Local Area Management Plan (LAMP)

Santa Cruz County Water Quality Advisory Commission- August 4, 2021

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Meeting Overview

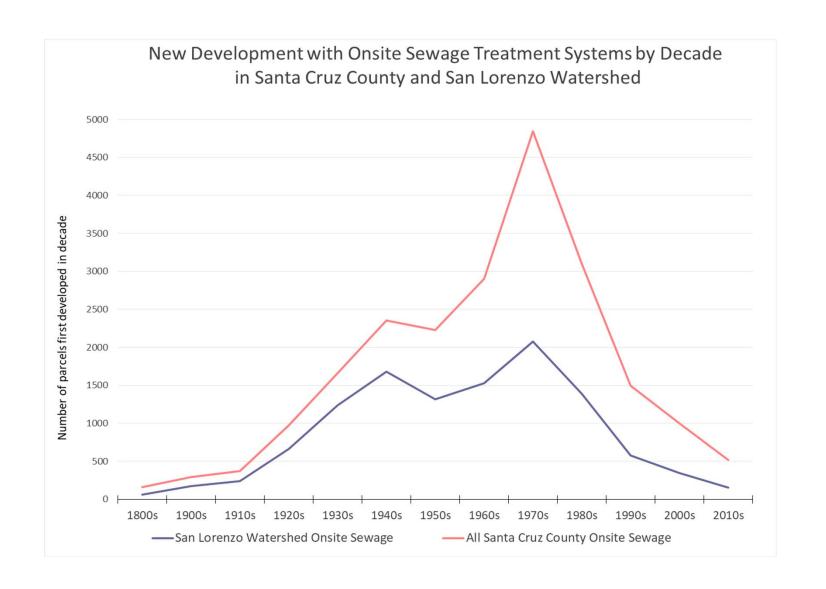
- Importance of Regulating Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS)
- State Law and Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- The LAMP- What is Changing
- Next Steps
- Question and Answer

Local Agency Management Program (LAMP)

Terms

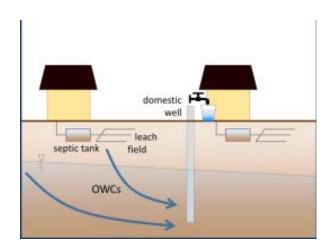
Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS, or septic systems)

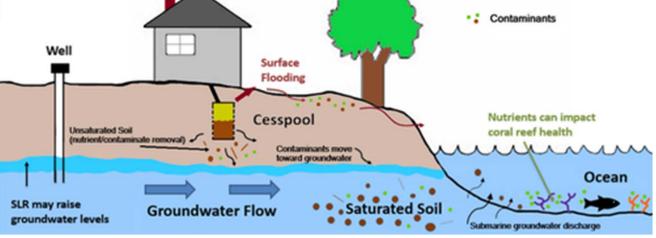
Local Agency- Santa Cruz County Environmental Health



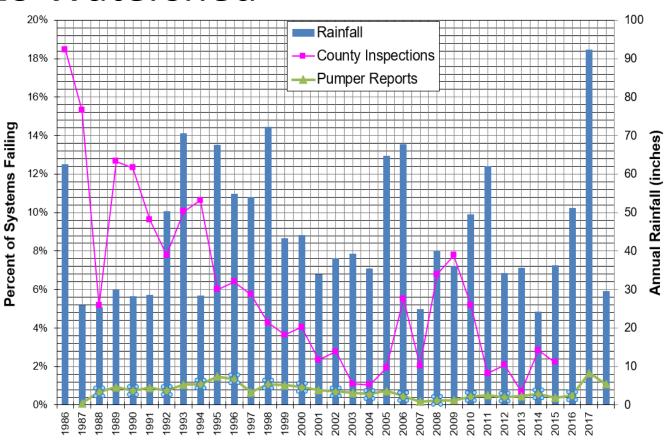
Failing OWTS

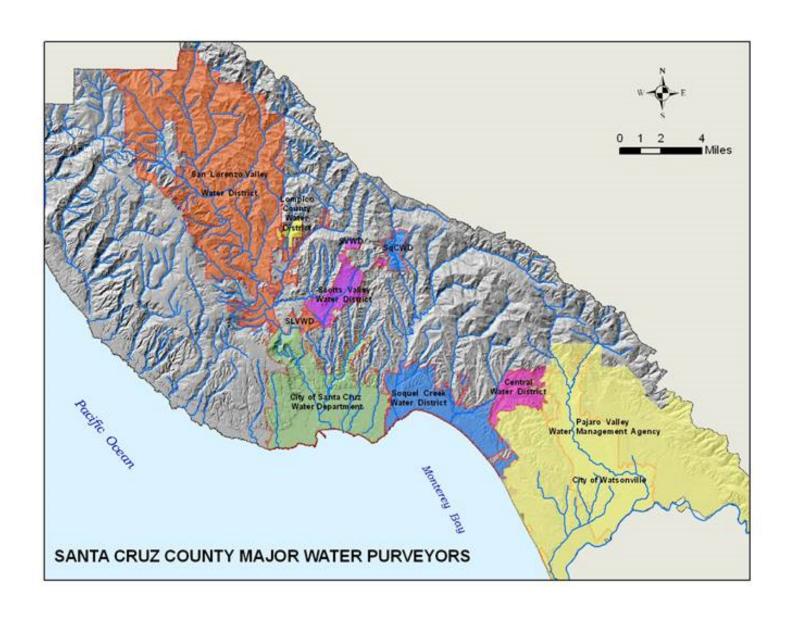




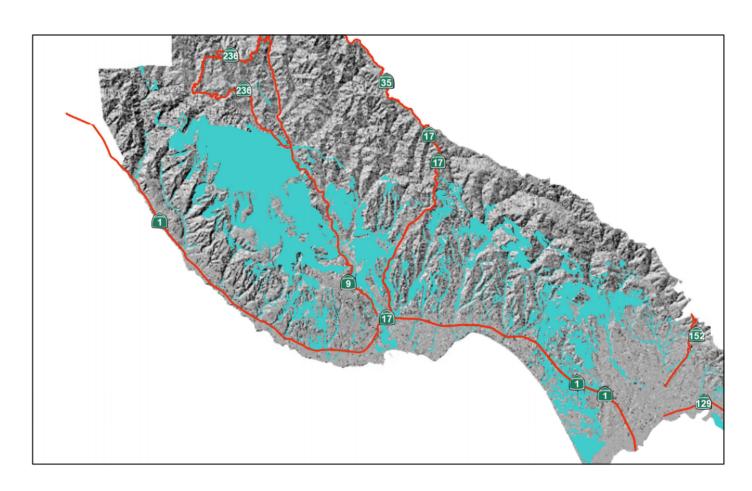


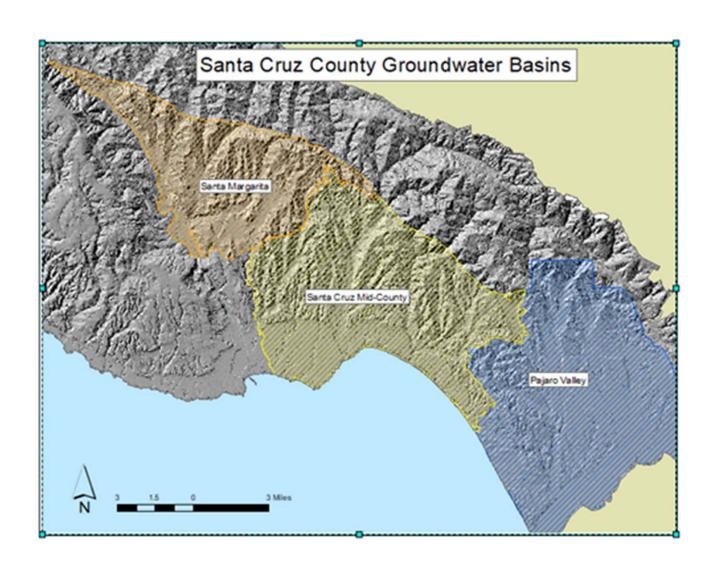
Percentage of OWTS Observed Failures in San Lorenzo Watershed





Primary Groundwater Recharge Areas in Santa Cruz County

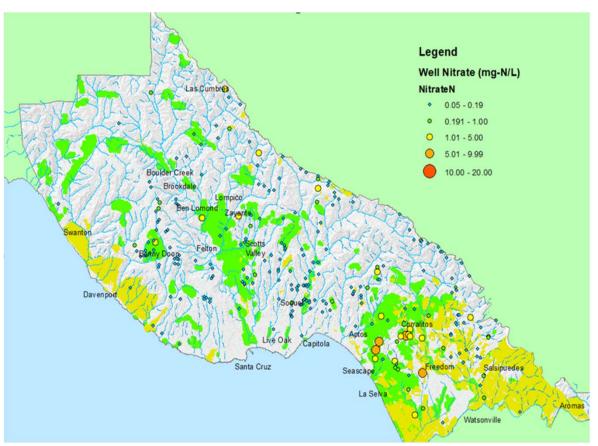




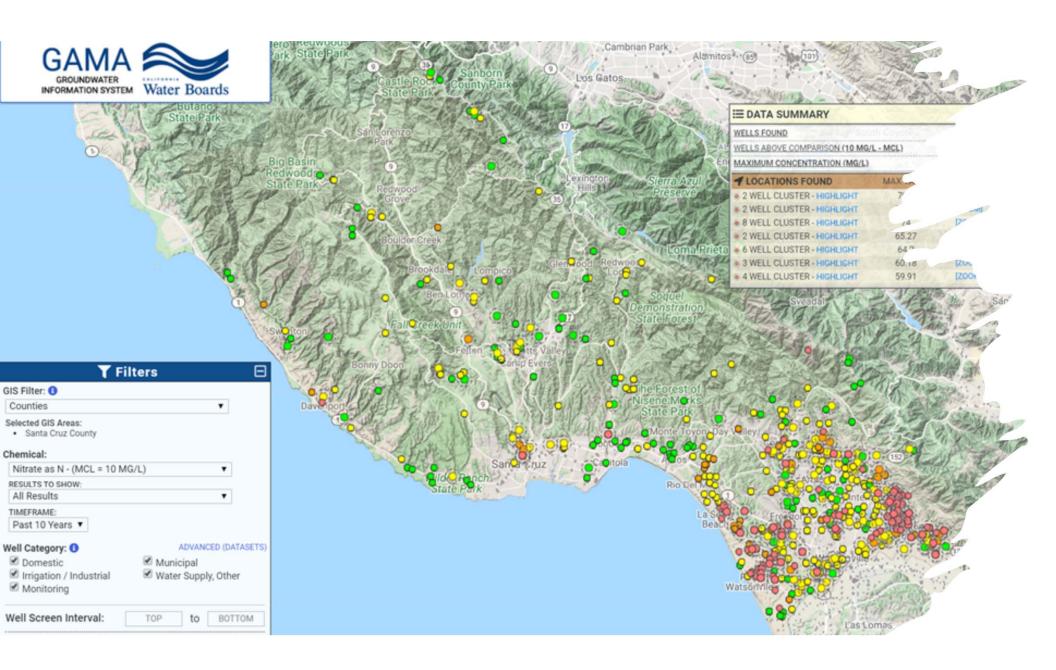
Nitrate and Salt Concerns from OWTS

- The Pajaro Basin- Salt and Nutrient Management Plan in 2016
 - OWTS a small contributor (4%)
 - Fertilizer
 - Salt from inland sources and coastal seawater intrusion
- Santa Margarita Basin contributes baseflow to the San Lorenzo River, which is designated as impaired due to elevate nitrate concentrations
 - Also localized nitrate in municipal wells in Quail Hollow, not above drinking water standards
- Mid-County Basin has had localized impact- a municipal water well was taken out of surface

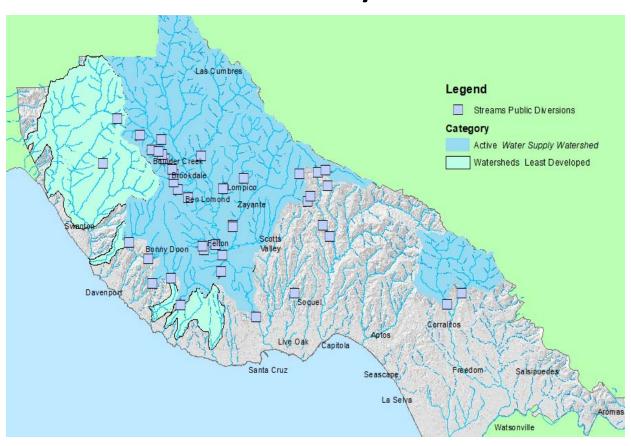
Nitrate Measured in New Wells, 2010-2019



Agricultural and turf parcels shown in yellow, highly permeable soils in green



Protected Watershed Designations in Santa Cruz County General Plan



Summary of Impaired Waterbodies and Pollutant Sources Within Santa Cruz County

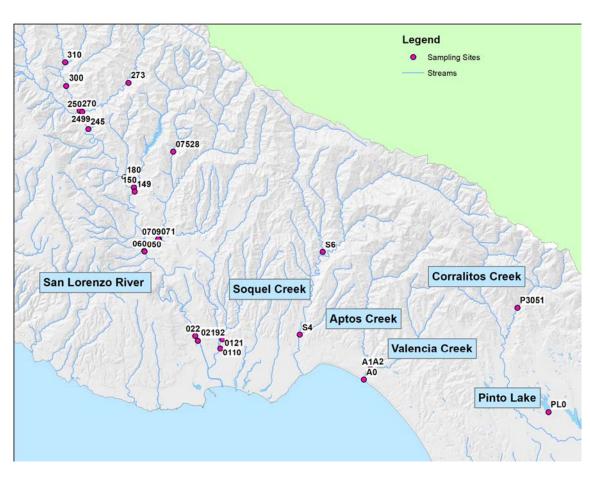
Sources, in order of importance, with 1 the most important, when determined. ND= Not Determined										
		MS4,	Sewers					Agricul.	Landfill	
		Urban	and	Home-		Live-	Onsite	Manure	runoff	
Water Body	Constituent	lands	Laterals	less	Pets	stock	Systems	Fertilizer		Extent of Impairment
	Dathagans	1	3	ND	2	4	ND	AUD.	110	Aptos downstream of Valencia Cr, Valencia Cr. downstream of Cox
Aptos/Valencia Creek	Pathogens	1	3	טוו		4	ND	ND	ND	Rd and Valencia Rd, Trout Gulch
Corralitos Cr	Pathogens	1	6	2	3	4	5	ND	ND	Downstream of Browns Valley Rd and Salsipudes Cr.
Pajaro River	Fecal Coliform	1	3	ND		2	ND	ND	ND	Pajaro River
Pajaro River	Sediment	Yes						ND	ND	Pajaro River and Corralitos Cr.
Pajaro River	Nitrate/ Nutrients	2	3			3		1	ND	Various streams in Pajaro Watershed
Pinto Lake	Phosphorus/ Cyanotoxins	2				4	2	1	ND	Pinto Lake Watershed
San Lorenzo Estuary	Pathogens	2	1	4	3	6	5	ND	ND	
San Lorenzo, Lompico	Pathogens	2	3	5	4	6	1	ND	ND	
Branciforte	Pathogens	1	3	4	2	6	5	ND	ND	
Carbonera, Camp Evers	Pathogens	1	6	3	2	5	4	ND	ND	
San Lorenzo Watershed	Nitrate	4	2			3	1	ND	ND	
San Lorenzo Watershed	Sediment	Yes						ND	ND	
Soquel Creek and Lagoon	Pathogens	1	2	4	3	3	ND	ND	ND	Soquel Creek downstream of Porter St. and Noble Gulch
Watsonville Sloughs	Pathogens	Yes	Yes			Yes		Yes	Yes	Watsonville, Harkins, Hanson, Gallighan, Struve

OWTS significant source of impairment

San Lorenzo River and all tributaries for pathogens and nitrate

- o Tributaries include the San Lorenzo River Estuary (also known as San Lorenzo River Lagoon) Camp Evers Creek, Carbonera Creek, Branciforte, Shingle Mill and Lompico Creeks
- Salsipuedes Creek and Corralitos Creek downstream of Brown's Valley Road: fecal coliform
- Pinto Lake: phosphorus contributing to cyanobacteria blooms

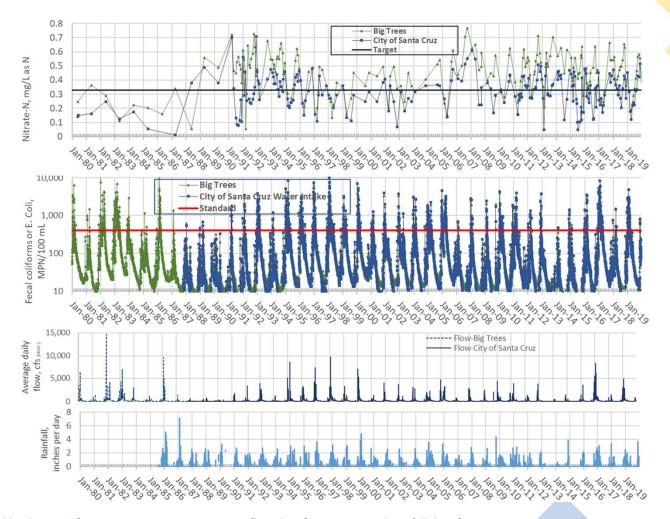
Selected Stream Water Quality Sampling Locations



Summary of Nitrate and Fecal Indicator Data for Selected Santa Cruz County Waterbodies

	Years of E.coli	Geomean	Years of NO3N	Average NO3N Concentration
Locations: Aptos, Soquel and Watsonville sites	Record	E.coli	Record	(mg-N/L)
APTOS CREEK @ MOUTH (A0)	30	925	8	0.17
APTOS CREEK @ VALENCIA CREEK (A2)	26	131	8	0.03
VALENCIA CREEK @ APTOS CREEK (A1)	22	834	10	0.64
SOQUEL CREEK @ BATES CREEK (S4)	15	161	12	0.04
WEST BRANCH SOQUEL C @ SAN JOSE-OLIVE				
SPRINGS (S6)	23	138	11	0.07
PINTO LAKE @ BOAT RENTAL	29	59	3	0.21

Nitrate, bacteria, flow, and rain in the lower San Lorenzo River watershed 1980-2019.



Monitoring data provided by the City of Santa Cruz Water Department, flow data from USGS, and rainfall data from CIMIS. Horizontal lines represent target levels per TMDLs.

Legal Context

- Prohibits discharge of waste
 - Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) or
 - Waiver of WDRs
- OWTS Policy 2013

LAMP Reviews

- Complies with OWTS Policy
 - Siting and Design Requirements
 - Groundwater Monitoring Programs
 - Processes and Technical Ability
 - Alternative Treatment
 - As protective to Water Quality as other LAMPs
- Approved by the Central Coast Water Board at a Public Hearing

LAMPs Approved













Water Quality

- Excellent treatment if properly
 - Planned
 - Designed
 - Sited
 - Installed
 - Operated
 - Maintained

Water Quality

- Cause water quality impacts if
 - Too densely spaced
 - Poorly designed, installed, operated, maintained
- Pollute surface and groundwater
 - Pathogens and nitrates

LAMP is a Balance:

State OWTS Policy and Regional Water Board Policies Protection of public health and water quality Conditions in Santa Cruz County

- 27,700 existing OWTS (Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems: aka: septic systems)
 - Including over 700 enhanced treatment systems
 - Limited new OWTS: 20/year
 - o Upgrades: 40/year
 - o Repairs: 220/year
- Many constraints:
 - High winter groundwater
 - Streams and drainageways
 - Steep slopes unstable areas
 - Sandy soils or clay soils
 - Small lots and old development

LAMP Contents

- Existing Conditions and Water Quality Data,
- Requirements for New and Replacement OWTS
- Operation of Existing OWTS
- Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program,
- Program Management
- Appendix
 - Appendix A: Proposed revisions to County Code Chapter 7.38, Sewage Disposal
 - Appendix B: County Code Chapter 7.42, Septic Tank Pumping
 - Appendix C: Summary of Key Elements, Tables
 - Appendix D: Enhanced Treatment Systems
 - Appendix E: Septic Tanks, Distribution Boxes and Chamber Guidelines,
 - Appendix F: Site Evaluation and testing procedures
 - Appendix G: State OWTS Policy

LAMP has different provisions for different types of systems:

- New Development
- Upgrades: bedroom additions and ADUs (Accessary Dwelling Units)
- Repairs of old or failing systems

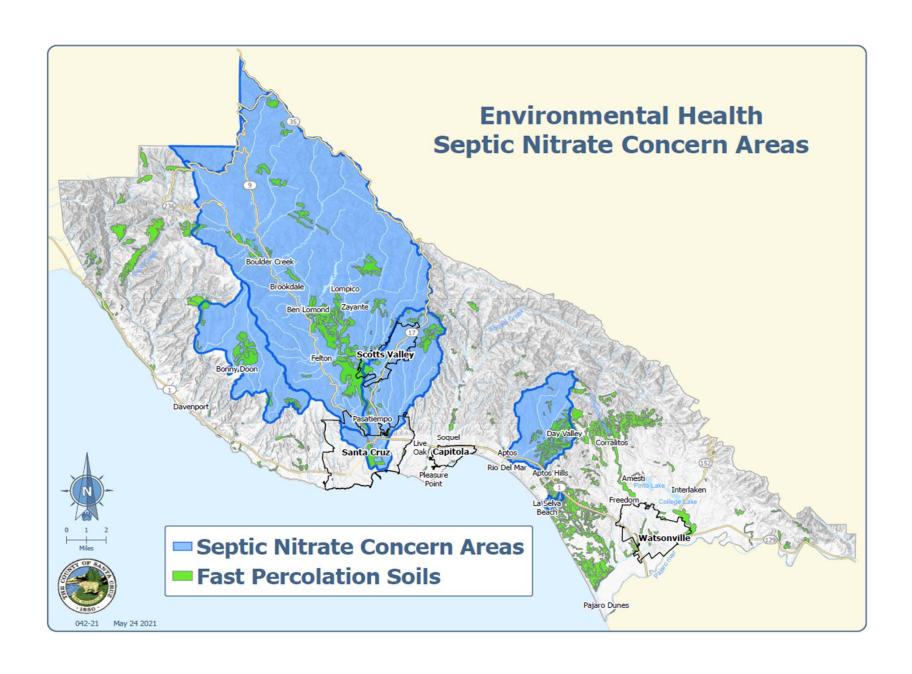
Use of:

- Conventional systems
- Enhanced Treatment Systems
- Low-Flow Systems
- Interim Non-conforming systems

Primary Changes from 2016 Standards:

(Estimated number of affected parcels in parentheses)

- Groundwater separation for replacement OWTS increases from 1-3 ft to 5-8 ft, depending on soil percolation (1500-3000 parcels)
- Repairs and upgrades in sandy soils in nitrate concern areas require enhanced treatment (1500-2000 parcels)
- Seepage pits require enhanced treatment (1000-2000 parcels)
- Replacement on slopes over 30% requires geologic review
- Repairs must have soil evaluation and be designed by qualified professionals (not contractors)
- System evaluations are required at time of property transfer
- Use of enhanced treatment may increase from 16% to 30-40% of permits
- Enhanced treatment can be used for newly created parcels



Options for Systems that Cannot Meet Standards

- New Parcels and New Development:
 - Enhanced Treatment for reduced groundwater separation and/or dispersal area
- Upgrades for Bedroom Additions, ADUs and Major Remodels (>500 sf)
 - Enhanced Treatment for reduced groundwater separation, stream setback and/or dispersal area
 - Slopes 30-50% with Geologic Report
 - Reduced setback to drainageway of 25-50 ft
 - Use of seepage pits with enhanced treatment
- Repairs of Old or Failing Systems: Same as Upgrades plus:
 Reduced groundwater separation of 5 ft for medium percolation soils
 Reduced setback to streams of 50-100 ft

 - Deeper Dispersal up to 10 square feet per linear foot

 - Low-Flow System, with reduced dispersal area
 Interim Nonconforming System, with deferral of enhanced treatment

Review Process and Response to Comments

- Draft released November 2020.
 - Comments were received from approximately 20 individuals
 - Changes have been made in response to comments:
 - Nitrogen Reduction in sandy soils only required in Nitrate Concern Areas
 - 5 foot separation to groundwater is allowed for repairs in medium percolation soils
 - Requirements for groundwater and soil application rate are clarified
 - Requirements for operation of enhanced systems are more specific
 - ADU's can use their own system, rather than a shared system
- Draft released- June 2021
 - Comments were received from approximately 6 individuals
 - Changes to Appen

Anticipated Schedule

Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors				
Meeting	August 24, 2021			
RWQCB Staff Report Due	August 24, 2021			
RWQCB Board Meeting				
 LAMP Takes Effect Upon Adoption 	October 14 and 15, 2021			
Environmental Review of Ordinance	Late 2021?			
Planning Commission- Ordinance	2022			
Board of Supervisor- Ordinance	2022			
Coastal Commission- Ordinance	2022			

How to Participate

- If you have a question:
 - For those participating via the Teams app, let the moderator know by selecting the Hands Raised button. (Select the Hands Raised Button to lower your hand.)
 - For those participating by phone, push *5 to raise your hand. (*5 also lowers your hand.)
- When you are called on to ask your question:
 - For those participating via the Teams app, unmute yourself by selecting the microphone by deselecting the microphone and speak. Mute yourself by selecting the microphone after you ask your question
 - For those participating by phone, push *6 to unmute and speak. Push *6 to mute after you ask your question.