

DESCRIPTION

The Navarro River Critical Coastal Area (CCA) watershed is located about 3 miles south of the town of Albion, with approximately 5.5 river miles within in the coastal zone, including the estuary. This watershed encompasses 315 square miles. The five major sub-drainage basins include the Mainstem Navarro River, North Fork Navarro River, Indian Creek, Anderson Creek, and Rancheria Creek.

Uses of this watershed include water supply and recreational uses, as well as a number of uses associated with the cold freshwater fishery. The watershed has been impacted by sediment and high temperature, attributable in part to silviculture, grazing, and other nonpoint source pollution inputs.

Waterbodies in this CCA that are listed as impaired on the current (2016) Clean Water Act 303(d) list in this CCA are **Navarro River** (impaired by sedimentation/siltation, and water temperature), and **Navarro River Estuary** (impaired by sedimentation/siltation). Potential sources of these pollutants, organized by **Source Categories**, are listed as **Agriculture** (agriculture, agriculture-grazing, irrigated crop production, non-irrigated crop production, specialty crop production, range grazing-riparian, range grazing-riparian and/or upland, range grazing-upland, and agricultural return flows); **Silviculture** (silviculture, harvesting/restoration/residue management, logging road construction/maintenance, and silvicultural point sources); **Resource Extraction** (resource extraction); **Hydromodification** (channel erosion, flow alteration/regulation/ modification, streambank modification/destabilization, and water diversions); **Habitat Modification** (habitat modification, drainage/filling of wetlands, erosion/siltation, removal of riparian vegetation); **Construction/Land Development** (construction/land development, disturbed sites land development, highway/road/bridge construction, and land development); and **Unspecified Nonpoint Source** (nonpoint source);

CRITERIA FOR CCA IDENTIFICATION

The Navarro River [Critical Coastal Area](#) (CCA) was identified in 1995 based on the criterion of a coastal watershed that flows into an impaired bay or estuary on the 1994 Clean Water Act 303(d) list (Navarro River Estuary).

This CCA also met the 2014 CCA identification criterion of a coastal watershed where an impaired waterbody on the 2010 303(d) list (Navarro River) flows into a state-identified Principal Bay or Estuary (Navarro River Estuary). See California Department of Fish and Wildlife's "[California's Living Marine Resources: A Status Report](#)" (2001) and associated [map of the Principal Bays and Estuaries of California](#).

In addition, this CCA met the 2014 CCA identification criterion of a coastal watershed where an impaired waterbody on the 2010 Clean Water Act 303(d) list (Navarro River) is adjacent to a state [Marine Protected Area](#) (Navarro River Estuary State Marine Conservation Area).



Mouth of Navarro River

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For more photos, see the [California Coastal Records Project](#).

ADDRESSING POLLUTANTS

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to make a [list of impaired waters](#) that are not attaining water quality standards, and to develop a [Total Maximum Daily Load \(TMDL\)](#) or similar approach to account for all sources of the pollutants that caused the water to be listed as impaired. TMDLs include allocations to both point and nonpoint sources (NPS) of the listed pollutants. The current (2016) 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies includes pollutants, potential pollutant sources, and year a TMDL was approved or is expected.

To address NPS pollutants, see [California's Nonpoint Source Management Measures](#) for guidance on selecting appropriate Management Measures, which consist of a suite of plans, practices, technologies, operating methods, or other measures that may be used to control NPS pollution.

Information for this factsheet was originally compiled by members of California's Critical Coastal Areas Statewide Committee in 2006. The factsheet was revised and updated in 2019 by the California Coastal Commission's Water Quality Program staff.

Funding for this project has been provided in part by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) pursuant to Assistance Agreement Nos. C9-79757514; C9-79757515; C9-79757517, and any amendments thereto which have been awarded to the Water Board for the implementation of California's NPS Program. The content of this document does not necessarily reflect the views and policies of the U.S. EPA or the Water Board, nor does mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation for use.