

Amending the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* to revise beneficial use designations and to make editorial changes

Project Report

July 28, 2016

**Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
California Environmental Protection Agency**



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1 Introduction

The *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Region* (Basin Plan) was first adopted in 1975 and has been amended periodically over the years by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Central Coast Water Board). Amendments of the Basin Plan (Central Coast Water Board 2016) are adopted by the Central Coast Water Board and subsequently approved by the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). The Basin Plan forms the basis for regulatory actions taken by Central Coast Water Board to protect waters of the state and to assure compliance with portions of the California Water Code (CWC) and the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

The preparation and adoption of a Basin Plan is required by CWC section 13240, which implements provisions of the CWA. Section 303 of the CWA requires states to adopt water quality standards, which consist of the designated uses of waters covered by the CWA and water quality criteria (referred to as “water quality objectives” in California) designed to protect those designated uses.

2 Project Definition

This section provides an overview of the project and explains why the proposed Basin Plan amendment project is needed. This section also provides the project objectives, an antidegradation statement, and the requirements for external scientific peer review.

2.1 Project Scope and Content

The proposed amendments in this report are a combination of regulatory and non-regulatory amendments to the Basin Plan. The regulatory amendments include revision of designated beneficial uses for selected waterbodies in Table 2-1 of the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses of ten inland surface waterbodies in six hydrologic units are proposed for revision.

The non-regulatory amendments are editorial in nature and, therefore, not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The editorial changes cover all chapters of the Basin Plan and include revisions to maps and figures, correction of historical transcription errors, correction of regulatory citations, and correction of outdated language.

2.2 Project Necessity

The Basin Plan provides the foundation for regulatory activities, including designation of beneficial uses of the region’s surface waters. The Central Coast Water Board first adopted the Basin Plan in 1975. At that time beneficial uses were designated for some, but not all, of the surface waterbodies in the region. Those waterbodies not specifically named in the Basin Plan are given general beneficial uses of “protection of both recreation and aquatic life.” As a result,

staff must research the beneficial uses of these waterbodies on a case-by-case basis when applying water quality standards for these waterbodies. Adding waterbodies and documented beneficial uses to the Basin Plan provides clarification for staff and stakeholders. Additionally, regulatory projects, such as future basin plan amendments and permits to control discharges causing or contributing to exceedances of water quality standards, will be conducted more efficiently and at lower cost since the case-by-case research mentioned above will no longer be necessary. Revising beneficial uses identified in Table 2-1 of the Basin Plan was recognized as a high priority by the Central Coast Water Board during the 2014 Triennial Review of the Basin Plan (Central Coast Water Board 2014).

Similarly, comprehensive editorial changes without regulatory effect, as proposed in this report, were recognized by the Central Coast Water Board during the 2014 Triennial Review as a high priority. Editorial amendments are needed to improve the clarity of the Basin Plan. Improved clarity will ensure that staff and stakeholders have a common understanding of foundational information in the Basin Plan in relation to the application and implementation of Basin Plan policies and water quality standards.

A detailed discussion of each proposed amendment is provided in sections three and four of this document. Those discussions contain substantial evidence for the need of each proposed amendment based on facts, studies, or expert opinion as required by the California Government Code section 11349(a).

2.3 Project Objectives

The main objective of the project is to improve the clarity and completeness of the Basin Plan by adding surface waterbodies and beneficial uses to the Basin Plan. These beneficial uses reflect existing uses and uses that were attained in the waterbody on or after November 28, 1975, and which must be protected, whether or not they are specifically listed in the Basin Plan. Thus, the objective is solely to add clarity to the Basin Plan, rather than add new water quality standards. The objective of the editorial changes, which are without regulatory effect, is to improve the accuracy and usefulness of the Basin Plan.

The objectives of the proposed Basin Plan amendment are consistent with the mission of the Water Board and the requirements of the federal CWA and California's Water Code. These laws require the Water Board to protect the beneficial uses of waterbodies in the Central Coastal Region.

2.4 Antidegradation

Because this project proposes to revise beneficial use designations, the amendments must comply with the requirements of the state Antidegradation Policy (State Water Board 1968, State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16) and federal antidegradation regulations at 40 CFR 131.12. Under the state Antidegradation Policy, the quality of some of the waters of the state is higher than established by adopted policies. The Basin Plan amendments described in this

project will not result in a lowering of water quality in waters currently having high water quality waters.

2.5 Need for Peer Review

California Health and Safety Code section 57004 (d) requires an external scientific peer review for the scientific portion of a proposed rule. The Basin Plan amendment proposed in this report, however, does not include a “scientific portion,” and thus does not require a scientific peer review.

In this amendment, one surface waterbody in the Central Coast Region will be added to the Basin Plan, while use designations of ten other waterbodies are refined. The remainder of the amendments are editorial in nature, without regulatory effect. Beneficial uses proposed for designation largely rely on the Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) presumptive use goals. In other words, the uses are presumed to be existing or probable uses as a matter of law. Other proposed beneficial use designations are based on existing studies and other readily available factual information. For example, the designation of Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) is based on published documents and resource agency databases.

According to the 1998 Unified California Environmental Protection Agency Policy and Guiding Principles for External Scientific Peer Review document (Cal/EPA 1998), no peer review is necessary when the “work product is a new application of an adequately peer reviewed work product [which] does not depart significantly from its scientific approach.” No scientific methodologies or evaluations were conducted in the development of this Basin Plan amendment, only identification of known and presumptive uses according to recognized experts and published literature regarding observed conditions. For these reasons, no peer review is necessary for this Basin Plan amendment.

3 Regulatory Amendments of the Basin Plan

3.1 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 2

3.1.1 Revise Beneficial Use Designations for Specific Waterbodies

3.1.1.1 Discussion

Beneficial uses are uses “of the waters of the state that may be protected from quality degradation” (CWC section 13050(f)). Beneficial uses are synonymous with *designated uses*, as used in the Clean Water Act. Establishing beneficial uses to be protected is a cornerstone of the Basin Plan, prompting the State Water Board to state that “accurate and defensible [beneficial] use designations are important to ensure that the Basin Plan is a useful and credible document” (State Water Board 2005a). Once beneficial uses are identified, water quality standards can be established to protect those uses and to ensure the protection and restoration of water quality, habitats, and watershed functions.

Section 101(a) of the CWA established an objective to “restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s waters.” Further, CWA section 101(a) (2) established “an interim goal of water quality which provides for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and provides for recreation in and on the water ...” To meet these objectives and goals, states must provide water quality and physical and biological conditions for the protection and propagation of fish and wildlife, and for recreation in and on the water where attainable.

The propagation of fish, wildlife, and recreation in and on the water, therefore, are presumptive uses of surface waters under CWA section 101(a)(2). Accordingly, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) requires most surface waters to be designated with recreational and aquatic life beneficial uses. This creates a “rebuttable presumption” that fishable and swimmable uses are attainable. In addition, CWA regulations at 40 CFR 131.3(e) state that *existing* uses, whether identified or not in water quality standards, must be protected.

In 1973, the State Water Board adopted a uniform list of 21 beneficial use definitions to be applied to all of California’s basins (State Water Board 1973); this list was updated in 1993 to include 23 use definitions (State Water Board 1993). CWA regulations require, as part of the establishment of water quality standards, that each state specify appropriate water uses to be achieved and protected (40 CFR 131.10(a) *as revised on August 21, 2015*). This requirement is met by Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan, which defines beneficial use categories and designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters of the Central Coastal Region. As a review, Table 1 lists definitions for 24 beneficial uses as described in Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan.

Table 1. Standard beneficial use categories and definitions reproduced from Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan.

Beneficial Use	Code	Beneficial Use Definition
Municipal and Domestic Supply	MUN	Uses of water for community, military, or individual water supply systems including, but not limited to, drinking water supply. According to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, "Sources of Drinking Water Policy" all surface waters are considered suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply except where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. TDS exceeds 3000 mg/l (5000 uS/cm electrical conductivity); b. Contamination exists, that cannot reasonably be treated for domestic use; c. The source is not sufficient to supply an average sustained yield of 200 gallons per day; d. The water is in collection or treatment systems of municipal or industrial wastewaters, process waters, mining wastewaters, or storm water runoff; and e. The water is in systems for conveying or holding agricultural drainage waters.
Agricultural Supply	AGR	Uses of water for farming, horticulture, or ranching including, but not limited to, irrigation, stock watering, or support of vegetation for range grazing.
Industrial Process Supply	PRO	Uses of water for industrial activities that depend primarily on water quality (i.e., waters used for manufacturing, food processing, etc.).
Industrial Service Supply	IND	Uses of water for industrial activities that do not depend primarily on water quality including, but not limited to, mining, cooling water supply, hydraulic conveyance, gravel washing, fire protection, or oil well repressurization.
Ground Water Recharge	GWR	Uses of water for natural or artificial recharge of ground water for purposes of future extraction, maintenance of water quality, or halting of saltwater intrusion into freshwater aquifers. Ground water recharge includes recharge of surface water underflow.
Water Contact Recreation	REC-1	Uses of water for recreational activities involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, swimming, wading, water-skiing, skin and scuba diving, surfing, white water activities, fishing, or use of natural hot springs.
Non-Contact Water Recreation	REC-2	Uses of water for recreational activities involving proximity to water, but not normally involving body contact with water, where ingestion of water is reasonably possible. These uses include, but are not limited to, picnicking, sunbathing, hiking, beachcombing, camping, boating tidepool and marine life study, hunting, sightseeing, or aesthetic enjoyment in conjunction with the above activities.
Wildlife Habitat	WILD	Uses of water that support terrestrial ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation and enhancement of terrestrial habitats, vegetation, wildlife (e.g., mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates), or wildlife water and food sources.
Cold Fresh Water Habitat	COLD	Uses of water that support cold water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Warm Fresh Water Habitat	WARM	Uses of water that support warm water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates.
Migration of Aquatic Organisms	MIGR	Uses of water that support habitats necessary for migration or other temporary activities by aquatic organisms, such as anadromous fish.

Beneficial Use	Code	Beneficial Use Definition
Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	SPWN	Uses of water that support high quality aquatic habitats suitable for reproduction and early development of fish.
Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	BIOL	Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.
Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species	RARE	Uses of water that support habitats necessary, at least in part, for the survival and successful maintenance of plant or animal species established under state or federal law as rare, threatened, or endangered.
Estuarine Habitat	EST	Uses of water that support estuarine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of estuarine habitats, vegetation, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., estuarine mammals, waterfowl, shorebirds). An estuary is generally described as a semi-enclosed body of water having a free connection with the open sea, at least part of the year and within which the seawater is diluted at least seasonally with fresh water drained from the land. Included are waterbodies which would naturally fit the definition if not controlled by tidegates or other such devices.
Freshwater Replenishment	FRSH	Uses of water for natural or artificial maintenance of surface water quantity or quality (e.g., salinity) which includes a waterbody that supplies water to a different type of waterbody, such as, streams that supply reservoirs and lakes, or estuaries; or reservoirs and lakes that supply streams. This includes only immediate upstream waterbodies and not their tributaries.
Navigation	NAV	Uses of water for shipping, travel, or other transportation by private, military, or commercial vessels. This Board interprets NAV as, "Any stream, lake, arm of the sea, or other natural body of water that is actually navigable and that, by itself, or by its connections with other waters, for a period long enough to be of commercial value, is of sufficient capacity to float watercraft for the purposes of commerce, trade, transportation, and including pleasure; or any waters that have been declared navigable by the Congress of the United States" and/or the California State Lands Commission.
Hydropower Generation	POW	Uses of water for hydropower generation.
Commercial and Sport Fishing	COMM	Uses of water for commercial or recreational collection of fish, shellfish, or other organisms including, but not limited to, uses involving organisms intended for human consumption or bait purposes.
Aquaculture	AQUA	Uses of water for aquaculture or mariculture operations including, but not limited to, propagation, cultivation, maintenance, or harvesting of aquatic plants and animals for human consumption or bait purposes.
Inland Saline Water Habitat	SAL	Uses of water that support inland saline water ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of aquatic saline habitats, vegetation, fish, or wildlife, including invertebrates. Soda Lake is a saline habitat typical of desert lakes in inland sinks.
Shellfish Harvesting	SHELL	Uses of water that support habitats suitable for the collection of filter-feeding shellfish (e.g., clams, oysters, and mussels) for human consumption, commercial, or sport purposes. This includes waters that have in the past, or may in the future, contain significant shellfisheries.

Beneficial Use	Code	Beneficial Use Definition
Areas of Special Biological Significance	ASBS	<p>ASBS are those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.</p> <p>The following areas have been designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the Central Coastal Basin:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ano Nuevo Point and Island, San Mateo County 2. Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge and Hopkins Marine Life Refuge, Monterey County 3. Point Lobos Ecological Reserve, Monterey County 4. Carmel Bay, Monterey County 5. Julia Pfeiffer Burns Underwater Park, Monterey County 6. Ocean area surrounding the mouth of Salmon Creek, Monterey County 7. Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County - San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz <p>An ASBS designation implies the following requirements: Discharge of elevated temperature wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited. Discharge of discrete, point source sewage or industrial process wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited. Discharge of waste from nonpoint sources, including but not limited to storm water runoff, silt, and urban runoff, will be controlled to the extent practicable. In control programs for waste from nonpoint sources, Regional Boards will give high priority to areas tributary to ASBS.</p> <p>Further information concerning ASBS areas can be found by reviewing Regional Board Policies in Chapter Five.</p>
Marine Habitat	MAR	<p>Uses of water that support marine ecosystems including, but not limited to, preservation or enhancement of marine habitats, vegetation such as kelp, fish, shellfish, or wildlife (e.g., marine mammals, shorebirds).</p>

A Triennial Review of the Basin Plan was conducted in 2014 (Central Coast Water Board 2014). During this process, the Central Coast Water Board approved and ranked nine high priority issues as possible future amendments to the Basin Plan. Central Coast Water Board ranked **refining beneficial use designations** as priority number two out of nine. The Triennial Review document outlined how beneficial use designations should be refined in four sub-areas: (1) amendments to add or remove the designation of beneficial uses for specific waterbodies, (2) amendments to clarify beneficial uses designated for un-named waterbodies in the Central Coast Region, (3) amendments to establish a tributary rule, and (4) amendments to clarify the designation of groundwater beneficial uses.

This Basin Plan amendment focuses on the first sub-area (i.e., amendments to add or remove the designation of beneficial uses for specific waterbodies). However, only amendments to *add* new beneficial use designations are being proposed at this time in this proposed amendment; no recommendations to *remove* beneficial uses are discussed in this report. Central Coast Water Board staff chose not to pursue the removal of beneficial uses at this time because this would require a detailed use attainability analysis (UAA). The Central Coast Water Board would

have to invest significant resources to conduct a UAA and currently such resources are not available and this is not high enough priority to redirect resources from other programs or projects.

Table 2 provides the rationale and support information that justifies the proposed beneficial use additions and revisions to the Basin Plan. Recreational and aquatic life beneficial uses of water are generally proposed for addition as *presumptive* uses under section 101(a)(2) of the CWA. For other beneficial uses proposed for addition, Table 2 identifies how the use and value of the waterbody appropriately supports adding the proposed beneficial use designations, as required by federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.10(a).

Table 2. Rationale and support information for adding beneficial use designations to Basin Plan Table 2-1 inland surface waterbodies.

Hydrologic Unit Name (No.)	Waterbody Name	Beneficial Use (as defined in Table 1)	Rational or Source of Information
Big Basin (304)	Newell Creek	Hydropower Generation (POW)	<p>The City of Santa Cruz is considering a small inline hydroelectric generator for the fisheries bypass release from Loch Lomond (City of Santa Cruz 2014).</p> <p>Equipment has been purchased to install a hydro turbine at the Newell Creek Dam. The design and permitting phase will be followed by installation (City of Santa Cruz 2013).</p>
Bolsa Nueva (306)	Carneros Creek	Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use.
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River <i>(This reach of the Salinas River is not currently in Basin Plan Table 2-1, see text discussion after this table, below.)</i>	Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use.
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)	<p>Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use.</p> <p>Central Coast Water Board staff has observed and photographed fishing on Old Salinas River during routine water quality monitoring (M. Hamilton <i>pers. comm.</i> 2016).</p>

Hydrologic Unit Name (No.)	Waterbody Name	Beneficial Use (as defined in Table 1)	Rational or Source of Information
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Wildlife Habitat (WILD)	Habitat types that support wildlife or food and water resources for wildlife along the Old Salinas River channel include: central coastal scrub, central dune scrub, riparian, emergent wetland, salt marsh wetland, and aquatic (DD & A Inc. 2015, Table 4.5-2).
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use. Identified critical habitat for Steelhead (NOAA-NMFS 2005).
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use. "The slow, warmwater habitats of lower Natividad Creek/Laurel Pond, the lower Santa Rita Creek drainage, the Reclamation Ditch, Tembladero Slough, and the Old Salinas River support most of the original native warmwater fish species as well as introduced warmwater species. Species include the native Sacramento sucker, Sacramento blackfish, Sacramento pikeminnow, hitch, California roach, threespine stickleback and a variety of introduced fish like carp, fathead minnow and mosquito fish." (DD & A Inc. 2015, p. 4.4-18).
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use. Identified Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) migration habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005).
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use.
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)	Salinas River State Beach is to the west and contains the Salinas River Dunes Natural Preserve (105 acres) and the Salinas River Mouth Natural Preserve (72 acres) (CSP 2015).

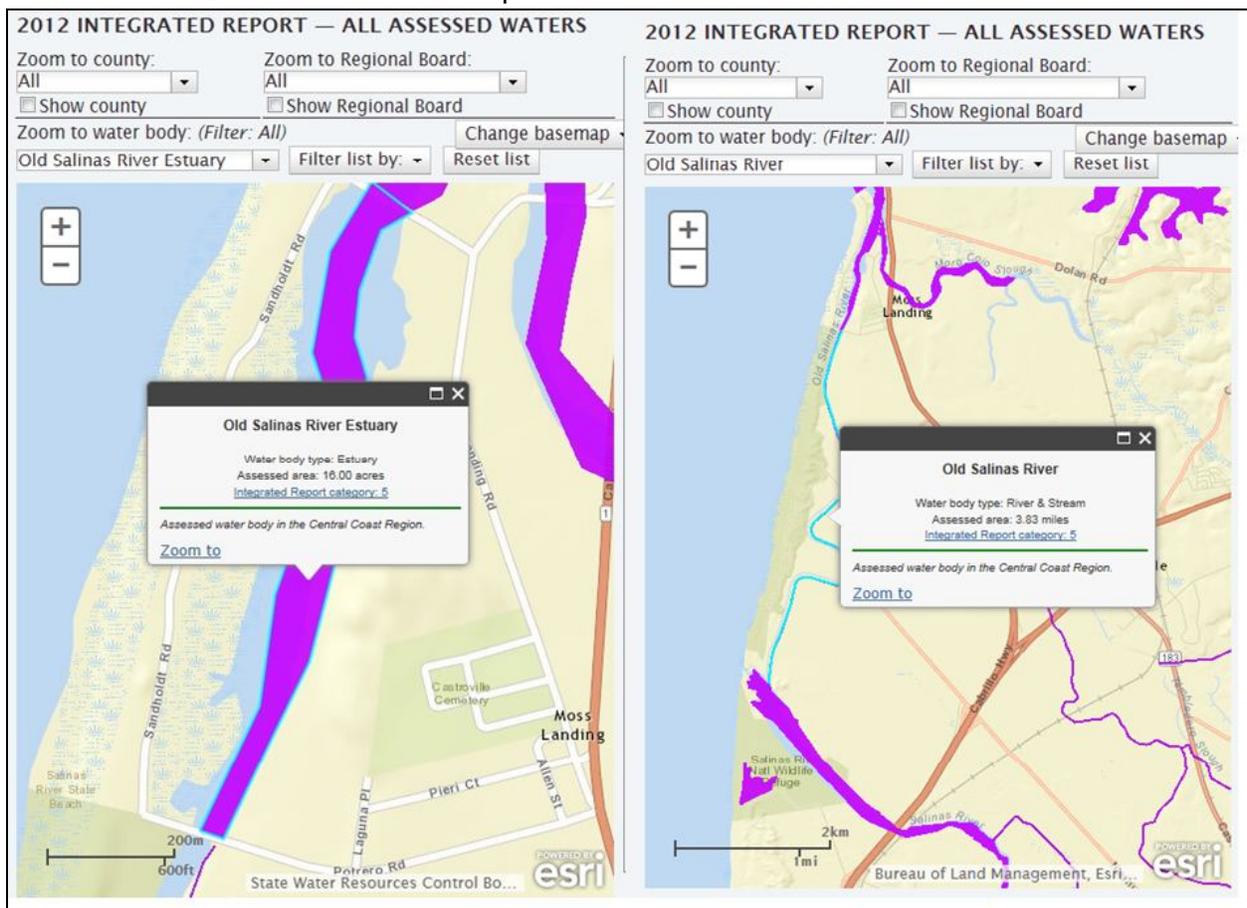
Hydrologic Unit Name (No.)	Waterbody Name	Beneficial Use (as defined in Table 1)	Rational or Source of Information
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)	Identified steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) presence and migration habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005). Known occurrence of the special-status species Salinas Harvest Mouse (<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis</i>) and aquatic habitat for the species of special concern Monterey roach (<i>Lavinia symmetricus subditus</i>) (DD & A Inc. 2015, Table 4.4-1 and p. 4.4-30).
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Estuarine Habitat (EST)	Waterbody is a tidally influenced estuarine habitat that supports estuarine ecosystems and is an area where saline water is diluted with fresh water drained from the land. Tide gates prevent most upstream flow of sea water. Median surface water salinity is 3.1 parts per thousand (o/oo) based on 216 samples collected from 1999 to 2015 at Monterey Dunes Way (Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program data for station 309OLD, http://www.ccamp.info/ca/view_data.php?org_id=b3). Salinity is highest (15-21 o/oo) upstream of the Potrero tide gate (CSUMB 2010, p.8, Fig. 7)
Salinas (309)	Old Salinas River	Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use. Salinas River State Beach is a CDFW fishing location and is bounded on the northeast border by the Old Salinas River, https://map.dfg.ca.gov/fishing/ .
Salinas (309)	Tembladero Slough	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)	Identified Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) presence and documented migration habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005).
Salinas (309)	Salinas Reclamation Canal	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)	Identified Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) presence and documented migration habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005).

Hydrologic Unit Name (No.)	Waterbody Name	Beneficial Use (as defined in Table 1)	Rational or Source of Information
Salinas (309)	Gabilan Creek	Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)	Identified Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) presence and documented spawning and rearing habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005). Waterbody “supports a small trout fishery” and “survey found multiple age classes of steelhead” (Becker & Reining 2008, p.139).
Salinas (309)	Gabilan Creek	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)	Identified Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) presence and documented migration habitat (NOAA-NMFS 2005).
Salinas (309)	Gabilan Creek	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)	Waterbody “supports a small trout fishery” and “survey found multiple age classes of steelhead” (Becker & Reining 2008, p.139).
Santa Maria (312)	Orcutt Creek	Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use.
San Antonio (313)	Shuman Canyon Creek	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)	Tidewater goby (<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>) and red-legged frog habitat (<i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>) (EDC 2009).
San Antonio (313)	Casmalia Canyon Creek	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)	Tidewater goby and California red-legged frog present (EDC 2009 and Carson et al. 2002, p.34).
Santa Barbara (315)	Arroyo Paredon	Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)	Clean Water Act 101(a)(2) presumptive use. Rainbow trout averaging 4-6 inches observed downstream from the Highway 192 bridge in 2000 (Becker & Reining 2008, p.287).

Note that the *Old Salinas River* is not specifically listed in Basin Plan Table 2-1. In 1994, the *Old Salinas River Estuary* was added to Basin Plan Table 2-1 via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-01. Since that time, however, there have been differing interpretations regarding which specific reach of the Salinas River was meant by the 1994 addition.

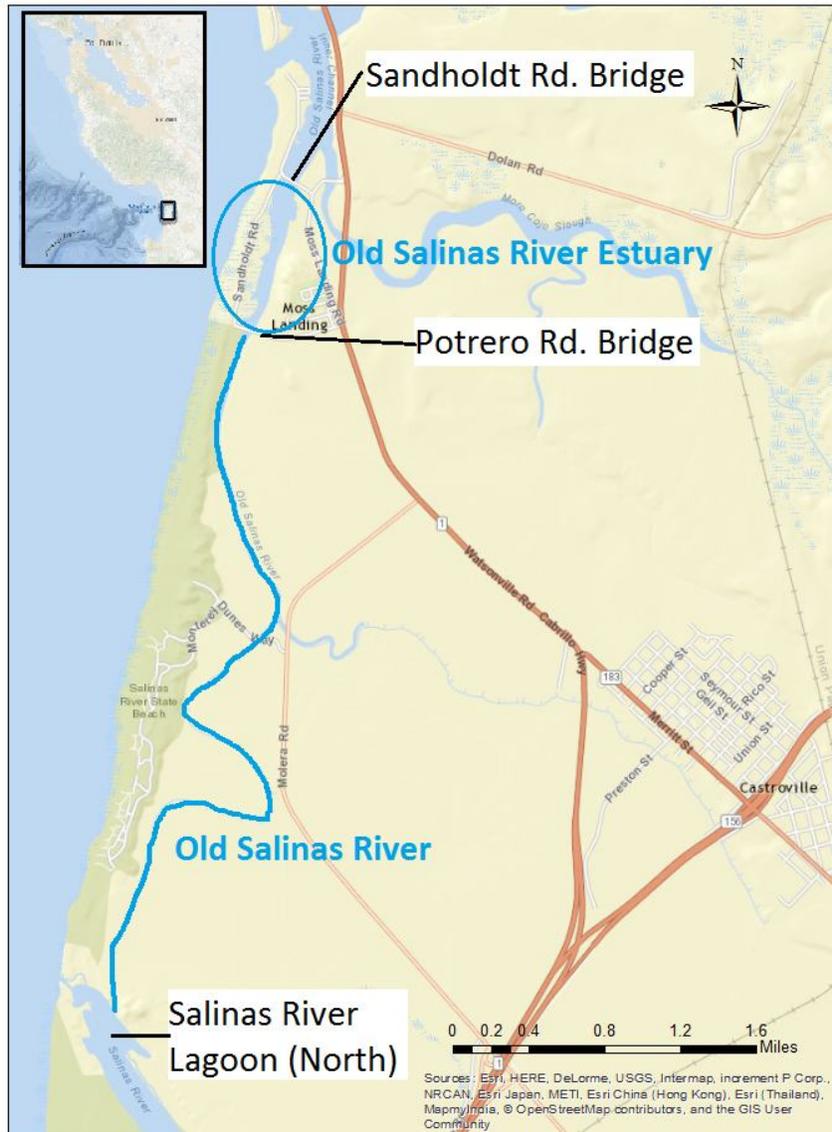
Some internal Central Coast Water Board staff reports have defined the *Old Salinas River Estuary* to be that part of the Salinas River just north of *Salinas River Lagoon (North)* and extending approximately four miles northward to the Moss Landing Harbor at Sandholt Bridge. An alternative definition is used for the CWA section 303(d) list on the State Water Board's Impaired Water Bodies website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/tmdl/integrated2012.shtml), which defines the *Old Salinas River Estuary* as a 16 acre polygon located between Potrero Road in the south to Sandholt Road in the north (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Maps of 303(d) listed waters for *Old Salinas River Estuary* and *Old Salinas River* taken from the State Water Board's Impaired Water Bodies website.



This amendment will resolve the differing reach definitions by assigning beneficial uses to the *Old Salinas River*, as defined in the CWA section 303(d) list, to be that part of the Salinas River just north of *Salinas River Lagoon (North)* and extending approximately 3.8 miles northward to Potrero Road (Figure 2). This reach definition is logical because one-way tide gates are present at both the *Salinas River Lagoon (North)* point and the Potrero Road bridge.

Figure 2. Relative locations of the *Old Salinas River* and the *Old Salinas River Estuary* as proposed in this Basin Plan amendment.



Inland surface waters that are not specifically identified in Basin Plan 2-1 are designated with beneficial uses of “municipal and domestic supply” and “protection of both recreation and aquatic life.” By adding the Old Salinas River to Basin Plan Table 2-1, we must consider whether it is appropriate to keep the existing designated use of “municipal and domestic supply” that applies to waterbodies not specifically named in Basin Plan Table 2-1. The State Water Board’s *Sources of Drinking Water Policy* Resolution No. 88-63 (State Water Board 1988) considers all surface and groundwater to be suitable for municipal or domestic supply use, and the Basin Plan was amended in the late 1980s to accommodate State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63.

In order to add the Old Salinas River to Basin Plan Table 2-1, we must consider whether the waterbody meets the exceptions specified in State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63. One of the exceptions is for waters with high total dissolved solids (exceeding 3000 mg/L or 5000 uS/cm electrical conductivity).

CCAMP monitoring data indicates that the Old Salinas River meets the requirements for an exception, since the median total dissolved solids concentration at Monterey Dunes Way (station 309OLD) is 3200 mg/L (based on 185 samples collected between 1999 and 2014) and the median electrical conductivity concentration is 5613 uS/cm (based on 216 samples collected between 1999 and 2014). Therefore, staff is not proposing that the Central Coast Water Board add the MUN beneficial use for the Old Salinas River in this Basin Plan amendment.

Note that staff proposed the designation of the COLD beneficial use for the Tembladero Slough and Salinas Reclamation Canal in an earlier draft of this report. Although salmonids are documented to be present in these waterbodies (NOAA-NMFS 2005), these designations are not being proposed at this time because it is unclear if spawning and rearing of salmonids occurs in these waterbodies. This may be the subject of a future Basin Plan amendment.

3.1.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Table 3. Proposed amendments to Basin Plan Table 2-1, Identified Uses of Inland Surface Waters. Some waterbody names are included for comparative purposes only.

Hydrol. Unit	Waterbody Names	MUN	AGR	PRO	IND	GWR	REC-1	REC-2	WILD	COLD	WARM	MIGR	SPWN	BIOL	RARE	EST	FRESH	NAV	POW	COMM	AQUA	SAL	SHELL	ASBS	MAR
304	Newell Creek	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X				X		X	X					
306	Los Carneros Creek	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X					
309	Old Salinas River Estuary, <u>downstream of Potrero Rd.</u>						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X			X		
"	Tembladero Slough						X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X				X			X		
"	Espinosa Lake						X	X	X		X									X					
"	Espinosa Slough						X	X	X		X									X					
"	Salinas Reclamation Canal						X	X	X		X	X								X					
"	Gabilan Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X					
"	Alisal Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X							X					
"	Blanco Drain						X	X	X		X									X					
"	<u>Old Salinas River</u>						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					
"	Salinas River Lagoon (North)						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X					
312	Orcutt Creek	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X			X					
313	Shuman Canyon Creek	X	X				X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X			X					
"	Casmalia Canyon Creek	X	X				X	X	X		X		X		X					X					
315	Arroyo Paredon	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X					

4 Nonregulatory Amendments of the Basin Plan

This portion of the project report contains non-regulatory and non-substantive administrative changes to the Basin Plan. These changes are editorial in nature, and will not have a regulatory effect. Because there is no possibility that the proposed edits may have a significant effect on the environment, these amendments are not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed amendments do not materially alter any requirement, right, or condition of the Basin Plan, and thus are without regulatory effect (CCR, title 1, section 100, subdivision (a)). The proposed amendments will not result in any change to the physical environment (or fall under an exemption) and, therefore, these amendments do not constitute a “project” under CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21065).

The following language will be included in the Central Coast Water Board resolution to affirm that these Basin Plan amendments are not subject to the State and Regional Water Board’s CEQA regulations:

These Basin Plan amendments involve changes without regulatory effect including nonsubstantive revisions to its structure, grammar, and organization (CCR, title 1, section 100, subdivision (a)). The proposed amendment is not a “project” within the meaning of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) because it will neither cause a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change. (See Public Resources Code section 21065 [defining “project”]; CCR, title 14, section 15378 [defining “project”]). As a result, the proposed amendment is not subject to CEQA and, therefore, not subject to the Water Board’s certified regulatory program regulations for implementing CEQA (CCR, title 23, section 3720, subdivisions (b) and (c)(2)).

4.1 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 1

4.1.1 Add Vision of Healthy Watersheds and Measurable Goals Language

4.1.1.1 Discussion

The Central Coast Water Board s created a "Vision of Healthy Watersheds" through a collaborative process in 2007 to focus its implementation of state and federal water quality laws to best protect and enhance our watersheds. This "Vision of Healthy Watersheds" represented a refocusing of our approach -- a new framework for how we conduct business and achieve measurable results. This Vision structured and continues to structure our work towards our highest priorities for protecting beneficial uses and more strategically aligns us with the anticipated challenges and opportunities in watershed protection. Further, our agency has become more nimble at responding to emerging and unexpected challenges (e.g., fast-tracking permits for recycled water or water supply replenishment in response to drought and emergency drinking water conditions in Central Coast Communities, and focusing storm water regulatory efforts on new development to promote and increase infiltration and stormwater capture to augment water supply and improve pollution reduction from stormwater runoff). A Basin Plan

amendment will formally recognize and incorporate the Central Coast Water Board's Vision of Healthy Watersheds.

The term Healthy Watershed seems simple enough. However, there are several aspects to Healthy Watersheds that are of importance to the Central Coast Water Board. Our vision of a healthy watershed is one that supports all beneficial uses of the ground and surface water, and where human activities restore, enhance, and protect the watershed, not degrade it. We are maximizing our effectiveness in attaining healthy watersheds by setting measurable goals and specific objectives, implementing the objectives, tracking our progress toward achieving them, and adapting to the feedback our tracking provides.

Healthy Watersheds function well ecologically and are sustainable. They support healthy, diverse aquatic habitat, have healthy riparian areas and corridors with sufficient vegetative buffer area to minimize land pollutant runoff into surface waters, sufficient cover and canopy to maintain healthy habitat, and have near natural levels of sediment transport. Healthy Watersheds contain surface waters that meet water quality objectives and sediments that are sufficiently low in pollutants to provide for healthy habitat. Groundwaters in Healthy Watersheds are near natural levels in quantity and quality for water supply purposes and for base flow for sustaining creek habitat and migratory fish routes.

A Healthy Watershed sustains these characteristics by having control measures that ensure protection of the dynamics that provide these healthy factors and functions. For example, watersheds must be protected, through low impact development or other forms of protection, from hydromodification that adversely affects recharge area functions, or the stability of creeks' beds or banks. Creek buffer/riparian areas must be protected from land disturbance activities. Healthy sustainable Watersheds use less energy for imported water, have fewer greenhouse gas emissions, and a reduced carbon footprint than unhealthy watersheds.

Our goal of Healthy Watersheds is compatible and supportive of the larger issue (beyond water quality) of sustainability and the State's Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/ab32/ab32.htm>). For example, one recommendation of the 2009 California Climate Adaptation Strategy (http://resources.ca.gov/docs/climate/Statewide_Adaptation_Strategy.pdf) calls for California to change its water management and uses because climate change will likely create greater competition for limited water supplies needed by the environment, agriculture, and cities. Our goal of Health Watersheds is consistent with this recommendation.

Starting in 2007, Central Coast Water Board staff established multidisciplinary Vision Teams to specifically evaluate how we could meet the three measurable goals identified in the "vision" process described above. The three measurable goals are:

- Healthy Aquatic Habitat – By 2025, 80 percent of aquatic habitat is healthy, and the remaining 20 percent exhibits positive trends in key parameters.

- Sustainable Land Management – By 2025, 80 percent of lands within a watershed will be managed to maintain healthy watershed functions, and the remaining 20 percent will exhibit positive trends in key watershed parameters.
- Clean Groundwater – By 2025, 80 percent of groundwater will be clean, and the remaining 20 percent will exhibit positive trends in key parameters.

The teams were charged with identifying existing or new regulatory approaches, programs and projects to overcome our typical organizational boundaries (e.g., separating surface and groundwater protection programs, separating point-source pollution control from non-point source pollution control, organizing protection projects around individual facilities versus landscape scale land-uses or sub-watersheds). Four Vision Teams were established: Healthy Aquatic Habitat Team, Sustainable Land Management Team, Clean Groundwater Team, and Vision Assessment Team. A chronology of the Vision Team efforts is available on-line at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/publications_forms/publications/vision/approach.shtml.

The Teams work continued through 2009 and culminated with project charters for each team. The charters recommended actions the Central Coast Water Board should take, and key measures or indicators of success that would show if the agency's efforts were resulting in progress towards or achievement of the established measurable goals and/or tangible water quality improvements. The Vision Assessment Team initiated and continues to develop a web-based, publicly-available and data-driven "report card" capable of tracking our success toward meeting the three measurable goals. The team has identified criteria and indicators that define "health" and are using multi-parameter indices to indicate "health" and status and trends to measure progress towards the Vision Healthy Watersheds.

For example, the "report card" relies on data associated with measures of basic water quality, biostimulation, organic pollutants, toxicity, metals, biology and habitat to indicate healthy aquatic habitat (Worcester, Paradies, and Hunt 2015). For proper land management, measures include impervious surface coverage, pesticide use patterns, implementation of management practices, etc. For clean groundwater, measures may include concentrations and trends in key pollutants, number of case closures, etc.

4.1.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Add the following text after Chapter 1, section V:

VI. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD VISION

The Vision for the Central Coast Water Board is Healthy Watersheds. The Vision represents a framework for how the Central Coast Water Board implements the California Water Code and the Basin Plan and is intended to achieve measurable results in water quality and watershed improvement over time. The Vision creates a structure to focus the Central Coast Water Board on the highest priorities for beneficial use protection and more strategically aligns the Central Coast Water Board with current and future challenges and opportunities in watershed protection.

Consistent with the Vision, the Central Coast Water Board established the following measurable goals:

• Healthy Aquatic Habitat – By 2025, 80 percent of aquatic habitat is healthy, and the remaining 20 percent exhibits positive trends in key parameters.

• Sustainable Land Management – By 2025, 80 percent of lands within a watershed will be managed to maintain healthy watershed functions, and the remaining 20 percent will exhibit positive trends in key watershed parameters.

• Clean Groundwater – By 2025, 80 percent of groundwater will be clean, and the remaining 20 percent will exhibit positive trends in key parameters.

The Central Coast Water Board will prioritize its actions to protect watersheds and beneficial uses by meeting the Measurable Goals through measuring tangible water quality and watershed improvements. Central Coast Water Board staff will track success toward meeting the Vision of Healthy Watersheds and Measureable Goals by developing and implementing a “report card” based on integrating and assessing key indicators that will provide the information necessary to determine whether the above three Measurable Goals are being attained in watersheds in the Central Coast Region. Further, Central Coast Water Board staff will establish data management and assessment infrastructures so that this process can be successfully maintained and repeated in future years.

4.1.2 Revise Central Coast Region Map

4.1.2.1 Discussion

The existing map of the Central Coast regional boundaries located in Basin Plan Figure 1-1 needs to be updated to include more geographical landmarks that are mentioned in the Basin Plan.

4.1.2.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

In Chapter 1, Section III, replace Figure 1-1 with the following graphic:



4.1.3 Delete 1988 Triennial Review Language

4.1.3.1 Discussion

The 1988 Triennial Review of the Basin Plan was approved via R3-88-09 on July 8, 1988. On November 17, 1989, Chapter 1 of the Basin Plan was amended to add a “Continuing Planning” section via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-89-04. The 1989 amendment added a new table (Basin Plan Table 1-1) enumerating the 1988 Triennial Review Priority List.

Subsequent Triennial Reviews of the Basin Plan were approved in 1995, 1998, 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2014 (Central Coast Water Board 2014). Information regarding the most recent

Triennial Reviews of the Basin Plan can be found on the following website:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/publications_forms/publications/basin_plan/triennial_review/index.shtml

Unfortunately, the Continuing Planning section of the Basin Plan has not been revised after each subsequent Triennial Review was approved. Consequently, staff proposes to delete the Continuing Planning section because it is not current with the latest Triennial Review and keeping this section up-to-date will necessitate a Basin Plan amendment every three years as the Triennial Review Priority List is re-approved.

4.1.3.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Delete Chapter 1, section VI.A, which includes Table 1-1, the 1988 Triennial Review Priority List as follows:

~~VI.A. CONTINUING PLANNING~~

~~The Basin Plan is a flexible tool which must be reviewed and revised regularly for it to adapt to changing conditions. "Continuing planning" allows this to occur. The following section prioritizes Regional Board tasks and resources. This ranked list is referred to as the "Triennial Review List" and is shown in Table 1-1.~~

~~Items listed were ranked in order of priority by the Regional Board on May 6, 1988 and July 8, 1988. Each item is followed by an estimate of staff time needed to complete the item (actual time and duration). For those items requiring contract funding, estimated contract needs are identified following the description of each item. Resolution of these items may result in future Basin Plan amendments.~~

4.2 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 2

4.2.1 Revise Surface Waters Map and Table

4.2.1.1 Discussion

Basin Plan Figure 2-1 shows hydrologic planning areas within the Central Coastal region. The existing figure is of low quality and the hydrologic unit numbers are hard to read. Staff has created a new map using geographical mapping software. Also, the hydrologic unit names and numbers, currently inset in Figure 2-1, should be a standalone table in the Basin Plan.

4.2.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Replace Figure 2-1 with the following:

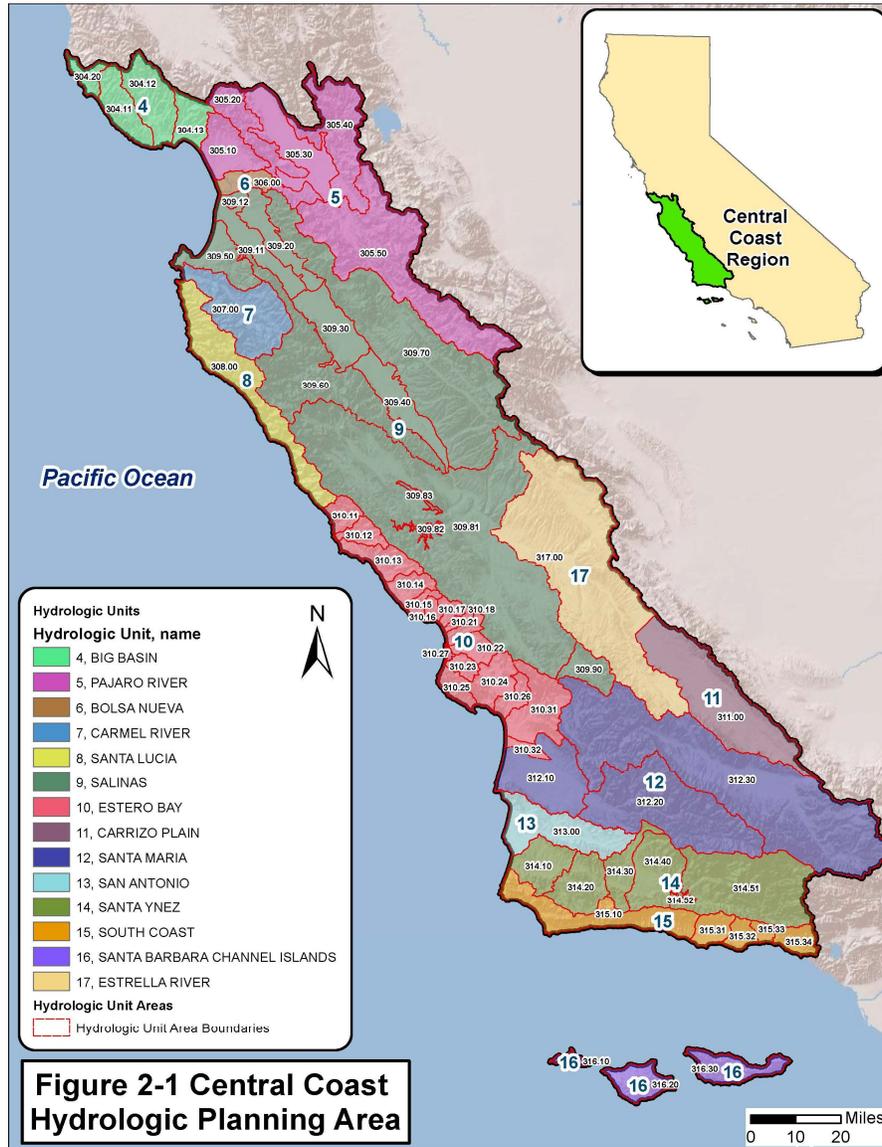
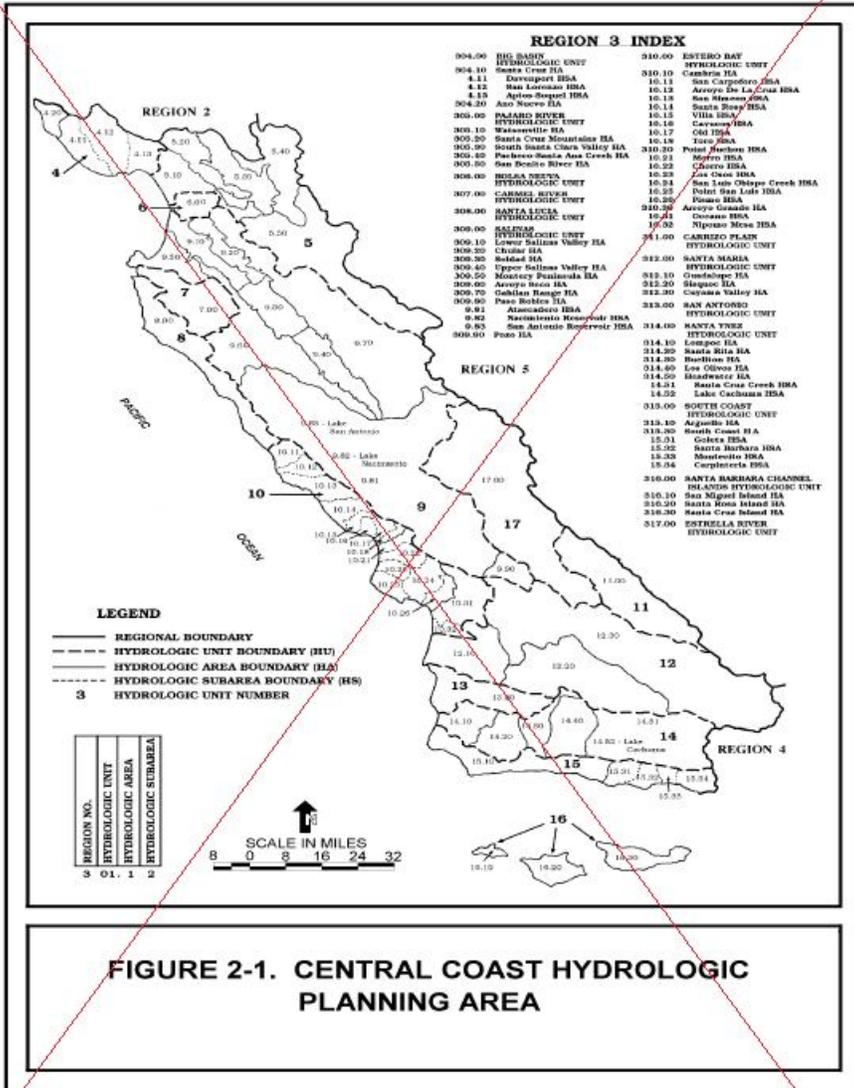


Figure 2-1. Central Coast Hydrologic Planning Area



2. Move Region 3 Index information from the inset in Figure 2-1 to a standalone table in the Basin Plan.

Table 2-3. Central Coast Surface Water Hydrologic Planning Areas.

Number	Hydrologic Name	Number	Hydrologic Name
304.00	Big Basin Hydrologic Unit	310.20	Point Buchon HA
304.10	Santa Cruz HA	10.21	Morro HSA
4.11	Davenport HSA	10.22	Chorro USA
4.12	San Lorenzo HSA	10.23	Los Osos HSA
4.13	Aptos-Soquel HSA	10.24	San Luis Obispo Creek HSA
304.20	Ano Nuevo HA	10.25	Point San Luis HSA
		10.26	Pismo HSA
305.00	Pajaro River Hydrologic Unit	310.30	Arroyo Grande HA
305.10	Watsonville HA	10.31	Oceano HSA
305.20	Santa Cruz Mountains HA	10.32	Nipomo Mesa HSA
305.30	South Santa Clara Valley HA		
305.40	Facheco-Santa Ana Creek HA	311.00	Carrizo Plain Hydrologic Unit
305.50	San Benito River HA	312.00	Santa Maria Hydrologic Unit
		312.10	Guadalupe HA
306.00	Bolsa Nueva Hydrologic Unit	312.20	Sisquoc HA
307.00	Carmel River Hydrologic Unit	312.30	Cuyama Valley HA
308.00	Santa Lucia Hydrologic Unit		
309.00	Salinas Hydrologic Unit	313.00	San Antonio Hydrologic Unit
309.10	Lower Salinas Valley HA	314.00	Santa Ynez Hydrologic Unit
309.20	Chular HA	314.10	Lompoc HA
309.30	Soldad HA	314.20	Santa Rita HA
309.40	Upper Salinas Valley HA	314.30	Buellton HA
309.50	Monterey Peninsula HA	314.40	Los Olivos HA
309.60	Arroyo Sceo HA	314.50	Headwater HA
309.70	Gabilan Range HA	14.51	Santa Cruz Creek HSA
309.80	Faso Robles HA	14.52	Lake Cachuma HSA
9.81	Atascadero HSA		
9.82	Nacimiento Reservoir HSA	315.00	South Coast Hydrologic Unit
9.83	San Antonio Reservoir HSA	315.10	Arguello HA
309.9	Fozo HA	315.30	South Coast HA
		15.31	Goleta HSA
310.00	Estero Bay Hydrologic Unit	15.32	Santa Barbara HSA
310.10	Cambria HA	15.33	Montecito HSA
10.11	San Carpoforo HSA	15.34	Carpinteria HSA
10.12	Arroyo De La Cruz HSA		
10.13	San Simeon HSA	316.00	Santa Barbara Channel Islands Hydrologic Unit
10.14	Santa Rosa HSA	316.10	San Miguel Island HA
10.15	Villa HSA	316.20	Santa Rosa Island HA
10.16	Cayucos HSA	316.30	Santa Cruz Island HA
10.17	Old HSA		
10.18	Toro HSA	317.00	Estrella River Hydrologic Unit

4.2.2 Revise Groundwater Basins Map and Table

4.2.2.1 Discussion

The California Department of Water Resources (DWR) publishes the California Groundwater Bulletin 118 series, which presents the results of groundwater basin evaluations and defines boundaries of California's 515 alluvial groundwater basins. A version of Bulletin 118 was published in 1980, which included information about the geology, groundwater quantity and quality, and current groundwater management practices in the basins. The most recent version of Bulletin 118 is the 2003 update (DWR 2003).

In 1989, Table 2-3 and Figure 2-1 of the Basin Plan were amended to reflect the groundwater basins defined in the 1980 version of Bulletin 118. In 2006, staff at the Central Coast Water Board pursued some effort to update the Basin Plan to reflect the newer 2003 update of Bulletin 118. However, this effort was abandoned before a Basin Plan amendment could be made.

Table 20 of the 2003 update of Bulletin 118 summarized the groundwater basin changes since 1980. Four new basins have been defined since 1980; they are Felton Area, Majors Creek, Needle Rock Point, and Foothill groundwater basins. Additionally, new subbasins have been broken out in both the Gilroy-Hollister Valley Groundwater Basin (3-3) and the Salinas Valley Groundwater Basin (3-4). Pismo Creek Valley Basin (3-10) and Arroyo Grande Creek Basin (3-11) have been merged into the Santa Maria River Valley Basin (3-12). Careaga Sand Highlands Basin (3-48) has been merged into the Santa Maria River Valley Basin (3-12) and San Antonio Creek Valley Basin (3-14).

It is important that groundwater basin delineations in the Basin Plan be consistent with DWR's groundwater basin definitions. Therefore, the existing Basin Plan (2011 edition) should be amended to reflect the groundwater basins and subbasins in the 2003 update of DWR's Bulletin 118. This amendment should be made even though groundwater boundaries may change in the future as a result of the 2014 Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA). This amendment will improve common understanding of the latest published groundwater basin boundaries and ensure agencies and stakeholders start with the same understanding of the basins as they consider changes allowed under SGMA and needed for sustainable groundwater management.

DWR is responsible for implementing SGMA, which established a process for local agencies to request that DWR revise the boundaries of existing groundwater basins or subbasins. Emergency Basin Boundary Regulations went into effect on November 16, 2015 and several agencies have submitted requests to modify at least eight groundwater basins or subbasins within the Central Coast hydrologic region. More information on this process can be found on the DWR's Basin Boundary Modification website:

http://water.ca.gov/groundwater/sgm/basin_boundaries.cfm

4.2.2.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Revise last paragraph in Chapter 2, section I, *Present And Potential Beneficial Uses* as follows:

Ground-water throughout the Central Coastal Basin, except for that found in the Carrizo Plain groundwater basin Soda Lake Sub-basin, is suitable for agricultural water supply, municipal and domestic water supply, and industrial use. Ground-water basins adapted from the California Department of Water Resources 2003 Bulletin 118 are listed in Table 2-3. A map showing these ground water basins is displayed in Figure 2-2 ~~on page II-19~~.

2. Revise and re-number Basin Plan Table 2-3 as follows:

Table 2-4. Central Coastal Groundwater Basins^a. Basin locations identified on Figure 2-2.

<u>Basin/Subbasin No.</u>	<u>Basin Name</u>	<u>County</u>
3-1	Soquel Valley	Santa Cruz
3-2	Pajaro Valley	Monterey, Santa Cruz
3-3	Gilroy-Hollister Valley	San Benito, Santa Clara
<u>3-3.01</u>	<u>Llagas Area</u>	<u>Santa Clara</u>
<u>3-3.02</u>	<u>Bolsa Area</u>	<u>San Benito</u>
<u>3-3.03</u>	<u>Hollister Area</u>	<u>San Benito, Santa Clara</u>
<u>3-3.04</u>	<u>San Juan Bautista Area</u>	<u>San Benito, Santa Clara</u>
3-4	Salinas Valley	Monterey, <u>San Luis Obispo</u>
<u>3-4.01</u>	<u>180/400 Foot Aquifer</u>	<u>Monterey</u>
<u>3-4.02</u>	<u>East Side Aquifer</u>	<u>Monterey</u>
<u>3-4.04</u>	<u>Forebay Aquifer</u>	<u>Monterey</u>
<u>3-4.05</u>	<u>Upper Valley Aquifer</u>	<u>Monterey</u>
3-4.06	Paso Robles <u>Basin Area</u>	Monterey, San Luis Obispo
3-4.08	Seaside Area	Monterey
3-4.09	Langley Area	Monterey
3-4.10	Corral de Tierra Area	Monterey
3-5	Cholame Valley	Monterey, San Luis Obispo
3-6	Lockwood Valley	Monterey
3-7	Carmel Valley	Monterey
3-8	Los Osos Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-9	San Luis Obispo Valley	San Luis Obispo
<u>3-10</u>	<u>Pismo Creek Valley</u>	<u>San Luis Obispo</u>
<u>3-11</u>	<u>Arroyo Grande Valley Nipoma Mesa Area</u>	<u>San Luis Obispo</u>
3-12	Santa Maria River Valley	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara
3-13	Cuyama Valley	Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura
3-14	San Antonio Creek Valley	Santa Barbara
3-15	Santa Ynez River Valley	Santa Barbara
3-16	Goleta <u>Basin</u>	Santa Barbara
3-17	Santa Barbara <u>Basin</u>	Santa Barbara
3-18	Carpinteria <u>Basin</u>	Santa Barbara, <u>Ventura</u>
3-19	Carrizo Plain	San Luis Obispo
3-20	Ano Nuevo Area	San Mateo
3-21	Santa Cruz Purisima Formation <u>Highlands</u>	Santa Cruz

Basin/Subbasin No.	Basin Name	County
3-22	Santa Ana Valley	San Benito
3-23	Upper Santa Ana Valley	San Benito
3-24	Quien Sabe Valley	San Benito
3-25	Tres Pinos Valley	San Benito
3-26	West Santa Cruz Terrace	Santa Cruz
3-27	Scotts Valley	Santa Cruz
3-28	San Benito River Valley	San Benito
3-29	Dry Lake Valley	Benito
3-30	Bitter Water Valley	San Benito
3-31	Hernandez Valley	Benito
3-32	Peach Tree Valley	San Benito
3-33	San Carpofofo Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-34	Arroyo de la Cruz Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-35	San Simeon Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-36	Santa Rosa Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-37	Villa Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-38	Cayucos Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-39	Old Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-40	Toro Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-41	Morro Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-42	Chorro Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-43	Rinconada Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-44	Pozo Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-45	Huasna Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-46	Rafael Valley	San Luis Obispo
3-47	Big Spring Area	San Luis Obispo
3-48	Careaga Sand Highlands	Santa Barbara
3-49	Montecito	Santa Barbara
3-50	Felton Area	Santa Cruz
3-51	Majors Creek	Santa Cruz
3-52	Needle Rock Point	Santa Cruz
3-53	Foothill	Santa Barbara

a Basin number locations identified on Figure 2-2

3. Replace Basin Plan Figure 2-2 with the following:



4.2.3 Correct Salinas River Beneficial Uses and Correct Waterbody Names in Table 2-1

4.2.3.1 Discussion

Table 2-1 of the current 2016 Basin Plan mistakenly omits the REC-1 beneficial use for the Salinas River, downstream of the Spreckles Gage. This error of omission stems from a 1994 topographical error and should be corrected.

The USEPA approved the 1975 Basin Plan for the Central Coastal Basin with the condition that water contact recreation (REC-1) designations be added to those waters without a REC-1 designation in Basin Plan Table 2-1, "Existing and Anticipated Uses of Inland Surface waters." The 1975 Basin Plan did not list the REC-1 beneficial use for the Salinas River, downstream of

Spreckels Gage. This is confirmed by a later Basin Plan amendment, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-76-05, which also did not list REC-1 for the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckles Gage.

To satisfy the USEPA requirement, the Basin Plan was amended on July 9, 1982, via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-82-08, which designated the intermittent use of the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckels Gage, for REC-1. This was indicated by an "I" in the REC-1 column of the amended Basin Plan Table 2-1, indicating a beneficial use with intermittent flow characteristics. This beneficial use designation was supported by a Central Coast Water Board staff report entitled "A Review of Water Quality Standards for the San Lorenzo and Salinas Rivers" (Jagger and Van Voris 1981). The report identified beneficial uses and water quality objectives for each of the two rivers. This water quality standards action was subsequently approved by the State Water Board on December 16, 1982 (State Water Board Resolution No. 82-64) and the USEPA on August 4, 1983.

The intermittent REC-1 use is confirmed by the November 1989 edition of the Basin Plan which shows an "I" in the REC-1 column for the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckles Gage.

On February 11, 1994, the REC-1 beneficial use was changed from Intermittent "I" to Existing "E" for the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckles Gage, via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-01. This was indicated by an "E" in the REC-1 column of the amended Basin Plan Table 2-1.

On September 8, 1994, Table 2-1 of the Basin Plan was amended via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-06 to replace all Existing "E" and Intermittent "I" designations with an "X" indicating that the beneficial use occurs, at least part of the year in some segment of the waterbody. This change was made throughout Table 2-1 because staff deemed the Existing "E" and Intermittent "I" designations as too confusing. Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-06, however, contained a typographical error, which inadvertently omitted the "X" on the REC-1 beneficial use for the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckles Gage. The typographical error of omission was repeated in the September 1994 edition of the Basin Plan and in the current 2011 edition of the Basin Plan.

This typographical error did not constitute a de-designation of the REC-1 beneficial use for the Salinas River, downstream of Spreckels Gage. Furthermore, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-06 did not explicitly remove the REC-1 use from this waterbody.

Lastly, several waterbody names in Basin Plan Table 2-1 are misspelled or are missing the upstream or downstream geographical reference location. These should be corrected.

4.2.3.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Edit Table 2-1 by restoring the “X” in the REC-1 column for the Salinas River, downstream of the Spreckles Gage. Also correct waterbody names as follows:

Waterbody Names	MUN	AGR	PRO	IND	GWR	REC-1	REC-2	WILD	COLD	WARM	MIGR	SPWN	BIOL	RARE	EST	FRESH	NAV	POW	COMM	AQUA	SAL	SHELL
Salinas River, east <u>downstream</u> of Spreckels Gage	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X					X			X			
Old Creek, downstream <u>from Whale Rock Res.</u>	X	X			X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X			X			
Old Creek, upstream <u>from Whale Rock Res.</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X			
Arroyo Grande Creek, downstream <u>from Lopez Res.</u>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X			X			
Arroyo Grande Creek, upstream <u>from Lopez Res.</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X						X		
Sisquoc River, downstream <u>from San Rafael wilderness boundary</u>	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							X			
Sisquoc River, upstream <u>from San Rafael wilderness boundary</u>	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X					X			
Cuyama River, downstream <u>from Twitchell Res.</u>	X	X			X	X	X	X		X				X					X			
Cuyama River, upstream <u>from Twitchell Res.</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X			
Santa Ynez River, downstream <u>from Cachuma Res.</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
Santa Ynez River, upstream <u>from Cachuma Res.</u>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			
Glen Annie Creek	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X			X			

4.2.4 Correct Beneficial Use of Soda Lake

4.2.4.1 Discussion

Table 2-1 of the current 2016 Basin Plan mistakenly omits the Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL) beneficial use for Soda Lake in the Carrizo Plain Hydrologic Unit and should be corrected.

The definition of the SAL beneficial use is given in Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan (see also Table 1, above). The definition concludes with the following: “Soda Lake is a saline habitat typical of desert lakes in inland sinks.” Table 2-1 of the 1989 Basin Plan listed the beneficial uses Soda Lake and included footnote “m” which read, in part, “Soda Lake is also a saline water habitat.” The 1994 Basin Plan expanded Table 2-1 to include a specific column for the SAL beneficial use. An “X” should have been placed in the SAL column for Soda Lake, but it was left off.

Also, to avoid confusion with the other ‘Soda Lake’ listed in Table 2-1, which is in the Pajaro hydrologic unit (305), both Soda Lakes should have the hydrologic unit number added after the waterbody name. Similarly, hydrologic unit names should be added after the following duplicative waterbody names listed in Basin Plan Table 2-1 for clarity: Atascadero Creek, Berry Creek, Big Creek, Franklin Creek, Mill Creek, Pescadero Creek, Salmon Creek, Salsipuedes Creek, San Antonio Creek, San Jose Creek, Santa Rita Creek, Santa Rosa Creek, and Water Canyon Creek.

4.2.4.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Edit Table 2-1 by adding an “X” in the SAL column for Soda Lake in the Carrizo Plain Hydrologic Unit:

Waterbody Names	MUN	AGR	PRO	IND	GWR	REC-1	REC-2	WILD	COLD	WARM	MIGR	SPWN	BIOL	RARE	EST	FRESH	NAV	POW	COMM	AQUA	SAL	SHELL
Pajaro River Hydrologic Unit 305																						
Soda Lake (305)						X	X		X				X						X			
Carrizo Plain Hydrologic Unit 311																						
Soda Lake (311)				X		X	X		X				X	X					X		X	

4.2.5 Replace ASBS designations with BIOL

4.2.5.1 Discussion

In 1973, the State Water Board provided a uniform list of beneficial use categories, including descriptions, to the Regional Water Boards to use when designating waters within their respective regions where the use is occurring. Subsequently, the 1975 edition of the Basin Plan contained beneficial use categories for two-related beneficial uses: *preservation of areas of special biological significance* (BIOL) and *areas of biological significance* (ASBS). The State Water Board updated the uniform list in 1993 (State Water Board 1993). The 1993 list of revised beneficial use definitions combined ASBS into the revised BIOL definition, as follows:

Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL) -- Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection.

Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-01, approved in February 1994, incorporated the revised BIOL definition, but did not remove the ASBS use definition or replace ASBS use designations in Table 2-2 with BIOL.

4.2.5.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Revise Basin Plan Chapter 2, section II.S as follows:

II.S. Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)

Uses of water that support designated areas or habitats, such as established refuges, parks, sanctuaries, ecological reserves, or Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), where the preservation or enhancement of natural resources requires special protection. ASBS are those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.

The following areas have been designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the Central Coastal Basin:

1. Año Nuevo Point and Island, San Mateo County
2. Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge and Hopkins Marine Life Refuge, Monterey County
3. Point Lobos Ecological Reserve, Monterey County
4. Carmel Bay, Monterey County
5. Julia Pfeiffer Burns Underwater Park, Monterey County
6. Ocean area surrounding the mouth of Salmon Creek, Monterey County
7. Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County - San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz

An ASBS designation implies the following requirements:

1. Discharge of elevated temperature wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited.
2. Discharge of discrete, point source sewage or industrial process wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited.
3. Discharge of waste from nonpoint sources, including but not limited to storm water runoff, silt, and urban runoff, will be controlled to the extent practicable. In control programs for waste from nonpoint sources, Regional Boards will give high priority to areas tributary to ASBS.

2. Delete Basin Plan Chapter 2, section II.X as follows:

~~II.X. Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)~~

~~are those areas designated by the State Water Resources Control Board as requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable.~~

~~The following areas have been designated Areas of Special Biological Significance in the Central Coastal Basin:~~

- ~~1. Año Nuevo Point and Island, San Mateo County~~
- ~~2. Pacific Grove Marine Gardens Fish Refuge and Hopkins Marine Life Refuge, Monterey County~~
- ~~3. Point Lobos Ecological Reserve, Monterey County~~
- ~~4. Carmel Bay, Monterey County~~
- ~~5. Julia Pfeiffer Burns Underwater Park, Monterey County~~
- ~~6. Ocean area surrounding the mouth of Salmon Creek, Monterey County~~
- ~~7. Channel Islands, Santa Barbara County - San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz~~

~~An ASBS designation implies the following requirements:~~

~~Discharge of elevated temperature wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited.~~

Discharge of discrete, point source sewage or industrial process wastes in a manner that would alter water quality conditions from those occurring naturally will be prohibited.

Discharge of waste from nonpoint sources, including but not limited to storm water runoff, silt, and urban runoff, will be controlled to the extent practicable. In control programs for waste from nonpoint sources, Regional Boards will give high priority to areas tributary to ASBS.

Further information concerning ASBS areas can be found by reviewing Regional Board Policies in Chapter Five.

3. Revise header (only) in Basin Plan Table 2-2 as follows:

Table 2-1. Existing and Anticipated Uses of Coastal Waters^a

Coastal Water	R E C 1	R E C 2	I N D	N A V	M A R	S H E L L	C O M M	R A R E	B A S I L O B S	W I L D
Pescadero Pt. to Pt. Año Nuevo	--	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	--	E
Pt. Año Nuevo to Soquel Pt.	E	E	E	E	E	E	--	--	--	E
Pt. Año Nuevo and Island	E	E	--	--	E	--	--	E	E	E
...										
Salinas River to Pt. Pinos	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	--	--	E
Monterey Harbor	A	E	E	E	E	E	A	E	--	--
Pacific Grove Marine Gardens	E	E	--	--	E	--	E	E	E	E
Hopkins Marine Life Refuge	E	E	--	--	E	--	E	E	E	E
...										
El Estero	E	E	--	--	E	E	--	E	--	E

4.3 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 3

4.3.1 Correct References to Drinking Water Standards

4.3.1.1 Discussion

Water quality objectives in Basin Plan Chapter 3 for the protection of municipal and domestic use (MUN) in surface water and groundwaters are based on California primary drinking water standards, which are codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) (<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/>). Amendments to the drinking water standards are ultimately approved by the California Office of Administrative Law.

Sections of the CCR cited for the MUN water quality objectives in the Basin Plan are incorrect. Similarly, the drinking water standards originally reproduced from the CCR and presented in Basin Plan Tables 3-1 and 3-2 are outdated and incorrect. For example, the radioactivity standards formerly at 22 CCR section 64441 were repealed in 2006. Amendments of the Basin Plan are needed to cite the correct CCR sections for incorporation-by-reference of the drinking water standards. In addition, the incorporation-by-reference can be made to remain correct as drinking water standards are amended in the future by adding a statement in the Basin Plan that the incorporation is *prospective*. This is acceptable because drinking water standards are approved by the Office of Administrative Law, as are Basin Plan amendments.

4.3.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Revise reference to drinking water standards in Chapter 3, section II.A.2.a for water quality objectives for surface water MUN use as follows:

MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY (MUN)

Organic Chemicals

All inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries shall not contain concentrations of organic chemicals in excess of the maximum contaminant levels for primary drinking water standards specified limiting concentrations set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.5, Section 64444-5, Table 64444-A5 and listed in Table 3-1. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Inorganic Chemicals Constituents

Waters shall not contain concentrations of inorganic chemicals constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels for primary drinking water standards limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4, Sections 64431 and 64433.2 64435, Tables 2 and 3 as listed in Table 3-2. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Radioactivity

Waters shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5, Sections 6444264441 and 64443-Table 4. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

2. Revise reference to drinking water standards in Chapter 3, section II.A.4.a for water quality objective for groundwater MUN use as follows:

MUNICIPAL AND DOMESTIC SUPPLY (MUN)

Organic Chemicals

Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of organic chemicals in excess of the maximum contaminant levels for primary drinking water standards specified limiting concentrations set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5.5, Section 64444-5, Table 64444-A5 and listed in Table 3-1. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Inorganic Chemicals Constituents

Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of inorganic chemicals constituents in excess of the maximum contaminant levels for primary drinking water standards limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4, Sections 64431 and 64433.2 64435, Tables 2 and 3. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Radioactivity

Ground waters shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the limits specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443-Table 4. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

3. Remove outdated Tables 3-1 and 3.2 and renumber remaining tables accordingly:

Table 3-1. Organic Concentrations Not to be Exceeded in Domestic or Municipal Supply

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), mg/l
(a) Chlorinated Hydrocarbons	
Endrin	0.0002
Lindane	0.004
Methoxychlor	0.1
Toxaphene	0.005
(b) Chlorophenoxys	
2,4-D	0.1
2,4,5-TP Silvex	0.01
(c) Synthetics	
Alazine	0.003
Bentazon	0.016
Benzene	0.001
Carbonyl Tetradifluride	0.0005
Carbofuran	0.016
Chlordane	0.0001
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.0002
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.0005
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.006
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropane	0.0005
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.004
Ethylbenzene	0.600
Ethylene Dibromide	0.00002
Glyphosate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001
Molinate	0.02
Monochlorobenzene	0.030
Simazine	0.010
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene	0.0005
Triobencarb	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethylene	0.200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.032
Trichloroethylene	0.006
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
Xylenes	1.750

* MCL is for either a single isomer or the sum of the isomers.

Table 3-2. Inorganic and Fluoride Concentrations Not to be Exceeded in Domestic or Municipal Supply

Constituent	Limiting Concentration, mg/l			
	Lower	Optimum	Upper	Maximum Contaminant Level
Temperature °F*	Fluoride			
53.7° and below	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4
53.8° to 58.3°	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2
58.4° to 63.8°	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0
63.9° to 70.6°	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8
70.7° to 79.2°	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.6
79.3° to 90.5°	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4
Inorganic Chemicals				Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum				1
Arsenic				0.05
Barium				1
Cadmium				0.010
Chromium				0.05
Lead				0.05
Mercury				0.002
Nitrate (as NO3)				45
Selenium				0.01
Silver				0.05

* Annual Average of Maximum Daily Air Temperature, °F based on temperature data obtained for a minimum of five years.

4.3.2 Correct Table 3-3 Footnote

4.3.2.1 Discussion

A table of water quality objectives for the protection of agricultural supply use (AGR) was originally added to the 1975 edition of the Basin Plan. These water quality objectives were adapted from guidelines provided by the University of California Cooperative Extension (Ayers and Branson 1977), and later published as Leaflet 2995, *Water Quality – Its Effects on Ornamental Plants* (University of California 1985).

Formatting changes made during the typing of the 1994 Basin Plan inadvertently affected the applicability of footnote *d* to Basin Plan Table 3-3 titled *Guidelines for the Interpretation of Quality of Water for Irrigation*. Footnote *d* in Basin Plan Table 3-3 should apply to ion toxicity for both root absorption and foliar absorption, not solely to ion toxicity for root absorption. In addition, reference should be made in footnote *d* to a suggested reference for crop salt tolerance tables.

4.3.2.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Revise Table 3-3 as follows:

Problem and Related Constituent	Water Quality Guidelines		
	No Problem	Increasing Problems	Severe
Salinity ^b			
EC of irrigation water, mmho/cm	<0.75	0.75 - 3.0	>3.0
Permeability			
EC of irrigation water, mmho/cm	>0.5	<0.5	<0.2
SAR, adjusted ^c	<6.0	6.0 - 9.0	>9.0
Specific ion toxicity ^d from root absorption ^e			
Sodium (evaluate by adjusted SAR)	<3	3.0 - 9.0	>9.0
Chloride			
me/L	<4	4.0 - 10	>10
mg/L	<142	142 - 355	>355
Boron, mg/L	<0.5	0.5 - 2.0	2.0 - 10.0
Specific ion toxicity ^d from foliar absorption ^e (sprinklers)			
Sodium			
me/L	<3.0	>3.0	--
mg/L	<69	>69	--
Chloride			
me/L	<3.0	>3.0	--
mg/L	<106	>106	--
Miscellaneous ^f			
NH4 - N, mg/L for sensitive crops	<5	5 - 30	>30
NO3 - N, mg/L for sensitive crops	<5	5 - 30	>30
HCO3 (only with overhead sprinklers)			
me/L	<1.5	1.5 - 8.5	>8.5
mg/L	<90	90 - 520	>520
pH	Normal range	6.5 - 8.4	--

a Interpretations are based on possible effects of constituents on crops and/or soils. Guidelines are flexible and should be modified when warranted by local experience or special conditions of crop, soil, and method of irrigation.

b Assumes water for crop plus needed water for leaching requirement (LR) will be applied. Crops vary in tolerance to salinity. Refer to tables for crop tolerance and LR. The mmho/cm x 640 = approximate total dissolved solids (TDS) in mg/L or ppm; mmho x 1,000 = micromhos.

c Adjusted SAR (sodium adsorption ratio) is calculated from a modified equation developed by U.S. Salinity Laboratory to include added effects of precipitation and dissolution of calcium in soils and related to CO₃ + HCO₃ concentrations.

To evaluate sodium (permeability) hazard: $Adjusted\ SAR = Na/[1/2(Ca + Mg)]^{1/2}[1 + (8.4 - pHc)]$. Refer to Appendix A-26 for calculation assistance.

SAR can be reduced if necessary by adding gypsum. Amount of gypsum required (GR) to reduce a hazardous SAR to any desired SAR (SAR desired) can be calculated as follows:

$$GR = \left[\frac{2(Na)^2}{SAR^2\ desired} - (Ca + Mg) \right] 234$$

35

Note: Na and Ca + Mg should be in me/L. GR will be in lbs. of 100 percent gypsum per acre foot of applied water.

- d Most tree crops and woody ornamentals are sensitive to sodium and chloride (use values shown). Most annual crops are not sensitive (use salinity tolerance tables). For boron sensitivity, refer to boron tolerance tables. [A source of tolerance tables is "Agricultural Salinity and Drainage," University of California Water Management Series publication 3375, revised 2006.](#)
- e Leaf areas wet by sprinklers (rotating heads) may show a leaf burn due to sodium or chloride absorption under low humidity/high evaporation conditions. (Evaporation increases ion concentration in water films on leaves between rotations of sprinkler heads.)
- f Excess N may affect production or quality of certain crops; e.g., sugar beets, citrus, avocados, apricots, etc. (1 mg/L NO₃ - N = 2.72 lbs. N/acre foot of applied water.) HCO₃ with overhead sprinkler irrigation may cause a white carbonate deposit to form on fruit and leaves.

4.3.3 Correct Mercury Objective Footnote in Tables 3-5 and 3-6

4.3.3.1 Discussion

Water quality objectives in Basin Plan Tables 3-5 and 3-6 for total mercury in surface waters and fish tissue were based on the *Water Quality Criteria 1972* recommendations (National Research Council 1972). Recommendations on p. 174 of *Water Quality Criteria 1972*, also known as the "Blue Book," for organic mercury were as follows:

Selected species of fish and predatory aquatic organisms should be protected when the following conditions are fulfilled: (1) the concentration of total mercury does not exceed a total body burden of 0.5 ug/g wet weight in any aquatic organism (2) the total mercury concentrations in unfiltered water do not exceed 0.2 ug/L at any time or place and (3) the average total mercury concentration in unfiltered water does not exceed 0.05 ug/L.

Typographical errors were introduced when the mercury objective was established into the 1975 Basin Plan and in the 1989 Basin Plan, when the plan was retyped. These errors persist in the current 2016 Basin Plan and should be corrected to the language in the 1972 Blue Book.

Also, Basin Plan Tables 3-5 and 3-6 both include footnote "b" which reads "Revision of Table 3-5 [or 3.6] is currently in progress by the Regional Board." This footnote is historical and should be deleted.

4.3.3.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Edit footnotes b and d of Table 3-5. Renumber footnotes:

~~b. Revision of Table 3-5 is currently in progress by the Regional Board.~~

~~c. d.~~ "maximum acceptable concentration of total mercury in any aquatic organism is a total ~~B-O-D~~ body burden of 0.5 ug/~~L~~g wet weight."

2. Edit footnotes b and c of Table 3-6. Renumber footnotes:

~~b. Revision of Table 3-5 is currently in progress by the Regional Board.~~

~~b. b.~~ “maximum acceptable concentration of total mercury in any aquatic organism is a total ~~B-O-D-~~ body burden of 0.05 ug/~~Lg net~~ wet weight.”

4.3.4 Correct Text Referring to Table 3-7 Mean Water Quality Objectives

4.3.4.1 Discussion

Table 4-8 of the 1975 Basin Plan established water quality objectives for specific surface waterbodies and was titled “Median Surface Water Objectives.” The table header included a footnote which read, “Objectives shown are median annual values based on data averages over the referenced study period, objectives are based on preservation of existing quality or water quality enhancement believed attainable following control of point sources.”

The title and footnote to 1975 Basin Plan Table 4-8 were changed via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-82-07 and No. R3-82-08, both approved on July 9, 1982, to reflect the desire to have these surface water objectives represent arithmetic mean values rather than median (i.e., 50th percentile) values. These changes were based on a 1981 staff report, “A Review of Water Quality Standards for the San Lorenzo and Salinas Rivers” (Jagger and Van Voris 1981). The 1982 amendments renamed Table 4-8 to “Mean Surface Water Objectives” and revised the footnote to read, in part, “Objectives shown are annual mean values...” The 1982 amendments, however, failed to edit language in Chapter 3 that refers to Table 4-8. These referrals to Table 4-8 “median” values should have been changed to Table 4-8 “mean” values.

Table 4-8 was renamed to Table 3-7 in the 1989 Basin Plan. Text in Chapter 3 of the current 2016 Basin Plan continues to refer to Table 3-7 “median” values. This text conflicts with language in Table 3-7 and should be amended.

4.3.4.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Replace “median” with “mean” at Chapter 3, section II.A.3 as follows:

~~Median~~ Mean values, shown in Table 3-7 for surface waters, are based on available data.”

“It must be recognized that the ~~median~~ mean values indicated in Table 3-7 are values representing gross areas of a waterbody-~~water body~~.”

2. Add “Mean” to title of Table 3-7 caption:

“Table 3-7. Mean Surface Water Objectives, mg/L”

4.4 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 4

4.4.1 Remove Reference to Road Spreading Policy.

4.4.1.1 Discussion

The road spreading policy for re-use of oil field waste materials was removed from the Basin Plan (formerly at Basin Plan Appendix A-16) via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-2005-0013. Because of this, it is necessary to remove the reference to the Central Coast Water Board's road spreading policy in the last paragraph of Chapter 4, section VI.K.4. OTHER INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES.

4.4.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Delete text at Chapter 4, section VI.K.4:

~~"The Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission also commended the Central Coast Regional Board for having a road spreading policy. This policy, Resolutions No. 73-05 and 89-04, is located in the appendix."~~

4.4.2 Add List of Approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

4.4.2.1 Discussion

Regional Water Boards have numerous options when determining how to address impaired waters. The process for addressing waters that do not meet applicable standards can be accomplished through several existing regulatory tools and mechanisms. In California, TMDLs have traditionally been established through an implementation plan adopted as a Basin Plan amendment. However, the *Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters* (State Water Board 2005b) allows a TMDL to be established through alternative regulatory actions. Under this Policy, TMDLs must be referenced in the Basin Plan before or during the next triennial review (40CFR 130.6(c)(1)) when TMDLs are adopted under either of the following two regulatory options:

- 1) The TMDL is adopted with and reflected in assumptions underlying a permitting action, enforcement action, or another single regulatory action that is designed by itself to correct the impairment.
- 2) The TMDL is adopted with and reflected in a resolution or order that certifies either that:
 - a. A regulatory program has been adopted and is being implemented by another state, regional, local, or federal agency, and the program will correct the impairment; or
 - b. A non-regulatory program is being implemented by another entity, and the program will correct the impairment.

The current 2016 Basin Plan should be amended to incorporate a list of all TMDLs in effect that were approved through regulatory actions other than a Basin Plan amendment (i.e., non-Basin

Plan amendment TMDLs). Incorporation of such a list will be without regulatory effect because the non-Basin Plan amendment TMDL will have been previously approved by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer and USEPA.

4.4.2.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Add new section X to Chapter 4 of the Basin Plan as follows:

X. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS ESTABLISHED BY ACTIONS OTHER THAN A BASIN PLAN AMENDMENT

Table X-1. TMDLs approved through regulatory actions other than a Basin Plan amendment as of November 25, 2015. *EO Cert.* indicates approval by certification by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer.

<u>Approval Date</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>USEPA Approval Date</u>	<u>Name of TMDL</u>
09/15/2000	R3-2000-0003	01/14/2003	TMDL for Nitrate in the San Lorenzo River Watershed
03/19/2004	R3-2004-0029	06/21/2004	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Mercury in Clear Creek and Hernandez Reservoir
12/03/2004	R3-2004-0165	03/01/2005	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Nutrients in Los Osos Creek, Warden Creek, and Warden Lake Wetland
12/02/2005	R3-2005-0131	10/13/2006	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Nitrate in Pajaro River and Llagas Creek
07/07/2006	R3-2006-044	07/19/2007	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Nutrients and Dissolved Oxygen in Chorro Creek
05/05/2011	R3-2011-0005	10/07/2011	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon in the Lower Salinas River Watershed, Monterey County
05/17/2011	None. EO Cert	11/30/2011	TMDL for Fecal Coliform and Alternative Implementation Program for the Tularcitos Creek Subwatershed, Monterey County
05/17/2011	None. EO Cert	11/30/2011	TMDL for Fecal Indicator Bacteria and Alternative Implementation Program for the Arroyo de la Cruz Watershed, Monterey County
05/17/2011	None. EO Cert	11/30/2011	TMDL for Fecal Indicator Bacteria and Alternative Implementation Program for the Cholame Creek Watershed, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties
05/17/2011	None. EO Cert	11/30/2011	TMDL for Fecal Indicator Bacteria and Alternative Implementation Program for the Lower San Antonio River Subwatershed, Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties
05/17/2011	None. EO Cert	11/30/2011	TMDL for Fecal Indicator Bacteria and Alternative Implementation Program for the San Lorenzo Creek Watershed, Monterey and San Benito Counties
05/03/2012	R3-2012-0019	06/04/2012	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Chlorpyrifos in the San Antonio Creek Watershed, Santa Barbara County
05/03/2012	R3-2012-0018	06/11/2012	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Nitrate for the Los Berros Creek Subwatershed, San Luis Obispo County
03/14/2013	R3-2013-0004	06/13/2013	TMDL for Diazinon and Additive Toxicity with Chlorpyrifos in the Arroyo Paredon Watershed, Santa Barbara County
05/30/2013	R3-2013-0012	08/20/2013	TMDL and Implementation Plan for Nitrate in the Bell Creek Watershed, Santa Barbara County
05/30/2013	R3-2013-0030	09/04/2013	TMDL and Implementation Strategy for Chloride and Sodium for the Jalama Creek Subwatershed, Santa Barbara County

<u>Approval Date</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>USEPA Approval Date</u>	<u>Name of TMDL</u>
07/11/2013	R3-2013-0011	11/12/2013	TMDL for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon in the Pajaro River Watershed, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties
12/05/2013	R3-2013-0058	02/13/2014	TMDL for Boron in the Estrella River Basin, San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties.
12/05/2013	R3-2013-0050	02/13/2014	TMDL for Nitrate in the Arroyo Paredon Watershed, Santa Barbara County
03/07/2014	R3-2014-0011	07/31/2014	Glen Annie Canyon, Tecolotito Creek, and Carneros Creek Nitrate TMDL
05/29/2014	None, EO Cert	11/25/2015	San Lorenzo River Watershed (including San Lorenzo River, Branciforte Creek and Zayante Creeks) and Arana Gulch Watershed Chlorpyrifos TMDL

4.5 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 5

4.5.1 Remove unnecessary onsite wastewater systems language

4.5.1.1 Discussion

Some Basin Plan Chapter 5 language related to the implementation of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) is no longer necessary because the Basin Plan has incorporated the Water Quality Control Policy for Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS Policy) via Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-2013-0005. This Chapter 5 language is historical, dating from 1975 and 1988, and was superseded by the incorporation of the OWTS Policy. Furthermore, Central Coast Water Board Resolutions No. R3-69-01 (Basin Plan Appendix A-13), No. R3-86-02 (Basin Plan Appendix A-14), and No. R3-87-05 (Basin Plan Appendix A-15) should be rescinded by the Central Coast Water Board because they also were superseded by incorporation of the OWTS Policy into the Basin Plan; the rescission of these resolutions will be addressed in the resolution for this Basin Plan amendment.

4.5.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Remove text at Chapter 5, section III.F:

~~III.F. INDIVIDUAL, ALTERNATIVE, AND COMMUNITY SYSTEMS~~

~~The Regional Board intends to discourage high density development on septic tank disposal systems and generally will require increased size of parcels with increasing slopes and slower percolation rates. Consideration of development will be based upon the percolation rates and engineering reports supplied. In any questionable situation, engineer designed systems will be required.~~

~~Further information concerning on-site systems can be found in Chapter Four.~~

2. Remove text at Chapter 5, section V.D:

~~V.D. INDIVIDUAL, ALTERNATIVE, AND COMMUNITY SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS Unsewered areas having high density (one acre lots or smaller) should be organized into septic tank management districts and sewerage feasibility studies should be encouraged in potential problem areas. Local implementation should be encouraged by Regional Board action.~~

3. Remove text at Chapter 5, section V.H.3:

~~V.H.3. SEPTIC TANK MANAGEMENT AGENCIES~~

~~1. County governments should revise septic tank ordinances to conform with basin plan recommendations and State Board guidelines.~~

~~2. Formation of septic tank management districts within existing local agencies should be accomplished in areas where directed by Regional Board action.~~

4. Remove text at Chapter 5, section VI:

~~VI.A. SEWERAGE FACILITIES AND SEPTIC TANKS IN URBANIZING AREAS IN THE CENTRAL COAST REGION~~

~~Resolution 69-01: Adopting Policy Statement Regarding Sewerage Facilities and Septic Tanks in Urbanizing Areas in the Central Coast Region.~~

~~This policy prohibits septic tank or community systems unless particular criteria are satisfied.~~

~~VI.B. SEPTIC TANKS~~

~~1. Resolution 86-02: Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisor's Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the Bay Hills (Bay Farms/Hillcrest) Area. This policy accepts Monterey County's moratorium in lieu of a Regional Board prohibition. Further, the policy requested a compliance schedule to eliminate discharge from individual sewage disposal systems and the State Water Resources Control Board is requested to rank this project Class "A" on the Clean Water Grant project priority list.~~

~~2. Resolution 87-05: Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisor's Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the area within the San Lucas County Water District. This policy accepts Monterey County's moratorium in lieu of a Regional Board prohibition. Further, the policy requested a compliance schedule to eliminate discharge from individual sewage disposal systems and the State Water Resources Control Board is requested to rank this project Class "A" on the Clean Water Grant project priority list.~~

~~Further information concerning on-site system development restrictions can be found in Chapter Four.~~

5. Remove text at Chapter 5, section VI.J.

~~VI.J. INTERPRETATION OF MINIMUM PARCEL SIZE REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSITE SEWAGE SYSTEMS~~

~~This policy clarifies Regional Board minimum parcel size requirements for on-site systems contained in Chapter Four of this document.~~

~~A copy of this policy is shown in the appendix.~~

6. Delete Basin Plan Appendices A-13, A-14, and A-15.

4.6 Amendments to Basin Plan Chapter 6

4.6.1 Revise Description of GAMA program

4.6.1.1 Discussion

Basin Plan Chapter 6, section V.A.4 summarizes the State Water Board's Groundwater Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) program. This language, however, is outdated, inaccurate, and needs revision. As an example, the California Aquifer Susceptibility (CAS)

Assessment mentioned in this section no longer exists and was superseded by the Priority Basin Project.

In addition, the Central Coast Water Board recently established a Groundwater Assessment and Protection program (GAP) to provide scientific information to Regional Board staff, local water agencies and water purveyors, and to the public. Success in protecting groundwater for future generations depends on coordinating and leveraging the efforts of local agencies and other state agencies in a mutually beneficial way, and this is a primary purpose of CCAMP-GAP.

4.6.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Revise Chapter 6, section V.A.4 as follows:

V.A.4. GROUNDWATER AMBIENT MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT (GAMA)

Assembly Bill 599 (AB 599), effective January 1, 2002, established the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001 (sections 10780-10782.3 of the California Water Code). The Act requires the State Water Board to integrate existing monitoring programs with new program elements, as necessary, for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program capable of assessing each groundwater basin in the state, either through direct or other statistically reliable sampling approaches. A second fundamental component of the Act is to increase the availability of water quality data and information to the public. Consequently, the State Water Board, pursuant to provisions of the 1999 Budget Act, has developed a statewide Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (GAMA) Program, which includes the collaborative efforts of other state and federal agencies also charged with groundwater monitoring responsibilities. The goal of GAMA is to provide information on the quality of California's groundwater and assess relative susceptibility of groundwater resources in California, especially those used as a drinking water supply. The GAMA program has ~~four~~ two primary components: the Priority Basin Project, the Domestic Well Project, GeoTracker GAMA, and the Special Studies Project. California Aquifer Susceptibility (CAS) Assessment, which addresses public drinking water wells, and the Voluntary Domestic Well Assessment Project which addresses private domestic drinking water wells.

V.A.4.a. PRIORITY BASIN PROJECT CALIFORNIA AQUIFER SUSCEPTIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The Priority Basin Project initially focused on assessing the deep groundwater resource that accounts for over 95 percent of all groundwater used for public drinking. Monitoring and assessment of 35 study units occurred in the first ten-year phase of the program, with monitoring continuing to date for 20 percent of the wells statewide every five years, to identify trends in groundwater quality. Additional testing for groundwater age, geochemical tracers, and the use of analytical methods with ultra-low-level reporting limits enhances water quality information and assessments. To date, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) has sampled over 2,500 public supply wells and has developed a statistically unbiased assessment of the quality of California's drinking water aquifers.

In 2012, the Priority Basin Project started the second phase of the project, to assess the quality of shallow aquifers typically used for domestic and small community water supplies. Areas of the state with the greatest densities of households that rely on domestic wells are prioritized into study units for this phase of the project.

The State Board, in coordination with the DHS, DWR, and local water districts and purveyors, is implementing the California Aquifer Susceptibility (CAS) Assessment to determine water quality and relative susceptibility of groundwater that serves as a source for public water supplies to possible contaminants. CAS employs a groundwater age dating technique (tritium-helium analysis) and low-level detection (microgram/liter range) of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) to assess aquifer susceptibility. A fundamental premise of the CAS assessment is that groundwater age can be used as a guide for assessing aquifer susceptibility, i.e., young groundwater age implies relatively rapid recharge of surface water to the aquifer, and therefore potentially rapid migration of surface

contaminants to the aquifer. Low-level VOC detection is used to corroborate age-dating data and to also identify public supply wells that are already impacted by contaminants, but are still below action levels. This provides an "early warning system" for potentially significant VOC contamination.

In coordination with the USGS and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), the CAS assessment is designed to sample the approximately 16,000 public supply wells statewide, beginning with more urbanized areas. Sampling began in September 2000 and will continue for the next several years over the entire state, depending on the availability of funding. General constituents sampled by the USGS and LLNL for low-level VOC analysis are available at the State Board website (<http://www.swrcb.ca.gov>). Additional constituents may be chosen based upon specific site or land-use conditions.

Groundwater quality, age-dating, and hydrogeologic data collected as part of the CAS assessment are managed utilizing the Geographical and Environmental Information Management System (GEIMS)/GeoTracker system, an internet-accessible geographic information system (GIS) that provides access to water quality data. GeoTracker can be found at <http://geotracker.swrcb.ca.gov/>.

V.A.4.b. ~~VOLUNTARY DOMESTIC WELL PROJECT ASSESSMENT~~

The ~~Voluntary Domestic Well Project Assessment Program~~ consists of sampling domestic wells for various constituents that may be found in domestic well water, including nitrates, total and fecal coliform bacteria, Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE), and various minerals. The Domestic Well Project samples private wells from volunteer well owners on a county level, at no cost to the well owners. Since 2002, over 1,100 of the estimated 600,000 private wells in six counties in California have been sampled. The well owners receive the analytical test results and fact sheets, and the water quality data is placed on GeoTracker GAMA without divulging well ownership. This information is provided to domestic well owners and groundwater agencies. The Voluntary Domestic Well Assessment Program focuses on specific areas, as resources permit and are chosen based upon existing knowledge of water quality and land use, in coordination with local environmental agencies. The State Board incurs the costs of sampling and analysis.

V.A.4.c. ~~GEOTRACKER GAMA~~

The GeoTracker GAMA groundwater information system integrates and displays water quality data from various sources on an interactive Google-based map. The system centralizes and increases the availability of groundwater information to the public and decision makers, a main goal of the GAMA Program. Analytical tools and reporting features help users assess groundwater quality and identify potential groundwater issues in California. GeoTracker GAMA contains approximately 70 million standardized analytical results from over 273,000 wells throughout the state. Data is compiled from multiple sources and includes well chemical data and depth to water measurements. Improvements and additions are continually added as system demands change.

V.A.4.d. ~~SPECIAL STUDIES PROJECT~~

The Special Studies Project focuses on specific groundwater quality studies, using state of the art scientific techniques and methods that help researchers and public policy planners better understand how groundwater contamination occurs and behaves. Studies include identification of sources of nitrate, assessment of the effectiveness of wastewater indicators, identification of groundwater recharge areas, detection of pharmaceutical compounds and personal care products using low-level anthropogenic compounds as tracers, and assessment of isotopic composition as a contamination source identification tool. Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), the project technical lead, has pioneered the use of tritium-helium groundwater age-dating techniques, which are critical in understanding groundwater sources and flow.

V.A.5. ~~GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING ACT OF 2001~~

~~Assembly Bill 599 (AB 599), effective January 1, 2002, established the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001 (sections 10780-10782.3 of the California Water Code). The Act requires the State Board to integrate existing~~

monitoring programs with new program elements, as necessary, for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive groundwater monitoring program capable of assessing each groundwater basin in the state, either through direct or other statistically reliable sampling approaches. A second fundamental component of this Act is to increase the availability of water quality data and information to the public.

AB 599 requires the State Board to create an Interagency Task Force (ITF) to identify actions necessary to establish a groundwater quality monitoring program, and to identify measures that would increase coordination among agencies that collect groundwater quality information. In addition, the State Board is also to convene a Public Advisory Committee (PAC) to the ITF. The AB 599 PAC is to consist of representatives from federal agencies, public water systems, environmental organizations, local water agencies, agriculture, groundwater management entities, and the business community. In coordination with the ITF and the PAC, the State Board must submit to the Governor and the Legislature, on or before March 1, 2003, a report that includes a description of a comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program for the State.

4.7 Amendments Affecting All Chapters of the Basin Plan

4.7.1 Revise use of “Basin” and “Subbasin” for Surface and Groundwaters

4.7.1.1 Discussion

The 1975 edition of the Basin Plan identified surface water subbasins. See, for example, the Santa Cruz Coastal subbasin identified in Figure 1-1 of the 1975 Basin Plan. Surface waters are now routinely identified by their hydrologic unit names and number, for example the Big Basin Hydrologic Unit (304). However, parts of the current Basin Plan continue to use the 1975 subbasin names when referring to surface waters. This causes confusion because groundwaters are also identified by their basin or subbasin names. The Basin Plan should be amended to use hydrologic unit names or numbers when referring to surface waters, and basin names, as identified in DWR Bulletin 118, when referring to groundwater basins.

4.7.1.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Amend the Basin Plan use of “basin” and subbasin when referring to surface waters:

1975 Subbasin Name in Basin Plan	...Change to...	Hydrologic Unit (HU) Name	Basin Plan Location	No. Replacements
Santa Cruz Coastal	-->	Big Basin HU (304)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
San Lorenzo River	-->	Big Basin HU (304)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
Aptos-Soquel Creeks	-->	Big Basin HU (304)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
Pajaro River	-->	Pajaro River HU (305)		0
Carmel River	-->	Carmel River HU (307)	Table 3-7	1
Monterey Coastal	-->	Santa Lucia HU (308)	Table 3-7 and Ch. 5, IV.B	2
Salinas River	-->	Salinas HU (309)	Ch 1, III and Ch 4, VII.C.3 and Ch 5, V.H.4	4
	-->	Bolsa Nueva HU (306)	Misspelled in Tbl 2-1	0
	-->	Estrella River HU (317)		0
San Luis Obispo Coastal	-->	Estero Bay HU (310)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
Soda Lake Basin	-->	Carrizo Plain HU (311)		0
Santa Maria River	-->	Santa Maria HU (312)	Ch 1, III	1

San Antonio Creek	-->	San Antonio HU (313)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
Santa Ynez River	-->	Santa Ynez HU (314)		0
Santa Barbara Coastal	-->	South Coast HU (315)	Ch 5, IV.B	1
(not in 75 BP)	-->	Santa Barbara Channel Islands HU (316)	Fig. 2-1	0

4.7.2 Revise Citations to Basin Plan Appendix

4.7.2.1 Discussion

Numerous references to the Basin Plan Appendices are general in nature. Since there are 35 documents in the Basin Plan Appendix, these references should be revised to cite a specific Appendix number. For example, the State Antidegradation Policy is discussed in Chapter 3, section II.A of the Basin Plan. The discussion ends with the statement, "A copy of this policy is included in the Appendix." It is not immediately clear which appendix document contains the State Antidegradation Policy. Such a statement should be revised with more specificity to read, "A copy of this policy is included in Appendix A-2."

In other instances, the Basin Plan mentions a document that is contained in the Appendix, but the text fails to note that the document is available in the Appendix. For example, the State Antidegradation Policy is mentioned twice in Basin Plan Chapter 5 without citing the Appendix.

Additionally, some citations in the Basin Plan need to be removed because the cited document is no longer, or never was, in the Appendix. For example, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-94-01 added the following language to Chapter 4, section VI.K of the Basin Plan: "A table containing the *Summary of Waste Management Strategies for Discharge of Waste to Land* is provided in the appendix." However, the *Summary of Waste Management Strategies* was never added to the Basin Plan Appendix.

4.7.2.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Add or remove citations to specific Appendix documents according to the following table:

Appendix Number	Title of Appendix Document	Basin Plan section that now cites the general Appendix	Basin Plan section to add specific Appendix citation
A-1	State Policy for Water Quality Control (1972).	none	Ch.2-intro Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.A
A-2	Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California (Anti-degradation Policy), State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.	Ch.3-II.A	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.B
A-3	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in	Ch.3-II.A.1	Ch.5-I

Appendix Number	Title of Appendix Document	Basin Plan section that now cites the general Appendix	Basin Plan section to add specific Appendix citation
	Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan).	Ch.3-II.A.2	Ch.5-I.C
A-4	Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Bays and Estuaries Policy).	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.D
A-5	Power Plant Cooling Policy.	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.E
A-6	Reclamation Policy, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1.	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.F
A-7	Shredder Waste Disposal Policy, State Water Board Resolution No. 87-22.	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.G
A-8	Underground Storage Tank Pilot Program, State Water Board Resolution No. 88-23.	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.H
A-9	Sources of Drinking Water Policy, State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63.	Ch.2-I. Ch.2-II	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.I
A-10	Nonpoint Source Management Plan.	none	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.J
A-11	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (1990) (Ocean Plan).	Ch.3-II.A.1 Ch.4-IV.A.1	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.K
A-12	Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste Policy, State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62.	Ch.4-IV.L	Ch.5-I Ch.5-I.L
A-13 <i>(To be deleted)</i>	Sewerage Facilities and Septic Tanks in Urbanizing Areas in the Central Coast Region, Resolution No. R3-69-1. <i>(This appendix document will be removed because it is superseded by the OWTS Policy. See section 4.5.1 of this document, above.)</i>	none	Ch.5-VI.A
A-14 <i>(To be deleted)</i>	Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisor's Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the Bays Hills (Bay Farms/Hillcrest), Resolution No. R3-86-2. <i>(This appendix document will be removed because it is superseded by the OWTS Policy. See section 4.5.1 of this document, above.)</i>	none	Ch.5-VI.B
A-15 <i>(To be deleted)</i>	Acceptance of Monterey County Board of Supervisors' Ordinance Applying Development Restrictions to the Area within the San Lucas County Water District, Resolution No. R3-87-5. <i>(This appendix document will be removed because it is superseded by the OWTS Policy. See section 4.5.1 of this document, above.)</i>	none	Ch.5-VI.B
A-16 <i>(Previously Deleted)</i>	Policy Regarding Beneficial Use of Oil Field Waste Materials in the Santa Maria Oil files. Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. 73-5. <i>(Deleted in 2011 Basin Plan via R3-2005-13.)</i>	Ch.5-VI.C Ch.4-VI.K.4 <i>(Remove these citations)</i>	none

Appendix Number	Title of Appendix Document	Basin Plan section that now cites the general Appendix	Basin Plan section to add specific Appendix citation
A-17	Adopting Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan And Requesting Approval from the State Water Board, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-89-04 as amended by Resolution No. R3-2005-0013.	Ch.4-VI.K.4 Ch.5-VI.H Ch.5-VI.I	none
A-18	Recommendation to the State Water Board Concerning the Designation of Terrace Point in Santa Cruz County as an Area of Special Biological Significance, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-76-10.	none	Ch.5-VI.D
A-19 <i>(To be deleted)</i>	Supporting Approval of the Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-78-04. <i>(This appendix document and the reference in Chapter 5, section VI.E will be removed because they are outdated and unnecessary.)</i>	none	Ch.5-VI.E
A-20	Regarding Marina County Water District's Petition to Delete the Southern Monterey Bay Discharge Prohibition Zones from the Basin Plan, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-79-06.	none	Ch.5-VI.F
A-21	Certification of Santa Cruz County's Wastewater Management Program for the San Lorenzo River Watershed, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-87-04.	none	Ch.5-VI.G
A-22	Policy Regarding Disposal of Highway Grooving Residues.	none	Ch.5-VI.H
A-23	Waiver of Regulations of Specific Types of Waste Dischargers.	Ch.5-VI.I	none
A-24 <i>(To be deleted)</i>	Interpretation of Minimum Parcel Size Requirements for On-Site Sewage Systems, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-91-04. <i>(This appendix document will be removed because it is superseded by the OWTS Policy. See section 4.5.1 of this document, above.)</i>	Ch.5-VI.J	none
A-25	Appreciation for Discharger Compliance, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-93-04.	Ch.5-VI.K	none
A-26	Support Material for Calculating Adjusted Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) Area.	Table 3-3	none
A-27	Nipomo Individual Sewage Disposal System Prohibition Area Description.	Ch.4-VIII.D.3.i	none
A-28 <i>(Previously Deleted)</i>	San Lorenzo Valley Class I Area. <i>(Deleted in 2011 Basin Plan via R3-95-04).</i>	Ch.4-VIII.D.3.i <i>(Remove citation)</i>	none
A-29 <i>(Previously Deleted)</i>	San Lorenzo Valley Class II Area. <i>(Deleted in 2011 Basin Plan via R3-95-04).</i>	Ch.4-VIII.D.3.i <i>(Remove citation)</i>	none

Appendix Number	Title of Appendix Document	Basin Plan section that now cites the general Appendix	Basin Plan section to add specific Appendix citation
<i>Deleted)</i>		citation)	
A-30	Los Osos Baywood Park Individual and Community Sewage Disposal System Prohibition Area, Central Coast Water Board Resolution No. R3-83-13.	Ch.4-VIII.D.3.i Ch.4-VI.B.6	none
A-31	Preliminary List of Potential Toxic Hot Spots.	Ch.4-VI.F	none
A-32	Salinas Ground Water Basin and Sub-Areas.	Table 3-8, footnote "f"	none
A-33	Paso Robles Ground Water Basin and Sub-Areas.	Table 3-8, footnote "f"	none
A-34	Santa Maria Ground Water Basin and Sub-Areas.	Table 3-8, footnote "f"	none
A-35	Lompoc Ground Water Basin and Sub-Areas.	Table 3-8, footnote "f"	none
none	"A table containing the Summary of Waste Management Strategies for Discharge of Waste to Land is provided in the appendix."	Ch.4-VI.K (Remove citation)	none

4.7.3 Correct Compound Word and Style Inconsistencies

4.7.3.1 Discussion

Some compound and hyphenated words used in the Basin Plan require replacement with preferred words according to current style conventions. These replacements are consistent with current style usage and the style guidelines used by staff at the Central Coast Water Board.

4.7.3.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Find and replace the following text phrases with the preferred text throughout the Basin Plan:

Existing text...	changed to...	Preferred text	Basis*	No. Replacements
area wide <i>or</i> area-wide	-->	areawide	R3	6
crop land	-->	cropland	R3	7
down gradient	-->	downgradient	R3	4
down slope	-->	downslope	R3	2
drainage way	-->	drainageway	R3	5
farm land	-->	farmland	R3	2
freshwater	-->	fresh water	R3	7
ground water	-->	groundwater	R3	158
home owner	-->	homeowner	R3	2

Existing text...	changed to...	Preferred text	Basis*	No. Replacements
in-stream	-->	instream	CWC	2
land owner	-->	landowner	R3	2
landuse or land-use	-->	land use	CWC	2
leach field	-->	leachfield	R3	1
non-hazardous	-->	nonhazardous	R3	3
off-site	-->	offsite	R3	3
oil field	-->	oilfield	R3	4
on-site	-->	onsite	R3	60
rain water	-->	rainwater	R3	1
re-evaluate	-->	reevaluate	R3	4
region-wide	-->	regionwide	R3	1
re-use	-->	reuse	R3	1
salt water	-->	saltwater	Oxf	1
sea water	-->	seawater	CWC	1
storm water	-->	stormwater	R3	80
sub-basin	-->	subbasin	R3	11
underground water	-->	groundwater	R3	4
unionized	-->	un-ionized	R3	34
up-slope	-->	upslope	R3	1
wash water	-->	washwater	R3	1
waste load	-->	wasteload	USEPA	18
waste water	-->	wastewater	R3	8
water body	-->	waterbody	Oxf	9
water course	-->	watercourse	R3	2
U.S. EPA	-->	USEPA	R3	28
Department of Fish and Game	-->	Department of Fish and Wildlife	agency name change	10
ml	-->	mL	units consistency	10

* Basis Codes:

R3 = Central Coast Water Board Writing Style Convention

CWC = California Water Code

Oxf = Oxford English Dictionary

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency usage

4.7.4 Renumber Headings

4.7.4.1 Discussion

Basin Plan headers and section titles were numbered with Roman numerals beginning with the 1994 edition of the Basin Plan. However, each chapter repeats the numbering scheme, making it necessary to always state the chapter when citing a section of the Basin Plan. Moreover, the mixture of Roman numerals with alphanumeric characters makes citing a section of the Basin

Plan awkward. The Basin Plan headers should be renumbered with a hierarchical system starting with the chapter number.

4.7.4.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Revise existing headers with a hierarchical numbering scheme. Shorten excessively long header names.

Existing	Revised	Header Name
Chapter 1.	1.0	Introduction
I.	1.1	Function of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)
II.	1.2	Legal Basis and Authority
III.	1.3	The Central Coastal Region
IV.	1.4	The Regional Board
V.	1.5	History of Basin Planning and the Basin Plan
VI.	1.6	Triennial Review and Basin Plan Amendment Procedure
VI.A.	1.6.1	Continuing Planning
Chapter 2.	2.0	Present and Potential Beneficial Uses
I.	2.1	Present and Potential Beneficial Uses
II.	2.2	Beneficial Use Definitions
II.A.	2.2.1	Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
II.B.	2.2.2	Agricultural Supply (AGR)
II.C.	2.2.3	Industrial Process Supply (PROC)
II.D.	2.2.4	Industrial Service Supply (IND)
II.E.	2.2.5	Ground Water Recharge (GWR)
II.F.	2.2.6	Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
II.G.	2.2.7	Navigation (NAV)
II.H.	2.2.8	Hydropower Generation (POW)
II.I.	2.2.9	Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
II.J.	2.2.10	Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
II.K.	2.2.11	Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
II.L.	2.2.12	Aquaculture (AQUA)
II.M.	2.2.13	Warm Fresh Water Habitat (WARM)
II.N.	2.2.14	Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)
II.O.	2.2.15	Inland Saline Water Habitat (SAL)
II.P.	2.2.16	Estuarine Habitat (EST)
II.Q.	2.2.17	Marine Habitat (MAR)
II.R.	2.2.18	Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
II.S.	2.2.19	Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL)
II.T.	2.2.20	Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)
II.U.	2.2.21	Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)
II.V.	2.2.22	Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)
II.W.	2.2.23	Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL)
II.X.	remove	Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)
Chapter 3.	3.0	Water Quality Objectives
I.	3.1	Considerations in Selecting Water Quality Objectives

Existing	Revised	Header Name
II.A.	3.2	Anti-Degradation Policy (<i>moved up</i>)
II.	3.3	Water Quality Objectives
II.A.1.	3.3.1	Objectives for Ocean Waters
II.A.2.	3.3.2	Objectives for All Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries
II.A.2.a	3.3.2.1	General Objectives
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V.	4.5	Control Actions under Regional Board Authority
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V.A.2.	4.5.1.2	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
V.A.3.	4.5.1.3	Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)
V.A.4.	4.5.1.4	Waivers
V.A.5.	4.5.1.5	Prohibitions and Prohibition Exemptions
V.A.6.	4.5.1.6	Enforcement Actions
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V.A.8.	4.5.1.8	Compliance Schedules
V.B.	4.5.2	Nonpoint Source Program
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VI.A.2.	4.6.1.2	Estuarine Disposal
VI.A.3.	4.6.1.3	Ocean Disposal
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Existing	Revised	Header Name
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VI.B.7.	4.6.2.7	Carrizo Plain Hydrologic Unit
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VI.B.9.	4.6.2.9	San Antonio Creek Hydrologic Unit
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VI.I.	4.6.9	Underground Storage Tank Program
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VIII.D.	4.8.4	Individual, Alternative, and Community Onsite Wastewater Systems
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Existing	Revised	Header Name
VIII.E.1.	4.8.5.1	Land Disturbance Prohibitions
VIII.E.2.	4.8.5.2	Construction Activities
VIII.E.3.	4.8.5.3	Mining Activities
VIII.E.4.	4.8.5.4	Timber Harvesting Activities
VIII.E.5.	4.8.5.5	Agency Activities
VIII.E.6.	4.8.5.6	Watsonville Slough Watershed Livestock Waste Discharge Prohibition
IX.	4.9	Total Maximum Daily Loads (<u>TMDL</u>)
IX.A.	4.9.1	TMDL Morro Bay Total Maximum Daily Load for Sediment <u>in Morro Bay (Including Chorro Creek, Los Osos Creek and the Morro Bay Estuary)</u>
IX.B.	4.9.2	TMDL for San Lorenzo River Total Maximum Daily Load for Sediment in the San Lorenzo River <u>(Including Carbonera Creek, Lompico Creek, and Shingle Mill Creek)</u>
IX.E.	4.9.3	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Pathogens for Morro Bay and Chorro and Los Osos Creeks
IX.G.	4.9.4	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Load for Pathogens for San Luis Obispo Creek
IX.G.	4.9.5	TMDL for Nitrate Nitrogen in San Luis Obispo Creek Total Maximum Daily Load and Implementation Plan for Nitrate Nitrogen
IX.H.	4.9.6	TMDL Pajaro River Total Maximum Daily Loads for Sediment <u>in the Pajaro River</u> Including Llagas Creek, Rider Creek, and San Benito River
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IX.L.	4.9.10	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Pathogens in Aptos Creek, Valencia Creek, and Trout Gulch
IX.M.	4.9.11	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in Pajaro River Watershed Waters <u>(Including Pajaro River, San Benito River, Llagas Creek, Tequisquita Slough, San Juan Creek, Carnadero/Uvas Creek, Bird Creek, Pescadero Creek, Tres Pinos Creek, Furlong (Jones) Creek, Santa Ana Creek, and Pacheco Creek)</u>
IX.N.	4.9.12	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in Corralitos and Salsipuedes Creeks
IX.O.	4.9.13	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Coliform in Lower Salinas River Watershed <u>(Including Lower Salinas River, Old Salinas River, Tombladero Slough, Salinas Reclamation Canal, Alisal Creek, Gabilan Creek, Natividad Creek, Salinas River Lagoon (North), Santa Rita Creek, Quail Creek, Chualar Creek, and Towne Creek)</u>
IX.P.	4.9.14	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Fecal Indicator Bacteria in Santa Maria River Watershed <u>(Including Alamo Creek, Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Bradley Canyon Creek, Cuyama River, La Brea Creek, Little Oso Flaco Creek, Main Street Canal, Nipomo Creek, Orcutt Creek, Oso Flaco Creek, Oso Flaco Lake, Santa Maria River Estuary, and Santa Maria River)</u>
IX.Q.	4.9.15	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate in the Lower Salinas River and Reclamation Canal Basin, and the Moro Cojo Slough Subwatershed <u>(Including Alisal Creek, Alisal Slough, Blanco Drain, Chualar</u>

Existing	Revised	Header Name
		Creek, Esperanza Creek, Espinosa Slough, Gabilan Creek, Merrit Ditch, Moro Cojo Slough, Natividad Creek, the Old Salinas River, Quail Creek, the Reclamation Canal, the Lower Salinas River (Downstream Of Gonzalez), Salinas River Lagoon (North), Santa Rita Creek, and Tembladero Slough)
IX.R.	4.9.16	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Toxicity and Pesticides in the Santa Maria Watershed (Including Blosser Channel, Bradley Canyon Creek, Bradley Channel, Greene Valley Creek, Little Oso Flaco Creek, Main Street Canal, Orcutt Creek, Oso Flaco Creek, Oso Flaco Lake, and Santa Maria River)
IX.R.	4.9.17	TMDL Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen Compounds and Orthophosphate in Lower Santa Maria River Watershed and Tributaries to Oso Flaco Lake (Including Blosser Channel, Bradley Channel, Bradley Canyon Creek, Greene Valley Creek, Main Street Canal, North Main Street Channel, Orcutt Creek, Oso Flaco Creek, Little Oso Flaco Creek, and Santa Maria River)
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I.E.	5.1.5	Power Plant Cooling Policy
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III.E.	5.3.5	Ground Water
III.F.	remove	Individual, Alternative, and Community Systems
III.G.	5.3.6	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
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IV.B.1.	5.4.2.1	Domestic Animal Waste Discharge Prohibition
IV.B.2.	5.4.2.2	Human Fecal Material Discharge Prohibition
IV.C.	5.4.3	Waters Subject to Tidal Action

Existing	Revised	Header Name
IV.C.1.	5.4.3.1	Areas of Special Biological Significance
IV.D.	5.4.4	Ground Waters
IV.E.	5.4.5	Other Specific Prohibition Subjects
IV.F.	5.4.6	Exceptions to Basin Plan Requirements
V.	5.5	Control Actions
V.A.	5.5.1	Waste Discharge Requirements
V.B.	5.5.2	State Clean Water Grants or Loans
V.C.	5.5.3	Salt Discharge
V.D.	remove	Individual, Alternative, and Community Sewage Disposal Systems
V.E.	5.5.4	Agency Coordination
V.F.	5.5.5	Animal Confinement Operations
V.G.	5.5.6	Erosion and Sedimentation
V.H.	5.5.7	Actions by Other Authorities
V.H.1.	5.5.7.1	Federal Agencies
V.H.2.	5.5.7.2	Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
V.H.3.	remove	Septic Tank Management Agencies
V.H.4.	5.5.7.3	Water Management Agencies
V.H.5.	5.5.7.4	Solid Waste Management
V.H.6.	5.5.7.5	Agricultural Management
V.H.7.	5.5.7.6	Offshore Oil
V.H.8.	5.5.7.7	Salinity Management
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V.H.10.	5.5.7.9	Erosion and Sedimentation Control
VI.	5.6	Regional Board Policies
VI.A.	remove	Sewerage Facilities and Septic Tanks in Urbanizing Areas in the Central Coast Region
VI.B.	remove	Septic Tanks
VI.D.	5.6.1	Area of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)
VI.E.	remove	Legislative Matters
VI.F.	5.6.2	Prohibition Zones
VI.G.	5.6.3	San Lorenzo Valley
VI.H.	5.6.4	Highway Grooving Residues
VI.I.	5.6.5	Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements
VI.J.	remove	Interpretation of Minimum Parcel Size Requirements for On-Site Sewage Systems
VI.K.	5.6.6	Appreciation for Discharger Compliance
Chapter 6.	6.0	Monitoring and Assessment
I.	6.1	Introduction
II.	6.2	Objectives
III.	6.3	Quality Control
IV.	6.4	Regulatory Monitoring and Assessment
IV.A.	6.4.1	Compliance Monitoring
IV.B.	6.4.2	Complaint Investigation
IV.C.	6.4.3	Aerial Surveillance
V.	6.5	Ambient Monitoring and Assessment

Existing	Revised	Header Name
V.A.	6.5.1	State Monitoring Programs
V.A.1.	6.5.1.1	Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program
V.A.2.	6.5.1.2	Toxic Substance Monitoring Program
V.A.3.	6.5.1.3	State Mussel Watch Program
V.A.4.	6.5.1.4	Groundwater Ambient Monitoring and Assessment (<u>GAMA</u>)
V.A.5.	remove	Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001
V.B.	6.5.2	Regional Monitoring Programs
V.B.1	6.5.2.1	Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program
V.C.	6.5.3	Assessments
V.C.1.	6.5.3.1	State Water Quality Inventory (305(b)) Report
V.C.2.	6.5.3.2	State Water Quality Assessment Report
V.C.3.	6.5.3.3	Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters
V.C.4.	6.5.3.4	Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program Assessments
V.D.	6.5.4	Other Monitoring and Assessment Activities

4.7.5 Remove Table of Contents from Chapters 4 and 6

4.7.5.1 Discussion

Chapters 4 and 6 begin with a table of contents, which are outdated and unnecessary.

4.7.5.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

1. Revise opening paragraphs of Chapter 4 as follows:

<p>CHAPTER 4. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN</p> <p>A program of implementation to protect beneficial uses and to achieve water quality objectives is an integral component of this Basin Plan. The program of implementation is required to include, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the nature of actions which are necessary to achieve the objectives, including recommendations for appropriate action by any entity, public or private. • A time schedule for the actions to be taken. • A description of surveillance to be undertaken to determine compliance with objectives. <p>Additional surveillance activities to determine compliance with objectives are described in Chapter Six, "Surveillance and Monitoring".</p> <p>This chapter includes discussions of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Water Quality Control Board Goals; • General Control Actions and Related Issues; • Waste Discharge Regulation; • Hazardous Waste Compliance Issues; and • Nonpoint Source Measures. <p>Detailed descriptions of waterbodies with their specific water quality problems and recommended control actions are included in the Region's Water Quality Assessment database and Fact Sheets.</p>

This chapter is organized in the following manner:

- I. Regional Water Quality Control Board Goals
- II. General Control Actions and Related Issues
- III. Control Actions under State Board Authority
- IV. Control Actions to be Implemented by Other Agencies with Water Quality or Related Authority
- V. Control Actions under Regional Board Authority
 - A. Waste Discharge Restrictions
 - 1. Water Quality Certification
 - 2. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
 - 3. Waste Discharge Requirements
 - 4. Waivers
 - 5. Prohibitions and Prohibition Exemptions
 - 6. Enforcement Actions
 - 7. Best Management Practices
 - 8. Compliance Schedules
 - B. Nonpoint Source Program
- VI. Waste Discharge Program Implementation
 - A. Effluent Limits
 - 1. Stream Disposal
 - 2. Estuarine Disposal
 - 3. Ocean Disposal
 - 4. Land Disposal
 - 5. Reclamation and Reuse
 - 6. Pretreatment Programs
 - 7. Sludge Treatment
 - B. Municipal Wastewater Management Plans (arranged by hydrologic subarea)
 - C. Industrial Wastewater Management
 - D. Solid Waste Management
 - E. Storm Water Management
 - F. Bay Protection and Toxic Cleanup Program
 - G. Military Installations
 - H. Spills, Leaks, Investigations, and Cleanup Program
 - I. Underground Tank Storage Tank Program
 - J. Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks
 - K. California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 15
 - 1. Solid and Liquid Waste Requirements (Landfills and Surface Impoundments)
 - 2. Wastewater Sludge (Septage Management)
 - 3. Mining Activities (Nonfuel Commodities)
 - 4. Other Industrial Activities
 - L. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Subtitle D)
 - M. Solid Waste Water Quality Assessment Test
- VII. Hazardous Waste Compliance Issues

A.	Reportable Quantities of Hazardous Waste and Sewage Discharges
B.	Proposition 65
VIII.	Nonpoint Source Measures
A.	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments
B.	Urban Runoff Management
C.	Agricultural Water and Wastewater Management
D.	Individual, Alternative, and Community Disposal Systems
E.	Land Disturbance Activities
I. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD GOALS	
To insure that the water resources of the Central Coastal Basin are preserved for future generations...	

2. Revise opening paragraphs of Chapter 6 as follows:

Table of Contents	
I.	INTRODUCTION 1
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III.	QUALITY CONTROL 2
IV.	REGULATORY MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT 2
IV.A.	COMPLIANCE MONITORING 2
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IV.C.	AERIAL SURVEILLANCE 3
V.	AMBIENT MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT 3
V.A.	STATE MONITORING PROGRAMS 3
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V.A.2.	TOXIC SUBSTANCE MONITORING PROGRAM 4
V.A.3.	STATE MUSSEL WATCH PROGRAM 7
V.A.4.	GROUNDWATER AMBIENT MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT 7
V.A.4.a.	CALIFORNIA AQUIFER SUSCEPTIBILITY ASSESSMENT 7
V.A.4.b.	VOLUNTARY DOMESTIC WELL ASSESSMENT 8
V.A.5.	GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING ACT OF 2001 8
V.B.	REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAMS 8
V.B.1.	CENTRAL COAST AMBIENT MONITORING PROGRAM 9
V.C.	ASSESSMENTS 10
V.C.1.	STATE WATER QUALITY INVENTORY (305(b)) REPORT 10
V.C.2.	STATE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT REPORT 10
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V.D.	OTHER MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES 12
I. INTRODUCTION	
The effectiveness of a water quality control program cannot be judged without the...	

4.7.6 Correct CCR Title 23 Chapter 15 Citations

4.7.6.1 Discussion

Numerous citations of “Chapter 15” in Chapters 4 and 5 of the Basin Plan refer to regulations for solid waste, hazardous waste, and non-hazardous waste as they appeared in Title 23 of the CCR. Many of these citations are now incorrect because some parts of Title 23 were moved to Title 27 of the CCR in 1997. These Chapter 15 citations should be corrected.

4.7.6.2 Proposed Basin Plan Amendment

Correct all (approximately 50) Basin Plan references to Title 23, Chapter 15, depending on the context, according to the following table:

Existing Citation...	Change to...	Revised Citation
Title 23, Chapter 15	-->	Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, “Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing or Disposal of Solid Waste”
Title 23, Chapter 15, Article 6	-->	Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 2. “Confined Animals”
Title 23, Chapter 15, Article 7	-->	Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 1. “Mining Waste Management”

5 Environmental Analysis

This section presents the regulatory analyses required under the CEQA when the Central Coast Water Board adopts a Basin Plan amendment under the Water Board's certified regulatory program (California Public Resources Code section 15251 [g]).

The California Public Resources Code, Section 21159.4 requires a State agency to perform an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, at the time of the adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the installation of pollution control equipment or a performance standard or treatment requirement. In this case, the proposed Basin Plan amendment does not require the installation of pollution control equipment, or compliance with a performance standard or treatment requirement. No implementation plan is proposed, because no actions are required to comply with the amendments. Thus, the amendment would have no environmental or economic impacts.

The Central Coast Water Board is the Lead Agency for evaluating the environmental impacts of Basin Plan amendments pursuant to CEQA. In compliance with the State Water Board's CEQA implementation guidelines, the Central Coast Water Board prepared the required environmental documents, which include a written report (this project report) and an Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix to this project report). The project report discloses any potentially significant environmental impacts of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance with the Basin Plan amendment. This project report, including the CEQA checklist and these analyses, constitute a part of the *substitute environmental document* under CEQA.

As shown in the Environmental Checklist Form (Appendix), there are no potentially significant environmental impacts from the implementation of this Basin Plan amendment. Therefore, an analysis of alternatives is not needed to lessen or mitigate impacts. The finding of no environmental impacts is based on the fact that this amendment will not result in any physical change, nor will it affect any other plan, regulation, or policy. The amendment merely designates beneficial uses on waterbodies for existing uses as of November 28, 1975. The proposed revisions do not have any direct effect on the environment, because the waterbodies and beneficial uses exist and must be protected, whether or not the beneficial uses are specifically listed in the Basin Plan. Adding these waterbodies and designating beneficial uses will simply provide clarity.

The proposed amendment also makes non-regulatory revisions to the Basin Plan text to improve clarity. Because these changes are solely clarifications of the Basin Plan, there are no potentially significant environmental or economic impacts associated with compliance with these revisions.

Lastly, the Central Coast Water Board must, when feasible, avoid or mitigate damaging effects to tribal cultural resources. AB 52 established a new category of resources in the California Environmental Quality Act called Tribal Cultural Resources. (Public Resources Code § 21074.)

The proposed Basin Plan amendments will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource. The CEQA Environmental Checklist was amended to include one of three alternatives being considered for inclusion in the future revised Checklist (https://www.opr.ca.gov/docs/Discussion_Draft_Appendix_G_Questions_re_Tribal_Cultural_Resources_Nov_17_2015.pdf).

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7 Appendix CEQA Environmental Checklist

CEQA Environmental Checklist Form

Appendix to the State Water Board's CEQA regulations
California Code of Regulations, title 23, division 3, chapter 27, sections 3720-3781

THE PROJECT

1. Project Title:

Amending the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* to revise beneficial use designations and to make editorial changes

2. Lead Agency Name and Address:

Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

3. Contact Person and Phone Number:

Steven G. Saiz, Environmental Scientist, (805) 459-3879

4. Project Location:

Central Coast Hydrologic Region (Region 3)

5. Project Description:

This project proposes amending the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (Basin Plan) by adding waterbodies and beneficial uses that were in existence when the Basin Plan was first developed in 1975. The amendment would have no effect on the environment, because the waterbodies and beneficial uses have been in existence and must be protected, whether or not they are named in the Basin Plan.

The purpose of this action is merely to clarify the Basin Plan. The amendment would not cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment, now or in the future. The amendment would not change any implementation plans or policies, nor does it create any new governmental program. It would not relax existing standards; require pollution control equipment; or involve construction activities. An Environmental Checklist (below) has been completed as required by the Central Coast Water Board's Section 207 Basin Planning Program and the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code, Division 13, 21065).

EVALUATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN THE CHECKLIST

This proposed action would have no direct or indirect impact on the environment, including aquatic and terrestrial wildlife and flora and humans. The "No Impact" box is

checked in all of the checklist issues. The basis for these responses is contained in this project report.

ISSUES

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS -- Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?				X
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				X
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings				X
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area				X
I. AGRICULTURE RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. -- Would the project:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use?				X
III. AIR QUALITY -- Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?				X
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?				X
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is not attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?				X
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?				X
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?				X
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?				X
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?				X
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?				X
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?				X
e) Cause a substantial change in the significance of a Tribal Cultural Resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 21074?				X
VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS -- Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				X
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking				X
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?				X
iv) Landslides?				X
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?				X
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				X
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property				X
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste-water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
VII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS -- Would the project:				
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?				X
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				X
VIII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS -- Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?				X
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?				X
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X
IX. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY -- Would the project:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?				X
b) Substantially deplete ground water supplies or interfere substantially with ground water recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local ground water table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?				X
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?				X
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?				X
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?				X
f) Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?				X
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?				X
h) Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?				X
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?				X
j) Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. LAND USE AND PLANNING Would the project:				
a) Physically divide an established community?				X
b) Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?				X
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				X
XI. MINERAL RESOURCES -- Would the project:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				X
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally –important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?				X
XII. NOISE -- Would the project result in:				
a) Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?				X
b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?				X
c) A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				X
d) A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?				X
XIII. POPULATION AND HOUSING -- Would the project:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?				X
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				X

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. PUBLIC SERVICES				
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				X
Fire protection?				X
Police protection?				X
Schools?				X
Parks?				X
Other public facilities?				X
XV. RECREATION –				
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X
XVI. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC -- Would the project:				
a) Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?				X
b) Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?				X
c) Result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?				X
d) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?				X
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?				X
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?				X
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?				X
XVII. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS -- Would the project:				

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?				X
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?				X
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?				X
e) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?				X
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?				X
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?				X
XVIII. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?				X
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?				X
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?				X

PRELIMINARY STAFF DETERMINATION

- The proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and, therefore, no alternatives or mitigation measures are proposed.

- The proposed project MAY have a significant or potentially significant effect on the environment, and therefore alternatives and mitigation measures have been evaluated.