

**NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL RELATED REPORTS  
PREPARED PURSUANT TO THE FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT AND  
THE COASTAL ZONE ACT REAUTHORIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1990**

California Water Code section 13369(b) requires that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), in consultation with the California Coastal Commission (CCC) and other appropriate agencies, submit to the Legislature and make available to the public the following information on or before December 31<sup>st</sup> of each year:

1. Copies of all State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (California Water Boards) reports that contain nonpoint source (NPS) pollution-related information that were prepared in the previous fiscal year (FY) pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 303(d), 305(b), and 319 and the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) section 6217.
2. A summary of information related to nonpoint source (NPS) pollution that is set forth in those reports.

Five reports were prepared and submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) in FY 2006-07 as required under CWA sections 303(d), 305(b), and 319 and CZARA section 6217. The following is a list of the reports and a brief summary of each report:

1. *California Nonpoint Source Program Annual Progress Report (July 2005 through June 2006)*. This report provides information to U.S. EPA on the progress made in implementing the California Water Boards' NPS Program Plan during FY 2004 – 2005. To address California's NPS problems, the State, along with many landowners, private non-profit groups and various federal and local agencies, are involved in many efforts to reduce and prevent nonpoint source pollution (NPS). California adopted *The Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (Program Plan)* in 1999 to improve and protect the quality of water and their beneficial uses. Since then, California has continually expanded and refined its pollution control efforts and remains focused on achieving implementation of the 61 management measures (MMs) by 2013.

The lead agencies and partners for California's NPS Pollution Control Program are the State Water Board (lead water quality agency), the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) and the CCC (lead coastal zone management agency). Together these agencies oversee a large and complex network of watersheds. California is geomorphologically diverse, with 1,609 miles of shoreline and more than 200,000 miles of rivers and streams; 1.6 million acres of lakes and reservoirs; 645,000 acres of estuaries, harbors, and bays; and 275,000 acres of wetlands. California also contains more than 100 million acres of land, almost half of which (44.6%) is owned and/or overseen by the federal government.

In addition, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards have implemented a broad program of outreach, education, technical assistance and financial incentives. The NPS program is supplemented by collaborative efforts with other agencies and non-governmental organizations to help implement and coordinate programs that contribute to NPS control. To support the NPS program, s cooperative efforts, and to further expand support for “on the ground projects”, approximately \$10.701 million (M) was allocated to the CWA 319 Program in 2005.

The Annual Report addresses the six NPS land use categories (agriculture, forestry, urban, marinas and recreational boating, hydromodification, and wetlands) and includes a narrative discussion of significant land-use category information, a perspective on the critical issues, and a discussion of major activities and accomplishments. The report also summarizes information relative to the implementation of selected MM and/or management practice implementation for each land-use category. This information will be used to establish a baseline level to determine future progress and milestones to assess the program’s progress. This report was submitted to U.S. EPA on April 13, 2007.

2. *Semi-Annual Progress Report (January 2005 through June 2006) – Nonpoint Source Implementation CWA 319 (Grant No. C9-969068-01)*. This report summarizes the progress of the California Water Boards in completing the tasks identified in the annual CWA 319 Workplan for the period January 2005 through June 2006. The workplan identifies the task and activities of the California Water Boards’ NPS Program supported by the year’s CWA 319 Grant. total amount of funding during this year for NPS personnel services was \$4.780 million (M) approximately 36.2 personnel years (PYs). Approximately \$1.252M (9.4PYs) was allocated to the State Water Board and \$3.528M (26.8PYs) to the Regional Water Boards. All of the specified tasks were satisfactorily completed. This report was submitted to U.S. EPA on June 25, 2007.
3. *Water Quality Assessment of the Conditions of California Coastal Waters and Wadeable Streams, to meet CWA Section 305(b) Reporting Requirements*. Every two years, the State Water Board submits a report on the State’s water quality to U.S. EPA pursuant to CWA Section 305(b). This “305b report” is intended to provide water quality assessment information to the general public and serve as the basis for the National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress compiled by U.S. EPA. California’s 2006 305(b) report is called “*Water Quality Assessment of the Condition of California Coastal Waters and Wadeable Streams*.” This report is based on two broad pilot studies California’s Coastal Bays and Estuaries and California’s Wadeable Perennial Streams and was submitted to U.S. EPA on November 6, 2006.

The Coastal Bays and Estuary Study suggested that California’s coastal bays and estuaries are in “fair” to “good” condition. This assessment focused on the aquatic life beneficial use and is based on a limited suite of key water and sediment quality

data collected in California as part of U.S. EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment-Western Pilot Study (EMAP) from 1999 through 2000. Less than ten percent of the state's coastal waters are in "poor" condition based on sediment contaminant concentrations. The "poor" quality condition areas tend to be in Southern California ports. This estimate may change based on the results of a more comprehensive evaluation of statewide sediment quality conditions that is being done as part of the development of the sediment quality objectives in California.

The Perennial Stream Pilot Study suggested that 67 to 78 of California's wadeable perennial streams are in "good" condition when compared to the best available reference, or least disturbed sites in California using benthic macroinvertebrates. The biological condition of wadeable perennial streams was estimated using benthic macroinvertebrates, which live in the bottom of streams. There are well-established methods for assessing the biological conditions of wadeable perennial streams based on benthic macroinvertebrates communities. The findings represent the State's initial attempt to make broad statistical estimates of the biological condition of wadeable perennial streams statewide, and establishes a baseline to compare against for future assessments. The assessments focus on the aquatic life beneficial use and are based only on aquatic invertebrate data collected in California as part of the EMAP-Western Pilot Study from 1999 through 2003.

*2006 CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments.* Under Section 303(d) of the CWA, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop a list of water quality limited segments. The waters on the list do not meet water quality standards, even after point sources of pollution have installed the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. The law requires for waters on the list that priority rankings be established for the development of action plans, called Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to improve the water quality. The State Water Board recommended; adding 352 water quality limited segments (water body-pollutant combinations), removing 203 water body-pollutant combinations and adding 365 water and pollutants combinations to the Water Quality Segments being addressed category. With these recommendations, the portion of the section 303(d) still increased by at least 149 water quality limited segments. The report was submitted to U.S. EPA on November 21, 2006.

5. *Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Program Performance Report (FY 2005 through 2006).* This report provides U.S. EPA with information on the overall performance of the California Water Boards' TMDL Program. Performance measures identified in the report include the following: 116 TMDLs were adopted, 528 listings of impaired water bodies were addressed, 28 percent of all listings were addressed, and 61 percent of TMDL commitments were completed through FY 2005-2006. The report was sent to U.S. EPA on August 14, 2006

For copies of the above reports, please contact:

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