of communication (written, oral or both): Oral
5. Names of all participants in the communication, including all board members who participated: Mike Johnston, Central Coast Regional Water Board Member
6. Name of person(s) who initiated the communication: Kay Mercer
7. Describe the communication and the content of the communication: Mike and I discussed Proposed Riparian Habitat Requirements in the Draft Order and EIR.
8. Attach a copy of handouts, PowerPoint presentations and other materials any person used or distributed at the meeting. If you have electronic copies, please email them to facilitate web posting.

Soil Types Found in Proposed Riparian Setback Areas

Soils supportive of wetland species

Soils with xeric/dry conditions, unlikely to flood

Soil Types in Riparian Setback	Statewide Classification of Soils	Origin	Virgin Vegetation	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Grains/seed	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Grasses/Legumes	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Forbs	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Shrubs	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Wetland plants	Wildlife Habitat Potential (1) Shallow water areas	Potential as habitat for Wetland Wildlife (2)	Factors influencing Grassed waterways (3)
Alviso Silty Clay Loam	Not prime farmland	Marshy or water-logged. High water table. Tidal.	Reeds, rushes, tussock grass and various other fresh-water grasses and water-loving plants and saline loving plants.								Wetness, excess salt, percs slowly
Antioch	Farmland of Statewide Importance	On Floodplains and in basin alluvium. Moderately well drained.	Annual grasses and forbs. .	Fair	Fair	Good	Good	Very Poor - Fair	Very Poor - Fair	Very Poor - Fair	Percs slowly, rooting depth
Arroyo Seco gravelly loam (0-2%)	Prime	Deficient in organic matter and dries quickly. Associated with upland table- lands above the Arroyo Seco River. Well	Annual grasses and a few scattered oaks.	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Droughty

		drained.									
Arroyo seco gravelly loam, (2-5%)	Prime	Deficient in organic matter and dries quickly. Associated with upland table- lands above the Arroyo Seco River. Well drained.	Annual grasses and a few scattered oaks.	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Droughty
Baywood	Some series are Prime and some are not.	Formed on aeolian deposits on old sand dunes. Well to excessively drained. Rarely flooded. Soil blows.	Coast: a closed canopy (Oaks and poison oak, California coffeeberry, and woodfern). Inland: (dense brush (Common deerweed, Chamise, California Sagebrush, Ceanothus, Manzanita, and Mock heather.) Annual grasses.	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Very poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Sloped, droughty
Betteravia loamy sand (0- 2%),	Not prime farmland	Developed from wind- modified marine	Annual grasses and forbs and scattered								Percs slowly. Has hardpan.

		sands on low terraces in South Santa Maria Valley. Moderately well drained.	oak trees.								
Camarillo sandy loam, (0-2%), Camarillo loam, drained	Prime farmland if irrigated and drained	Developed in recently deposited alluvium of sandstone and shale. On low alluvial fans and flood plains. Somewhat poorly drained. Frequently flooded.	Annual grasses (Salt grass), forbs and Brush (willows, Coyote brush). Salt concentrations in some places may limit plants to salt tolerant perennials. Example: alkali barley, Filaree, Alkali heath, Iodine bush.	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Good	Good	Poor - Good	Poor - Good	Poor - Good	Favorable based wetness
Chamise shaly loam (45 - 75%),	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Well drained soils that developed over gravelly beds of silt and clay and sandy water-deposited materials. On foothills and dissected	Native grasses (Needlegrasses) in open areas, but over the greater part of it there is a dense growth of brush (Chamise, Wild lilac,	Very Poor - Poor - Fair	Poor - Fair - Good	Fair	Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, Droughty, Percs slowly

		terraces. Well drained.	Coyote brush, California sagebrush) and a few stunted oak trees.								
Chualar Loam (0-2%) Chualar Loam, (2-5%)	Prime	Topmost inch or two is a friable light-textured sandy soils with slight organic matter. This disappears with cultivation. Occupies on terrace and old floodplain soils. Well drained.	Annual grasses, forbs, a few scattered oaks (Pine at higher elevations) and scattered clumps of brush.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Favorable
Clear Lake Clay (0-1% slope) Clear Lake Clay, moderately wet	Prime	On Floodplains and in basin alluvium. Poorly drained. Soils may be rarely to occasionally flooded for brief periods during rainy season. High water tables with	Annual grasses and forbs. Salt concentrations in some places mean it is limited to salt tolerant perennials. Sedges and tules.	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Wetness, Percs slowly, may have excess salts.

		medium to high salt concentrations.									
Corralitos sand (0-2%),	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Lies in the bottoms of draws at toe slopes of hills. It extends into the back country. Somewhat excessively to excessively drained.	Grasses (Saltgrass, Tanbark oaks (Santa Cruz), Coyote brush (SLO) and Sagebrush (Santa Barbara) and associated plants. scattered Fremont Cottonwood and Willows.	Fair	Fair - Good	Fair	Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, Droughty
Corralitos loamy sand (0-2%)		It occupies small stream bottoms.	Redwood (Santa Cruz)	Fair	Fair - Good	Fair	Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, Droughty
Cropley Silty Clay 0-2%) Cropley silty clay (2-9% slope)	Prime	On level terraces and alluvial fans. Moderately to well drained.	Annual and perennial grasses and forbs (Lupine), Brush (Coyote brush) and scattered oaks.	Fair - Good	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor	Very Poor - Fair	Poor - Very Poor	Percs slowly, sloped
Danville sandy clay loam (0-2%)	Prime	Alluvial fans and in small valleys. Well	Annual grasses and forbs.	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Poor - Good	Very Poor - Fair	Very Poor - Fair	Slope, percs slowly

		drained.									
Dune land	Not prime farmland	Hilly area composed of sand sized particle that blow.	Nothing grows except deep-rooted willows and plants at their base or sagebrush or beach grass (Southern SLO or Santa Barbara coasts).								
Elder sandy loam (0-9%),	Prime	Borders creeks on alluvial plains. Well drained, except during high water, when it may be inundated. Occasionally flooded.	Annual grasses (Saltgrass, Needle grass), forbs, brush (Coyote brush) and scattered willows and oaks along streams.	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Very poor	Very poor	Very Poor	Favorable, Erodes easily
Gaviota sandy loam (30- 75%),	Not prime farmland	On hills and mountains in areas where steep slopes range from 5-75%. Well to excessively well drained. Erodible.	Scattered thickets of brush (Sagebrush, Chamise, Buckbrush, Manzanita, Poison oak, Toyon, Scrub oak), annual grasses (Foothill	Very Poor - Poor	Very Poor - Poor	Fair	Poor - Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope and rooting-depth

			stipa/Needl egrass), forbs, oaks, Digger pine.								
Gloria Sandy loam (2-9%)	Not prime farmland	On alluvial fans on benches and terraces. Are gently sloping. Well drained.	Low growing brush and stunted oaks, with native grasses in more open spaces	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, perc slowly, rooting depth
Gullied land,	Not prime farmland	Alluvial areas severely damaged by erosion and gulying. Occur around water seeps, in areas of salt and alkali and where water flowing from hills concentrate s and crosses alluvial areas.	Barren								
Lockwood channery loam, 2-9%,	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Alluvial outwash from Santa Lucia and Monterey shales. Often on higher	Scattered oaks. Area can seem parklike with valley oaks and lives oaks with	Fair - Good	Poor - Good	Good	Good	Poor - Very Poor	Poor - Very Poor - Fair	Poor - Very Poor - Fair	Erodes easily, Slope, perc slowly

		elevation and terraces. Occupy sloping terraces at the base of hills. Well-drained.	undergrowth of grasses and flowers.								
Lockwood shaly loam, 9- 15% loam	Prime	Alluvial outwash from Santa Lucia and Monterey shales. Often on higher elevation and terraces. Occupy sloping terraces at the base of hills. Well-drained.	Scattered oaks. Area can seem parklike with valley oaks and lives oaks with undergrowth of grasses and flowers.	Fair - Good	Poor - Good	Good	Good	Poor - Very Poor	Poor - Very Poor - Fair	Poor - Very Poor - Fair	Erodes easily, Slope, perc slowly
Metz complex	Farmland of Statewide Importance	It occurs on the floodplains of the Salinas River. Somewhat excessively drained. Subject to rare flooding under abnormal	Grasses, forbs (buckwheat), dense willows, other brush (Chamise, sagebrush), a few scattered sycamores, cottonwoods and oak.	Fair - Good	Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, droughty

		conditions.									
Metz loamy sand	Prime	It occurs on the floodplains of the Salinas River. Somewhat excessively drained. Subject to rare flooding under abnormal conditions.	Grasses, forbs (buckwheat), dense willows, other brush (Chamise, sagebrush), a few scattered sycamores, cottonwoods and oak.	Fair - Good	Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, droughty
Metz fine sandy loam	Prime	It occurs on the floodplains of the Salinas River. Somewhat excessively drained. Subject to rare flooding under abnormal conditions.	Grasses, forbs (buckwheat), dense willows, other brush (Chamise, sagebrush), a few scattered sycamores, cottonwoods and oak.	Fair - Good	Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, droughty
Mocho loam		Alluvium washed from sedimentary rocks. Occupies flood plains along the larger	Annual forbs, grasses, and a few scattered oaks	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor - Good	Very Poor - Poor	Very Poor - Poor	Erodes easily, Slope, Favorable

		drainage-ways. Well-drained.									
Mocho silt loam, 0-2%	Prime	Alluvium washed from sedimentary rocks. Occupies flood plains along the larger drainage-ways. Well-drained.	Annual forbs, grasses, and a few scattered oaks	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor - Good	Very Poor - Poor	Very Poor - Poor	Erodes easily, Slope, Favorable
Mocho silty clay loam, 0-2%											
Mocho Fine sandy loam, (0-2%)											
Oceano sand (2-15%)	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Excessively drained sandy soil that formed in old coastal sand dunes. Between Santa Maria River and Point Arguello within 20 miles from the coast.	Sparse annual grasses (Needlegrasses), forbs (Lupine), brush (Sagebrush, Manzanita, Chamise, Goldenbush, Scrub oak) and some oaks.	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, droughty
Pacheco Clay Loam	Prime	Occupy flood plains or alluvial fans in higher areas. Some areas along major drainageways are subject	Annual grasses, forbs, a few scattered some cottonwoods and oaks and a few willows.	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Wetness, Excess salt, to Favorable

		to occasional flooding and deposition.									
Psammments and Fluvents/wet	Not prime farmland	Undulating areas of sandy, gravelly, and cobbly sediment on flood plains or weathered sand dunes. Subject to flooding, scouring and deposition every 3-5 years.	Scattered Sagebrush, some Willow and Sycamore trees, and sparse cover of annual grass and forbs.								Droughty
Pico fine sandy loam	Prime	Derived from sedimentary rocks. Found on alluvial plains at higher elevations. Well drained.	Annual grasses and a few scattered coast live oaks.	Fair - Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor - Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope to Favorable.
Placentia sandy loam (0- 2%) Placentia sandy loam (0- 9%),	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Well drained soils, Found in alluvium on slopes 0-30%.	Grass covered, though scattered Oaks and brush grow in areas of favorable moisture.	Poor - Fair	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Poor - Fair	Poor - Good	Very Poor - Fair	Poor - Fair	Slope, Rooting Depth, Percs slowly.

Rindge Muck (0-2% slope)	Not prime farmland	Very poorly drained organic soils formed in reed and tule residue and mixed mineral alluvium in freshwater marshes, sloughs, and drainage channels.	Grasses								Wetness
Riverwash	Not prime farmland	Sands and gravels. Typically, floods annually.	Some grasses, forbs, brush, willows, cottonwoods.								
Salinas Clay Loam Salinas Clay Loam (0-2%) Salinas Clay Loam (2-9%)	Prime	Occurs on terraces slightly above overflow and on alluvial fans or canyon bottoms where alluvial soil material is no longer accumulating. Well-drained	Grasses and herbaceous plants and scattered oaks and scattered brush (Coyote brush,)	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor - Poor	Very Poor - Poor	Favorable
San Andreas-Tierra complex 30-	Not prime farmland	Occurs on upland hills, mainly near the Solomons	Annual grasses (Needlegrasses) and forbs	Poor - Fair	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Fair - Good	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, Depth to rock, Erodes easily,

75%		Hills. Moderately to well-drained.	(Lupine, California buckwheat) with scattered oak trees and patches of brush.								Droughty
Santa Ynez fine sandy loam	Farmland of Statewide Importance	Developed on old water-laid terraces, commonly in swales around Santa Ynez. 0-30% slope. Moderately well-drained.	Annual grasses, few and scattered oak trees.								Slope, Percs slowly, rooting depth
Sorrento loam (0-2%) Sorrento loam (2-9%),	Prime	Soils of Terraces, Alluvial Fans and Flood Plains. Well-drained.	Annual grasses and herbaceous plants and few scattered oaks.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Percs slowly
Tujunga loamy sand (0-2%)	Prime	Occasionally floods. Somewhat excessively well drained.	Annual grasses (Saltgrass, Deer grass), forbs, brush (Coyote brush, Sagebrush), and occasional hardwoods (California sycamore)	Poor	Fair - Good	Fair	Fair	Very Poor	Very Poor	Very Poor	Slope, droughty

<p>Xerofluvents and Corducci Typic Xerofluvents (0-5%)</p>	<p>Not prime farmland</p>	<p>Soils and barren areas of flood plains. Typically, flood about 2 times every 4 years. Associated with Riverwash.</p>	<p>Barren</p>								
<p>Xerorthents, loamy</p>	<p>Not prime farmland</p>	<p>Well drained moderately steep and steep soils are on bluffs and banks along major rivers, on escarpments or terraces, on fans or alluvial plains and along drainageways. Slopes are 15- 50%.</p>	<p>Grass, forbs (Lupine), and some brush</p>	<p>Poor</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Fair</p>	<p>Very Poor</p>	<p>Very Poor</p>	<p>Very Poor</p>	

Footnotes:

- (1) If the soils have the potential, wildlife habitat can be created or improved by planting appropriate vegetation, by maintain the existing plant cover, or by helping the natural establishment of desirable plants.
- (2) The potential of a soil is rated as good, fair, poor or very poor for its ability to support wetland wildlife habitat. Very poor means that restrictions for wetland wildlife habitat at are very severe and that unsatisfactory results can be expected. Wildlife habitat is impractical or even impossible to create, improve, or maintain on soils with a very poor rating.
- (3) Potential use for grassy waterways to manage water flow.

Sources:

- Lapham, Macy H. and Heileman, W.H. (1901) Soil Survey of the Lower Salinas Valley, California.
- Hamlin, Homer. (1904) Water Resources of the Salinas Valley, California. USGS.
- Watson, E.B. and Lapham, Macy, H. (1919). Soil Survey of the Santa Maria Area, California. USDA Bureau of Soils
- 1924 Soil Survey of King City Area, California (2016) State and Federal Documents Relating to Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties. 2. Digital Commons at CSUMB.
- Carpenter, E.J. and Cosby, Stanley, W. (1923) Soil Survey of The Salinas Area, California. USDA, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.
- Carpenter, E.J. and Storie, Earl, R. (1928) Soil Survey of The Paso Robles Area, California. USDA. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.
- Storie, Earl, R. et al. (1944) Soil Survey, The Santa Cruz Area, California. USDA, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering.
- (1969) Soil Survey San Benito County, California. USDA Soil Conservation Service.
- (1972) Soil Survey of Northern Santa Barbara Area, California. USDA, Soil Conservation Service.
- (1978) Soil Survey of Monterey County, California. USDA Soil Conservation Service.
- (1980) Soil Survey of Santa Cruz County, California. USDA Soil Conservation Service.
- (1983) Soil Survey of San Luis Obispo County, California, Paso Robles Area. USDA Soil ConservatiOn Service.
- (1984) Soil Survey of San Luis Obispo County, California, Coastal Part. USDA Soil Conservation Service.
- Web Soil Survey, USDA National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm>

Note: NRCS currently utilizes Ecological Site Descriptions (ESD), an official repository for all data associated with the development of forestland and rangeland ecological site descriptions. ESD is a classification of distinctive kinds of land with specific characteristics that differ from other kinds of land in their abilities to produce a unique vegetation types. EDS is an application that automates site descriptions from data stored such as site characteristics, plant communities, site interpretations, and supporting information. There is consideration of the differences in species, relative proportion of species, soil factors, and differences in kind, proportion, and production of overstory and/or understory plants. EDS was reviewed and not utilized for this exercise. One reason is that the tool is not readily available to the public with the detail that was needed. The information was far too general. Another reason is that the older soil surveys were written by highly trained professionals who were on the ground and in the field. Throughout the 20th Century, the USDA employed armies of soil scientists to map the soils of the United States for agricultural and development purposes. Through this process, the soil scientists linked soil and plant communities based upon personal observations. EDS' reliance on computer data rather than intimate knowledge of the working landscape was less desirable