Amendments to the 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the
Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Subject	Date Adopted By Reg. Bd.	Regional Board Resolution No.	Date in Effect
1. Amendment Specifically Authorizing Compliance Schedules in NPDES Permits for Achieving Water Quality Objectives or Effluent Limits Based on Objectives	5/26/95	95-142	5/26/95*
2. Adoption of Water Quality Objectives and an Implementation Plan Regulation of Agricultural Subsurface Drainage in the Grassland Area	5/3/96	96-147	1/10/97*
3. Adoption of Site Specific Water Quality Objectives for pH and Turbidity for Deer Creek in El Dorado County	7/19/02	R5-2002-0127	10/21/03
4. Adoption of Corrective Language	9/6/02	R5-2002-0151	1/27/04
5. Adoption of a Control Program for Mercury in Clear Lake, including COMM use for Clear Lake and Mercury Objectives for Fish Tissue	12/6/02	R5-2002-0207	10/2/03
6. Adoption of a Control Program for Orchard Pesticide Runoff and Diazinon Runoff into the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, including Site-Specific Water Quality Objectives for Diazinon	10/16/03	R5-2003-0148	8/11/04
7. Adoption of Site Specific Temperature Objectives for Deer Creek in El Dorado And Sacramento Counties	1/31/03 9/16/05	R5-2003-0006 R5-2005-0119	5/17/06
8. Amendment for the Control of Salt and Boron Discharges into the Lower San Joaquin River	9/10/04	R5-2004-0108	7/28/06
9. Amendment to De-Designate Four Beneficial Uses of Old Alamo Creek, Solano County	4/28/05	R5-2005-0053	8/7/06

Amendments to the 1994 Water Quality Control Plan for the
Sacramento River and San Joaquin River Basins

Subject	Date Adopted By Reg. Bd.	Regional Board Resolution No.	Date in Effect
10. Amendment for the Control Program for Factors Contributing to the Dissolved Oxygen Impairment in the Stockton Deep Water Ship Channel	1/27/05	R5-2005-0005	8/23/06
11. Amendment for the Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the San Joaquin River	10/21/05	R5-2005-0138	12/20/06
12. Amendment for the Control of Mercury in Cache creek, Bear Creek, Sulphur Creek and Harley Gulch	10/21/05	R5-2005-0146	2/6/07
13. Amendment for the Control of Nutrients in Clear Lake	6/23/06	R5-2006-0060	7/12/07
14. Amendment for the Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta	6/23/06	R5-2006-0061	10/10/07

* The amendment is not in effect until it is approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and Office of Administrative Law. If the amendment involves adopting or revising a standard which relates to surface waters it must also be approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) [40 CFR Section 131(c)]. If the standard revision is disapproved by USEPA, the revised standard remains in effect until it is revised by the basin planning process, or USEPA promulgates its own rule which supersedes the standard revision [40 CFR Section 131.21(c)]

THE WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (BASIN PLAN)

FOR THE

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

FOURTH EDITION
Revised October 2007 (with Approved Amendments)

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER BASIN AND THE SAN JOAQUIN RIVER BASIN

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL VALLEY REGION

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TABLE III-2A

SPECIFIC PESTICIDE OBJECTIVES

PESTICIDE	MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION AND AVERAGING PERIOD	APPLICABLE WATER BODIES
Chlorpyrifos	0.025 µ g/L ; 1-hour average (acute) 0.015 µ g/L ; 4-day average (chronic) Not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period.	San Joaquin River from Mendota Dam to Vernalis (Reaches include Mendota Dam to Sack Dam (70), Sack Dam to Mouth of Merced River (71), Mouth of Merced River to Vernalis (83)), Delta Waterways listed in Appendix 42
Diazinon	0.16 µ g/L ; 1-hour average (acute) 0.10 µ g/L ; 4-day average (chronic) Not to be exceeded more than once in a three year period.	San Joaquin River from Mendota Dam to Vernalis (Reaches include Mendota Dam to Sack Dam (70), Sack Dam to Mouth of Merced River (71), Mouth of Merced River to Vernalis (83)), Delta Waterways listed in Appendix 42
Diazinon	0.080 µg/L ; 1-hour average 0.050 µg/L ; 4-day average Not to be exceeded more than once every three years on average.	Sacramento River from Shasta Dam to Colusa Basin Drain (13) and the Sacramento River from the Colusa Basin Drain to I Street Bridge (30). Feather River from Fish Barrier Dam to Sacramento River (40).

or (3) any breakdown products of these materials that threaten beneficial uses. Note that discharges of "inert" ingredients included in pesticide formulations must comply with all applicable water quality objectives.

Radioactivity

Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are harmful to human, plant, animal or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal or aquatic life.

At a minimum, waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) shall not contain concentrations of radionuclides in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations, which are incorporated by reference into this plan. This incorporation-by-reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect.

Salinity

Electrical Conductivity and Total Dissolved Solids– Special Cases in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins Other Than the Delta

The objectives for electrical conductivity and total dissolved solids in Table III-3 apply to the water bodies specified. To the extent of any conflict with the general Chemical Constituents water quality objectives, the more stringent shall apply.

Electrical Conductivity, Total Dissolved Solids, and Chloride--Delta Waters

The objectives for salinity (electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids, and chloride) which apply to the Delta are listed in Table III-5 at the chapter's end. See Figure III-2 for an explanation of the hydrologic year type classification system. The objectives in Table III-5 were adopted by the State Water Board in May 1991 in the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity.

San Joaquin River is prohibited during the irrigation season (2 March through 30 November) if any exceedance of the chlorpyrifos or diazinon water quality objectives, or diazinon and chlorpyrifos loading capacity occurred during the previous irrigation season.

These prohibitions apply only to i) dischargers who discharge the pollutant causing or contributing to the exceedance of the water quality objective or loading capacity; and ii) dischargers located in those subareas not meeting their load allocations.

These prohibitions do not apply if the discharge of diazinon or chlorpyrifos is subject to a waiver of waste discharge requirements implementing the diazinon and chlorpyrifos water quality objectives and load allocations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the San Joaquin River, or governed by individual or general waste discharge requirements.

10. *Control of Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into Delta Waterways (as identified in Appendi42)*

    Beginning December 1, 2011, the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon or chlorpyrifos into Delta Waterways is prohibited during the dormant season (1 December through 1 March) if any exceedance of the chlorpyrifos or diazinon water quality objectives, or diazinon and chlorpyrifos loading capacity occurred during the previous dormant season.

    Beginning March 2, 2012, the direct or indirect discharge of diazinon or chlorpyrifos into Delta Waterways is prohibited during the irrigation season (2 March through 30 November) if any exceedance of the chlorpyrifos or diazinon water quality objectives, or diazinon and chlorpyrifos loading capacity occurred during the previous irrigation season.

    These prohibitions do not apply if the discharge of diazinon or chlorpyrifos is subject to a waiver of waste discharge requirements implementing the diazinon and chlorpyrifos water quality objectives and load allocations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos for the Delta Waterways, or governed by individual or general waste discharge requirements.

    These prohibitions apply only to dischargers causing or contributing to the exceedance of the water quality objective or loading capacity.

    These prohibitions do not apply to direct or indirect discharges to the Sacramento or San Joaquin Rivers upstream of the legal boundary of the Delta (as defined in Section 12220 of the California Water Code).

Regional Water Board Guidelines

The Regional Water Board has adopted guidance for certain types of dischargers which is designed to reduce the possibility that water quality will be impaired. The Regional Water Board may still impose discharge requirements. All of the Guidelines are contained in the Appendix (Items 33 through 37). Currently, the following Guidelines apply to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Basins:

1. *Wineries*

   This Guideline contains criteria for protecting beneficial uses and preventing nuisance from the disposal to land of stillage wastes.

2. *Erosion and Sedimentation*

   This Guideline identifies practices to be implemented by local government to reduce erosion and sedimentation from construction activities.

3. *Small Hydroelectric Facilities*

   This Guideline specifies measures to protect water quality from temperature, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen effects from the construction and operation of small hydroelectric Facilities.

4. *Disposal from Land Developments*

   This Guideline contains criteria for the siting of septic tanks, sewer lines, leach fields, and seepage pits to protect water quality.

5. *Mining*

   This Guideline identifies actions that the Regional Water Board takes to address the water quality problems associated with mining. It requires owners and operators of active mines to prepare plans for closure and reclamation, but it does not specify any practices or criteria for mine operators.

Nonpoint Source Action Plans

Section 208 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Clean Water Act resulted in monies being made available to states to address nonpoint source problems. The Regional Water Board used 208 grant funds to develop its mining and erosion/sedimentation guidelines, among other things. It also encouraged local governments to make use of the 208 program. As a result, several counties in the sub-basins developed action plans to control nonpoint source problems which affected them. The Regional Water Board action plans are described in Table IV-2

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Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways (as identified in Appendix 42)

1. The pesticide runoff control program shall:
   a. Ensure compliance with water quality objectives applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways through the implementation of management practices.
   b. Ensure that measures that are implemented to reduce discharges of diazinon and chlorpyrifos do not lead to an increase in the discharge of other pesticides to levels that cause or contribute to violations of applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board plans and policies, and
   c. Ensure that discharges of pesticides to surface waters are controlled so that pesticide concentrations are at the lowest levels that are technically and economically achievable.

2. Dischargers must consider whether any proposed alternative to the use of diazinon or chlorpyrifos has the potential to degrade ground or surface water. If the alternative has the potential to degrade groundwater, alternative pest control methods must be considered. If the alternative has the potential to degrade surface water, control measures must be implemented to ensure that applicable water quality objectives and Regional Water Board plans and policies are not violated, including State Water Resources Control Board Resolution 68-16.

3. Compliance with applicable water quality objectives, load allocations, and waste load allocations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Delta Waterways is required by December 1, 2011.

   The water quality objectives and allocations will be implemented through one or a combination of the following: the adoption of one or more waivers of waste discharge requirements, and general or individual waste discharge requirements. To the extent not already in place, the Regional Water Board expects to adopt or revise the appropriate waiver(s) or waste discharge requirements by December 31, 2009.

4. The Regional Water Board intends to review the diazinon and chlorpyrifos allocations and the implementation provisions in the Basin Plan at least once every five years, beginning no later than December 31, 2010.

5. Regional Water Board staff will meet at least annually with staff from the Department of Pesticide Regulation and representatives from the California Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers Association to review pesticide use and instream pesticide concentrations during the dormant spray and irrigation application seasons and to consider the effectiveness of management measures in meeting water quality objectives and load allocations.

6. The waste load allocations (WLA) for all NPDES-permitted dischargers, load allocations (LA) for nonpoint source discharges, and the loading capacity (LC) of each of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways defined in Appendix 42 shall not exceed the sum (S) of one (1) as defined below.

$$S = \frac{C_D}{WQO_D} + \frac{C_C}{WQO_C} \leq 1.0$$

   where

   C_D = diazinon concentration in mg/L of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or a Delta Waterway for the LC.
   C_C = chlorpyrifos concentration in mg/L of point source discharge for the WLA; nonpoint source discharge for the LA; or a Delta Waterway for the LC.
   WQO_D = acute or chronic diazinon water quality objective in µg/L.
   WQO_C = acute or chronic chlorpyrifos water quality objective in µg/L.

   Available samples collected within the applicable averaging period for the water quality objective will be used to determine compliance with the allocations and loading capacity. For purposes of calculating the sum (S) above, analytical results that are reported as "non-detectable" concentrations are considered to be zero.

7. The established waste load and load allocations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos, and the water quality objectives for chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the Delta Waterways represent a maximum allowable level. The Regional Water Board shall require any additional reductions in diazinon and chlorpyrifos levels necessary to account for additional additive or synergistic

toxicity effects or to protect beneficial uses in tributary waters.

8. Pursuant to CWC Section 13267, the Executive Officer will require dischargers to submit a management plan that describes the actions that the discharger will take to reduce diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges and meet the applicable allocations by the required compliance date. The management plan may include actions required by State and Federal pesticide regulations. The Executive Officer will require the discharger to document the relationship between the actions to be taken and the expected reductions in diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges. The Executive Officer will allow individual dischargers or a discharger group or coalition to submit management plans. The management plan must comply with the provisions of any applicable waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements. The Executive Officer may require revisions to the management plan if compliance with applicable allocations is not attained or the management plan is not reasonably likely to attain compliance.

9. If the loading capacity in one or more Delta Waterways is not being met by the compliance date, direct or indirect dischargers to the those waterways whose discharge exceeds their load allocation will be required to revise their management plans and implement an improved complement of management measures to meet the loading capacity.

10. Any waiver of waste discharge requirements or waste discharge requirements that govern the control of pesticide runoff that is discharged directly or indirectly into the Delta Waterways must be consistent with the policies and actions described in paragraphs 1 – 9.

11. In determining compliance with the waste load allocations, the Regional Water Board will consider any data or information submitted by the discharger regarding diazinon and chlorpyrifos inputs from sources outside of the jurisdiction of the permitted discharger, including any diazinon and chlorpyrifos present in precipitation and other available relevant information; and any applicable provisions in the discharger's NPDES permit requiring the discharger to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent possible.

12. The above provisions for control of diazinon and chlorpyrifos discharges to the Delta Waterways do not apply to dischargers to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers upstream of the Delta.

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Clear Lake Nutrients

Nuisance algae blooms impair beneficial uses in Clear Lake, which is a violation of the narrative basin plan objective that states "water shall not contain biostimulatory substances which promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses"

Research and studies have concluded that there are likely multiple factors that influence the occurrence of nuisance algae blooms in Clear Lake. Recent improvements in water clarity may be due to a reduction in phosphorus loading or a result of other factors such as iron or sulfur availability, changes to lake ecology (introduced species, etc.), water year type or a combination of factors. For the purposes of this program of implementation both phosphorus loading and other factors that may affect algae growth will be addressed.

1. Modeling studies predict that a 40% reduction in average phosphorus loading will significantly reduce the incidence of algae blooms. A 40% reduction would equal an annual allowable loading of approximately 87,100 kg. Therefore, for this program of implementation, an average annual (five year rolling average) phosphorus load of 87,100 kg is established as the loading capacity for Clear Lake.

2. Waste load allocations for the NPDES facilities discharging to the lake or tributaries are as follows:

    a. Lake County Stormwater Permittees (Lake County, City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport) - 2,000 kg phosphorus/yr
    b. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) – 100 kg phosphorus/yr

3. The load allocation for nonpoint source dischargers is 85,000 kg/yr average annual load (five year rolling average). The U.S. Bureau of Land Management (USBLM), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), Lake County (County) and irrigated agriculture are responsible for controlling phosphorus discharges from those portions of the watershed within their respective authority.

4. Regional Water Board staff will work with the responsible parties – Stormwater permittees, Caltrans, USBLM, USFS, County and irrigated agriculture – to develop and implement a plan to collect the information needed to determine what factors are important in controlling nuisance blooms and to recommend what control strategy should be implemented. The responsible parties will submit the plan to the Regional Water Board by 19 June 2008. The plan should address the following topics:
    - Studies to assess the current limnological conditions and to determine the appropriate measures necessary for Clear Lake to meet the Basin Plan objectives
    - Appropriate monitoring for evaluating conditions in the lake
    - Effective collection of phosphorus loading information from the various sources
    - Practices implemented or planned to control phosphorus loading to the lake
    - Develop criteria to determine when Clear Lake is no longer impaired

5. Compliance with load and waste load allocations for phosphorus in Clear Lake is required by 19 June 2017. However, by 19 September 2012, the Regional Water Board will consider information developed and determine whether the phosphorus load and waste load allocations should continue to be required or if some other control strategy or approach is more appropriate. To the extent that other controllable water quality factors, besides phosphorus, cause or contribute to nuisance algae blooms, those factors will be addressed in revisions to this program of implementation. Implementation of phosphorus control practices to achieve load and waste load allocations will occur under waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

6. If Clear Lake is attaining its beneficial uses and the Regional Water Board determine that phosphorus loads above allocated amounts are not causing or contributing to nuisance algae problems, the Regional Water Board will amend the Basin Plan to revise this nutrient control program for Clear Lake.

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for the prohibition is approximately $37 million dollars per year to eliminate the impairment through provision of purchased water. The cost of construction of an aeration device of adequate capacity to eliminate the impairment, in conjunction with point source load reductions already required, is estimated to be $10 million, with yearly operation and maintenance costs of $200,000 per year.

Potential funding sources:

1. Proposition 13 includes $40 million in bond funds to address the dissolved oxygen impairment in the DWSC. Approximately $14.4 million of this $40 million has been identified to fund the oxygen demanding substance and precursor studies. An additional $1.2 million is being provided from various watershed stakeholders. Approximately $24 million of Proposition 13 funds are available to pay for projects such as the design and construction of an aeration device.

2. The State Water Contractors, Port of Stockton, San Luis and Delta Mendota Water Authority, San Joaquin Valley Drainage Authority, and the San Joaquin River Group Authority have proposed to develop an operating entity for an aeration device and have indicated their commitment to execute a funding agreement among themselves and other interested parties, (subject to ultimate approval of respective governing boards) that would provide the mechanism to support operation of a permanent aerator at a cost expected to be in the annual range of $250,000 to $400,000.

Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the San Joaquin River Control Program

The total estimated costs for management practices to meet the diazinon and chlorpyrifos objectives for the San Joaquin River range from $56,000 to $2.5 million for the dormant season, and from $3.9 million to $5.3 million for the irrigation season. The estimated costs for discharger compliance monitoring, planning and evaluation range from $600,000 to $3.1 million. The estimated total annual costs range from $4.4 million to $10.9 million (2004 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways

The total estimated costs for management practices to meet the diazinon and chlorpyrifos objectives for the Delta Waterways range from $5.9 to $12.7 million. The estimated costs for discharger compliance monitoring, planning and evaluation range from $600,000 to $1.8 million. The estimated total annual costs range from $6.5 to $14.4 million (2005 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

Clear Lake Nutrient Control Program

Estimated costs to implement best management practices, if necessary, are $400,000 to $1,800,000 (2006 dollars).

Potential funding sources include:

1. Those identified in the San Joaquin River Subsurface Agricultural Drainage Control Program and the Pesticide Control Program.

6. Determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants.

7. Demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

Dischargers are responsible for providing the necessary information. The information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

With Regional Water Board Executive Officer approval, monitoring can be performed in a subset of the Delta Waterways listed in Appendix 42, and the tributaries of those waterways, to determine compliance with the water quality objectives, loading capacity and load allocations.

Clear Lake Nutrients

The responsible parties – Lake County, City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport, Caltrans, USBLM, USFS and irrigated agriculture – will work with Regional Water Board staff to estimate nutrient loadings from activities in the watershed. Loading estimates can be conducted using either water quality monitoring or computer modeling or a combination of the two.

3. determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;

4. determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of diazinon;

5. determine whether alternatives to diazinon are causing surface water quality impacts;

6. determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants; and

7. demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

Dischargers are responsible for providing the necessary information. The information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff in the San Joaquin River Basin

The Regional Water Board requires a focused monitoring effort of pesticide runoff from orchards and fields in the San Joaquin Valley.

The monitoring and reporting program for any waste discharge requirements or waiver of waste discharge requirements that addresses pesticide runoff from orchards and fields in the San Joaquin valley must be designed to collect the information necessary to:

1. determine compliance with established water quality objectives and the loading capacity applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the San Joaquin River;
2. determine compliance with established load allocations for diazinon and chlorpyrifos;
3. determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site movement of diazinon and chlorpyrifos;
4. determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of diazinon and chlorpyrifos;
5. determine whether alternatives to diazinon and chlorpyrifos are causing surface water quality impacts;
6. determine whether the discharge causes or contributes to a toxicity impairment due to additive or synergistic effects of multiple pollutants; and
7. demonstrate that management practices are achieving the lowest pesticide levels technically and economically achievable.

Dischargers are responsible for providing the necessary information. The information may come from the dischargers' monitoring efforts; monitoring programs conducted by State or federal agencies or collaborative watershed efforts; or from special studies that evaluate the effectiveness of management practices.

Diazinon and Chlorpyrifos Runoff into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways

The Regional Water Board requires a focused monitoring effort of pesticide runoff from orchards and fields discharging to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways (as identified in Appendix 42).

The monitoring and reporting program for any waste discharge requirements or waiver of waste discharge requirements that addresses pesticide runoff into the Delta Waterways must be designed to collect the information necessary to:

1. Determine compliance with established water quality objectives and loading capacity, applicable to diazinon and chlorpyrifos in the Delta Waterways.

2. Determine compliance with the load allocations applicable to discharges of diazinon and chlorpyrifos into the Delta Waterways.

3. Determine the degree of implementation of management practices to reduce off-site movement of diazinon and chlorpyrifos.

4. Determine the effectiveness of management practices and strategies to reduce off-site migration of diazinon and chlorpyrifos.

5. Determine whether alternatives to diazinon and chlorpyrifos are causing surface water quality impacts.

APPENDIX DIRECTORY (continued)

ITEM*	DESCRIPTION
34.	Regional Water Board Guidelines for Erosion
35.	Regional Water Board Guidelines for Small Hydroelectric Facilities
36.	Regional Water Board Guidelines for Disposal from Land Developments
37.	Regional Water Board Guidelines for Mining
~~38.~~	~~Regional Water Board list of Water Quality Limited Segments~~ - - - Removed 6 September 2002
39.	Federal Anti-degradation policy (40 CFR 131.12)
40.	Grassland Watershed Wetland Channels
41.	San Joaquin Area Subarea Descriptions
42.	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Waterways

* Appendix items are paginated by: item number/item page/item total pages