Item 9

Status Update

Russian River Watershed TMDL Development Efforts

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July 15, 2010



Topics

- I. 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments
- II. Russian River Watershed Impairments
- **III. TMDL Development Projects**
 - 1. Reservoir Mercury TMDLs
 - 2. Laguna de Santa Rosa TMDLs
 - 3. Lower Russian Indicator Bacteria TMDLs

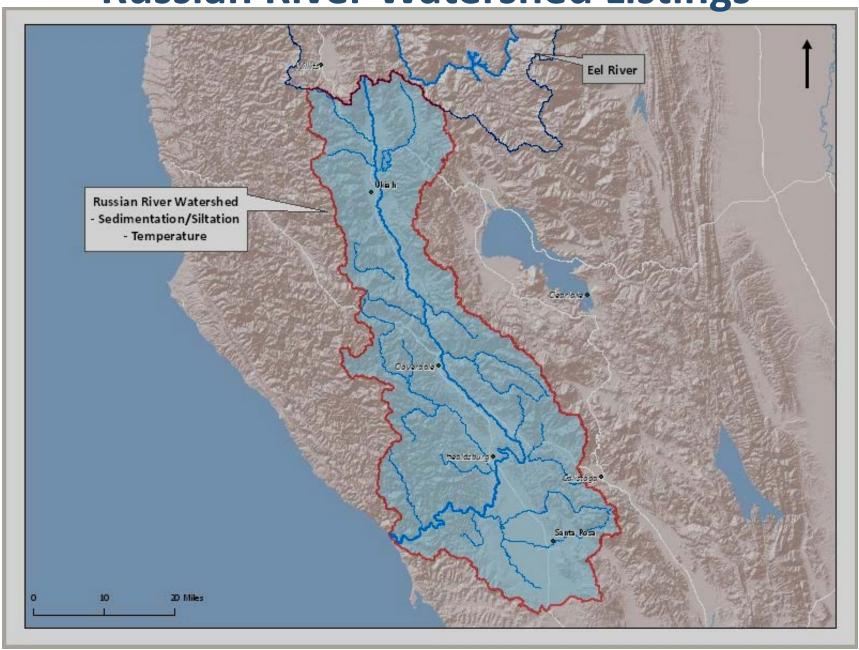


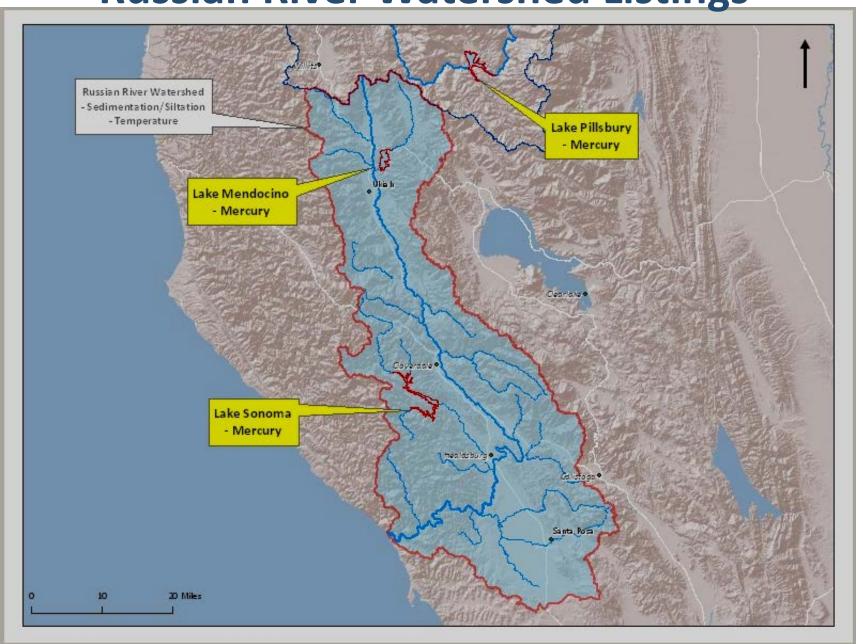
2008/2010 303(d) List

- June 3, 2009: Regional Water Board Adopted
- August 4, 2010:State Water Board Hearing
- USEPA expected to approve soon after State Board adoption

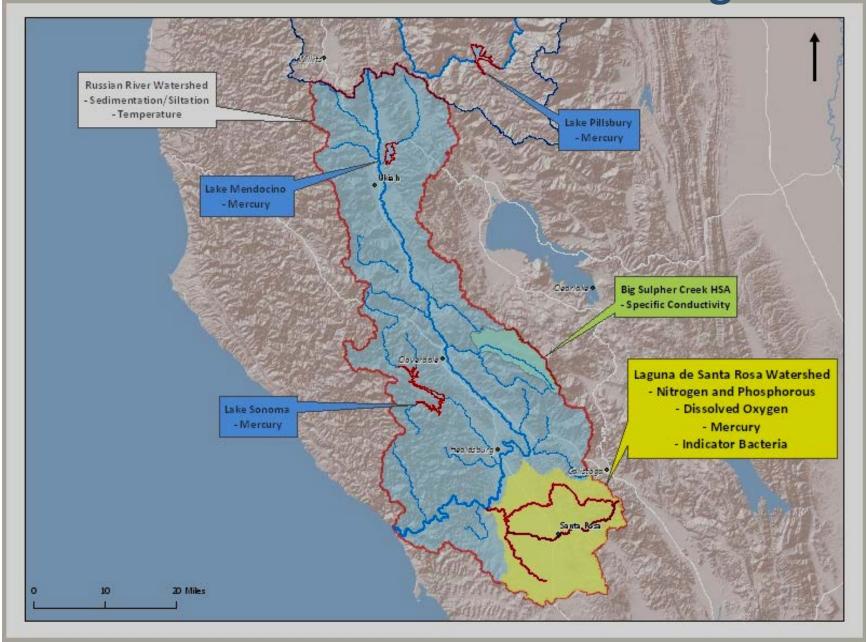


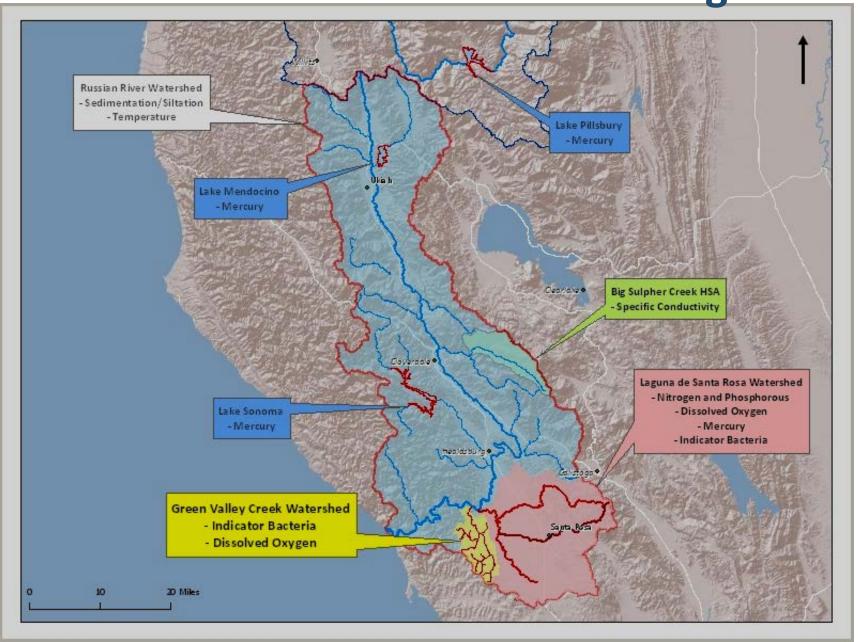
Waterbody Name	Pollutant/Stressor
Russian River Hydrologic Unit	Sedimentation/Siltation
	Temperature
Laguna de Santa Rosa	Nitrogen and Phosphorus
	Dissolved Oxygen
	Mercury
	Indicator Bacteria
Santa Rosa Creek	Indicator Bacteria
Russian River – Healdsburg Memorial Beach	Indicator Bacteria
Unnamed Tributary to Russian (Stream 1) at Fitch Mtn	Indicator Bacteria
Russian River – Fife Creek to Dutch Bill Creek	Indicator Bacteria
Green Valley Creek Watershed	Indicator Bacteria
	Dissolved Oxygen
Lake Mendocino	Mercury
Lake Sonoma	Mercury
Lake Pillsbury	Mercury
Big Sulphur Creek Hydrologic Sub-Area	Specific Conductivity

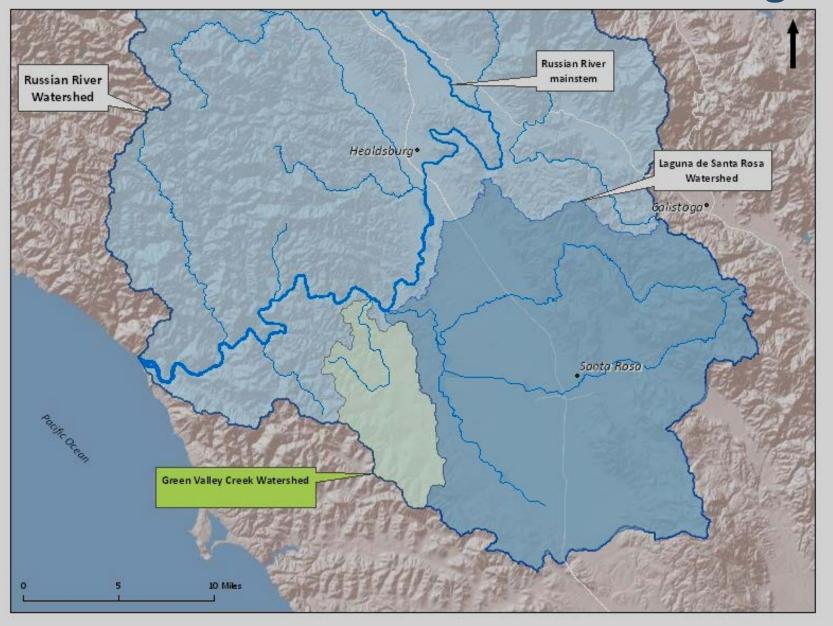


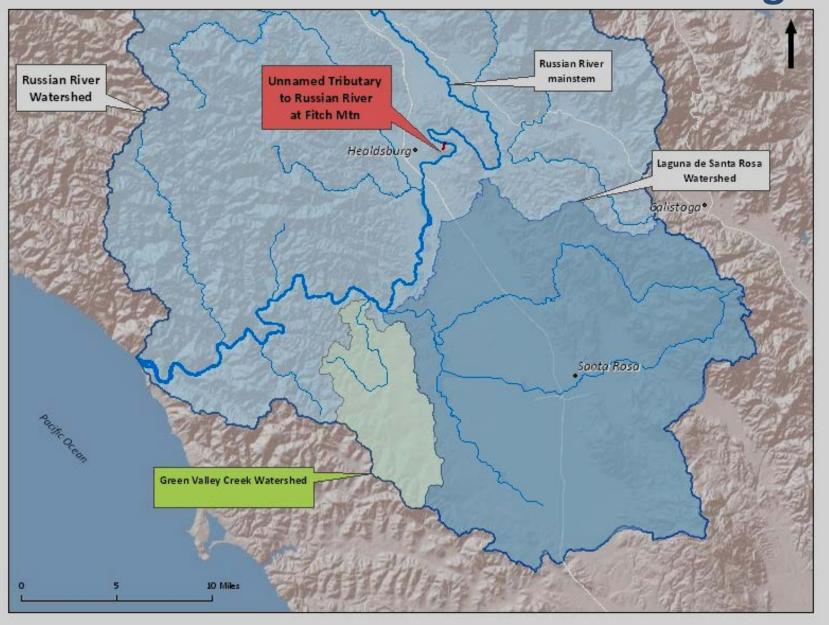


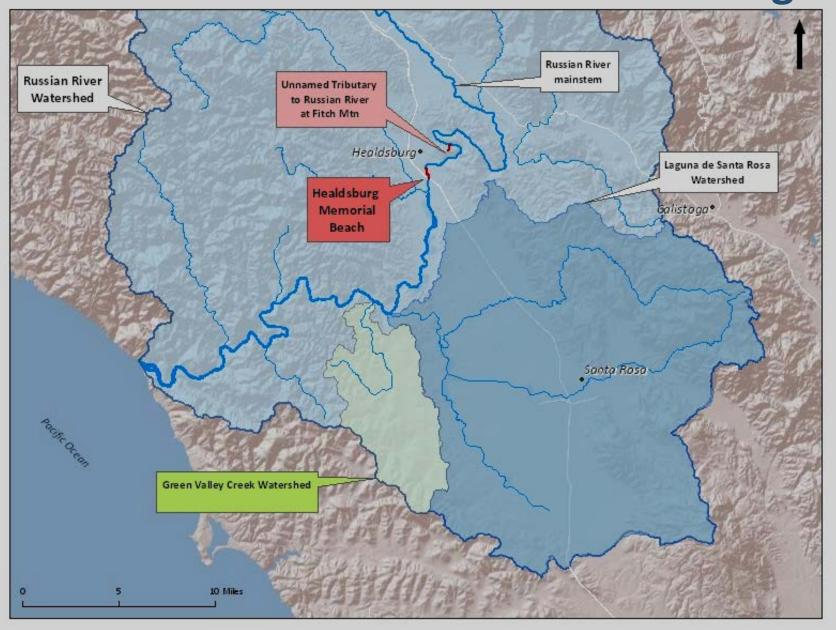


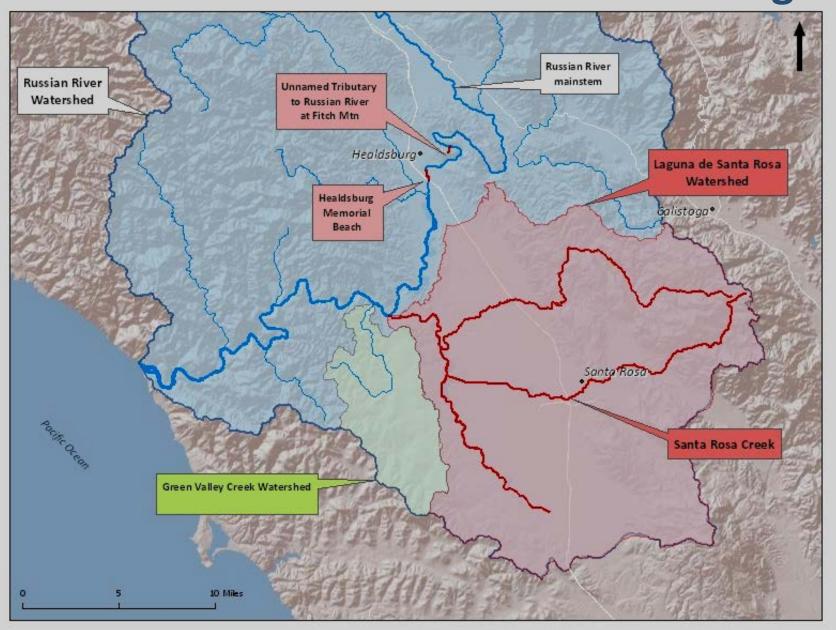


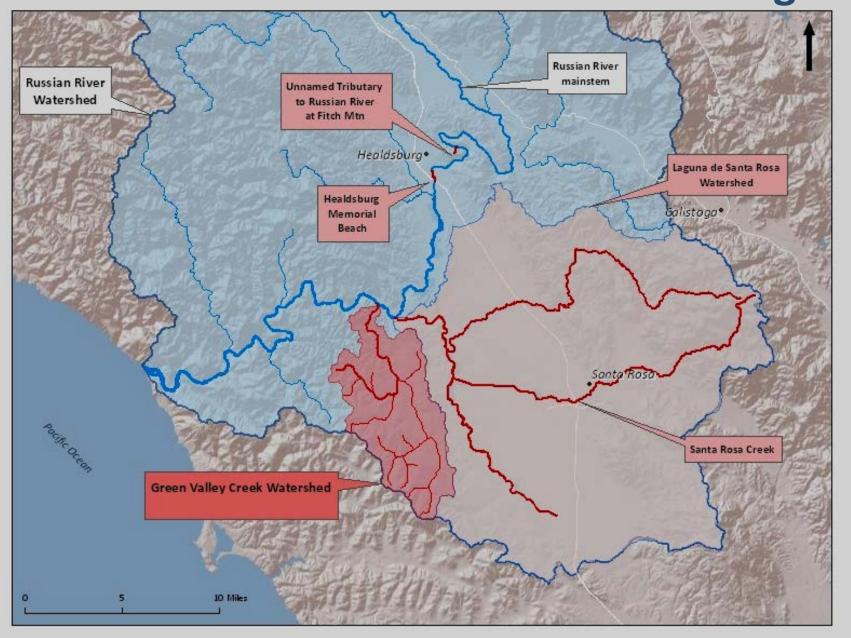


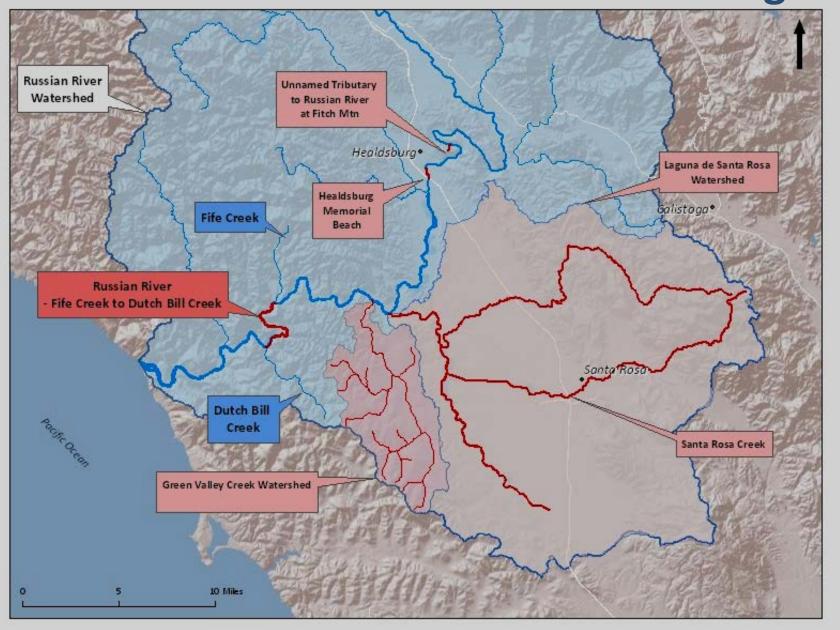










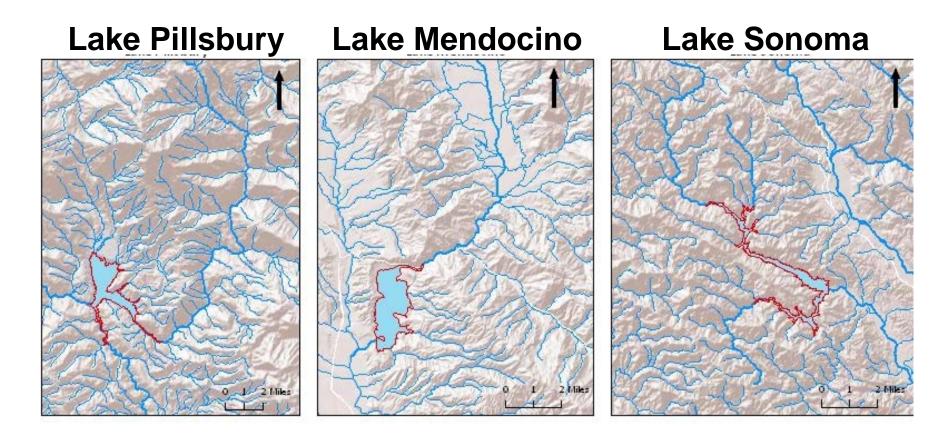


Three Active TMDL Projects

- 1. Reservoir Mercury TMDLs
- 2. Laguna de Santa Rosa TMDLs
- 3. Lower Russian Indicator Bacteria TMDLs



Reservoir Mercury TMDLs



Lake Pillsbury in Upper Main Eel River HA is included because portions of outflow are diverted to the Russian River.



Reservoir Mercury TMDLs - Background -

- Listings based on USEPA standard for mercury in fillet tissue of game fish of legal size
- Consistent exceedence of standard
 - Health Advisory in effect in Lake Pillsbury
 - Draft Health Advisory for Lakes Mendocino & Sonoma
 - May 2010 SWAMP study confirms impairment



Reservoir Mercury TMDLs

- Assessment Approach -
- TMDL assessment focus on human health and wildlife protection
- Approach:
 - Evaluate spatial and temporal extent of mercury in reservoirs and their tributaries
 - Quantify natural and anthropogenic sources of total and methyl mercury
 - Assess linkage of observed conditions to protection of human health and wildlife



Reservoir Mercury TMDLs Samples Collected 2007-2009

- Water in reservoirs, inflows, and outflows
 - Total-Hg and methyl-Hg
 - TSS
 - Temperature, Dissolved Oxygen, pH
- Fine sediment in streams
 - Inflows and upland tributaries
- Upland watershed soils
- Mercury mine and prospect workings

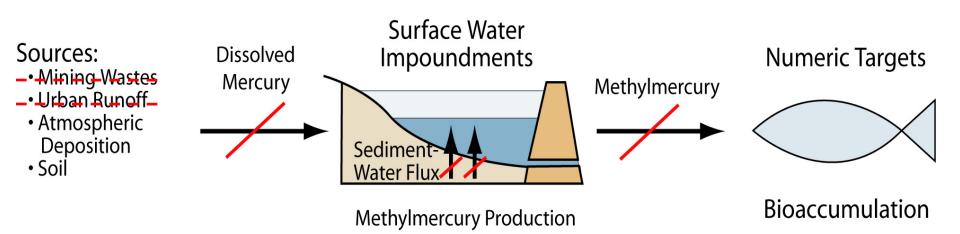


Reservoir Mercury TMDLs - Preliminary Results -

- No "smoking gun" anthropogenic sources
 - Exceptions = Atmospheric deposition
 Warm Springs Mine in Lake Sonoma
- Mercury is part of the geology of the watersheds
- Reservoir stratification promotes production of toxic form of mercury



Solving the Mercury Problem in Reservoirs



Citation: figure prepared by Tetra Tech

Reservoir Mercury TMDLs - Next Steps -

- Continue data analyses for source assessment
- Need to conduct linkage analysis to inform implementation measures
- Work with state-wide team to develop multiwaterbody reservoir/lake mercury TMDLs



Laguna de Santa Rosa TMDLs

for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Dissolved Oxygen, Temperature and Sediment

Topics:

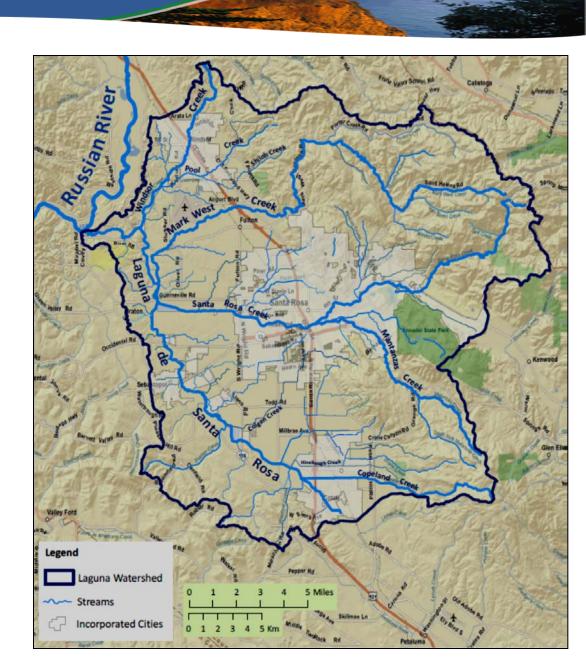
- Scope
- History
- Source Analysis Approach
- Early Implementation
- Stakeholder Involvement
 - Schedule



Includes

Waterbodies:
Laguna de Santa Rosa
Windsor Creek
Mark West Creek
Santa Rosa Creek
Blucher Creek
Copeland Creek

Cities:
Windsor
Santa Rosa
Rohnert Park
Cotati
Sebastopol



Listing History

1976: Listed for Nutrients, Dissolved Oxygen, and Coliform

1990: Listed for Ammonia and Dissolved Oxygen

1995: Waste Reduction Strategy (TMDL) Completed

1998: Delisted for Nutrients

1998: Listed for Sediment

2002: Listed for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Dissolved Oxygen,

and Temperature

2006: Listed for Mercury (fish tissue)

2010: Listed for Indicator Bacteria



303(d) Listed Impairments

- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Low Dissolved Oxygen
- High Temperature
- Sediment
- Mercury
- Pathogens / Indicator Bacteria

Current TMDL Project



Waste Reduction Strategy

- EPA approved in 1995 Our 1st TMDL
- Focused on Nitrogen
- Set Loads and Load Reductions
 - Total Nitrogen
- Interim Loads by 1996
- Total Ammonia
- Final Loads by 2000

- Implementation
 - Reduce sources from dairies through 319(h) Grants and City of Santa Rosa funding
 - Implement urban storm water program
 - Improve wastewater treatment to reduce nitrogen loads
 - Work with stakeholders



Did the Strategy Work?

Yes

- Ammonia toxicity levels dropped
- Improvements at Laguna Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Improvements in dairy waste disposal
- Strategy's interim goals attained
- Delisted for ammonia and dissolved oxygen in 1998

But

- Dissolved oxygen objectives continued to be violated
- Nutrients caused algae and aquatic plant growth

Therefore

Listed for nitrogen, phosphorus, and dissolved oxygen in 2002



Source Analysis

Temperature

 Conduct Sensitivity Analysis for representative stream and lake reaches

Sediment

- Watershed Sediment Budget Study for US Army Corp Engineers (PWA,2004)
- Nutrients and DO
 - Empirical Lines-of-Evidence Approach



Nutrient Source Analysis

Step 1: Spatial Distribution of Loading

- 2008 nutrient sampling of major tributaries
- Dry weather samples only

Step 2: Specific Land Use Loading

- 2009 nutrient sampling of 7 general land uses
- Dry & wet weather samples



Nutrient Source Analysis

Laguna Specific Land Use Loading Estimates

 Seven (7) land uses assessed based on the 2006 National Land Cover Map

Derived from Several Lines of Evidence:

- Laguna tributary sampling in 2008
- Land use runoff sampling in 2009
- Published scientific literature values
- Estimates derived for the 1995 TMDL & WRS

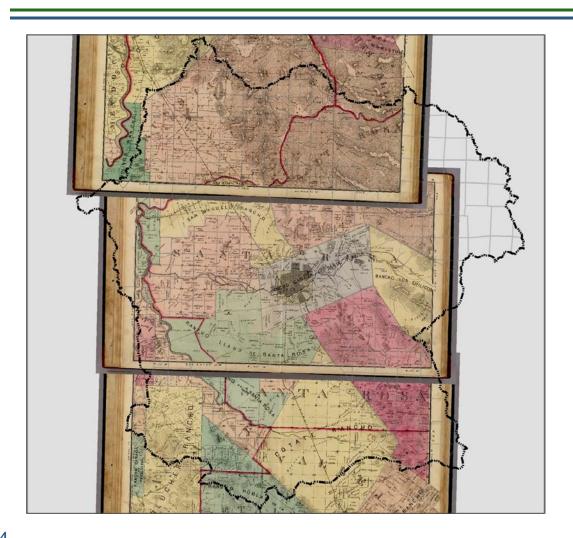


Nutrient Source Analysis

- Compare to Historical Loading
 - Current loading estimates will be compared to European Pre-settlement loading estimates as a point of reference
- Pre-settlement Land Cover Map was prepared based on:
 - Historical Maps
 - Public Land Surveyor Notes from 1860s
 - Soil Surveys
 - Previous Historical Mapping by David W. Smith Consulting (1990)



Historical Maps

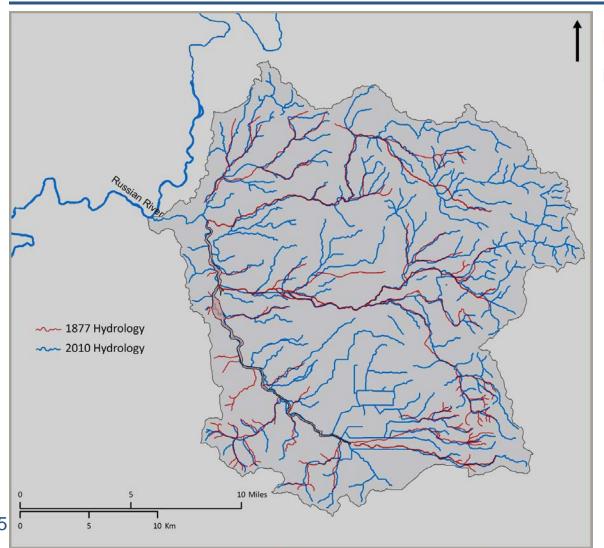


Historical Atlas of Sonoma County (1877)

Overlaid with Laguna watershed boundary



Historic & Current Hydrology

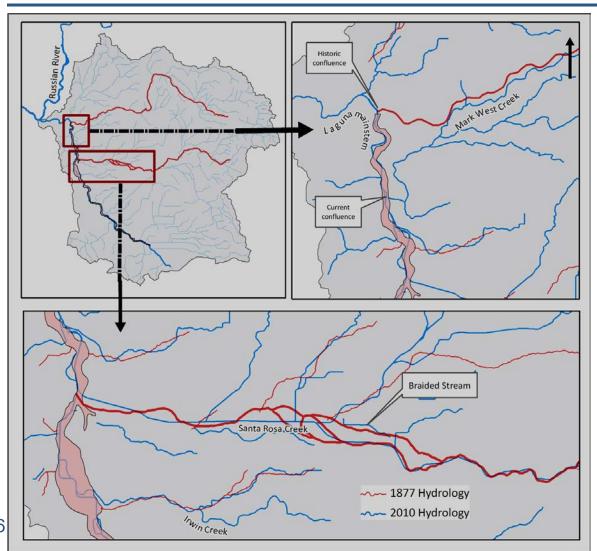


Red Lines = 1877 Streams

Blue Lines = 2010 Streams



Historic & Current Hydrology



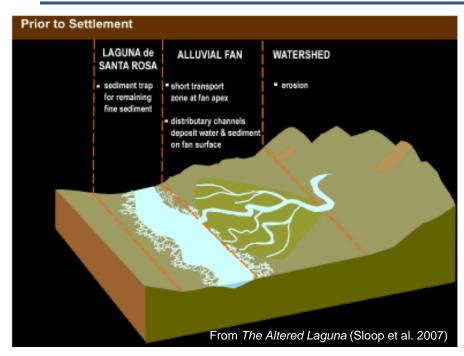
Laguna
Watershed
Hydrologic
Channel
Modifications

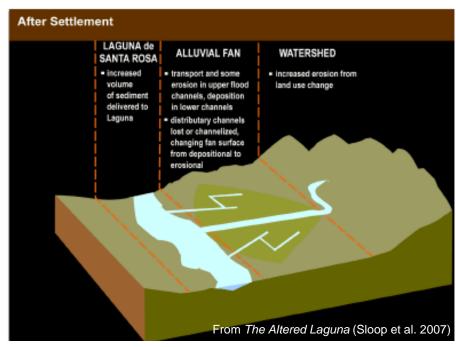
Red Lines = 1877 Streams

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Physical Processes & Changes













Next Analysis Steps

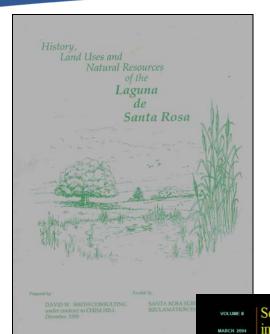
Linkage Analysis

- Model representative Lake and Stream reaches (both empirical and mechanistic models)
- Assess model sensitivity to changes in critical conditions and seasonal variation

Numeric Targets

 Estimate stream and lake water quality conditions using Pre-settlement land cover nutrient loading





Enhancing and Caring
for the Laguna

Joseph Honton
Anna Warwick Sears

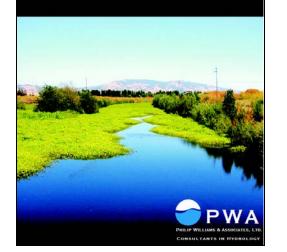
Laguna de Santa Rosa Foundation

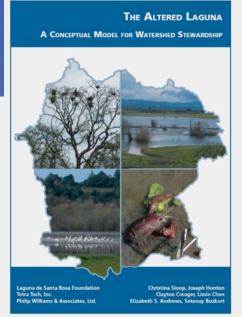
Volume 1: Restoring and Managing the Laguna de Santa Rosa

Sediment Sources, Rate & Fate in the Laguna de Santa Rosa,

Sonoma County, California

Prepared for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco District





Report Recommendations/Highlights









- Nutrient Load Reduction
- Sediment Reduction
- Historic Hydrology Restoration
 - Stream Channel Reconfiguration
- Wetland Preservation & Restoration
 - Open Water Lakes
 - Wetlands
 - Vernal Pools
- Riparian Preservation & Restoration
- Invasive Plant (Ludwigia) Removal



Early Implementation

- City of Santa Rosa Wastewater Nutrient Offset Program
- Urban Storm Water Program
- Dairy Permitting
- Restoration Activities
 - Laguna Foundation
 - City of Santa Rosa
 - Resource Conservation Districts
 - Others



Stakeholder Involvement

- Critical for success
- Stakeholder Plan



- http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/ programs/tmdls/laguna_de_santa_rosa
- Goals
 - Communicate with and inform stakeholders
 - Solicit and receiving useful input
 - Community support



Stakeholder Involvement

- Stakeholder Meetings
- Webpage
- Fact Sheets / Newsletters
- E-mail & Mail
- Status Updates to the Board
- Public Review of TMDL documents



Laguna TMDLs Schedule

Ongoing Stakeholder Involvement

Dec 2010 Technical Analysis (Draft)

2011 Implementation Plan Development

Summer 2011 Peer Review

Nov 2011 Santa Rosa Wastewater Permit Renewal

Summer 2012 Public Review of Draft TMDLs

Fall 2012 Regional Board Hearing

Fall 2013 State Board Hearing

2014 EPA Approval



Russian River Indicator Bacteria TMDLs

Topics:

- Beneficial Use Impairments
- UC Davis Pilot Study
- TMDL Monitoring Plan
- Early Implementation
- Schedule

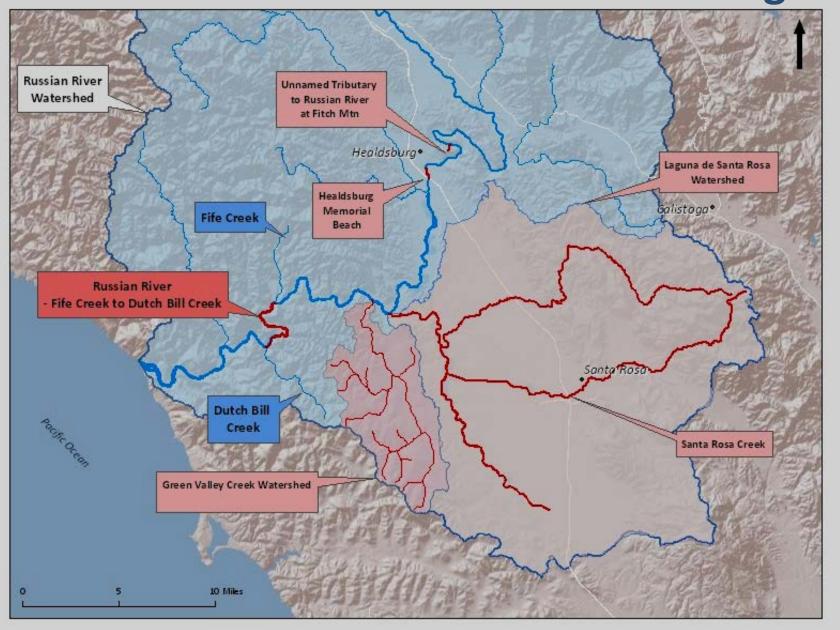


Beneficial Use Impairment

- Impaired Uses: REC-1, SHELL
- 2008/2010 Section 303(d) Indicator Bacteria Impaired Waters:
 - Russian River from Guerneville to Monte Rio
 - Russian River at Healdsburg Memorial Beach
 - Unnamed Stream near Healdsburg
 - Santa Rosa Creek watershed
 - Laguna de Santa Rosa watershed
 - Green Valley Creek watershed

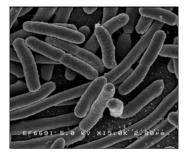


Russian River Indicator Bacteria Listings

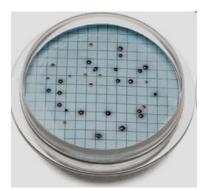


Pathogenic Indicator Bacteria

- Waterborne Human Pathogenic Microorganisms:
 - Bacteria V. cholerae, salmonella, shigella
 - Protozoa giardia, cryptosporidium
 - Viruses hepatitis A, rotavirus
 - Helmiths (parasitic worms)
- Limitations to Direct Measurement of Pathogens
- Use of Indicator Organisms as 'Indicators' of contamination by pathogenic microorganisms
- Section 303(d) listings based on these Indicator Bacteria concentrations:
 - Total coliform bacteria
 - Fecal coliform bacteria
 - E. coli
 - Enterococcus



E. coli



Total & Fecal Coliform



TMDL Pilot Study

- UC Davis Researchers investigated various
 Microbial Source Tracking (MST) approaches for application in the Russian River watershed
- Developed Monitoring Recommendations for TMDL development:
 - 1. Increase number of locations monitored
 - 2. Increase monitoring frequency during wet periods
 - 3. Evaluate sampling variability
 - 4. Assess land use influence
 - 5. Analyze for *Bacteroides* and stable N & O isotopes



TMDL Pilot Study

Recommended MST Analyses:

Bacteroides Bacteria

- Bacteroides bacteria live in intestines of warm-blooded animals
- Bacteroides are short-lived in ambient water conditions without re-growth
- Bacteroides genetic markers are specific to the host animal
- Quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) with host-specific genetic markers can distinguish between human, cows, canines and bird sources

Stable Isotope Analysis (SIA)

- Measures the difference between the sources of oxygen and nitrogen used for bacterial nitrification
- SIA can distinguish between runoff from sewered areas and areas with septic systems and manure



TMDL Monitoring Plan

Management Questions:

- 1. Are Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives being met?
- 2. What is the variability of indicator bacteria?
 - Sampling variability
 - Analytical laboratory variability
 - Spatial variability
 - Temporal variability
- 3. What are the most significant sources?
- 4. What are the natural background levels of indicator bacteria?
- 5. Do beach areas pose a higher risk to REC-1 than non-beach reaches?

TMDL Monitoring Plan

Fecal Indicator Bacteria

- In-house laboratory certification underway for Colilert® and Enterolert® analyses
- Allows sampling for storm events and weekends
- Analysis cost is 30% of contract lab cost
- Sonoma County Health Services analyzing QA samples

Bacteroides

- Sonoma County Health Services analyzing Bacteroides samples
- UC Davis Aquatic Ecosystem Analysis Lab under contract for QA and instrument optimization

Stable Isotope Analysis

UC Davis Stable Isotope Facility under State Lab Contract



New MST Technology

Phylochip®

- Developed by Berkeley National Lab with Homeland Security funding
- Rapid, repeatable, and standardized method
- New commercial lab ready to receive samples
- Results provide a full census of the entire microbial community
- Quantifies over 50,000 different bacteria in a single sample including all Human pathogens (but not viruses)
- Measured micro-biome communities can be used to identify specific sources of pathogens
- Recent Phylochip applications in ambient water include:
 - Tracking the 2009 sewage spill in Richardson Bay
 - Projects conducted under the Proposition 50 Clean Beaches Initiative
 - 15 international studies



Staff ideas for TMDL Early Implementation Options

Regulatory Actions

- Correction of non-compliant septic systems
- Requirements for dairies
- Enforcement of requirements for sanitary sewers systems
- Implementation of Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs)

Public Outreach

- Signage for public education at recreation areas
- Portable toilets in "unofficial" recreation areas
- Coordinate with relevant government agencies and NGOs on homeless encampments
- Outreach and education on horse waste management
- Outreach to Regulated Community
 - Russian River Watershed Association



Indicator Bacteria TMDL Schedule

Summer 2010 – Fall 2011 Conduct Monitoring

October 2011 – June 2012 Develop TMDLs

2013 Regional Board Hearing



Contact Information

Webpage:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/tmdls/

Mailing List:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/email_subscriptions/reg1_subscribe.shtml

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