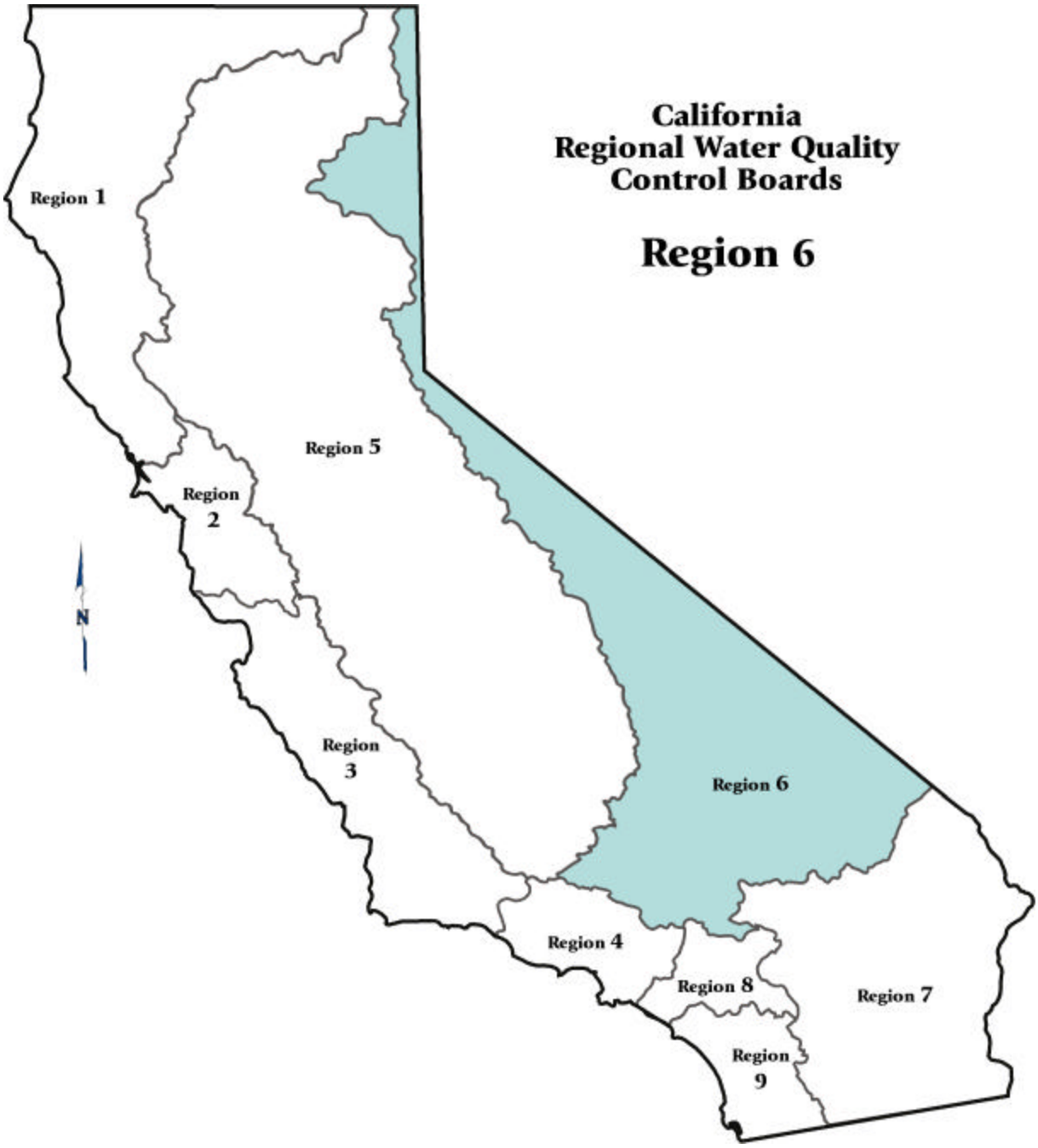
Fact Sheets Supporting
Revision of the Section 303(d) List



September 2005

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Lahontan Region (6)

Recommendations to place waters and pollutants on the section 303(d) List

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Region 6

Water Segment: Crowley Lake

Pollutant: Ammonia

Decision: List

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 3.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 3.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status.

One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A sufficient number of samples exceed the water quality objective.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. Seven of 38 samples exceeded the ammonia water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 3.1 of the Listing Policy.
4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be placed on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Ammonia concentrations shall not exceed the values listed for the corresponding conditions in Tables 3-1 to 3-4 of the Basin Plan. The ammonia objective is a

	function of temperature and pH.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Thirty-eight total ammonia samples from Crowley Lake and its outlet are available (Jellison et al., 2003). None of the samples exceeded the one-hour criteria. Every sample collected during the summer months exceed the 4-day criteria, for total of seven exceedances. These data characterize the summer season as the critical condition.
Spatial Representation:	Several stations.
Temporal Representation:	Data were collected in 2000 and 2001.
Environmental Conditions:	The occurrence of elevated ammonia and depressed dissolved oxygen concentrations are associated with the natural eutrophic condition (elevated nutrient levels) of Crowley Lake.

Region 6

Water Segment: Crowley Lake

Pollutant: Oxygen, Dissolved

Decision: List

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 3.2 of the Listing Policy. Under section 3.2 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status.

One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A large number of samples exceed the water quality objective.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. Thirty-six of 112 samples do not meet the water quality objective and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 3.2 of the Listing Policy.
4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be placed on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ The Basin Plan water quality objective for dissolved oxygen in water bodies designated as COLD and SPWN is an instantaneous concentration minimum of

Water Quality Criterion:	5 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Jellison and Dawson (2003) showed that during the summer months at depths below approximately 10 meters, Crowley Lake does not meet the objective. Of 112 samples collected from various in-lake locations, 36 depth-averaged dissolved oxygen measurements were less than 5 mg/L (Jellison et al., 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Several locations.
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 2000 and 2001.
Environmental Conditions:	The occurrence of elevated ammonia and depressed dissolved oxygen concentrations are associated with the natural eutrophic condition (naturally high nutrient concentrations) of Crowley Lake.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Heavenly Valley Creek (source to USFS boundary)
Pollutant:	Sedimentation/Siltation
Decision:	List
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the applicable factor, a TMDL has been developed and approved by USEPA and an approved implementation plan is expected to result in attainment of the standard. This water segment-pollutant combination was moved off the section 303(d) list during the 2002 listing cycle. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed portion of the section 303(d) list.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information for this recommendation, SWRCB staff conclude that the water body should be placed in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed category of the section 303(d) list because a TMDL has been approved by USEPA and an implementation plan has been approved.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	TMDL completed in 2002 (SWRCB, 2003).

Region 6

Water Segment:	Indian Creek Reservoir
Pollutant:	Phosphorus
Decision:	List
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Based on the applicable factor, a TMDL has been developed and approved by USEPA and an approved implementation plan is expected to result in attainment of the standard. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed portion of the section 303(d) list.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information for this recommendation, SWRCB staff conclude that the water body should be placed in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed category of the section 303(d) list because a TMDL has been approved by USEPA and an implementation plan has been approved.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	A TMDL and implementation plan has been approved for this water segment-pollutant combination. The Indian Creek Reservoir Phosphorus TMDL was approved by RWQCB on July 24, 2002 and subsequently approved by USEPA on July 1, 2003.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Mono Lake
Pollutant:	Salinity/TDS/Chlorides
Decision:	List
Weight of Evidence:	This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A remedial program other than a TMDL has been developed, approved, and is being implemented. This program is expected to result in attainment of the standard. This water segment-pollutant combination was moved off the section 303(d) list during the 2002 listing cycle. Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed portion of the section 303(d) list.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information for this recommendation, SWRCB staff conclude that the water body should be placed in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed category of the section 303(d) list because a program is in place to address this water quality problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	SA - Saline Water Habitat, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	SWRCB Water Rights Decision 1631 will address the problem. SWRCB Decision 1631 establishes conditions to control lake level and salt concentrations. Salt concentrations are not solely due to natural causes. Fifty years of water diversions caused a 45 foot drop in lake level, which caused increases in salt concentrations above those caused by natural sources. SWRCB Decision 1631 established a restored lake level of 6391 feet to meet water quality standards (SWRCB, 2003).

Region 6

Water Segment: Searles Lake

Pollutant: Petroleum Products

Decision: List

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status.

Two lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A remedial program other than a TMDL has been developed, approved, and is being implemented. This program is expected to result in attainment of the standard. This water segment-pollutant combination was moved off the section 303(d) list during the 2002 listing cycle.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed portion of the section 303(d) list.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information for this recommendation, SWRCB staff conclude that the water body should be placed in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed category of the section 303(d) list because a program is in place to address this water quality problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, SA - Saline Water Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: Thirteen site inspections by Regional Board staff between February and June, 2000. Visible oil observed. Sample collected showed 156,000 ppm TPH.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality: Numerous (at least 13) observations of visible oil on Lake waters, banks, channels and ponds. Over 150 dead waterfowl collected by CDFG. Waterfowl encrusted with brine and oil. Oil found in internal organs of waterfowl. Visible oil observed. Sample collected showed 156,000 ppm TPH.

	DFG believes that wastewater ponds created at Searles Lake are an ongoing threat to wildlife. DFG has documented hundreds of bird deaths, primarily from salt toxicosis and salt encrustation. Historically, the dry lakebed offered little or no open water to migrating waterfowl. Hence birds did not stop and mortality was minimal. That is in contrast to current conditions, where effluent from salt-extraction operations have created a lethal attraction for migrating birds (SWRCB, 2003).
Spatial Representation:	Visible oil observed at numerous locations.
Temporal Representation:	Visible oil observed on more than 13 occasions during a 5-month period.

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, SA - Saline Water Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	Source is IMCC Chemical mineral extraction operation. Waste Discharge Requirements, Cleanup and Abatement Orders. The RWQCB has issued Cleanup and Abatement Orders to address this pollutant problem in Searles Lake (Cleanup and Abatement Order Nos. 6-00-64 and 6-00-64A1). These orders require the company to (1) describe methods implemented to significantly reduce the number of waterfowl deaths, (2) eliminate ongoing sources of contaminant concentrations to the Lake, (3) implement any additional methods that are necessary to correct the problems, (4) eliminate all visible petroleum hydrocarbons from surface waters of the Lake, (5) remove or remediate to non-detect levels, all visible petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated surface soils and sediments, and (6) to periodically report on the effectiveness of remediation efforts (SWRCB, 2003).

Region 6

Water Segment: Searles Lake

Pollutant: Salinity/TDS/Chlorides

Decision: List

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for listing under section 2.2 of the Listing Policy. Under this section of the Policy, a minimum of one line of evidence is needed to assess listing status.

Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. A remedial program other than a TMDL has been developed, approved, and is being implemented. This program is expected to result in attainment of the standards. This water segment-pollutant combination was moved off the section 303(d) list during the 2002 listing cycle.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed portion of the section 303(d) list.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information for this recommendation, SWRCB staff conclude that the water body should be placed in the Water Quality Limited Segments Being Addressed category of the section 303(d) list because a program is in place to address this water quality problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, SA - Saline Water Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	13 site inspections by Regional Board staff between February and June, 2000. Visible oil observed. Sample collected showed 156,000 ppm TPH.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Numerous (at least 13) observations of visible oil on Lake waters, banks, channels and ponds. Over 150 dead waterfowl collected by CDFG. Waterfowl encrusted with brine and oil. Oil found in internal organs of waterfowl. Visible oil observed. Sample collected showed 156,000 ppm TPH (SWRCB, 2003).

	DFG believes that wastewater ponds created at Searles Lake are an ongoing threat to wildlife. DFG has documented hundreds of bird deaths, primarily from salt toxicosis and salt encrustation (documentation enclosed). Historically, the dry lakebed offered little or no open water to migrating waterfowl. Hence birds did not stop and mortality was minimal. That is in contrast to current conditions, where effluent from salt-extraction operations have created a lethal attraction for migrating birds.
Spatial Representation:	Visible oil observed at numerous locations.
Temporal Representation:	Visible oil observed on more than 13 occasions during a 5-month period.

Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, SA - Saline Water Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Department of Fish and Game (DFG) believes that wastewater ponds created at Searles Lake are an on-going threat to wildlife. DFG has documented hundreds of bird deaths, primarily from salt toxicosis and salt encrustation. Historically, the dry lakebed offered little or no open water to migrating waterfowl. Hence birds did not stop and mortality was minimal. That is in contrast to current conditions, where effluent from salt-extraction operations have created a lethal attraction for migrating birds (SWRCB, 2003).

Line of Evidence	Remedial Program in Place
Beneficial Use	R1 - Water Contact Recreation, R2 - Non-Contact Recreation, SA - Saline Water Habitat, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	Waste Discharge Requirements Cleanup and Abatement Orders issued. The RWQCB has issued Cleanup and Abatement Orders to address this pollutant problem in Searles Lake (Cleanup and Abatement Order Nos. 6-00-64 and 6-00-64A1). These orders require the company to (1) describe methods implemented to significantly reduce the number of waterfowl deaths, (2) eliminate ongoing sources of contaminant concentrations to the Lake, (3) implement any additional methods that are necessary to correct the problems, (4) eliminate all visible petroleum hydrocarbons from surface waters of the Lake, (5) remove or remediate to non-detect levels, all visible petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated surface soils and sediments, and (6) to periodically report on the effectiveness of remediation efforts (SWRCB, 2003).

Region 6

Water Segment: Susan River

Pollutant: Mercury

Decision: List

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for placement on the section 303(d) list under section 3.5 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of placing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. Two of the 4 samples exceeded the OEHHA Screening Value and this exceeds the allowable frequency listed in Table 3.1 of the Listing Policy.
4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be placed on the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards are exceeded and a pollutant contributes to or causes the problem.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Tissue

Beneficial Use: CM - Commercial and Sport Fishing (CA)

Matrix: Tissue

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Lahontan RWQCB Basin Plan: All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

Evaluation Guideline:	0.3 ug/g (OEHHA Screening Value) (Brodberg & Pollock, 1999).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Two out of 4 samples exceeded. Four filet composite samples, two each, of rainbow trout and brook trout were collected. Rainbow trout were collected in 1998-99. Brook trout were collected in 1999 and 2001. The 1999 rainbow and brook trout samples exceeded the guideline. Both sampled stations exceeded the guideline in 1999 (TSMP, 2002).
Spatial Representation:	Two station were sampled: just upstream of HWY 36 bridge on the Susan River (Susanville) and downstream of Piute Creek mouth at Alexander Street bridge (Piute Creek).
Temporal Representation:	Samples were collected annually in 1998-99 and 2001.
Data Quality Assessment:	Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program,1996-2000. Department of Fish and Game. Environmental Chemistry Quality Assurance and Data Report for the Toxic Substances Monitoring Program, 2001-2002. Department of Fish and Game.

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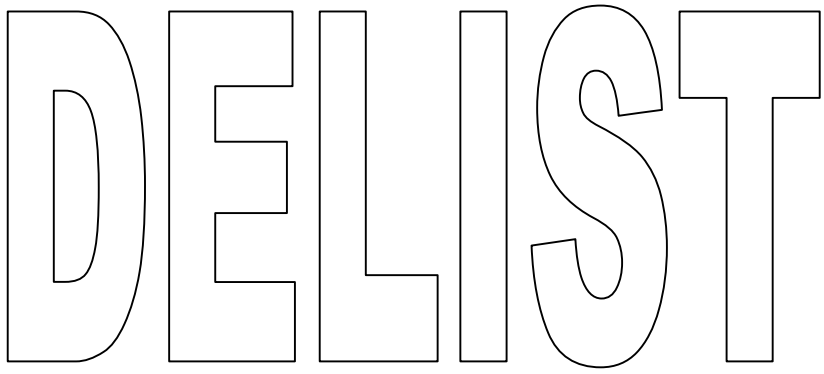
Lahontan Region (6)

Delist Recommendations



Recommendations to remove waters and pollutants from the section 303(d) List

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Region 6

Water Segment:	Aurora Canyon Creek
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence or data to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment: Bear Creek (Placer County)

Pollutant: Sedimentation/Siltation

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under sections 4.2 and 4.9 of the Listing Policy. Three lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. The mean of monthly means for turbidity did not exceed the Basin Plan's Water Quality Objective in either location and none of the individual monthly means were in exceedance. Of the 122 individual measurements, there was one sample that exceeded 3 NTU and this sample was taken in the year 1986. Additionally, two bioassessment studies show that conditions are healthy and there is no evidence of acute impairment from ski resort operations (the basis for the original listing).
4. Pursuant to section 3.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: SP - Fish Spawning, WI - Wildlife Habitat

Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Lahontan RWQCB Basin Plan: The turbidity shall not be raised above 3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) mean of monthly mean.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were a total of 122 individual measurements of turbidity and 39 monthly means taken from two locations in the Alpine Meadows Ski Area. The mean of monthly means did not exceed the Basin Plan's Water Quality Objective in either location and none of the individual monthly means were in exceedance. Of the 122 individual measurements, there was one sample that exceeded 3 NTU and this sample was taken in the year 1986 (Chan, 2001).
Spatial Representation:	Samples were taken at Alpine Meadows Ski Area near the Lodge and the Ginzton Chalet.
Temporal Representation:	Samples were taken from July of 1985 through May of 2004.
Data Quality Assessment:	Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Monitoring for Alpine Ski Resort.

Line of Evidence	Narrative Description Data
Beneficial Use	SP - Fish Spawning, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Non-Numeric Objective:	Lahontan RWQCB Basin Plan: The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	A private aquatic ecologist from Tahoe City was contracted by Alpine Meadows Ski Corporation to sample the upper, middle and lower reaches of Bear Creek. Field sampling was conducted in July 2001 following the Department of Fish and Game's California Stream Bioassessment Procedure (CSBP). The sampling results showed that a robust benthic community exists in Bear Creek, and no evidence of acute impairment from ski resort operations was detectable (Chan, 2001).
Spatial Representation:	Alpine Meadows Ski Area: Upstream of main lodge and parking area in the southern fork of the Bear Creek headwaters adjacent to the Meadow chairlift; downstream of the parking area below the Ginzton Bridge just above the subdivision: and immediately upstream of the Truckee River confluence.
Temporal Representation:	July 2001.

Line of Evidence	Narrative Description Data
Beneficial Use	SP - Fish Spawning, WI - Wildlife Habitat
Non-Numeric Objective:	Lahontan RWQCB Basin Plan: The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Dr. David Herbst with the Sierra Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL) performed an assessment in both the 2000 and 2001 seasons, in the lower potion of Bear Creek above the confluence with the Truckee River, and downstream of the ski area parking lot. The biologic data were assessed using an Index of Biologic Integrity (IBI) developed specifically for streams in the Truckee River watershed. The IBI analysis results in a numeric value called a biologic condition score, which can be used to compare streams of similar types to a desired "reference" condition. For the Truckee River watershed, the range of biologic condition scores exhibited by reference streams is 25 to 35 (a higher score indicates better biologic integrity). Bear Creek's scores were 33 (2000) and 29 (2001), indicating that the biologic health in the creek below the ski area (where any impacts would most likely be manifested) is well within the desired conditions exhibited by regional reference streams (Herbst, 2002b).
Spatial Representation:	Bear Creek below Alpine Meadow's ski area.
Temporal Representation:	August 2000 and July of 2001.

Region 6

Water Segment: Cinder Cone Springs

Pollutant: Nitrate as Nitrate (NO3)

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. Effluent disposal to the Cinder cone ended when the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency's (TTSA) regional wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) became operational in 1978.
2. The reliability of the quality of the data collected in 1969 (which was partially used as a basis for the original listing) is unknown.
3. In 1977, 3 out of 11 samples exceeded the current MCL for Nitrate.
4. Over 25 years passed since the practice which caused the impairment ceased and before any new data was collected in this area to assess water quality. The 1969 and 1977 data are no longer reflective of current conditions in Cinder Cone Springs and it is presumed that standards are now met since Regional Board staff are not aware of conditions or information indicating impairment to these beneficial uses related to the constituents for which the springs are listed.
5. According to the 2003 monitoring data (which is the only data we have relevant to the current conditions at Cinder Cone Springs), none of the 6 samples exceed the MCL for Nitrate.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: MU - Municipal & Domestic

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	MCL for Nitrate as Nitrate, 45 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	1969 Baseline data for Cinder Cone Springs (data collected prior to sewage effluent being discharged in to the Cinder Cone). 4 out of 25 samples exceed the MCL for Nitrate as Nitrate (LRWQCB, 2004b).
Spatial Representation:	"Springs draining the Cinder Cone disposal site".
Temporal Representation:	Data collected in 1969.
Environmental Conditions:	The Cinder cone was used by the North Tahoe and Tahoe City Public Utility Districts (PUDs) to dispose of sewage effluent from the Lake Tahoe basin from April 1970 to February 1978.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	MU - Municipal & Domestic
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	MCL for Nitrate as Nitrate, 45 mg/L.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	None of the 6 samples exceed the MCL for Nitrate as Nitrate (LRWQCB, 2004b).
Spatial Representation:	R4 Spring at Bunker Drive, Tahoe City Lat. 39.175890 - Lon. 120.147754 R5 Spring Box near Twin Crags Access Road Lat. 39.164355 -1 Lon. 20.161009 R13 Spring near water tank on Western States Trail Bridge Lat. 39.197210 -Lon. 120.194524
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected on July 3, 2003 and October 10, 2003.
Environmental Conditions:	The Cinder cone was used by the North Tahoe and Tahoe City Public Utility Districts (PUDs) to dispose of sewage effluent from the Lake Tahoe basin from April 1970 to February 1978.
Data Quality Assessment:	Sampling protocols and quality assurance/control procedures followed the USGS National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data.

Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use	MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	1. Effluent disposal to the Cinder cone ended when the Tahoe-Truckee Sanitation Agency's (TTSA) regional wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) became operational in 1978. 2. The reliability of the quality of the data collected in 1969 (which was partially used as a basis for the original listing) is unknown. 3. In 1977, 3 out of 11 samples exceeded the current MCL for Nitrate. 4. Over 25 years passed since the practice which caused the impairment ceased and before any new data was collected in this area to assess water quality. The 1969 and 1977 data are no longer reflective of current conditions in Cinder Cone Springs and it is presumed that standards are now met since Regional Board staff are not aware of conditions or information indicating impairment to these beneficial uses related to the constituents for which the springs are listed. 5. According to the 2003 monitoring data (which is the only data we have relevant to the current conditions at Cinder Cone Springs), none of the 6 samples exceed the MCL for Nitrate (LRWQCB, 2004b).

Region 6

Water Segment: Cinder Cone Springs

Pollutant: Salinity/TDS/Chlorides

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1. The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2. The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3. None of 34 samples exceeded the MCL for TDS, and there is no criteria for salinity and chlorides in this water body.
4. Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic

Matrix: Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion: Recommended MCL for TDS is 500 mg/L. No specific criteria available for Chloride and salinity for this water body.

Data Used to Assess Water Quality: 1969 Baseline data for Cinder Cone Springs (data collected prior to sewage effluent being discharged in to the Cinder Cone). None of the 28 samples exceed the recommended MCL for TDS (LRWQCB, 2004b).

Spatial Representation:	"Springs draining the Cinder Cone disposal site".
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected in 1969.
Environmental Conditions:	The Cinder cone was used by the North Tahoe and Tahoe City Public Utility Districts (PUDs) to dispose of sewage effluent from the Lake Tahoe basin from April 1970 to February 1978.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	Recommended MCL for TDS is 500 mg/L. No criteria available for Chloride and salinity for this water body.
Evaluation Guideline:	None of the 6 samples exceed the recommended MCL for TDS.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Staff report which summarizes and compares the available data on historical and current water quality for the springs and recommends that Cinder Cone Springs be removed from the 303(d) list of impaired waters. None of the 6 samples taken in 2003 exceed the recommended MCL for TDS (LRWQCB, 2004b).
Spatial Representation:	R4 Spring at Bunker Drive, Tahoe City: Lat. 39.175890 - Lon. 120.147754 R5 Spring Box near Twin Crags Access Road: Lat. 39.164355 - Lon. 120.161009 R13 Spring near water tank on Western States Trail Bridge:Lat. 39.197210 - Lon.120.194524
Temporal Representation:	Samples taken on July 3, 2003 and October 10, 2003.
Environmental Conditions:	The Cinder cone was used by the North Tahoe and Tahoe City Public Utility Districts (PUDs) to dispose of sewage effluent from the Lake Tahoe basin from April 1970 to February 1978.
Data Quality Assessment:	Sampling protocols and quality assurance/control procedures followed the USGS National Field Manual for the Collection of Water Quality Data.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Clark Canyon Creek
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence or data to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Cottonwood Creek (below LADWP diversion)
Pollutant:	Flow alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data and the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was best professional judgment based on staff concerns regarding water diversions. Therefore, this listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment: Crowley Lake

Pollutant: Nitrogen

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.11 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Algae blooms were observed in the lake and it was assumed that the concentrations of this nutrient were contributing to the algae blooms. The nutrient levels are not a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the following:
No numeric water quality objectives (WQOs) for total nitrogen (N) or phosphorus (P) are established for Crowley Lake. Nuisance conditions, as defined in the Basin Plan, include the requirement that the impairment "occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes." (LRWQCB, 1995, P. 3-15). Because the nitrogen and phosphorus loading to, and associated algal blooms in, Crowley Lake are the result of natural conditions, the algal blooms do not cause nuisance conditions.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Narrative Description Data

Beneficial Use MU - Municipal & Domestic, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: At the time Crowley Lake was placed on the 303(d) list, it was considered impaired by nutrient inputs based on observations of seasonal algae blooms. Land uses such as grazing, fish hatcheries, and residential

	development were thought to have the potential to be contributing excess nutrients that caused the perceived impairment. However, current studies and evaluation revealed that the lake is naturally eutrophic and that controllable, man-induced nutrient inputs are not significantly affecting the trophic state of the lake and are not impairing beneficial uses. Seasonal occurrences of algae blooms will likely persist in the lake, but they are natural conditions of the lake due to its environmental setting. The nutrient levels are not a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes.
Non-Numeric Objective:	From the Basin Plan: Biostimulatory Substances: Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Basin Plan: Nuisance is defined as "Anything [that] ... occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of waste." (Basin Plan page 3-15)
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Nutrient concentrations, sources and limnological information are based on data collected under contract between the Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL) and the Lahontan RWQCB (Contract numbers 9-175-265-0 and 0-196-160-0). SNARL provided the results of their work in two reports (Jellison and Dawson 2003, Jellison et al., 2003). The sampling program consisted of lake and tributary sampling programs performed in 2000 and 2001.
Spatial Representation:	Crowley Lake and its seven major tributaries.
Temporal Representation:	Historic (1950-1975) and current (1997; 2000-2001).

Region 6

Water Segment: Crowley Lake

Pollutant: Phosphorus

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.11 of the Listing Policy. One line of evidence is available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Algae blooms were observed in the lake and it was assumed that the concentrations of this nutrient were contributing to the algae blooms. The nutrient levels are not a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the following:
No numeric water quality objectives (WQOs) for total nitrogen (N) or phosphorus (P) are established for Crowley Lake. Nuisance conditions, as defined in the Basin Plan, include the requirement that the impairment "occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes." (LRWQCB, 1995, p. 3-15). Because the nitrogen and phosphorus loading to, and associated algal blooms in, Crowley Lake are the result of natural conditions, the algal blooms do not cause nuisance conditions.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Narrative Description Data

Beneficial Use MU - Municipal & Domestic, WA - Warm Freshwater Habitat

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: At the time Crowley Lake was placed on the 303(d) list, it was considered impaired by nutrient inputs based on observations of seasonal algae blooms. Land uses such as grazing, fish hatcheries, and residential

	development were thought to have the potential to be contributing excess nutrients that caused the perceived impairment. However, current studies and evaluation revealed that the lake is naturally eutrophic and that controllable, man-induced nutrient inputs are not significantly affecting the trophic state of the lake and are not impairing beneficial uses. Seasonal occurrences of algae blooms will likely persist in the lake, but they are natural conditions of the lake due to its environmental setting. The nutrient levels are not a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes.
Non-Numeric Objective:	From the Basin Plan: Biostimulatory Substances: Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect the water for beneficial uses. Basin Plan: Nuisance is defined as "Anything [that] ... occurs during or as a result of the treatment or disposal of wastes."
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	Nutrient concentrations, sources and limnological information are based on data collected under contract between the Sierra Nevada Aquatic Research Laboratory (SNARL) and the Lahontan RWQCB (Contract numbers 9-175-265-0 and 0-196-160-0). SNARL provided the results of their work in two reports (Jellison and Dawson, 2003; Jellison et al., 2003). The sampling program consisted of lake and tributary sampling programs performed in 2000 and 2001.
Spatial Representation:	Crowley Lake and its seven major tributaries.
Temporal Representation:	Historic (1950-1975) and current (1997; 2000-2001).

Region 6

Water Segment:	Goodale Creek
Pollutant:	Sedimentation/Siltation
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was a newspaper article on a single sedimentation event. No data or QA/QC information was available. Therefore, the listing basis is faulty due to a lack of data. Regional Board staff is not aware of any evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to the listing for this pollutant.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Green Creek
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body is unknown. According the 2002 303(d) list, the creek is listed "due to impacts of hydromodification by Dynamo Pond facility", so it is unclear if the listing should have been for flow alterations instead of habitat alterations. The listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence or data to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Green Valley Lake Creek
Pollutant:	Priority Organics
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was verbal reference to a 1980s sampling. The analytical results were not provided to water quality assessment staff nor were any QA/QC information available. Therefore, the listing basis is faulty due to lack of data. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to the listing for this pollutant.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Honey Lake Wildfowl Management Ponds
Pollutant:	Flow alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data and the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was best professional judgment based on concerns over low water levels during 1980s drought. Therefore, the listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Additionally, the listing is not for a pollutant. However, this water body is also listed for pollutants that may be related to the flow alteration (metals, salinity/TDS/chlorides, trace elements), and will remain on the list for those pollutants.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Horseshoe Lake (San Bernardino County)
Pollutant:	Sedimentation/Siltation
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	MU - Municipal & Domestic, R1 - Water Contact Recreation
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	Regional Board staff testimonial: The original basis for the listing of this water body was a newspaper article on a single sedimentation event. No data or QA/QC information was available. Therefore, the listing basis was faulty due to a lack of data. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to the listing for this pollutant.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Indian Creek (Alpine County)
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis was faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The habitat listing was based on best professional judgment (Department of Fish and Game staff in the 1980s pointed out riparian damage in West Fork Carson River watershed during field trip). This listing is not for a pollutant. A pollutant (pathogens) has been identified and Indian Creek is listed for that; therefore, the habitat alteration listing should be removed.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Lassen Creek
Pollutant:	Flow alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis was faulty due to lack of data and the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was best professional judgment based on staff concerns regarding agricultural diversions. Therefore, the listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment: Lee Vining Creek

Pollutant: Flow alterations

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant. Additionally, minimum flow requirements are being implemented as mandated by Decision 1631 [Decision And Order Amending Water Right Licenses To Establish Fishery Protection Flows In Streams Tributary To Mono Lake And To Protect Public Trust Resources At Mono Lake And In The Mono Lake Basin, SWRCB, September 28, 1994]

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Testimonial Evidence

Beneficial Use GW - Groundwater Recharge, MU - Municipal & Domestic

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: The original basis for the listing of this water body was data and information contained in the 1993 Mono Basin Water Rights EIR. These data indicated that the long period of little or no flow in Lee Vining Creek, from which Los Angeles Department of Water and Power diverts water, resulted in losses to riparian vegetation and other deterioration of channel conditions.

As a result of Decision 1631 (SWRCB, 1994), minimum flows were mandated in Lee Vining Creek, and considerable restoration work was completed under the supervision of the Restoration Technical Committee at the direction of the El Dorado County Superior Court. Communication with State Board's Division of Water Rights staff (personal communication with Jim Canady, February 3, 2005), indicate that flow

requirements are being implemented as mandated. Additionally, listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Mill Creek (Modoc County)
Pollutant:	Sedimentation/Siltation
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original listing based on qualitative information in a 1980s Modoc National Forest Management Plan EIR. No data or QA/QC information was available and the listing document is no longer available to water quality assessment staff. This listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to the listing for this pollutant.

Region 6

Water Segment: Pine Creek (Lassen County)

Pollutant: Sedimentation/Siltation

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original Sedimentation/Siltation listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the real problem was fish passage issues, which is not a pollutant. Additionally the fish passage issue has been addressed through a CRMP.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Testimonial Evidence

Beneficial Use AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: Pine Creek was listed due to lack of access to spawning habitat for Eagle Lake Trout (ELT). The "sedimentation/siltation" designation was apparently an artifact of an old 303(d) listing database, which provided a "picklist" of pollutants to select from. Since "lack of fish passage" was not an available option in the picklist, sedimentation/siltation was selected as the descriptor.

A Coordinated Resource Management Planning (CRMP) Group was formed in 1987, and as of 1997, over forty restoration projects to address habitat degradation and fish passage issues were completed (see Macdonald, 2000). In 1999, to address the lack of access to ELT spawning habitat, Caltrans agreed to replace the existing culverts on Highway 44 with ones that provide fish passage. The project also helped restore Pine Creek in its original channel. In 2000, a report summarizing current conditions and proposing delisting of Pine Creek was completed and accepted by USEPA as a TMDL-funded work product. The delisting was

not acted on in 2000 due to a request by the CRMP to leave it on the list to secure funding. Regional Board staff recommends that Pine Creek be delisted as outlined in the 2000 delisting report.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Rough Creek
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to the fact that the listing was not for a pollutant.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	CO - Cold Freshwater Habitat
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	The listing is not for a pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence or data to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Skedaddle Creek
Pollutant:	Coliform Bacteria
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to lack of data.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body was a "very old" (circa 1970s) USBLM report of elevated pathogen levels in the creek, and the assumption that levels were still high in late 1980s since grazing was still ongoing. Quantitative data not available. Therefore, the listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Additionally, USBLM has implemented BMPs for grazing in the watershed since 1970s. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to the listing for this pollutant.

Region 6

Water Segment: Tinemaha Reservoir

Pollutant: Copper

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: This pollutant is being considered for removal from the section 303(d) list under section 4.1 of the Listing Policy. Under section 4.1 a single line of evidence is necessary to assess listing status.

Four lines of evidence are available in the administrative record to assess this pollutant. Only one sample exceeded the water quality objective.

Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification for removing this water segment-pollutant combination on the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category.

This conclusion is based on the staff findings that:
1.The data used satisfies the data quality requirements of section 6.1.4 of the Policy.
2.The data used satisfies the data quantity requirements of section 6.1.5 of the Policy.
3.One of a total of 54 samples taken during 2002 exceeded the water quality objective and this does not exceed the allowable frequency listed in Table 4.1 of the Listing Policy. The one exceedance may have been due to inadequate sample bottle preparation.
4.Pursuant to section 4.11 of the Listing Policy, no additional data and information are available indicating that standards are not met.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Numeric Line of Evidence Pollutant-Water

Beneficial Use: AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic

Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR for freshwater chronic (hardness based).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	None of the 6 samples exceeded the standard (LRWQCB, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	At Reservoir Outlet.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected once per month from 8/21/2002 to 11/7/2002.
Data Quality Assessment:	Clear QA/QC Plan included in the report.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	MCL for drinking water is 1 mg/L for copper.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were a total of 22 samples, 21 were used to make the assessment. One sample showed high concentration and it was stated in the report that this "may be due to inadequate sample bottle preparation, which was enhanced with an additional acid wash after first sampling event when travel blanks had detectable total copper concentrations. A replicate of this sample also showed unusually high concentrations, therefore this sample is not being considered (although it should be noted that it still does not exceed standards). Of the 21 useable samples, there were 0 exceedances (all but 2 were nondetects) (LRWQCB, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Owens River above Tinemaha Reservoir.
Temporal Representation:	Sampling occurred twice monthly from 1/15/02 to 10/16/02.
Data Quality Assessment:	Clear QA/QC Plan included in the report.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Matrix:	Water

Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	MCL for drinking water is 1 mg/L for copper.
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	There were a total of 20 samples. Of the 20 samples, there were 0 exceedances (all but 1 sample were nondetects) (LRWQCB, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Tinemaha Reservoir outlet.
Temporal Representation:	Sampling occurred twice monthly from 1/15/02 to 10/16/02.
Data Quality Assessment:	Clear QA/QC Plan included in the report.

Numeric Line of Evidence	Pollutant-Water
Beneficial Use:	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Matrix:	Water
Water Quality Objective/ Water Quality Criterion:	CTR for freshwater chronic (hardness based).
Data Used to Assess Water Quality:	None of the 6 samples exceeded the standard (LRWQCB, 2003a).
Spatial Representation:	Owens River near Reservoir Inlet.
Temporal Representation:	Samples collected once per month from 8/21/2002 to 11/7/2002
Data Quality Assessment:	Clear QA/QC Plan included in the report.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Topaz Lake
Pollutant:	Sedimentation/Siltation
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to a lack of data to support the listing.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	These listings were based on best professional judgment after staff observed turbid water in an irrigation channel that diverts water from the mainstem West Walker River into Topaz Lake. No data or other information was provided. The irrigation channel was mistakenly identified as the West Walker River, resulting in its listing (in error) for sedimentation as well. The West Walker River remained on the list following the extreme flood event of 1997, due to concerns over potential impacts from flooding. The basis of this listing is faulty due to lack of data. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment:	Tuttle Creek
Pollutant:	Habitat alterations
Decision:	Delist
Weight of Evidence:	Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis is faulty due to a lack of data to support a listing.
SWRCB Staff Recommendation:	After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.
Lines of Evidence:	

Line of Evidence	Testimonial Evidence
Beneficial Use	AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic
Information Used to Assess Water Quality:	The original basis for the listing of this water body is completely unknown. Therefore, the listing basis was faulty due to lack of data. Listing is not for pollutant, and no pollutants have been identified related to this listing. Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts related to this listing.

Region 6

Water Segment: West Walker River

Pollutant: Sedimentation/Siltation

Decision: Delist

Weight of Evidence: Based on the readily available data and information, the weight of evidence indicates that there is sufficient justification in favor of removing this water segment-pollutant combination from the section 303(d) list in the Water Quality Limited Segments category. This conclusion is based on the staff findings that the original listing basis was faulty due to lack of data and the fact that the original listing was in error (incorrect identification of water body). The actual issue was the failure of an irrigation diversion to Topaz Lake off the mainstem West Walker River, not the West Walker River itself. However, as a result of the 1997 flood, a significant segment of the irrigation diversion from the West Walker River to Topaz Lake (Topaz Lake diversion) was aggraded with sediment. This sediment has since been removed and the issue has been resolved.

SWRCB Staff Recommendation: After review of the available data and information, SWRCB staff concludes that the water body-pollutant combination should be removed from the section 303(d) list because applicable water quality standards for the pollutant are not exceeded.

Lines of Evidence:

Line of Evidence Testimonial Evidence

Beneficial Use AG - Agricultural Supply, MU - Municipal & Domestic

Information Used to Assess Water Quality: This listing was based on best professional judgment after staff observed turbid water in an irrigation channel that diverts water from the mainstem West Walker River into Topaz Lake. No data or other information was provided. The irrigation channel was mistakenly identified as the West Walker River, resulting in its listing (in error) for sedimentation as well. The West Walker River remained on the list following the extreme flood event of 1997, due to concerns over potential impacts from flooding.

The original listing was in error (incorrect identification of water body). The actual issue was the failure of an irrigation diversion to Topaz Lake off the mainstem West Walker River, not the West Walker River itself.

However, as a result of the 1997 flood, a significant segment of the irrigation diversion from the West Walker River to Topaz Lake (Topaz Lake diversion) was aggraded with sediment. The Walker River Irrigation District applied for and received permits and certifications to remove the sediment and restore the capacity of the diversion channel. The work was completed in late 2000 in accordance with the permit conditions. The sediment concerns in the Topaz Lake diversion have been resolved, and Regional Board staff is not aware of evidence to indicate current water quality standards exceedances or beneficial use impacts.