APPENDIX B

NONPOINT SOURCE PROGRAM

Nonpoint source pollution is the leading cause of water quality impairment in California. California's Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program has been in effect since 1988. In January 2000 the lead State agencies for the NPS Program, the SWRCB and CCC in coordination with the RWQCBs released the "Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program" (NPS Program Plan). The NPS Program Plan enhances the State's efforts to protect water quality, and to conform to the Clean Water Act section 319 (CWA 319) and section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA). The State's long-term goal is to "improve water quality by implementing the management measures identified in the California Management Measures for Polluted Runoff Report (CAMMPR) by 2013." Specific goals of the NPS Program Plan are: 1) Track, monitor, assess, and report program activities, 2) Target program activities, 3) Coordinate with public and private partners in all aspects of the program, 4) Provide financial and technical assistance and education and, 5) Implement the 61 management measures. Please see http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/5yrplan.html for the state's five-year NPS implementation plan. Also see http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/encyclopedia.html for the NPS encyclopedia that contains various management measures for controlling nonpoint source pollution.

Long-term Goals for NPS Program in the North Coast Region

- Expand the implementation of management measures to control nonpoint source pollution in the Region.
- Promote the development and use of watershed management plans for the prevention and control of nonpoint source pollution.
- Encourage and facilitate effectiveness monitoring of nonpoint source pollution control projects.
- Track the implementation and effectiveness of nonpoint source pollution control practices.

The Nonpoint Source Program mainly focuses on six categories of activities: 1) Forestry; 2) Boating and Marinas; 3) Agriculture; 4) Urban Runoff; 5) Wetlands; and 6) Hydromodification. A seventh category, Miscellaneous, includes other types of Non Point Source discharges, such as those from abandoned mines, but the State Water Resources Control Board has not identified these as priority Non Point Source pollution sources at this time.

Nonpoint source activities in each of the six major categories overlap with State and/or Regional Water Board activities funded through other sources. For example, many forestry activities are regulated by the Regional Water Board through the general -funded Forestry program and many activities which generate urban runoff are regulated by the State and Regional Water Board through the federally funded National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, or NPDES program. The discussion below briefly describes many of the major activities responsible for pollution discharge under each of the six categories and the methods by which the North Coast Regional Water Board regulates these activities, both through the Non Point Source and other programs.

Forestry
Forestry activities in the North Coast Region primarily include commercial Timber Harvest Plans regulated by the California Department of Forestry; timber activities conducted on U.S. Forest Service (USFS) lands; timber land conversions to new land uses such as home development, vineyards, or other agricultural uses; emergency and exemption plans; and illegal logging. At present, the North Coast Regional Water Board oversees commercial logging and forestry activities conducted on USFS lands through the General Funded Forestry program. Through the Non Point Source program, staffs oversee timber land conversions, exemption or emergency plans which have created water quality problems, and illegal logging which has caused or which may cause water quality problems.

Agriculture
Major agriculture activities in the North Coast Region include confined animal facilities; grazing; vineyards; orchards; and cultivation of various other crops, such as strawberries, lily bulbs, and forage crops. The North Coast Region is also home to a substantial amount of illegal, unregulated marijuana farming. The State/Regional Water Board presently regulates confined animal feeding operations involving 700 or more animals through the NPDES program. Regional Water Board staff in the NPDES, Non Point Source, and (General funded) Basin Planning programs are presently evaluating and considering appropriate types and levels of regulatory oversight for agricultural activities that may cause discharges of nutrients, sediments, and/or agricultural chemicals to surface or ground waters. In addition, through the Non Point Source program, Regional Water Board staff oversee development of new vineyards associated with timber land conversions and inspect, take regulatory action on vineyards which are causing water quality pollution problems, review vineyard properties which participate in or are proposed for participation in the CWA section 319(h)-funded Fish Friendly Farming program, and review pesticide applications which are proposed within or adjacent to receiving waters. Finally, under the Non Point Source program, North Coast Regional Water Board staff participates in and/or conducts numerous public outreach and educational activities intended to reduce the amount of water quality pollution associated with non point source discharges from agricultural areas/activities.

Boating and Marinas
The North Coast Region has a number of public and private marinas, both along the Pacific coast, as well as on inland water bodies, such as Lake Sonoma, Lake Mendocino, Lewiston Lake, etc. At present, North Coast Regional Water Board oversight of these facilities, through any program, is minimal. Under the Non Point Source program, staff periodically participate in statewide Interagency Coordinating Committee meetings for Boating and Marinas, and have drafted a preliminary marina inspection checklist based on the California Coastal Commission's Clean Marina Checklist.

Urban Runoff

The North Coast Regional Water Board regulates runoff from urban areas, various industrial activities, construction activities, and Caltrans facilities through the NPDES program. Under the Non Point Source program, the Regional Water Board reviews and takes appropriate action on County and private rural roads that are causing water quality pollution. In addition, Regional Water Board staff reviews and comments on county road management plans and programs, and participate in outreach and educational efforts intended to reduce non point source pollution from rural roads.

Wetlands

The North Coast Regional Water Board mainly regulates activities in wetlands through the Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (WQC) program. However, to a lesser extent, under the Non Point Source program, staff review proposed new or past illegal wetlands destruction associated with projects in which Non Point Source staff are the lead, such as agricultural or rural road projects.

Hydromodification

Similar to its wetlands oversight, the North Coast Regional Water Board regulates hydromodification projects under either the WQC program or through the Non Point Source program, depending in large part on the type of project with which the hydromodification is associated. For example, Non Point Source staff review proposed new or past illegal hydromodification, including stream filling or reservoir construction, when these activities are associated with vineyards or rural roads. In addition, Non Point Source staff periodically comment on projects involving water withdrawal, where beneficial use impacts may occur.

MANAGEMENT OF NONPOINT SOURCE (NPS) POLLUTION

Background

Management of NPS pollution is based upon the requirements of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act). The Porter-Cologne Act, Division 7 of the California Water Code, establishes a comprehensive program for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses of the State's waters and makes explicitly clear the law applies to nonpoint as well as point source discharges. The Porter-Cologne Act also establishes the administrative permitting authority—in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), waivers of WDRs or basin plan prohibitions—to be used to control NPS discharges. Additional legislative requirements state that all waivers must be conditional, they are to be re-evaluated and subsequently reissued every five years, and the RWQCBs must require compliance with waiver conditions.

California's Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Control Program has been in effect since 1988 and was updated in January 2000. In August 2004 the Office of Administrative Law adopted the Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (NPS Policy). See http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/docs/oalfinalcopy052604.doc. The policy explains how

the Porter-Cologne Act mandates and authorities will be used to implement and enforce the NPS Program Plan adopted by the SWRCB in 1999. The NPS Policy also provides a bridge between the NPS Program Plan and the SWRCB Enforcement Policy. The policy makes clear that the Porter-Cologne Act requires all NPS discharges must be under regulation, WDRs, waivers, or Basin Plan Prohibitions. The policy supersedes certain elements of the NPS Program Plan and formally eliminates the "three-tiered approach" in informal use. The NPS Policy clarifies existing authorities and supercedes the NPS Program Plan with respect to the regulatory and enforcement aspects of the NPS Program.

NPS Policy Requirements

The NPS Policy provides for the development of and establishes the requirements for NPS control implementation programs. Individual dischargers may develop implementation programs, a RWQCB, the SWRCB or third party coalitions. Third party coalitions are defined as entities or organizations that are not under the permitting authority of the SWRCB or a RWQCB.

In structuring effective NPS control implementation programs, five key elements have been identified as essential to a successful NPS control program, and all NPS control implementation programs must address these five elements. The elements reflect the information needed by the RWQCBs before they can determine if there is a reasonable likelihood a particular implementation program will meet water quality objectives and protect the designated beneficial uses of the particular water body affected. The elements are:

Key Element 1: An NPS Implementation Program's ultimate purpose shall be explicitly stated and applicable to the problems causing water quality impairment and the water quality objectives and beneficial uses (including applicable antidegradation requirements) the program is designed to protect.

Key Element 2: The program shall include a description of the MPs and additional program elements expected to be implemented, the process used to select or develop the MPs, and the process to be used to ensure and verify proper implementation.

Key Element 3: Where a RWQCB determines it is necessary to allow time to achieve water quality requirements, a specific time schedule and corresponding quantifiable milestones designed to measure progress shall be established.

Key Element 4:The Implementation Program shall include sufficient feedback mechanisms so that a determination can be made by the RWQCB, the discharger or the public, that the program is achieving its stated purposes or that additional or different MPs or other actions are required.

Key Element 5: Each RWQCB shall make clear in advance the potential consequences for failure to achieve a programs stated purposes. By thinking through the potential need to eventually have to take an enforcement action to achieve the goals of a particular implementation program, a RWQCB is encouraged to more thoughtfully and effectively integrate use of the administrative tools with the structure of a particular implementation program in a manner designed to most likely achieve success.

"On-The Ground" NPS control implementation responsibility. The policy very clearly states that under all circumstances, it is the individual discharger who is responsible for compliance with NPS pollution prevention and control measures, even when that discharger is a

member of a third-party coalition. The policy also makes clear that any necessary enforcement action taken will be taken against non-compliant individual dischargers, not the third-party organization or representative.

Regulatory Overlap

There are overlaps between the NPS and the NPDES Programs with certain discharges. An overlap exists for Confined Animal Facility (CAFs) Wastewater and Runoff and the Storm Water Programs.

Confined Animal Facility (CAF) Wastewater and Runoff

In 1962 there were over 8,000 dairies in California and the average size was less than 100 milk cows. Historically, waste discharges from these small dairies and other CAFs were managed under the principles that became the NPS Program, if at all. In the 1970's, some regional boards began to regulate CAFs, primarily dairies and feedlots, (or "animal feeding operations", per USEPA) through waste discharge requirements, to control indiscriminate discharges of wastewaters and to discourage excessive applications of manure fertilizer to cropland. Now there are approximately 2,200 dairies with an average of about 800 milk cows each. Most of these dairies are, or soon will be, operating under an individual or general NPDES permit or WDRs or waivers of WDRs.

Activities at CAFs can be addressed under point source or NPS programs depending on the particular activity. Point-source regulatory programs are generally applied to physical facilities such as animal housing, solid and liquid manure storage areas, and wastewater holding ponds. Activities addressed under the NPS Program include erosion and pollutant loading associated with livestock grazing in creeks and riparian areas and movement of chemical and biological pollutants from stored animal wastes and animal wastes applied to cropland as fertilizer or soil amendment.

Storm Water Program

The Urban Category of the NPS Program addresses pollutants in storm water and non-storm water that are carried by runoff from urbanized areas. As water washes over the land, whether it comes from rain, car washing or the watering of lawns, it intercepts and picks up an array of contaminants that it encounters along the way.

The Urban NPS Program and Storm Water Programs are intricately linked in that both programs address aspects of urban runoff pollution. With respect to programs within the SWRCB and the RWQCBs, urban runoff is addressed primarily through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permitting Program, although the SWRCB NPS Program will apply where the runoff is not regulated as a permitted point source discharge.

The expansion of the storm water NPDES Program to smaller construction sites and smaller communities has resulted in applying NPDES requirements in areas where NPS was previously the sole regulatory program. Note that the NPDES Program supersedes the SWRCB or RWQCB NPS Program in the areas where there is overlap. NPDES permits require implementation of best management practices (BMPs), that may or may not be similar to the Management Measures in the NPS Program. However, the SWRCB/RWQCB's NPDES Program does not supersede the planning and land use activities of other State agencies, such as the California Coastal Commission or Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), which they are responsible for implementing under their own regulatory authorities. The authority of the SWRCB/RWQCBs

NPS Program still applies for land use activities not covered by NPDES permits, and for municipalities, construction sites and industries that fall outside of the Phase I and Phase II Storm Water Programs.

Primary Nonpoint Source Problems in the North Coast Region

- Excess sediment production and siltation of waterbodies, much of it from roads, logging, and grazing
- Increased water temperatures, resulting from alterations to the riparian corridor
- Nutrient enrichment
- Waste discharge and storm water runoff

North Coast Regional Water Board efforts to address these pollutants include:

Sediment

- Road construction, maintenance, repair, and abandonment oversight and outreach through the forestry and the NPS programs
- Review of timberland conversions and response to complaints regarding sediment discharges from various sources and activities
- Regulation of new construction involving soil disturbance of an acre or more through the NPDES construction stormwater program
- Road and stream restoration projects through the NPS grant program
- Development and implementation of TMDLs for sediment
- Development of the Regionwide Sediment Amendment for incorporation into the Basin Plan
- Participation with other agencies in cooperative efforts to address NPS sediment problems, including participation in the Interagency Coordinating Committees and the Critical Coastal Area program

Temperature

- Oversight of activities involving possible canopy removal over stream, through the forestry program
- Development and implementation of TMDLs for temperature
- Participation with other agencies in cooperative efforts to address NPS temperature problems, including participation in the Klamath Basin Fisheries Health Assessment Team efforts and the Critical Coastal Area Program

Nutrients

- Oversight of dairy waste management for confined animal facilities involving 700 or more animals
- Complaint response and cooperative efforts with Resource Conservation Districts, UC Extension, and County farm bureaus and agricultural commissions
- Development and implementation of TMDLs for nutrients
- Participation with other agencies in cooperative efforts to address NPS nutrient problems, including participation in the Klamath Basin Fisheries Health Assessment Team efforts and the Critical Coastal Area Program

Waste Discharge and Storm Water Runoff

- Regulation of new construction involving soil disturbance of an acre or more through the NPDES construction storm water program
- Issuance of Phase II NPDES storm water permits to small communities
- Complaint response and cooperative efforts with other local agencies
- Develop and conduct public outreach and educational workshops
- Take enforcement actions when necessary

A summary of water quality assessment in terms of geographical areas and NPS categories can be found in Table 1. Table 1 is generated from the CWA section 303(d) list.

Many waterbodies in the region are high quality waters with respect to water chemistry and conventional pollutants (when sedimentation and temperature problems are removed from the analysis). The Smith River is a jewel among north coast rivers and deserves special recognition and protection as outstanding quality. Other rivers of high quality that require protection include the Mad, Trinity, Eel, Russian, and a number of smaller coastal rivers. The Klamath and Shasta Rivers, the Laguna de Santa Rosa, Stemple Creek, and Americano Creek are nutrient enriched partially from nonpoint sources to varying degrees. As resources permit, the Regional Water Board is addressing those problems through outreach and special assessments to document extent of problems and sources.

Specific short-term (1–5 years) objectives for each Watershed Management Area are in the individual WMA sections.

Long-term goals to address NPS problems include the critical tool of assessment of the waterbodies to determine extent of problems and quantify sources. Using the assessment information in an outreach program, the Regional Water Board strives to bring awareness to landowners about their part in reducing NPS pollution. This fostering of stewardship for the aquatic resource is complimented by an active grant program aimed at demonstration of practices to reduce NPS impacts and actual restoration of waterbodies.

Table 2 is a compilation of education, outreach and technical assistance for the region. Table 3 is a list of Waivers of Waste Discharge by category. Table 4 is a list of key partners with the North Coast Region who share responsibility for specific water quality issues.

In addition, the staff at the Regional Board participate on several statewide efforts such as the California Bio-diversity Council Workgroup, the Watershed Protection Council, the Anadromous Fisheries Council, the 401 Certification Group, the Urban Runoff Task Force, and the Storm Water Task Force. We also are involved in Section 7 consultations with the Army Corps of Engineers and local efforts to address NPS problems in the Humboldt Bay area, the Upper Klamath River, the Russian River, and coastal tributaries.

TABLE 1: North Coast Regional NPS Problems by Management Measure Category

Pollutant(s) Impairing or Threatening Beneficial Uses Arranged by NPS Management Measure Category (derived from the 2002 CWA section 303(d) list)

Watershed/waterbody	Agriculture	Silviculture	Urban	Marinas & Recreational Boating	Hydromodification	Wetlands & Vegetated Treatment Systems
RUSSIAN/BODEGA WMA						
Estero Americano (199 ac)	Sediment/silt Nutrients				Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Americano Creek (38 mi)	Nutrients					
Stemple Creek (61 mi)	Sediment/silt Nutrients		Sediment/silt		Nutrients	Nutrients
Laguna de Santa Rosa (96 mi)	DO Nutrients		Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Russian R. Lower Austin Creek (81 mi)		Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Temperature
Russian R. Lower Guerneville (195 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt Pathogens		Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Russian R. Middle Big Sulphur Creek (85 mi)	Sediment/silt from geothermal development				Temperature	Temperature
Russian R. Middle Dry Creek (255 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Russian R. Middle Geyserville (243 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Russian R. Middle Mark West Creek (99 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Temperature Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt Temperature
Russian R. Upper Coyote Valley (171 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Russian R. Upper Forsythe Creek (122 mi)					Sediment/silt Temperature	Temperature

Russian R. Upper Ukiah (460 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Santa Rosa Creek (87 mi)	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Pathogens		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Lake Sonoma (2377 ac)	Mercury from natural sources					
Lake Mendocino (1704 ac)	Mercury from natural sources					
KLAMATH WMA						
Klamath R. Butte Valley (265 mi)	Nutrients					
Klamath R. Lost River , Clear Lake Boles (601 mi)	Temperature				Nutrients Temperature	
Klamath R. Lost River, Tule Lake and Mt Dome (612 mi)	Nutrients Temperature				Nutrients Temperature	Nutrients Temperature
Klamath R. Lower, Klamath Glen (609 mi)	Nutrients Organics/D.O.				Temperature Organics/D.O.	Temperature
Klamath R. Middle Iron Gate Dam to Scott R. (548 mi)	Nutrients Organics/D.O.				Temperature	Temperature
Klamath R. Middle Oregon to Iron Gate Dam (129 mi)	Nutrients Organics/D.O.				Temperature Organics/D.O.	
Klamath R. Middle Scott R. to Trinity R. (1389 mi)	Nutrients Organics/D.O.				Nutrients Organics/D.O. Temperature	Temperature
Salmon River (871 mi)						Temperature
Scott River (902 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature			Sediment/silt Temperature	Temperature
Shasta River (630 mi)	Organics/D.O. Temperature				Organics/D.O. Temperature	Temperature
Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Lake National Wildlfie Refuge (26998 ac)	pH (high) from Nutrient Cycling					
NORTH COAST RIVERS WMA						
Navarro River Delta (48 ac)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt				

Albion River (77 mi)		Sediment/silt				
Big River (225 mi)		Sediment/silt			Temperature	Temperature
Garcia River (154 mi) (Temperature impairment for mainstem and upper tributaries)	Temperature Sediment/silt	Temperature Sediment/silt			Temperature Sediment/silt	Temperature
Gualala River (445 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Temperature	Temperature
Mattole River (503 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Navarro River Delta (48 ac)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt			
Navarro River (415 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Noyo River (144 mi)		Sediment/silt				
Ten Mile River (162 mi)		Sediment/silt			Temperature	Temperature
HUMBOLDT BAY WMA						
Elk River (88 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Freshwater Creek (84 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Mad River (645 mi)		Sediment/silt Turbidity			Sediment/silt Temperature	Temperature
Redwood Creek (332 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt
Humboldt Bay (16075 ac)			PCBs			
EEL RIVER WMA						
Eel River Delta (6350 ac), Lower Eel River (426 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature				Temperature
Eel River Middle Fork (1071 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature				Temperature
Eel River Main Middle Fork (674 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Eel River North Fork (382 mi)		Sediment/silt			Temperature	Temperature
Eel River South Fork (943 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature			Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature
Eel River Upper Main Fork (1141 mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt Temperature

Eel River Upper Main Lake Pillsbury (1973 ac)	Mercury from natural sources and mine tailings					
Van Duzen River (585 mi)	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Jacoby Creek (19 mi)		Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt		Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Lake Pillsbury (2215 ac)	Mercury from natural sources					
TRINITY RIVER WMA						
Trinity River East Fork (92 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Trinity River South Fork (1161mi)	Sediment/silt Temperature	Sediment/silt			Temperature	Temperature
Trinity River, Lower Trinity (1256 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt
Trinity River, Middle Trinity (331 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	
Trinity River, Upper Trinity (570 mi)		Sediment/silt			Sediment/silt	Sediment/silt

TABLE 2: Education, Outreach, and Technical Assistance

Target Audience	Education/Outreach/ Assistance Goals	Product(s)	Staff or Contract	Management Measure Category*
Water quality monitors	• Monitoring Study Group • Measure effectiveness of BMPs	• Design of monitoring programs	Staff	2
Public and timber industry	• Cumulative Watershed Effects Workshop • Educate about the current process	• Evaluate cumulative watershed effects	Staff	2
Staff, agencies, timber industry	• Erosion Control Seminar • Convey newest/best techniques of erosion control	• Erosion control on roads and large land clearings (such as vineyards)	Staff	2
Forest herbicide users	• Weed Seminar • Review/update on regulations	• Protect water quality from herbicides	Staff	2
Agencies and watershed groups	• Completion of Watershed Assessment Efforts • Assessment goals for individual WMAs	• Completed watershed assessments	Staff	1,2,3, 5,6
Elementary school children	• Understanding the importance of clean water	• Active citizens	Staff	1G, 2L, 3.6, 4.3, 5.4, 6D
Agricultural producers and ranchers	• Improve management practices • Improve riparian functioning	• Reduce erosion and sedimentation • Reduce nutrient discharge	Staff	1B, 1C
Watershed groups and nonprofits	• Promote various grant programs	• Grant projects	Staff	Various
Public, local agencies and industry	• Reduce discharges of toxic chemicals	• Compliance with permits and WDRs	Staff	1G, 2L
Landowners	• TMDL requirements	• Reduction in nonpoint source pollution	Staff	various

* Management measures in the Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. See http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/protecting.html

TABLE 3: WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE (General Categories)

Waiver Description	Management Measures*	Review Schedule
Air conditioner, non-contact cooling and elevated temperature waters	3.3	**All waivers will be reviewed by October 2007**
Minor dredge operations	5.1	
Test pumping of fresh water wells	N/A	
Storm water runoff	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	
Confined animal wastes	1B	
Small, short-term sand, gravel, and quarry operations	5.1	
Swimming pool discharges	3.3	
Food processing wastes spread on land	1C, 1F	
Agricultural commodity wastes	1C, 1F	
Industrial wastes used for soil amendments	1C, 1F	
Irrigation return water	1F	
Individual sewage disposal systems and small community, commercial, institutional, and industrial operations which utilize on-site wastewater treatment and disposal for domestic wastes	3.4	
Dewatering at construction projects	3.2	
Use of reclaimed wastewater for soil compaction or dust control, and other construction purposes	3.2	
Discharge from flushing of domestic water lines and tanks	3.3	
Lake or reservoir drainage projects	N/A	
Discharge from hydrostatic test lines	3.2, 3.3	
Low volume, non-contaminated wastewaters generated by the installation and purging of monitoring wells during ground water contamination investigations	3.1, 3.2, 3.3	
Pumped/Drained Water From Storage Tank Excavations	3.3, 3.5	
Soil Stabilizing Agents	1A, 2F,3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5, 5.3	
Winery Operations with volumes	1C	

less than 200 gallons of wine per year		
Discharges associated with the incineration of soils contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons	3.3	

Timber harvest will have a separate waiver. For more information on waivers see Adopted Orders, Resolution No. 2002-0080 at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast
* Management Measures from the *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.* See http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/protecting.html

TABLE 4: NORTH COAST REGION KEY PARTNERS

Existing or Potential Partner Agency:	MOU/MAA Title Content of potential/revised agreements:	Target date for review (existing) or adoption (potential):	Management Measure Categories*
Sonoma County Public Health Department	Joint Innovative Individual Waste Treatment and Disposal System Evaluation Agreement. The purpose of the agreement is to determine if alternative types of individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems are applicable given the climate and geological restrictions in the County. Criteria are based on disease organism control and domestic wastewater chemical control.	Originally established in 1978 and last revised in 1984, an update review is expected to begin in FY 04-05.	3.4A
Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, and US EPA Regions 9 and 10	Memo of Agreement Klamath River/ Lost River TMDL Development. The agreement describes the roles and responsibilities of the four agencies working together to develop TMDLs for the Lost and Klamath Rivers for nutrients and temperature.	The agreement will terminate after the TMDL development is complete.	!C, 1D, 1E, 1F
Humboldt Bay Shellfish Technical Advisory Committee (includes: shellfish industries, local wastewater treatment plants, regulatory agencies, agricultural & environmental interests)	Regional Water Board Resolution No. 94-78 established the TAC per the Shellfish Protection Act of 1993. The purpose of the TAC is to advise and assist the Regional Water Board in developing an investigation and recommendation strategy to control pollution from commercial shellfish growing waters in Humboldt Bay and to pursue appropriate funding.	The bacteriological study and data collection are complete. Recommendations are forthcoming and will be implemented by local industry and agencies.	4.2B (maybe 1B, 1C)

* Management measures from the *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.* See http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/nps/protecting.html