

Chapter 5: Plans and Policies

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Introduction

In addition to the Basin Plan for the Los Angeles Region, many other plans, policies, resolutions, and TMDLs direct the actions of the Regional Water Board or guide the Regional Water Board's intent. The State Water Board has adopted three statewide water quality control plans. Additionally, both the State and Regional Water Boards adopt policies, resolutions, and TMDLs that provide direction on the implementation of water quality standards and Water Board programs. In the event that inconsistencies exist among various plans and policies, the more stringent provisions apply unless a statewide plan or policy specifically states that it supersedes regional plans or policies.

Below are summaries of significant statewide and regional plans, policies, resolutions, Basin Plan amendments, and TMDLs. These plans, policies, resolutions, Basin Plan amendments, and TMDLs may be periodically revised. Should any of these plans, policies, resolutions, Basin Plan amendments, and TMDLs be amended by the State or Regional Water Board, the Regional Water Board will implement the amended version. More information about each can be found on the State Water Board's (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/plans_policies/) and Regional Water Board's (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/>) websites.

Statewide Water Quality Control Plans

The State Water Board has adopted three statewide water quality control plans that are applicable to the Region.

Water Quality Control Plan - Ocean Waters of California

The *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (California Ocean Plan) is the State's water quality control plan for ocean waters. It identifies beneficial uses of California's ocean waters; establishes water quality objectives necessary to protect those beneficial uses; and identifies areas where waste discharges are prohibited. Additionally, the plan sets forth a program of implementation including waste discharge limitations, monitoring, and enforcement to ensure that water quality objectives are attained. The State Water Board adopted the Ocean

Plan in 1974 (State Water Board Resolution No. 74-57) and has since periodically revised the plan. The most recent revision was adopted on October 16, 2012 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0056) and became effective on August 19, 2013.

The Ocean Plan designates Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) (pursuant to amendments adopted by the State Water Board through Resolution No. 74-28) and prohibits most waste discharges to these areas in order to protect natural water quality conditions. The following areas have been designated as ASBS in the Region (Figures 5-1 and 5-2):

- ASBS No. 21: San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock: waters surrounding San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- ASBS No. 22: Santa Barbara Island and Anacapa Island: waters surrounding Santa Barbara Island and Anacapa Islands to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- ASBS No. 23: San Clemente Island: waters surrounding San Clemente Island to a distance of one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever is greater.
- ASBS No. 24: Mugu Lagoon to Latigo Point: ocean water within a line originating from Laguna Point at 34° 5' 40" north, 119° 6' 30" west, thence southeasterly following the mean high tide line to a point at Latigo Point defined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due south of Bench Mark 24; thence due south to a distance of 1000 feet offshore or to the 100-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater; thence northwesterly following the 100-foot isobath or maintaining a 1,000-foot distance from shore, whichever maintains the greater distance from shore, to a point lying due south of Laguna Point, thence due north to Laguna Point.
- ASBS No. 25: Santa Catalina Island, Subarea One, Isthmus Cove to Catalina Head: from Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due west from USGS Triangulation Station "Channel" on Blue Cavern Point; thence due north to the 300-foot isobath or to one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance is greater; thence northerly and westerly, following the 300-foot isobath or maintaining a distance of one nautical mile offshore, whichever is the greater distance, around the northwestern tip of the island and then southerly and easterly, maintaining the distance offshore described above, to a point due south of USGS Triangulation Station "Cone" on Catalina Head; thence due north to the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due south from USGS Triangulation Station "Cone", thence returning around the northwestern tip of the Island following the mean high tide line to Point 1.
- ASBS No. 26: Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Two, North End of Little Harbor to Ben Weston Point: from Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line extending due south from USGS Triangulation Station "White Bluff"; thence due west to the 300-foot isobath or to one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance is greater; thence southerly on a meander line following the 300-foot isobath or maintaining a

distance of one nautical mile offshore, whichever distance offshore is greater, to a point due west of USGS Triangulation on Station "Slip" on Ben Weston Point; thence due east to the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due west from USGS Triangulation Station "Slip"; thence northerly following the mean high tide line to Point 1.

- ASBS No. 27: Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Three, Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve: waters within the Farnsworth Bank Ecological Reserve, which are located 1.6 nautical miles southwest of Ben Weston Point, Catalina Island, on a bearing of 240° true. The Bank is composed of sheer rocky pinnacles rising from the sandy ocean floor 250 feet deep to within 50 feet of the surface. The Bank occupies an area approximately 575 yards long by 200 yards wide.
- ASBS No. 28: Santa Catalina Island, Subarea Four, Binnacle Rock to Jewfish Point: from Point 1 determined by the intersection of the mean high tide line and a line extending due north from the highest point of Binnacle Rock; thence due south to a point one nautical mile offshore or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater; thence easterly and northerly, maintaining a distance of one nautical mile or to the 300-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater, to a point due east of the eastern-most extension of the mean high tide line at Jewfish Point; thence due west to the eastern-most extension of the mean high tide line at Jewfish Point; thence southerly and westerly following the mean high tide line to Point 1.

Exceptions to the prohibition of waste discharges to ASBS may only be granted in situations where the State Water Board finds that there would be no adverse impact to beneficial uses. Such exception was granted in 2006 to the USC Wrigley Marine Institute, which discharges storm water and ocean water that has been used in aquariums at its research facility to the ASBS No. 25 Northwest of Santa Catalina Island (State Water Board Resolution No. 2006-0013). In addition, in 2012 the State Water Board granted a General Exception for Stormwater and Nonpoint Sources for 27 dischargers throughout the state, including the County of Los Angeles, the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, and the City of Malibu, for their discharges into ASBS No. 24 (State Water Board Resolution Nos. 2012-0012 and 2012-0031).

The State Water Board periodically revises the Ocean Plan to update or add water quality objectives that are necessary to protect beneficial uses of ocean waters based on the most current science, analytical methods, and technologies.

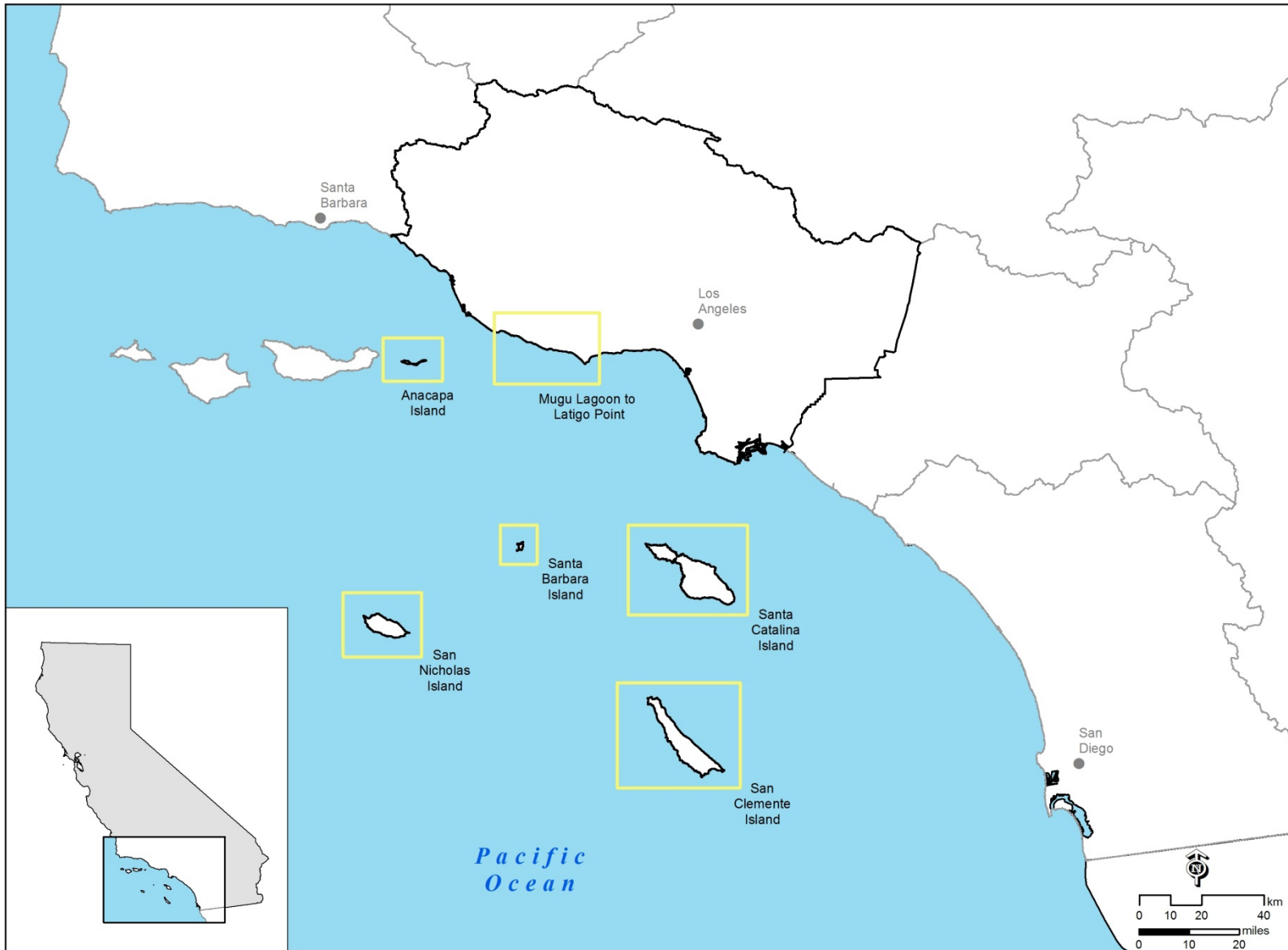


Figure 5-1. General Locations of Areas of Special Biological Significance in Los Angeles Region.

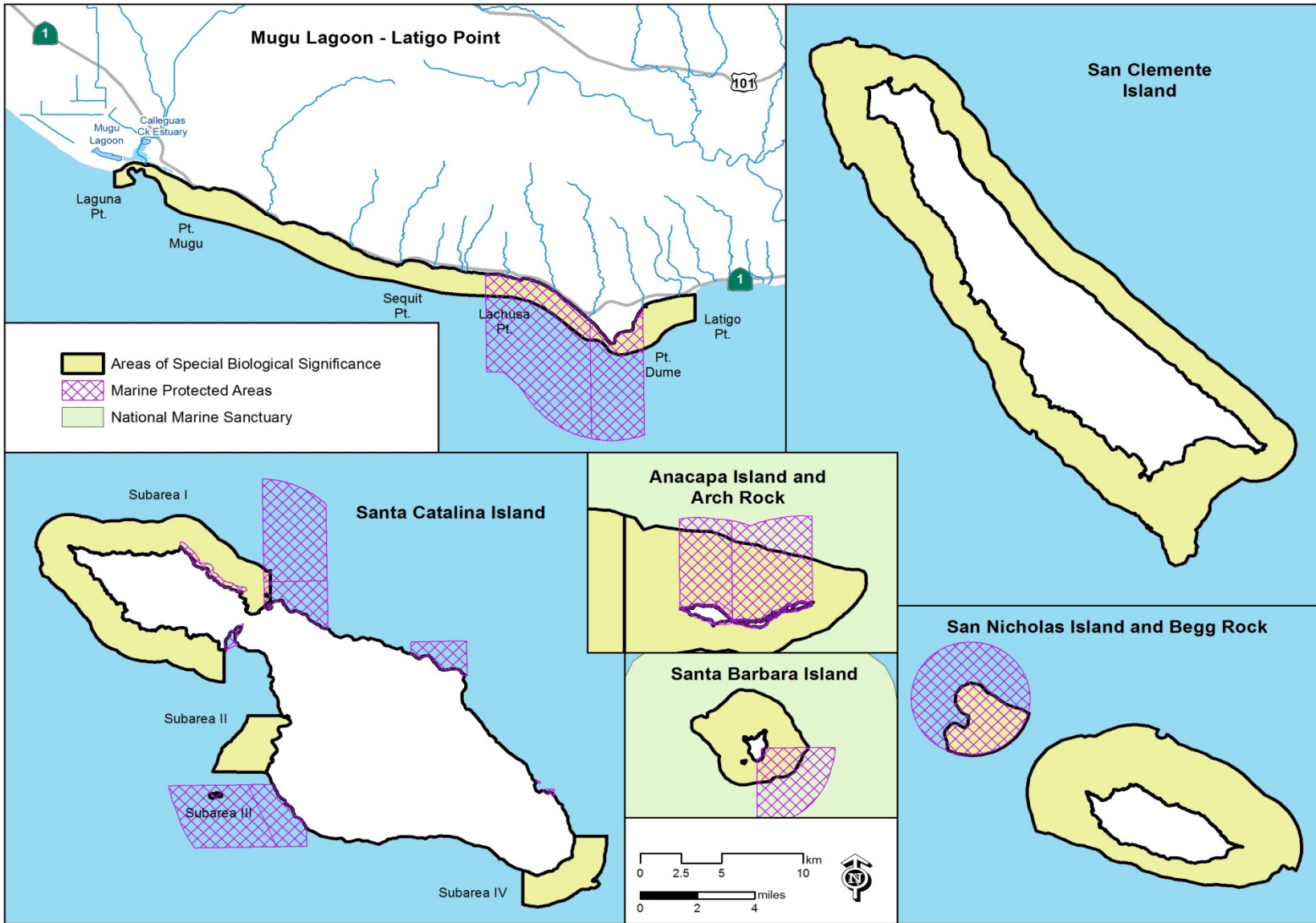


Figure 5-2. Detailed Locations of Areas of Special Biological Significance in Los Angeles Region.

Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries in California* (Thermal Plan) in May 1972 and amended this plan (State Water Board Resolution No. 75-89) in September 1975. This plan was developed in order to minimize the adverse effects of wastes on the temperature of receiving waters. The plan specifies temperature related water quality objectives designed to protect beneficial uses. The Regional Water Boards implement this plan by establishing waste discharge requirements for discharges of waste characterized by an elevated temperature. Additionally, as necessary, the implementation of this plan directs dischargers to conduct special studies and expanded monitoring programs to evaluate the impacts of waste discharges with elevated temperatures on receiving waters.

Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries - Part 1 Sediment Quality

The *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality* (EB&E Plan Part 1), which became effective on August 25, 2009, complies with the legislative directive in Water Code section 13393 that requires the State Water Board to develop sediment quality objectives (SQOs) for toxic pollutants for California's enclosed bays and estuaries. The EB&E Plan Part 1 integrates chemical, toxicological, and biological measures to determine if the sediment dependent biota are protected or degraded as a result of exposure to toxic pollutants in sediment and to protect human health. Part 1 Sediment Quality (State Water Board Resolution No. 2008-0070) represents the first phase of SQO development and focuses on the protection of benthic communities in enclosed bays and estuaries from impacts associated with contaminated sediment.

Part 1 Sediment Quality includes narrative sediment quality objectives for the protection of aquatic life and human health; establishes a multiple lines of evidence (MLOE) approach to implementing the narrative objective for the protection of aquatic life; and outlines an implementation program.

Statewide Policies and Significant Resolutions

The State Water Board has also adopted several statewide policies and significant resolutions.

General Policies Applying to All Waters of the State

Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California

The State Water Board adopted the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16) in October 1968. This policy, which is commonly referred to as “California’s Antidegradation Policy,” ensures that water quality is adequate to protect all beneficial uses and provides a framework to protect surface water and groundwater from degradation. Most importantly, this policy protects waterbodies where existing quality is higher than necessary for the protection of beneficial uses.

Under California's Antidegradation Policy, any actions that can adversely affect water quality in all surface waters and groundwater must be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state, must not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water, and must not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality plans and policies. Furthermore, any actions that can adversely affect surface waters are also subject to the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 C.F.R. § 131.12) developed under the CWA. California’s Antidegradation Policy is deemed to incorporate the federal Antidegradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. The USEPA, Region IX, has also issued detailed guidance for the implementation of federal antidegradation regulations for surface waters within its jurisdiction (USEPA, 1987).

This policy has been reprinted in Chapter 3.

The State Policy for Water Quality Control

The State Water Board adopted the *State Policy for Water Quality Control* on July 6, 1972. This policy, which serves as a basis for subsequent water quality policies, sets forth general principles (outlined below) that are necessary for implementation of programs that protect the quality of the waters throughout the State.

- Water rights and water quality control decisions must ensure protection of available fresh water and marine resources for maximum beneficial use.
- Municipal, agricultural, and industrial wastewaters must be considered as a potential integral part of the total fresh water resource.
- Coordinated management of water supplies and wastewaters on a regional basis must be promoted to achieve efficient utilization of water.
- Efficient wastewater management is dependent upon a balanced program of source control of environmentally hazardous substances, treatment of wastewaters, reuse of reclaimed water, and proper disposal of effluent and residuals.
- Substances not amenable to removal by treatment systems presently available or planned for the immediate future must be prevented from entering sewer systems in quantities that would be harmful to the aquatic environment, adversely affect beneficial uses of water, or affect treatment plant operation. Persons responsible for the management of waste collection, treatment, and disposal systems must actively pursue the implementation of their objective of source control for environmentally hazardous substances. Such substances must be disposed of such that environmental damage does not result.
- Wastewater treatment systems must provide sufficient removal of environmentally hazardous substances that cannot be controlled at the source to ensure against adverse effects on beneficial uses and aquatic communities.
- Wastewater collection and treatment facilities must be consolidated in all cases where feasible and desirable to implement sound water quality management programs based on long-range economic and water quality benefits to an entire basin.
- Institutional and financial programs for implementation of consolidated wastewater management systems must be tailored to serve each particular area in an equitable manner.
- Wastewater reclamation and reuse systems that ensure maximum benefit from available fresh water resources shall be encouraged. Reclamation systems must be an appropriate integral part of the long-range solution to the water resources needs of an area and incorporate provisions for salinity control and disposal of non-reclaimable residues.
- Wastewater management systems must be designed and operated to achieve maximum long-term benefit from the funds expended.
- Water quality control must be based upon the latest scientific findings. Criteria must be continually refined as additional knowledge becomes available.
- Monitoring programs must be provided to determine the effects of discharges on all beneficial water uses including effects on aquatic life and its diversity and seasonal fluctuations.

Sources of Drinking Water Policy

The State Water Board adopted the *Sources of Drinking Water Policy* (State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63) in May 1988. This policy states that all surface waters and groundwater in the State are considered suitable, or potentially suitable, for municipal or domestic water supply and should be so designated by the Regional Water Boards with certain exceptions. Exceptions include, but are not limited to, waters with existing high dissolved solids (i.e., waters with dissolved solids greater than 3,000 mg/L), low sustainable yield (less than 200 gallons per day for a single well), and waters with contamination that cannot be treated for domestic use using best management practices or best economically achievable treatment practices. Additionally, surface waters in a system designed to collect or treat municipal or industrial wastewaters, agriculture wastewater, and/or stormwater are provided an exception. Groundwater aquifers regulated as a geothermal energy source are administratively exempted from this policy.

Where the Regional Water Board finds that one of these exceptions applies, it can remove the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use designation for that waterbody through a Basin Plan amendment.

Policies Applying to Surface Waters

Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* by State Water Board Resolution No. 74-43 (amended by Resolution No. 95-84). The purpose of this policy is to provide water quality principles and guidelines to prevent water quality degradation and to protect the beneficial uses of waters of enclosed bays and estuaries. Decisions by the Regional Water Board must be consistent with the provisions designed to prevent water quality degradation.

The policy identifies principles of management that include the State Water Board's desire to phase out all discharges (exclusive of cooling waters) to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. Additionally, the policy includes the following discharge prohibitions:

- New dischargers of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges), which are not consistently treated and discharged in a

manner that would enhance the quality of the receiving waters

- Municipal and industrial waste sludge and untreated sludge digester supernatant, centrate, or filtrate
- Rubbish or refuse into surface waters or at any place where they would be eventually transported to enclosed bays and estuaries
- Direct or indirect discharge of silt, sand, soil, clay, or other earthen materials from onshore operations including mining, construction, and lumbering in quantities that unreasonably affect or threaten to affect beneficial uses
- Discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible or in violation of waste discharge requirements (except for scientific purposes)
- Discharge of radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste
- Discharge or by-pass of untreated waste

State of California Executive Order W-59-93 (Wetlands “No Net Loss” Policy)

Executive Order W-59-93 is often referred to as the *Wetlands “No Net Loss” Policy*. This Executive Order, signed by Governor Pete Wilson on August 23, 1993, establishes State policy for wetlands conservation. The primary objectives of this policy are to: (1) ensure no overall net loss and to achieve a long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetland acreage in California; (2) reduce procedural complexity in the administration of State and federal wetlands conservation programs; and (3) encourage partnerships to make restoration, landowner incentive programs, and cooperative planning efforts the primary focus of wetlands conservation.

Development of a Policy to Protect Wetlands and Riparian Areas in Order to Restore and Maintain the Water Quality and Beneficial Uses of the Waters of the State

On April 15, 2008, the State Water Board directed the *Development of a Policy to Protect Wetlands and Riparian Areas in Order to Restore and Maintain the Water Quality and Beneficial Uses of the Waters of the State* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2008-0026). Through this resolution, the State Water Board recognizes the vital beneficial services provided by wetlands and riparian areas and establishes the intention of the State Water Board to develop a statewide *Wetland and Riparian Area Protection Policy*. In accordance with the resolution, the

policy will be developed and implemented in three phases. The current Phase 1 effort is called the *Wetland Area Protection Policy and Dredge and Fill Regulations*. The purpose of Phase 1 is to protect all waters of the State, including wetlands, from dredge and fill discharges. It will include a wetland definition, a wetland regulatory mechanism based on the CWA section 404(b)(1) guidelines (40 C.F.R. §§ 230-233); and an assessment framework for reporting wetland condition.

Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

Clean Water Act section 303(d) requires states to identify waters that do not meet, or are not expected to meet, applicable water quality standards by the next listing cycle. The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Policy for Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List* (Listing Policy) on September 30, 2004 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2004-0063) to establish a standardized approach for developing California's Clean Water Act section 303(d) list in order to realize the overall goal of achieving water quality standards and maintaining beneficial uses in all of California's surface waters.

The Listing Policy describes the process and methodologies used by the State and Regional Water Boards to comply with the listing requirements of Clean Water Act section 303(d). The policy establishes requirements for data quality, data quantity, and administration of the listing process. In order to make decisions regarding attainment of water quality standards, the policy provides guidance for interpreting data and information as they are compared to beneficial uses, existing numeric and narrative water quality objectives, and anti-degradation considerations and uses a weight-of-evidence approach. The policy specifies the frequency of exceedance of applicable water quality objectives that is necessary to make a determination that the water is impaired.

Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters: Regulatory Structure and Options

The goal of the *Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters* (Impaired Waters Policy) (State Water Board Resolution No. 2005-0050) is to ensure that impaired waters are addressed in a timely and meaningful fashion through actions that are consistent with both USEPA guidance, as well as with State technical, regulatory, and legislative requirements. The policy establishes a set of principles that apply to the process of resolving surface water quality

impairments and identifies regulatory tools that may be used under various circumstances to redress water quality impairments. The policy also provides the public with a better understanding of the process and tools used to address surface water quality impairments.

Water Quality Control Policy for Guidance on Development of Regional Toxic Hot Spot Cleanup Plans

The State and Regional Water Boards were mandated to identify toxic hot spots in the enclosed bays and estuaries of each of the seven coastal regions of the State (California Water Code, Chapter 5.6, Section 13390 et seq.). The coastal Water Boards were further mandated to develop Regional Toxic Hot Spot Cleanup Plans specifying where and how each identified toxic hot spot would be remediated. The *Water Quality Control Policy for Guidance on Development of Regional Toxic Hot Spot Cleanup Plans* was adopted by the State Water Board on September 2, 1998 (State Water Board Resolution No. 98-090) to address this requirement. The purpose of the policy is to provide guidance on the development of the regional cleanup plans. The policy contains a specific definition of a toxic hot spot, general ranking criteria, the mandatory contents of the cleanup plans, and issues to be considered by the State Water Board in the development of the consolidated toxic hot spot cleanup plan. The principles contained in this policy apply to all enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters in the State.

Policies Applying to Programs of Implementation for Surface Waters

Water Quality Control Policy on Use and Disposal of Inland Water Used for Power Plant Cooling

The *Water Quality Control Policy on Use and Disposal of Inland Water Used for Power Plant Cooling* was adopted by the State Water Board through Resolution No. 75-58. The purpose of this policy is to provide consistent statewide water quality principles and guidance for adoption of discharge requirements and implementation actions for power plants that rely upon inland waters for cooling. In accordance with this policy, the use of fresh inland waters for power plant cooling will be approved by the Water Boards only when it is demonstrated that the use of other water supply sources or other methods of cooling would be environmentally undesirable or economically unsound. This policy is implemented through Regional Water Board adoption of waste discharge requirements.

Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling

The *Policy on the Use of Coastal and Estuarine Waters for Power Plant Cooling* was adopted by the State Water Board on May 4, 2010 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2010-0020), and amended on July 19, 2011 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2011-0033) and June 18, 2013 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2013-0018). The policy establishes technology-based requirements for the implementation of CWA section 316(b) for cooling water intake structures at existing coastal and estuarine power plants. Clean Water Act section 316(b) requires that the location, design, construction, and capacity of cooling water intake structures reflect the best technology available for minimizing adverse environmental impact. The intent of the policy is to ensure that the beneficial uses of the State's coastal and estuarine waters are protected, while also ensuring that the electrical power needs essential for the welfare of the citizens of the State are met.

The policy applies to the 19 existing power plants, eight of which are located in the Los Angeles Region, that withdraw water from the State's coastal and estuarine waters using a single-pass cooling system, also known as once-through cooling. In accordance with the policy, existing power plants must renovate their operation by: 1) implementing closed-cycle wet cooling systems, or 2) comparably reducing impacts to aquatic life by other means (e.g., reduce intake flow and velocity or use operational and/or structural controls).

This policy is implemented through NPDES permits. A Statewide Advisory Committee on Cooling Water Intake Structures (SACCWIS) has been established to review implementation plans and schedules and provide recommendations to the State Water Board at least annually. The State Water Board will consider SACCWIS's recommendations and make modifications to the policy, as appropriate.

Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

The California Nonpoint Source (NPS) Program is charged with reducing and preventing NPS pollution so that the waters of California support a diversity of biological, recreational, and other beneficial uses. This responsibility is met through a series of NPS activities, including the funding of projects to address specific water quality issues/pollutants, and development of regulatory tools to address various land uses and activities (irrigated agriculture, grazing, marinas, etc.).

The *Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (Program Plan) was adopted by the State Water Board through State Water Board Resolution No. 99-114 in December 1999 to improve the State's ability to effectively manage NPS pollution and conform to the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act and the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990. The NPS Program Plan consists of a Fifteen Year Strategy with Three Five-Year Implementation Plans. These documents were developed by staff of the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the California Coastal Commission (CCC), in coordination with the Regional Water Boards and staff from over twenty other State agencies. The documents were submitted for final federal approval on February 4, 2000, to the USEPA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). A letter granting full approval of the NPS Program Plan was signed on July 17, 2000.

Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program

The *Policy for the Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program* (NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy) was adopted by the State Water Board on May 20, 2004. It explains how the NPS Program Plan will be implemented and enforced using Porter-Cologne Act mandates and authorities delegated to the State and Regional Water Boards by the California Legislature. The policy also provides a bridge between the NPS Program Plan and the State Water Board's Enforcement Policy (described below). The information provided in the NPS Implementation and Enforcement Policy is designed to assist all responsible and/or interested parties in understanding how the State's NPS water quality control requirements will be implemented and enforced.

Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California

The *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* was adopted by the State Water Board in March 2000 and amended in February 2005 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2005-0019). This policy applies to discharges of toxic pollutants into the inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of California subject to regulation under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act.

The purpose of this policy is to establish a standardized approach for permitting discharges of toxic pollutants to non-ocean¹ surface waters in a manner that promotes statewide consistency. The policy establishes: 1) implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the National Toxics Rule (NTR) and through the California Toxics Rule (CTR), and for priority pollutant objectives established by Regional Water Boards in their water quality control plans; 2) monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents; and 3) chronic toxicity control provisions. In addition, the policy includes special provisions for certain types of discharges and factors that could affect the application of other provisions in this policy.

Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits

The *Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2008-0025) was adopted by the State Water Board in April 2008 and applies to all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits adopted by the Regional Water Boards that are modified or reissued after the effective date of the policy.

The purpose of this policy is to authorize the inclusion of certain compliance schedules in NPDES permits to achieve effluent limitations implementing new or revised water quality standards. The policy applies to all NPDES permits adopted by the Water Boards that must comply with Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) and that are modified or reissued after the effective date of the Policy. This policy authorizes a Water Board to include a compliance schedule in a permit for an existing discharger to implement a new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality objective or criterion in a water quality standard that results in a permit limitation more stringent than the limitation previously imposed where the Water Board determines that the discharger has complied with the application requirements in the policy and has demonstrated that the discharger needs additional time to implement actions to comply with the limitation. The policy does not authorize compliance schedules for permit limitations based on criteria established in the NTR or CTR.

¹ Ocean waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Policies Applying to Programs of Implementation for Groundwater

Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste

The State Water Board adopted the *Policy on the Disposal of Shredder Waste* (State Water Board Resolution No. 87-22) in March 1987. The policy allows the disposal of wastes produced by the mechanical destruction of car bodies, old appliances, and similar castoffs, into certain landfills under specific conditions designated and enforced by the Regional Water Boards. Landfills in the Region that receive auto shredder wastes are regulated by waste discharge requirements adopted by the Regional Water Board that include specific monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure that the disposal of shredder wastes at such facilities are consistent with the State Water Board policy.

Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste

The USEPA, under Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.), Parts 257 and 258 (Subtitle D), revised existing regulations for municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal facilities in response to the 1984 Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and added requirements addressing location restrictions, facility operation, design criteria, groundwater monitoring and corrective action, closure and post-closure maintenance, and financial assurance. The USEPA delegated the responsibility for implementing these regulations to states with a fully approved landfill regulatory program. As the responsible agencies for an approved state with respect to water quality protection aspects of the federal MSW regulations, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Regulation of Discharges of Municipal Solid Waste (State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62) in June 1993 to implement the federal Subtitle D regulatory requirements. Resolution No. 93-62 was amended in 2005 by State Water Board Resolution No. 2005-0058. The Regional Water Board implemented State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62 by adopting WDRs (Order No. 93-062) that revised existing WDRs for all active MSW landfills in the Region to include Subtitle D requirements that were more stringent than State regulations.

Policies and Procedures for Investigation and Cleanup and Abatement of Discharges under Water Code Section 13304

State Water Board Resolution No. 92-49 (amended by Resolution No. 96-79) provides a statewide consistent approach for the investigation and cleanup and abatement of contaminated sites. The policy includes, but is not limited to, the following procedures for site cleanup:

- A reasonable effort to identify all dischargers associated with the discharge; however, it is not necessary to identify all dischargers in order to proceed with site investigation and cleanup.
- Guidelines to determine: 1) the nature and horizontal and vertical extent of the discharge, and 2) appropriate cleanup and abatement measures.
- Direction to approve plans for site investigation and cleanup that proceed concurrently rather than sequentially, when necessary to protect water quality.
- Requirement for the investigation and cleanup to extend to offsite locations affected by the discharge or threatened by the discharge.
- Requirement for the discharger to submit reports on results of all phases of investigations and cleanup.
- Prescribe cleanup levels consistent with levels previously employed by the Regional Water Board for similar waste discharges, site characteristics, and water quality considerations.
- Support the selection of cost-effective methods for investigation and cleanup, as appropriate.
- Actions for cleanup and abatement must conform to the provisions of the Antidegradation Policy (Resolution No. 68-16) and State and Regional Water Quality Control Plans.
- Ensure the cleanup and abatement of discharges in a manner that promotes attainment of either background water quality or the best water quality reasonably attainable if background levels of water quality cannot be restored. Alternative cleanup levels less stringent than background shall:
 - Be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State;
 - Not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of water; and
 - Not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plans and Policies adopted by the State and Regional Water Boards.
- Consider the designation of containment zones in accordance with section III.H of Resolution No. 92-46 (as amended by Resolution No. 96-79).

- Determine schedules for investigation and cleanup taking into account factors such as, degree of impact on water quality and beneficial uses, obligation to achieve timely compliance, financial and technical resources available to the discharger.

Actions to Improve Administration of the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Cleanup Fund and UST Cleanup Program

State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0042 directs changes to the management of the UST Cleanup Fund (fund) and UST Cleanup Program implementation. Due to increased financial burden on the UST Cleanup Fund, the management of the fund has been restructured to expend limited fund resources on high priority UST cleanup cases (i.e., cases where there is a threat to water quality and sensitive receptors).

This resolution directs a review of all UST cleanup cases to ensure that all cases receive appropriate regulatory action, particularly high priority cases. The general framework for case review is described below.

1. Determination of whether or not the case is ready for closure.
2. If the case is not ready for closure, determination of the following:
 - The impediments to closure.
 - The specific environmental benefits of any additional work to be performed at the site.
 - The existing sensitive receptors that are likely to be impacted by contamination at the site and the probable timeframe for those impacts to occur.
3. Each case review shall be made publicly available on the State Water Board's GeoTracker web site within 30 days of when it is completed.
4. The Regional Water Board will close cases identified as ready for closure within 90 days.

Furthermore, in order to alleviate fund resources, monitoring requirements are reduced from quarterly to semiannual or less frequent unless site-specific conditions warrant otherwise.

Additionally, the fund manager may review the case history for all claims that have been active for five years or more and to make a recommendation to the State Water Board for closure (five year review). Upon receiving a recommendation, the State Water Board may seek to close a case under the jurisdiction of a Regional Water Board.

Water Quality Control Policy for Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Closure

The State Water Board adopted the *Low-Threat UST Case Closure Policy* on May 1, 2012 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0016). The policy applies to all petroleum UST sites subject to Chapter 6.7 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and Chapter 16 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

The policy provides criteria for UST case closure evaluation by the regulatory agencies. The policy establishes: (1) general criteria that specify the minimum requirements for a site to be considered for closure, and (2) media-specific criteria that include groundwater, vapor intrusion to indoor air, and direct contact and outdoor air exposure for case specific evaluation. The media specific criteria contain numeric criteria for use. If both the general and applicable media-specific criteria are satisfied, then the leaking UST case is generally considered to present a low threat to human health, safety, and the environment.

The policy recognizes, however, that even if all of the specified criteria are met, there may be unique attributes of the case or site-specific conditions that increase the risk associated with the residual petroleum constituents. In these cases, the regulatory agency overseeing corrective action at the site must identify the conditions that make case closure under the policy inappropriate.

The policy is implemented through all Regional Water Boards and Local Oversight Program (LOP) agencies in the State. Staff of regulatory agencies evaluate each individual case per the policy criteria and determine if the case closure is warranted. The case evaluation process is documented in the Geotracker database where it can be viewed by the public. If no closure is granted by the local agencies, responsible parties may request review by the State Water Board.

Water Quality Control Policy for the Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems

The *Water Quality Control Policy for the Siting, Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0032) was adopted by the State Water Board on June 19, 2012. The purpose of the policy is to allow the continued use of onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS, commonly known as septic systems),

while protecting water quality and public health. The policy establishes a statewide, risk-based, tiered approach for the regulation and management of OWTS installations and replacements and sets the level of performance and protection expected from OWTS. In particular, the policy requires actions where OWTS contribute to water quality degradation that adversely affects beneficial uses of the State's waters.

The policy only authorizes subsurface disposal of domestic strength, and in limited instances high strength, wastewater and establishes minimum requirements for the permitting, monitoring, and operation of OWTS for protecting beneficial uses of waters of the State and preventing or correcting conditions of pollution and nuisance. The policy also conditionally waives the requirement for owners of OWTS to apply for and receive Waste Discharge Requirements in order to operate their systems when they meet the conditions set forth in the policy. Nothing in the policy supersedes or requires modification of Total Maximum Daily Loads or Basin Plan prohibitions of discharges from OWTS.

Policies Related to Water Reclamation and Recycling

Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California

The State Water Board adopted the *Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California* (State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1) in January 1977. This policy recognizes the shortage of water in many areas of the State and the need to conserve water for beneficial uses. In addition, the policy outlines the State and Regional Water Boards support for and encouragement of water reclamation, while also acknowledging the need to protect public health. As per this policy, the State and Regional Water Boards encourage reclamation projects for which:

- Beneficial use will be made of wastewaters that would otherwise be discharged to marine or brackish receiving waters or evaporation ponds;
- Reclaimed water will replace or supplement the use of fresh water or better quality water; or
- Reclaimed water will be used to preserve, restore, or enhance instream beneficial uses which include, but are not limited to, fish, wildlife, recreation, and aesthetics associated with any surface water or wetlands.

Resolution Requiring Sustainable Water Resources Management

Through Resolution No. 2008-0030, the State Water Board recognized that sustainable water resources management is vital to California's future and declared its commitment to sustainability as a core value for all Water Board activities and programs. Through the resolution, the State Water Board directs staff to require sustainable water resources management in all future policies, guidelines, and regulatory actions. The State Water Board further directs the Water Boards to promote and prioritize projects addressing recycled water, conservation, and low impact development best management practices. Additionally, this resolution directs coordination with partners from other government agencies, non-profit organizations, and businesses to enhance sustainable activities within the administration of Water Board programs.

The Recycled Water Policy

The *Recycled Water Policy* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0011) was adopted in 2009 and revised in 2013 (State Water Board Resolution No. 2013-0003). The purpose of this policy is to increase the beneficial use of recycled water from municipal wastewater sources in a manner that implements State and federal water quality laws. The policy provides direction to the Regional Water Boards, proponents of recycled water projects, and the public regarding the appropriate criteria to be used by the State and Regional Water Boards in issuing permits for recycled water projects.

The streamlined permitting criteria described in the policy are intended to maximize consistency in the recycled water permitting process throughout the State, while also preserving the Regional Water Boards authority and flexibility to address site-specific conditions. The policy also recognizes the potential for increased salt and nutrient loading to groundwater basins as a result of increased recycled water use and, therefore, requires the development of regional or sub-regional salt and nutrient management plans for groundwater basins throughout the State.

Finally, the policy provides requirements for monitoring constituents of emerging concern (CECs) (e.g., endocrine disrupters, personal care products, and pharmaceuticals) in recycled water used for groundwater recharge reuse. Recognizing that the state of knowledge regarding CECs was incomplete, the State Water Board, in consultation with the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), convened an advisory panel to determine the current state of scientific knowledge regarding the risks of CECs to public health and the environment. The ensuing

report formed the basis for the monitoring requirements for CECs in recycled municipal wastewater that are prescribed in the policy. These requirements include monitoring for:

- Human health-based CECs;
- Performance indicator CECs (individual CEC used for evaluating a family of CECs with similar physicochemical or biodegradable characteristics); and
- Surrogates (measurable physical or chemical property, such as chlorine residual or electrical conductivity, that can be used to measure the effectiveness of trace organic compound removal by treatment process and/or provide an indication of a treatment process failure).

These monitoring requirements apply to: (i) recycled water producers, including entities that further treat or enhance the quality of recycled water supplied by municipal wastewater treatment facilities, and (ii) groundwater recharge reuse facilities.

Policies Related to Enforcement

Water Quality Enforcement Policy

The *Water Quality Enforcement Policy* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0083) addresses the enforcement component of the State and Regional Water Boards' regulatory framework. The policy creates a structure for identifying and investigating instances of noncompliance, for taking enforcement actions that are appropriate in relation to the nature and severity of the violation, and for prioritizing enforcement resources to achieve maximum environmental benefits. The policy:

- establishes a process for ranking enforcement priorities,
- sets forth an assessment methodology for discretionary administrative civil liabilities,
- sets forth guidance for assessment of mandatory minimum penalties,
- recognizes the use of alternatives to the assessment of civil liabilities,
- identifies circumstances in which the State Water Board will take action,
- addresses the eligibility requirements for small communities to qualify for carrying out compliance projects,
- emphasizes the recording of enforcement data and the communication of enforcement information to the public and the regulated community; and

- establishes annual enforcement reporting and planning requirements for the State and Regional Water Boards.

Policy on Supplemental Environmental Projects

The Regional Water Board may allow a discharger to satisfy part of the monetary assessment imposed in an administrative civil liability (ACL) order by completing or funding one or more Supplemental Environmental Projects (SEPs). SEPs are projects that enhance the beneficial uses of the waters of the State, that provide a benefit to the public at large and that, at the time they are included in the resolution of an ACL action, are not otherwise required of the discharger.

The *SEP Policy* (State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0013) contains procedures and guidelines for SEP approval and selection. The policy guides the evaluation of SEPs by Regional Water Board staff to ensure that the selected projects have environmental value, further the enforcement goals of the State and Regional Water Boards, and are subject to appropriate input and oversight. Additionally, the policy directs the types of projects that can be SEPs and contains conditions to increase accountability. These conditions include: (1) requiring that all SEPs be imposed as stipulated ACL orders in settlement of an ACL complaint or some other order entered under the authority of a State or Regional Water Board; (2) requiring that funds put towards the SEP be addressed as a suspended liability until the SEP is completed to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board; and (3) making the discharger responsible for the successful completion of the project from start to finish.

Significant Regional Water Board Resolutions

The Regional Water Board has adopted numerous resolutions over the years that are significant to the Board's mission and implementation of the Basin Plan. For reference, the resolutions of particular significance are listed in Table 5-1, below, and are incorporated by reference.² This list is intended to provide historical context to the implementation of the Basin Plan and not all of

² Chapter 5 of the 1994 edition of the Basin Plan summarized and incorporated by reference certain Regional Water Board resolutions important to the Regional Water Board's implementation of the Basin Plan. That incorporation by reference did not confer any regulatory authority beyond the Regional Water Board's initial action. For the 2014 edition of this chapter, Regional Water Board resolutions important to Basin Plan implementation, which have been adopted since 1994, have been included with the same intent, while some referenced in the 1994 edition have been removed where no longer relevant.

the resolutions listed below are still applicable (i.e., some may have been replaced by more recent resolutions or orders, while others may have expired).

Table 5-1: Significant Regional Water Board Resolutions, excluding those that amended the Basin Plan (see Table 5-2 below).

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
<i>Triennial Reviews</i>		
84-05	Triennial Review of Water Quality Control Plans - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	25-Jun-1984
88-10	Completion of the Triennial Review Public Hearing and the 1988 Triennial Review Process for the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	25-Jul-1988
95-003	Prioritization of Basin Planning Issues Los Angeles Region	12-Jun-1995
2001-011	Triennial Review Prioritization of Basin Planning Issues	31-May-2001
2005-003	2004 Triennial Review Prioritization of Basin Planning Issues	3-Mar-2005
R10-001	2008-2010 Triennial Review Selection of Basin Planning Projects	1-Apr-2010
R12-001	2011-2013 Triennial Review Selection of Basin Planning Projects	2-Feb-2012
<i>CWA Section 305(b) Water Quality Assessment Reports & Section 303(d) Lists</i>		
89-10	Adoption of Regional Water Quality Assessment Report	4-Dec-1989
92-05	Approval of Regional Water Quality Assessment	27-Jan-1992
92-06	Approval of Regional Water Quality Assessment (Update of Resolution No. 92-05)	9-Mar-1992
98-07	Resolution Adopting the 1998 303(d) List	13-Apr-1998
R09-004	Approval of the 2008 Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board Integrated Report of Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b) and Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments	16-Jul-2009
<i>General Water Quality</i>		
73-21	Actions Affecting Water Quality by Local Agency Formation Commissions - Comments by this Agency on any Proposals within this Region to Incorporate New Cities or Form Special Districts that may Affect Water Quality	7-Sep-1973
74-08	Expressing Concern Over Possible Effects on Water Quality from Offshore Oil Drilling and Production	19-Aug-1974

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
90-02	Acceptance of the Southern California Association of Governments' Final Report on the State of Santa Monica Bay	26-Feb-1990
93-006	Accepting the Final Report of the Water Quality Advisory Task Force	1-Nov-1993
96-011	Statement Recognizing Results of a Technical Investigation of Nitrate Contamination In Ground Water - Community of Agua Dulce / Sierra Pelona Basin	30-Sep-1996
98-014	Consideration of a Resolution Approving the Signing of a Memorandum of Understanding and Subsequent Amendment by the Executive Officer Regarding the Los Angeles Basin Contaminated Sediments Task Force	3-Aug-1998
<i>Program Implementation</i>		
52-3	Prescribing Requirements for Subsurface Disposal of Sewage from Private Sewage Disposal Systems	16-Oct-1952
52-4	Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family Dwellings	30-Oct-1952
53-5	Waiving Reporting of Waste Water Discharges from Family Dwelling Swimming Pools	15-Oct-1953
53-6	Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family Dwellings, City of South Pasadena	15-Oct-1953
54-4	Waiving Reporting of Sewage Discharges from Family Dwellings with the City of Ojai	14-Jan-1954
69-33	Recommending Consideration of Reclamation of Water from Sewage in the Malibu Area	30-Jul-1969
70-17	Well Standards in Central, Hollywood, Santa Monica and West Coast Basins, Los Angeles County	11-Feb-1970
70-18	Well Standards in Ventura County	11-Feb-1970
70-68	Requiring Cities and Counties to Notify the Regional Board of the Filing of Development Proposals Which Involve a Major Waste Discharge	18-Nov-1970
71-10	Consideration of Dredging Activities Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbors	27-Oct-1971
72-4	Policy Statement Relative to Sewage Disposal in the Malibu Area	31-May-1972
73-14	Statement of Policy on Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal in Newly Developing Areas Within the Los Angeles Region	22-May-1973
74-11	Permitting the Use of a Subsurface Disposal System Requiring a Protective Seawall (including Policy Statement Regarding Seawalls)	18-Nov-1974

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
77-06	Guidance for Persons Wishing to Use Reclaimed Wastewater During the Drought	26-Sept-1977
78-07	Resolution of Intent Regarding Compliance Date for Trace Element Limits in the Ocean Plan	26-Jun-1978
78-09	A Resolution Requesting the State Board to Seek Exemption from U.S. Coast Guard Regulations for Channel Islands Harbor Relative to Vessel Waste Discharges	24-Jul-1978
78-10	A Resolution Requesting the State Water Resources Control Board to Seek Exemption from U.S. Coast Guard Regulations for Avalon Bay Relative to Vessel Waste Discharges	24-Jul-1978
78-12	Regional Board Consideration of the 208 Area wide Waste Treatment Management Plan for Ventura County Adopted by the Board of Directors of the Ventura Regional County Sanitation District on June 22, 1978	28-Aug-1978
83-03	Implementation of Those Elements of the Amendment to the Area wide Waste Treatment Management Plan Appropriate to its Jurisdiction	24-Oct-1983
85-03	Rescinding Resolution No. 56-45, "Adopting an Operating Procedure for Simplifying Filing of Reports on Disposal of Rotary Mud Resulting from Oil Well Drilling Operations"	25-Mar-1985
85-09	Designation of Class III Landfill Within the Los Angeles Region to Accept Shredder Wastes as Required by Senate Bill No. 976	25-Nov-1985
88-11	Directing Staff to Apply for a Cooperative Agreement With the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to Accelerate Source Investigation Activities in the San Gabriel Valley	22-Aug-1988
88-12	Supporting Beneficial Use of Available Reclaimed Water in Lieu of Potable Water for the Same Purpose	26-Sep-1988
90-10	Resolution of Recommendation to State Water Resources Control Board to Grant an Exception to the Ocean Plan Prohibition for Waste Discharge to an Area of Special Biological Significance - San Nicolas Island	20-Aug-1990
94-005	Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan: A Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for the Bay, and that the Regional Water Board Acknowledges the Five Years of Cooperative Effort that Produced this Plan, which Effort included Significant Contributions from the Staff of the Regional Water Board	9-May-1994
94-009	Resolution to Approve the Proposal by the City of Los Angeles to Phase out the Discharge of Wastewater Effluent from Terminal Island Treatment Plant into Los Angeles Harbor through Implementation of a Water Reclamation Plan	31-Oct-1994

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
98-08	Approving Best Management Practices for Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management Programs in Los Angeles County (NPDES NO. CAS614001)	13-Apr-1998
98-022	Oxnard Forebay: Strategy for Addressing Nitrogen Impacts	14-Dec-1998
99-03	Approving Best Management Practices for Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management Programs in Los Angeles County (NPDES NO. CAS614001)	22-Apr-1999
2000-02	Approving the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan for Municipal Storm Water and Urban Runoff Management Programs in Los Angeles County	26-Jan-2000
2000-21	To Extend the Interim Limits for Discharges to the Santa Clara River Until December 7, 2001	7-Dec-2000
2000-22	To Extend the Interim Chloride Limits for Discharges to Calleguas Creek until March 31, 2001	7-Dec-2000
R4-02-014	Supporting a Local Coastal Program for the City of Malibu	29-Aug-2002
2002-013	Support the Consolidated Slip Restoration Project's Plan to Implement the Consolidated Slip Contaminated Sediment Cleanup Project to Address Contaminated Sediment Problems and Eliminate Beneficial Use Impairments in Consolidated Slip, a Waterway Within Los Angeles Harbor	11-Jul-2002
R02-021	Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Specified Composting Operations	12-Dec-2002
R04-008	Approving Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements and a Template Memorandum of Understanding for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems	10-Jun-2004
R04-014	Approving a Memorandum of Understanding and Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems in the City of Malibu	5-Aug-2004
2005-002	Reiteration of Existing Authority to Regulate Hydromodifications Within the Los Angeles Region, and Intent to Evaluate the Need for and Develop as Appropriate New Policy or other Tools to Control Adverse Impacts from Hydromodification on the Water Quality and Beneficial Uses of Water Courses in the Los Angeles Region	27-Jan-2005
R06-023	Establishing a Brownfield Subcommittee at the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region	14-Dec-2006
R4-2008-011	Consideration of Termination of the Memorandum of Understanding for Onsite Wastewater Treatment Systems for the City of Malibu	20-Nov-2008
R11-010	Authorizing the Executive Officer to Sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Malibu and the State Water Resources Control Board Regarding the Malibu Civic Center Area Prohibition	14-Jul-2011

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
Enforcement		
96-030	Water Quality Enforcement Policy	18-Apr-1996
97-005	Regional Board Enforcement Strategy	3-Mar-1997

Regional Water Board Resolutions Incorporating Basin Plan Updates and Amendments (not including TMDLs)

In addition to the significant Regional Water Board resolutions listed above, some Regional Water Board resolutions specifically incorporated updates and amendments to the Basin Plan. A chronology of the updates and amendments to the Basin Plan is provided in Table 5-2, below. More information about the most recent Basin Plan updates and amendments can be found under the following link:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/basin_plan/wqs_list.shtml.

Table 5-2: Regional Water Board Resolutions incorporating Basin Plan Updates and Amendments (not including TMDLs; see Table 5-3).

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
71-6	Interim Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin and Los Angeles River Basin	10-Jun-1971
71-7	Interim Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin and Los Angeles River Basin - with Project List Titled Appendix A	10-Jun-1971
75-10	Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin (4A)	3-Mar-1975
75-11	Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	10-Mar-1975
76-05	Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin (4A)	26-Apr-1976
76-06	Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	26-Apr-1976
78-02	Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Clara River Basin (4A)	27-Mar-1978
78-13	Revisions to Water Quality Control Plan for Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	27-Nov-1978

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
89-03	Incorporation of Sources of Drinking Water Policy into the Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans) - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)/Los Angeles River Basin (4B)	27-Mar-1989
90-11	Adoption of Revised Water Quality Objectives and Beneficial Uses for Piru, Sespe, and Santa Paula Hydrologic Areas - Santa Clara River Basin (4A)	22-Oct-1990
91-06	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin and Implementation Plan Concerning the Extraction of Ground Water Within the San Gabriel Valley Basin	3-Jun-1991
94-007	Adoption of an Update of the Water Quality Control Plans for the Los Angeles Region	13-Jun-1994
97-02	Amendment to the Water Quality Plans to Incorporate a Policy for Addressing Levels of Chloride in Discharges of Wastewaters	27-Jan-1997
98-018	Amendment to the Water Quality Plans to Incorporate Changes in [Municipal and Domestic Supply] Beneficial Use Designations for Selected Waters	2-Nov-1998
99-13	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Septic System Prohibition in the Oxnard Forebay	12-Aug-1999
2001-018	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Bacteria Objectives for Water Bodies Designated for Water Contact Recreation	25-Oct-2001
2002-011	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Uses Designations for Protection of "Aquatic Life"	25-Apr-2002
2002-022	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Implementation Provisions for the Region's Bacteria Objectives and to Incorporate a Wet-Weather Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Santa Monica Bay Beaches	12-Dec-2002
2003-001	Resolution Amending the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Language Authorizing Compliance Schedules in NPDES Permits	30-Jan-2003
2003-010	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Suspend the Recreational Beneficial Uses in Engineered Channels During Unsafe Wet Weather Conditions	10-Jul-2003
03-015	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Chloride Objective for Reach 3 at Santa Paula in the Lower Santa Clara River	6-Nov-2003

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
2004-022	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters not Characteristic of Freshwater (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries, And Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of "Aquatic Life"	4-Mar-2004
2005-014	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries And Wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life	1-Dec-2005
2006-003	Basin Plan Amendment to Incorporate a Variance Provision for the Groundwater Mineral Quality Objectives from Coastal Groundwater Areas with High Concentrations of Naturally Occurring Minerals	9-Mar-2006
R4-2006-021	Nunc Pro Tunc Amendment to Correct a Clerical Error in the Basin Plan Amendment to Incorporate a Variance Provisions for the Groundwater Mineral Quality Objectives from Coastal Groundwater Areas with High Concentrations of Naturally Occurring Minerals	9-Nov-2006
2006-022	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Water-Effects Ratios (WERs) for Copper in Lower Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon Located in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, Ventura County	9-Nov-2006
2007-005	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Site-Specific Objectives for Ammonia in Select Waterbodies in the Santa Clara, Los Angeles and San Gabriel River Watersheds	7-Jun-2007
R4-2008-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Adopt Site Specific Chloride Objectives and to Revise the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	11-Dec-2008
R09-007	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Ventura and Los Angeles Counties to Prohibit On-Site Wastewater Disposal Systems in the Malibu Civic Center Area	5-Nov-2009
R10-005	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Bacteria Objectives for Freshwaters Designated for Water Contact Recreation by Removing the Fecal Coliform Objective	8-Jul-2010
R11-011	Non-Regulatory Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Administratively Update Chapter 2 "Beneficial Uses" by Incorporating Previously Adopted Amendments, and Updated Surface and Groundwater Maps and Corresponding Beneficial Use Tables	10-Nov-2011

Resolution Number	Title	Adoption Date
R11-013	Proposed Non-Regulatory Amendment to the Basin Plan to Administratively Update Chapter 7: "Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)" by Incorporating Previously Adopted TMDLs	8-Dec-2011
R13-003	Non-Regulatory Amendments to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Administratively Update Chapter 3 "Water Quality Objectives" by Incorporating Previously Adopted Amendments and Updated Tables	2-May-13

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

The majority of TMDLs for waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region have been developed and adopted by the Regional Water Board as amendments to the Basin Plan and are included in Chapter 7. However, in some cases, USEPA established TMDLs for waterbodies in the Region or the Regional Water Board established a TMDL through a single regulatory action. In accordance with CWA sections 303(d)(2) and 303(e)(3)(C) and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 130.6(c)(1), the USEPA-established TMDLs and those TMDLs established by the Regional Water Board through a single regulatory action are listed below in Table 5-3 along with those TMDLs adopted as amendments to this Basin Plan. More information about the Region's TMDLs can be found on the Regional Water Board's website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/water_issues/programs/tmdl/). The TMDLs are grouped by watershed in the table below.

Table 5-3: TMDLs Applicable to Waterbodies within the Los Angeles Region.

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
<i>Ballona Creek</i>			
2001-014	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Ballona Creek and Wetland	19-Sep-2001	BPA
04-023	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Amend the Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Ballona Creek and Wetland	4-Mar-2004	BPA

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
R05-008	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxic Pollutants in Ballona Creek Estuary	7-Jul-2005	BPA
2006-011	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria in Ballona Creek, Ballona Estuary and Sepulveda Channel	8-Jun-2006	BPA
R2007-015	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals in Ballona Creek	6-Sep-2007	BPA
N/A	Ballona Creek Wetlands Sediments and Invasive exotic Vegetation TMDL	26-Mar-2012	USEPA TMDL
<i>Calleguas Creek</i>			
02-017	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Include a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in Calleguas Creek	24-Oct-2002	BPA
R4-2005-009	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazion in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon	7-Jul-2005	BPA
R4-2005-010	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation in Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon	7-Jul-2005	BPA
R4-2006-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon	8-Jun-2006	BPA
R4-2007-007	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Revolon Slough and Beardsley Wash	7-Jun-2007	BPA
R4-2007-016	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Boron, Chloride, Sulphate, and TDS (Salts) for Calleguas Creek Watershed	4-Oct-2007	BPA
R4-2008-009	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region through Revision of the waste Load Allocations for the Calleguas Creek Watershed Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects to Total maximum Daily Load	11-Sep-2008	BPA
N/A	Total Maximum Daily Loads for Pesticides, PCBs, and Sediment Toxicity in Oxnard Drain 3	6-Oct-2011	USEPA TMDL

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
<i>Dominguez Channel</i>			
R4-2007-006	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Machado Lake	7-Jun-2007	BPA
R08-006	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Eutrophic, Algae, Ammonia, and Odors (Nutrient) for Machado Lake	1-May-2008	BPA
R10-008	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Pesticides and PCBs for Machado Lake	2-Sep-2010	BPA
R11-008	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters	5-May-2011	BPA
<i>LA Co. Coastal Streams</i>			
R09-005	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Organochloride (OC) Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Sediment Toxicity, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), and Metals for Colorado Lagoon	1-Oct-2009	BPA
<i>Los Angeles Area Lakes</i>			
N/A	Los Angeles Area Lakes Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Mercury, Trash, Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs	26-Mar-2012	USEPA TMDL
<i>Los Angeles Harbor</i>			
2004-011	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel)	1-Jul-2004	BPA
<i>Los Angeles River</i>			
2001-013	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Los Angeles River Watershed	19-Sep-2001	BPA
R03-009	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Include a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River	10-Jul-2003	BPA

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
03-016	Revision of Interim Effluent Limits for Ammonia in the Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Include a TMDL for the Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River, Resolution 03-009	4-Dec-2003	BPA
R05-006	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries	2-Jun-2005	BPA
06-013	To Set Aside Action in Adopting the Trash Total Maximum Daily Load for the Los Angeles River Watershed, dated September 19, 2001, and in Adopting Resolution No. 01-013; and to Direct Staff to Revise the California Environmental Quality Act Documentation as Required by the Court of Appeal and to Submit for the Regional Board's Reconsideration a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Los Angeles River Watershed as Early as Practical	8-Jun-2006	BPA
R4-2007-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Los Angeles River Watershed	9-Aug-2007	BPA
R2007-014	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals in Los Angeles River	6-Sep-2007	BPA
R09-003	Rescinding Resolutions R05-006 and R05-007, which Incorporated the 2005 Versions of the Los Angeles River and Ballona Creek Total Maximum Daily Loads into the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region	7-May-2009	BPA
R10-003	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Total Maximum Daily Load of Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries	6-May-2010	BPA
R10-007	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Indicator Bacteria in the Los Angeles River Watershed	9-Jul-2010	BPA
N/A	Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria	26-Mar-2012	USEPA TMDL
<i>Los Cerritos Channel and Alamitos Bay WMA</i>			
N/A	Los Cerritos Channel Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals	17-Mar-2010	USEPA TMDL

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
<i>Malibu Creek</i>			
N/A	Total Maximum Daily Loads for Nutrients Malibu Creek Watershed	21-Mar-2002	USEPA TMDL
2004-019	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria in the Malibu Creek Watershed	13-Dec-2004	BPA
R4-2008-007	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Trash Total Maximum Daily Load for Malibu Creek Watershed	1-May-2008	BPA
N/A	Malibu Creek and Lagoon Total Maximum Daily Loads for Sedimentation and Nutrients to Address Benthic Community Impairments	2-Jul-2013	USEPA TMDL
<i>Marina Del Rey</i>			
2003-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Marina Del Rey Harbor Mothers' Beach and Back Basins	7-Aug-2003	BPA
2005-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxic Pollutants in Marina Del Rey Harbor	6-Oct-2005	BPA
2006-009	Statement of Support for the Efforts of Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies in the Marina Del Rey Watershed to Utilize an Integrated Water Resources Approach to Achieve Full Compliance with the Marina Del Rey Harbor Mother's Beach and Back Basins Bacteria TMDL in the Shortest Possible Timeframe and no later than 2021	6-Apr-2006	BPA
<i>Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal</i>			
R4-2003-0065	Total Maximum Daily Loads for Santa Clara River Estuary Beach/Surfers' Knoll, McGrath State Beach, and Mandalay Beach Coliform and Beach Closures	14-Jul-2003	Cleanup and Abatement Order
R4-2007-017	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria in the Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach)	1-Nov-2007	BPA
R09-006	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for PCBs, Organochlorine Pesticides and Sediment Toxicity for McGrath Lake	1-Oct-2009	BPA

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
<i>San Gabriel River</i>			
99-15	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan For The Los Angeles Region To Incorporate A Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) For The East Fork San Gabriel River	28-Oct-1999	BPA
2000-010	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate the Trash Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the East Fork of the San Gabriel River	25-May-2000	BPA
N/A	Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries	26-Mar-2007	USEPA TMDL
R4-2007-010	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Legg Lake	7-Jun-2007	BPA
R4-2012-0003	El Dorado Park Lakes Copper Total Maximum Daily Load	10-Jan-2012	Cleanup and Abatement Order
<i>Santa Catalina Island</i>			
R4-2012-0077	Avalon Beach Bacteria Total Maximum Daily Load	5-Apr-2012	Cease and Desist Order
<i>Santa Clara River</i>			
R02-018	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Chloride at the Upper Santa Clara River	24-Oct-2002	BPA
N/A	Total Maximum Daily Loads for Chloride in the Santa Clara River, Reach 3	18-Jun-2003	USEPA TMDL
R03-008	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load For Chloride at the Upper Santa Clara River	10-Jul-2003	BPA
03-011	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Include A TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds in the Santa Clara River	7-Aug-2003	BPA
04-004	Revision Of Interim Waste Load Allocations and Implementation Plan for Chloride in the Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Include a TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River, Resolution 03-008	6-May-2004	BPA

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
R4-2006-016	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region through Revision of the Implementation Plan for the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL, Resolution 04-004	3-Aug-2006	BPA
R4-2007-009	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in Lake Elizabeth, Munz Lake and Lake Hughes in the Santa Clara River Watershed	7-Jun-2007	BPA
R4-2008-012	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Adopt Site Specific Chloride Objectives and to Revise the Upper Santa Clara River Chloride TMDL	11-Dec-2008	BPA
R10-006	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Indicator Bacteria in Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3, 5, 6 and 7	8-Jul-2010	BPA
R4-2010-0186	Total Maximum Daily Load for Toxaphene for the Santa Clara River Estuary	19-Nov-2010	Conditional Waiver of WDR from Irrigated Agriculture Lands
<i>Santa Monica Bay</i>			
2002-004	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for The Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Dry weather Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Santa Monica Bay Beaches	24-Jan-2002	BPA
2002-022	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Implementation Provisions for the Region's Bacteria Objectives and to Incorporate a Wet-Weather Total Maximum Daily Load for Bacteria at Santa Monica Bay Beaches	12-Dec-2002	BPA
2006-005	Statement of Support for the Efforts Of Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies in Jurisdictional Groups 1 and 4 to Utilize an Integrated Water Resources Approach to Achieve Full Compliance with the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL in the Shortest Possible Timeframe and no later than 2021	6-Apr-2006	BPA
2006-006	Statement of Support for the Efforts of Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies in Jurisdictional Groups 2 And 3 to Utilize an Integrated Water Resources Approach to Achieve Full Compliance with the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL in the Shortest Timeframe and no later than 2021	6-Apr-2006	BPA

Resolution/Order number	Title	Date Adopted/ Established	Regulatory Action
2006-007	Statement of Support for the Efforts of Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies in Jurisdictional Groups 5 And 6 to Utilize an Integrated Water Resources Approach to Achieve Full Compliance with the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL in the Shortest Possible Timeframe and no later than 2021	6-Apr-2006	BPA
2006-008	Statement of Support for the Efforts of Responsible Jurisdictions and Agencies in Jurisdictional Group 7 to Maintain and Improve Water Quality in Compliance with the Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria Wet Weather TMDL	6-Apr-2006	BPA
R10-010	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Debris for Nearshore and Offshore Santa Monica Bay	4-Nov-2010	BPA
N/A	Santa Monica Bay Total Maximum Daily Loads for DDTs and PCBs	26-Mar-2012	USEPA TMDL
<i>Ventura River</i>			
R4-2007-008	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Trash in the Ventura River Estuary	7-Jun-2007	BPA
R12-011	Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate a Total Maximum Daily Load for Algae, eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in Ventura River, including the Estuary, and its Tributaries	6-Dec-2012	BPA