

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board**

**Central Coast Region**

**Attachment A to Resolution No. R3-2023-0003  
Basin Plan Amendment**

**Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan  
for the Central Coastal Basin to Establish  
Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen Compounds in the  
Santa Ynez River Basin, Santa Barbara County, California**



**Attachment A to Resolution No. R3-2023-0003**

Revise the June 14, 2019 Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan) as follows:

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin to Establish Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen Compounds in the Santa Ynez River Basin, Santa Barbara County, California

Add the following to Chapter 4 after section 4.9.22:

4.9.23. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for Nitrogen Compounds in the Santa Ynez River Basin, Santa Barbara County, California

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) adopted these TMDLs on July 22, 2023.

These TMDLs were approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on: \_\_\_\_\_ Date

The California Office of Administrative Law on: \_\_\_\_\_ Date

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on: \_\_\_\_\_ Date

**Problem Statement**

Surface waters in the Santa Ynez River basin are impaired due to one or more of the following conditions: excessive concentrations of nitrogen compounds such as nitrate, total nitrogen, and un-ionized ammonia, and low dissolved oxygen. These surface waters do not meet the Basin Plan water quality objectives and therefore municipal and domestic water supply, groundwater recharge, and aquatic habitat beneficial uses are not protected.

Waterbodies identified as impaired in this TMDL Project include:

Lower Santa Ynez River from Floradale Road downstream to the confluence with the estuary: nitrate and un-ionized ammonia.

San Miguelito Creek from monitoring site 314MCM (treatment plant effluent discharge point) downstream to the Santa Ynez River: nitrate and un-ionized ammonia.

Sloans Canyon Creek, all reaches upstream of West Central Avenue downstream to the confluence with the Santa Ynez River: un-ionized ammonia.

**Controllable Water Quality Conditions**

In accordance with the Basin Plan, controllable water quality conditions shall be managed to conform to or achieve the water quality objectives and load and waste load

allocations contained in this TMDL Project. The Basin Plan defines controllable water quality conditions as follows: “*Controllable water quality conditions are those actions or circumstances resulting from man's activities that may influence the quality of the waters of the State and that may be reasonably controlled.*” (Basin Plan, June 2019 edition, chapter 3, Water Quality Objectives.)

### **Compliance with Anti-degradation Policy**

State and federal anti-degradation policies require, in part, that where surface waters are of higher quality than necessary to protect beneficial uses, the high quality of those waters must be maintained unless otherwise provided by the policies.

Section 3.2 of the 2019 Basin Plan states that wherever the existing quality of water is better than the quality of water established in adopted water quality control policies (e.g., Basin Plan water quality objectives), such existing quality shall be maintained unless otherwise provided by the provisions of the State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16, "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California" (Anti-degradation Policy).

Compliance with anti-degradation requirements may be determined on the basis of trends in water quality in applicable waterbodies, consistent with the methodologies and criteria provided in section 3.10 of California's *Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act section 303(d) List* (California Listing Policy), as adopted September 30, 2004, by State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 2004-0063, and amended on February 3, 2015, by State Water Board Resolution No. 2015-0005. Section 3.10 of the California Listing Policy explicitly addresses the anti-degradation component of water quality standards,<sup>1</sup> as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 131.12, and provides for the identification of declining water quality trends as a metric for compliance with anti-degradation requirements.

Section 3.10 of the California Listing Policy states that pollutant-specific water quality objectives need not be exceeded to be considered non-compliant with anti-degradation requirements: “A water segment shall be placed on the section 303(d) list if the water segment exhibits concentrations of pollutants or water body conditions for any listing factor that shows a trend of declining water quality standards attainment.”

### **Numeric Targets**

Numeric targets represent acceptable levels of pollutants that will result in the desired water quality conditions, as described in the TMDL Report. This TMDL Project identifies

---

<sup>1</sup> Water quality standards are provisions of state or federal law that describe the desired condition of a waterbody or the level of protection established for such waters. These standards form a legal basis for controlling pollution entering the waters of the State. Water quality standards consist of three core components: designated uses of a waterbody, criteria to protect designated uses, and antidegradation requirements to protect existing uses and high quality/high value waters. USEPA website: <https://www.epa.gov/standards-water-body-health/what-are-water-quality-standards>

numeric targets for constituents including nitrate, total nitrogen, and un-ionized ammonia as well as for nutrient-response indicators including dissolved oxygen, and chlorophyll a. When these nitrogen compound targets are met, the identified impaired streams can be removed from the 303(d) List. These targets are protective of municipal and domestic supply, groundwater recharge, and aquatic habitat beneficial uses. It is anticipated that nitrogen load reductions could have beneficial impacts on dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll a levels, warranting inclusion of these numeric targets as secondary water quality indicators in the TMDL Project.

The numeric targets and the TMDLs are based on the following:

Numeric target for nitrate (Basin Plan objective for drinking water, applicable to waterbodies designated as municipal and domestic supply (MUN) and groundwater recharge (GWR):

Nitrate as nitrogen concentration not to exceed 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Numeric target for un-ionized ammonia (Basin Plan general objective for toxicity):

Un-ionized ammonia as nitrogen concentration not to exceed 0.025 mg/L.

Numeric target for total nitrogen (Basin Plan general objective for biostimulatory substances):

The Basin Plan contains the following narrative water quality objective for 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 beneficial uses.”

As described in the TMDL Report, to help account for uncertainty concerning the risk of potential nutrient-related problems in sensitive downstream receiving water in the Santa Ynez River estuary, the numeric target and loading capacity for total nitrogen is: Total nitrogen concentration not to exceed 8 mg/L.

The technical basis for the derivation of this total nitrogen target is described in detail in the TMDL Report

Secondary numeric targets for nutrient-response indicators (dissolved oxygen and chlorophyll a):

For waterbodies designated as cold fresh water habitat (COLD) and spawning (SPWN) beneficial uses, the dissolved oxygen numeric targets is the same as Basin Plan numeric water quality objective which states that dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below 7.0 mg/L at any time.

For waterbodies designated as warm fresh water habitat (WARM) beneficial use, the dissolved oxygen numeric targets is the same as Basin Plan numeric water quality objective which states that dissolved oxygen concentrations shall not be reduced below 5.0 mg/L at any time.

For waterbodies designated with any of the aquatic habitat beneficial uses, water column chlorophyll a concentrations shall not exceed 15 micrograms per liter (mcg/L).

### Source Analysis

Sources of nitrogen compound discharges to surface waters within the Santa Ynez River basin include treated municipal wastewater, fertilizer application on irrigated cropland, urban stormwater runoff, industrial and construction stormwater runoff, manure from livestock and domestic animals, and natural sources including atmospheric deposition.

Treated municipal wastewater effluent has historically been a major source of nitrate in the lower Santa Ynez River downstream of the City of Lompoc Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Nitrogen is a common pollutant in municipal wastewater effluent. The City of Lompoc completed major upgrades to the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant in November 2009, resulting in significant improvements to nitrate and total nitrogen concentrations in the lower Santa Ynez River.

Nutrient water quality impairments and the highest observed nutrient concentrations in the Santa Ynez River basin are identified only in the lowermost portion of the Santa Ynez River, downstream of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Based on available data, discharges of treated wastewater from municipal wastewater treatment facilities are the most significant controllable source of nitrogen compounds in the lowermost Santa Ynez River.

### TMDL Loading Capacities

Table 1 presents the TMDL loading capacities for nitrogen compounds in streams of the Santa Ynez River basin. In the context of this TMDL project, streams refers to any body of water (such as a river, creek, brook, slough, canal, ditch, ephemeral drainage) within the Santa Ynez River basin.

Table 1. Loading capacities for nitrogen compounds in stream reaches of the Santa Ynez River basin.

Pollutant	Stream reaches	Loading capacity	Primary beneficial uses protected
Nitrate as N (NO <sub>3</sub> -N)	All stream reaches	10 mg/L	MUN, GWR
Un-ionized ammonia as N (NH <sub>3</sub> -N)	All stream reaches	0.025 mg/L	Aquatic habitat (COLD, WARM, SPWN)
Total nitrogen (N)	Santa Ynez River at Floradale Road downstream to the confluence with the Santa Ynez River estuary	8 mg/L	Aquatic habitat (COLD, WARM, SPWN)

## **Allocations**

TMDLs determine a pollutant loading capacity and allocate load reductions necessary to achieve that target to point and nonpoint sources of the pollutant. Point source discharges, such as urban stormwater (municipal separate storm sewer system, i.e. MS4), are regulated with national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits and receive waste load allocations, while irrigated agricultural discharges are considered nonpoint sources and receive load allocations.

Table 2 presents the waste load allocations assigned to responsible parties (for point source discharges) and Table 3 tabulates the load allocations assigned to responsible parties (for nonpoint source discharges). These allocations are equal to the TMDLs and are assigned as receiving water allocations.

Table 2. Waste load allocation (WLA) table: NPDES-permitted facilities shall attain the following waste load allocations in receiving surface waters of the State.<sup>A,B,C</sup>

<b>Stream Reaches<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>Party Responsible for WLA &amp; NPDES permit number<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>Receiving Water Nitrate as N WLA</b>	<b>Receiving Water Un-ionized ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub> as N) WLA</b>	<b>Receiving Water Total Nitrogen WLA</b>
<p>Santa Ynez River, all reaches and tributaries upstream of the river's confluence with San Miguelito Creek which receive MS4, industrial, and construction stormwater discharges and NPDES wastewater discharges.</p>	<p>City of Lompoc (Storm drain discharges to municipal separate storm sewer system – MS4s) Storm Water General Permit NPDES No. CAS000004</p> <p>County of Santa Barbara (Storm drain discharges to MS4s) Storm Water General Permit NPDES No. CAS000004</p> <p>Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Treatment Plant NPDES Permit No. CA0050008</p> <p>Industrial stormwater general permit (storm drain discharges from industrial facilities) NPDES No. CAS000001</p> <p>Construction stormwater general permit (storm drain discharges from construction operations) NPDES No. CAS000002</p>	<p>10 mg/L</p>	<p>0.025 mg/L</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Stream Reaches <sup>c</sup>	Party Responsible for WLA & NPDES permit number <sup>d</sup>	Receiving Water Nitrate as N WLA	Receiving Water Un-ionized ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> as N) WLA	Receiving Water Total Nitrogen WLA
San Miguelito Creek and Lower Santa Ynez River and all tributaries from downstream of the river's confluence with San Miguelito Creek to the estuary which receive MS4, industrial, and construction stormwater discharges and NPDES wastewater discharges.	<p>City of Lompoc Regional Wastewater Reclamation Plant NPDES No. CA0048127</p> <p>City of Lompoc (Storm drain discharges to MS4s) Storm Water Permit NPDES No. CAS000004</p> <p>County of Santa Barbara (Storm drain discharges to MS4s) Storm Water General Permit NPDES No. CAS000004</p>	10 mg/L	0.025 mg/L	8 mg/L

<sup>A</sup> Federal and state anti-degradation requirements apply to all waste load and load allocations.

<sup>B</sup> Achievement of final waste load and load allocations to be determined on the basis of the number of measured exceedances and/or other criteria set forth in Section 4 of the *Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List*, September 2004, amended February 2015 (Listing Policy).

<sup>C</sup> Stream reach name includes all reaches of surface waterbodies and all tributary reaches; "stream reaches" refers to any body of water (such as a river, creek, brook, slough, canal, ditch, ephemeral drainage) within the Santa Ynez River basin.

<sup>D</sup> Current permit numbers are shown. WLAs apply to the current permit or future permits regulating the discharge of waste from these responsible parties.



Table 3. Load allocation (LA) table: nonpoint sources must attain the following load allocations in receiving surface waters.<sup>A,B,C,D</sup>

Stream Reaches <sup>C</sup>	Party Responsible for LA & Waste Discharge Requirements <sup>D</sup>	Receiving Water Nitrate as N LA	Receiving Water Unionized ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> as N) as N LA	Receiving Water Total Nitrogen LA
Santa Ynez River, all reaches and tributaries upstream of the river's confluence with San Miguelito Creek receiving nonpoint source discharges.	Owners/operators of irrigated agricultural lands (Discharges from irrigated lands) Agricultural Order No. R3-2021-0040) Owners/operators of livestock and domestic animal operations (Discharges from grazing lands and livestock operations) Natural background sources	10 mg/L	0.025 mg/L	Not applicable
San Miguelito Creek and Lower Santa Ynez River and all tributaries from downstream of the river's confluence with San Miguelito Creek to the estuary receiving nonpoint source discharges.	Owners/operators of irrigated agricultural lands (Discharges from irrigated lands) Agricultural Order No. R3-2021-0040) Owners/operators of livestock and domestic animal operations (Discharges from grazing lands and livestock operations) Natural background sources	10 mg/L	0.025 mg/L	8 mg/L

<sup>A</sup> Federal and state anti-degradation requirements apply to all waste load and load allocations.

<sup>B</sup> Achievement of final waste load and load allocations to be determined on the basis of the number of measured exceedances and/or other criteria set forth in Section 4 of the *Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List*, September 2004, amended February 2015 (Listing Policy).

<sup>C</sup> Stream reach name includes all reaches of surface waterbodies and all tributary reaches; "stream reaches" refers to any body of water (such as a river, creek, brook, slough, canal, ditch, ephemeral drainage) within the Santa Ynez River basin.

<sup>D</sup> Current permit numbers are shown. LAs apply to the current permit or future permits regulating the discharge of waste from these responsible parties.

## **Margin of Safety**

The Clean Water Act and federal regulations require that TMDLs provide a margin of safety to account for uncertainty concerning the relationship between pollution controls and water quality responses (see Code Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 130 Section 130.7(c)(1)). These proposed TMDLs provide both implicit and explicit margins of safety to account for several types of uncertainty in the analysis. This section discusses analytical factors that are uncertain and describes how the TMDLs provide the requisite margin of safety.

### Relationship between algae growth, nutrient loading, and downstream impacts

There currently is no convincing evidence of excessive algal growth in the Santa Ynez River being driven by elevated nutrient loads. Chlorophyll a and floating algal mats are typically below threshold values. Impacts of elevated nutrient loads to the algal and aquatic plant communities in sensitive downstream coastal confluence waters is uncertain based on the information that is available at this time. The Santa Ynez River estuary is downstream of the most downstream monitoring location (Santa Ynez River at 13th Street), and consequently, data was unavailable for the estuary. This estuary is designated by the California Coastal Commission as a Critical Coastal Area (CCA). CCAs are designations for high resource-value coastal waters. The Santa Ynez estuary's administrative status as a CCA merits the consideration of protecting the estuary from upstream nutrient enrichment and potential biostimulation.

The TMDLs account for the uncertainty of biostimulation risk in the estuary by incorporating a 20% margin of safety, setting the total nitrogen numeric target at 8 mg/L instead of the conventional 10 mg/L target intended to protect human health.

## **Implementation**

### NPDES-Permitted Wastewater Treatment Facilities:

Based on available data, discharges of treated wastewater from municipal wastewater treatment facilities are expected to be the most significant controllable source of nitrogen compounds in the lowermost Santa Ynez River, generally associated with discharges from the Lompoc Regional wastewater treatment plant. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the State Water Resources Control Board, all NPDES-permitted point sources identified in a TMDL must be assigned a waste load allocation, even if their current load to receiving waters is zero. Therefore, all NPDES-permitted wastewater treatment facilities in the River basin are assigned waste load allocations, which are implemented in the NPDES permit as effluent limitations.

The Lompoc Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPDES Permit No. CA004812) is permitted to discharge treated wastewater to San Miguelito Creek, which flows into the Santa Ynez River just upstream of the Floradale Road bridge. The Santa Ynez River below Floradale Road is impaired by nitrogen compounds.

The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians is authorized by U.S. EPA Region 9 to discharge treated wastewater from the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPDES Permit No. CA0050008) to Zanja de Cota Creek.

Permits issued to the identified wastewater treatment plants will implement the TMDLs and include effluent water limitations for surface water discharges. Future revisions to effluent limitations in any NPDES permit “shall” be “consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available wasteload allocations.” (40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).) Therefore, NPDES wastewater permits will implement the waste load allocation of 8 mg/L total nitrogen in the first permit renewal after the TMDL allocation is in effect.

Irrigated Agricultural Land Discharges:

Based on available information, it is generally expected that owners and operators of irrigated croplands are currently achieving proposed nitrate and total nitrogen load allocations. An un-ionized ammonia impairment on Sloans Canyon Creek is based on one year of data from 2008. Given the vintage of this data, additional monitoring on this creek is recommended to confirm the status of water quality standards attainment.

To maintain existing water quality and prevent any further water quality degradation, owners and operators of irrigated agricultural land used for commercial crop production must comply with the Central Coast Water Board’s Order No. R3-2021-0040, General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from Irrigated Lands (Agricultural Order), which establishes the following surface receiving water limits currently applicable to discharges to the Santa Ynez Basin: 10 mg/L for nitrate as N, and 0.025 mg/L for un-ionized ammonia. These limits are identical to the load allocations in these TMDLs. Any future modification or replacements of the Agricultural Order will implement the TMDLs, such as establishing the 8 mg/L total nitrogen load allocation as a receiving water limit and the associated compliance date.

Current requirements in the Agricultural Order that will achieve and maintain the load allocations include:

- A. Surface receiving water limits and compliance dates.<sup>2</sup>
- B. Surface receiving water quality monitoring and reporting, follow-up monitoring and reporting and trend monitoring to meet interim milestones and limits, and the potential for ranch-level surface discharge monitoring and reporting where water quality issues persist, or applicable limits are not met by their compliance dates.
- C. Fertilizer nitrogen application targets / limits, and nitrogen discharge targets / limits.
- D. Total nitrogen applied and total nitrogen removed reporting.
- E. Irrigation and nutrient management planning, management practice implementation and assessment, and reporting on outcomes that address both groundwater and surface water discharges.

---

<sup>2</sup> The Agricultural Order establishes surface receiving water limits for owners and operators of irrigated lands in TMDL project areas that are equivalent to the applicable load allocations.

- F. Protection of existing, naturally occurring or established, native riparian vegetative cover and monitoring and reporting on average width and length of riparian areas.
- G. Proper destruction of permanently inactive groundwater wells.
- H. Proper handling, storage, and disposal of fertilizers.

More information may be obtained during the implementation phase of these TMDLs to further assess the level of nutrient contributions to surface waters of the State from these source categories, and to identify any actions needed to reduce nutrient loading.

Storm Drain Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s):

Based on available information, it is generally expected MS4 entities (County of Santa Barbara, City of Lompoc, City of Solvang, City of Buellton) are currently achieving proposed nitrogen compounds waste load allocations. As such, at this time compliance with existing or future MS4 permits are expected to show continued attainment of waste load allocations for this source category.

To maintain existing water quality and prevent any further water quality degradation, Santa Barbara County is subject to the General Permit for Waste Discharge Requirements for Stormwater Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (Water Quality (WQ) Order 2013-0001-DWQ NPDES NO. CAS000004, as amended by Order WQ 2015-0133-EXEC, Order WQ 2016-0069-EXEC, WQ Order 2017-XXXX-DWQ, Order WQ 2018-0001-EXEC, and Order WQ 2018-0007-EXEC) (Phase II Small MS4 Permit) or any future NPDES permits regulating the County's MS4 discharges. Any future modifications or replacements of the General Permit will implement TMDLs, such as establishing the 8 mg/L total nitrogen receiving water limit for discharges to San Miguelito Creek and the Lower Santa Ynez River and its tributaries downstream of the confluence with San Miguelito Creek, and incorporate the associated compliance date.

Data and information evaluated to develop these TMDLs do not conclusively demonstrate that stormwater discharges from all MS4 jurisdictions are meeting proposed waste load allocations. More information may be obtained during the implementation phase of these TMDLs to further assess the level of nutrient contributions to surface waters of the State from these source categories, and to identify any actions needed to reduce nutrient loading.

Industrial and Construction Stormwater Discharges:

NPDES-permitted industrial facilities and construction operators are expected to meet the proposed waste load allocations through their existing permits or at the time of the next permit renewal after the effective date of the TMDL. To maintain existing water quality and prevent any further water quality degradation, these permitted industrial facilities and construction operators shall continue to implement and comply with the requirements of the statewide General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No.97-03-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001) or the statewide General Permit for Storm Water

Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Order No. 2009-0009, as amended by Order No. 2012-0006-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002), or any subsequent Industrial or Construction General Permits.

Data and information evaluated to develop these TMDLs do not conclusively demonstrate that stormwater discharges from all industrial and construction operations are meeting proposed waste load allocations. More information may be obtained during the implementation phase of these TMDLs to further assess the level of nutrient contributions to surface waters from these source categories, and to identify any actions needed to reduce nutrient loading.

#### Livestock and Domestic Animal Operations

Based on available information, it is generally expected that owners and operators of livestock and domestic animals on grazing lands or in rural residential areas are currently achieving proposed nitrogen compounds load allocations. As such, new regulatory measures and formal regulatory oversight are not warranted for this source category.

To maintain existing water quality and prevent any further water quality degradation, owners and operators of unconfined livestock on rangelands or confined livestock and domestic animals in rural residential areas should begin or continue to self-assess, self-monitor, and make animal management and manure management decisions which comport with accepted rangeland management practices or manure management practices.

It should be noted that information developed in this TMDL Report does not conclusively demonstrate that discharges from all livestock facilities are meeting proposed load allocations. More information may be obtained during the implementation phase of these TMDLs to further assess the level of nutrient contributions to surface waters from these source categories, and to identify any actions needed to reduce nutrient loading.

#### **Attainment Schedule for Allocations**

Monitoring data from surface waters of the State in the Santa Ynez River basin confirm relatively low concentrations of nitrogen compounds, with the exception of the lower Santa Ynez River. The lower Santa Ynez River data confirm elevated concentrations of nitrate and total nitrogen downstream of the Lompoc Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant. Upgrades to the wastewater treatment plant in 2009 resulted in improved nitrogen water quality (i.e., reduced nitrogen concentrations). As such, implementation and attainment of waste load allocations and load allocations are not expected to require an extended attainment time schedule.

Within five years after the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approval date of this Basin Plan amendment, implementing parties will achieve the nitrogen compounds waste load allocations and load allocations (Tables 2 and 3); or meet all regulatory and policy requirements necessary for removing the impaired waters from the Clean Water Act section 303(d) List of impaired waters. The requirements and attainment dates are listed below.

Maintain existing nitrogen compounds levels in stream reaches where existing water quality is better than TMDL numeric targets, unless otherwise consistent with the anti-degradation policy.

Attainment of the nitrate and un-ionized ammonia allocations within five years of the OAL approval date will be sufficient to demonstrate compliance with human health and aquatic toxicity water quality objectives in the lower Santa Ynez River, its tributaries, and the downstream estuary.

Attainment of the total nitrogen allocations within five years of the OAL approval date will be sufficient to demonstrate a reduction in the risk of unsatisfactory biostimulatory conditions to the lower Santa Ynez River, its tributaries, and the downstream estuary.

### **Tracking and Evaluation**

After the Basin Plan amendment comprising this TMDL project is approved by OAL, the Central Coast Water Board will periodically review implementation actions, monitoring results, and responsible parties' evaluations of their progress toward achieving their allocations. The Central Coast Water Board will use updates to the federal Clean Water Act section 303(d) List, annual reports from dischargers required to submit such reports, nonpoint source program monitoring data and reports, evaluations submitted by responsible parties, and other available information to determine progress toward implementing required actions and achieving the allocations and numeric targets.

The Agricultural Order Monitoring and Reporting Program currently requires third party monitoring for nitrogen compounds in the Santa Ynez River basin once per month and develops an annual report summarizing those data compared to the water quality objectives and TMDLs established as numeric limits in the Agricultural Order. Central Coast Water Board TMDL program staff has concluded that the existing monitoring program's monitoring locations and frequency are sufficient to help evaluate compliance with load allocations.

Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program (CCAMP) monitors nutrients and nutrient-related compounds in the Santa Ynez River basin as part of its regional ambient monitoring program. Central Coast Water Board TMDL program staff conclude that the existing CCAMP monitoring locations and frequencies are sufficient to help evaluate compliance with load allocations.

The Lompoc Regional Wastewater facility conducts water quality monitoring pursuant to NPDES Permit No. CA004812 which became effective on May 1, 2022. This permit

includes effluent limits for nitrate (as N), and un-ionized ammonia which are consistent with the proposed waste load allocations. The permit does not currently include effluent limits for total nitrogen. During the next permit renewal, staff recommend adding total nitrogen effluent limitations and associated monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure total nitrogen discharges do not cause or contribute to an increased risk of biostimulation in downstream waters.

Central Coast Water Board staff may conclude, in future reviews, that ongoing implementation efforts are insufficient to ultimately achieve the allocations and numeric targets. If this occurs, Central Coast Water Board staff will recommend revisions to this TMDL Implementation Plan. Alternatively, Central Coast Water Board staff may conclude and articulate in the reviews that implementation efforts are likely to result in achieving the allocations and numeric targets, in which case existing and anticipated implementation efforts should continue. When allocations and/or numeric targets are met, Central Coast Water Board staff will recommend the waterbody be removed from the 303(d) List.