

State of California
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region

RESOLUTION NO. 2005-XXX
June 2, 2005

**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**

WHEREAS, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, finds that:

1. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) to develop water quality objectives, which are sufficient to protect beneficial uses for each water body found within its region. Water bodies that do not meet water quality objectives or support beneficial uses are considered impaired.
2. A consent decree between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Heal the Bay, Inc. and BayKeeper, Inc. was approved on March 22, 1999. This court order directs the USEPA to complete Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for all impaired waters within 13 years. A schedule was established in the consent decree for the completion of the first 29 TMDLs within 7 years, including completion of a TMDL to reduce metals in the Los Angeles River and its tributaries by USEPA by March 22, 2005. The remaining TMDLs will be scheduled by Regional Board staff within the 13-year period.
3. USEPA and the consent decree plaintiffs agreed to extend the completion deadline for the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL to December 22, 2005, in order to enable the State to complete its adoption process and USEPA to approve the State-adopted TMDL.
4. The elements of a TMDL are described in 40 CFR 130.2 and 130.7 and section 303(d) of the CWA, as well as in USEPA guidance documents (Report No. EPA/440/4-91/001). A TMDL is defined as the sum of the individual waste load allocations for point sources, load allocations for nonpoint sources and natural background (40 CFR 130.2). Regulations further stipulate that TMDLs must be set at levels necessary to attain and maintain the applicable narrative and numeric water quality standards with seasonal variations and a margin of safety that takes into account any lack of knowledge concerning the relationship between effluent limitations and water quality (40 CFR 130.7(c)(1)). The regulations in 40 CFR 130.7 also state that TMDLs shall take into account critical conditions for stream flow, loading and water quality parameters.
5. The numeric targets in this TMDL are not water quality objectives and do not create new bases for enforcement against dischargers apart from the existing, numeric water quality standards they translate. The targets merely establish the bases through which load allocations (LAs) and waste load allocations (WLAs) are calculated. WLAs are only enforced for a discharger's own discharges, and then only in the context of its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, which must be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLA. (40 C.F.R. 122.44(d)(vii)(B).) The Regional Board will develop

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permit requirements through subsequent permit actions that will allow all interested persons, including but not limited to municipal storm water dischargers, to provide comments on how the WLA will be translated into permit requirements.

6. As envisioned by Water Code section 13242, the TMDL contains a “description of surveillance to be undertaken to determine compliance with objectives.” The Compliance Monitoring and Special Studies elements of the TMDL recognize that monitoring will be necessary to assess the on-going condition of the Los Angeles River and its tributaries and to assess the on-going effectiveness of efforts by dischargers to reduce metals loading to the Los Angeles River. Special studies may also be appropriate to provide further information about new data, new or alternative sources, and revised scientific assumptions. The TMDL does not establish the requirements for these monitoring programs or reports, although it does recognize the type of information that will be necessary to secure. The Regional Board’s Executive Officer will issue orders to appropriate entities to develop and to submit monitoring programs and technical reports. The Executive Officer will determine the scope of these programs and reports, taking into account any legal requirements, and issue the orders to the appropriate entities.
7. Upon establishment of TMDLs by the State or USEPA, the State is required to incorporate the TMDLs along with appropriate implementation measures into the State Water Quality Management Plan (40 CFR 130.6(c)(1), 130.7). This Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan), and applicable statewide plans, serves as the State Water Quality Management Plans governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the Regional Board. Attachment A to this resolution contains the Basin Planning language for this TMDL.
8. The Los Angeles River flows for 55 miles from the Santa Monica Mountains at the western end of the San Fernando Valley to Queensway Bay located between the Port of Long Beach and the City of Long Beach. The Los Angeles River drains a watershed with an area of 834 square miles. The proposed TMDL addresses impairments of water quality caused by metals in several reaches and tributaries of the Los Angeles River.
9. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. EPA promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California, known as the California Toxics Rule (CTR), codified as 40 CFR section 131.38. Federal water quality standards under section 303 of the Clean Water Act consist of designated uses and criteria to protect those uses. (40 C.F.R. 131.3(i).) Designated uses are beneficial uses under state law, and criteria are water quality objectives under state law. The CTR establishes the numeric water quality objectives for various toxic pollutants. These objectives apply to all inland surface waters within the State of California, including the Los Angeles region. (40 C.F.R. 131.38(d)(2).)
10. “[I]t is the national policy that the discharge of toxic pollutants in toxic amounts be prohibited.” (33 U.S.C. 1251(a)(3).) Water quality standards, including the CTR, reflect this express national policy of Congress. When a pollutant is present at levels in excess of the CTR numbers, then the pollutant is present in toxic amounts. In this sense, the numeric objectives in the CTR are U.S. EPA’s determination of when priority pollutants are present at toxic amounts in contravention of Congress’s national policy.
11. The Regional Board’s goal in establishing the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL is to protect the aquatic life and wildlife beneficial uses of Los Angeles River and its tributaries and to achieve the numeric water quality objectives set to protect these uses as contained in the CTR.

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12. Regional Board staff have prepared a detailed technical document that analyzes and describes the specific necessity and rationale for the development of this TMDL. The technical document entitled "Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals - Los Angeles River and Tributaries" is an integral part of this Regional Board action and was reviewed, considered, and accepted by the Regional Board before acting. Further, the technical document provides the detailed factual basis and analysis supporting the problem statement, numeric targets (interpretation of the narrative and numeric water quality objectives, used to calculate the pollutant allocations), source analysis, linkage analysis, waste load allocations (for point sources), load allocation (for nonpoint sources), margin of safety, and seasonal variations and critical conditions of this TMDL.
13. On June 2, 2004, prior to the Board' s action on this resolution, public hearings were conducted on the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL. Notice of the hearings were sent to all known interested persons and published in the Los Angeles Times on March 27, 2005 in accordance with the requirements of Water Code Section 13244.
14. The public has had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of the amendment to the Basin Plan. A draft of the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL was originally released for public comment on July 12, 2004. The Regional Board held a workshop to receive testimony on the proposed TMDL on September 2, 2004. Regional Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public on the first draft and released a revised draft TMDL for public comment on March 28, 2005. A Notice of Hearing and Notice of Filing were published and circulated 45 days preceding Board action, and Regional Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public on the revised draft.
15. In amending the Basin Plan, the Regional Board considered the requirements set forth in Sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code.
16. The amendment is consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16), in that it does not authorize any lowering of water quality and is designed to implement existing water quality objectives. Likewise, the amendment is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12).
17. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.5, the Resources Agency has approved the Regional Water Boards' basin planning process as a "certified regulatory program" that adequately satisfies the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Section 21000 et seq) requirements for preparing environmental documents. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15251(g); 23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3782.) As such, the Regional Water Board's basin planning documents together with an Environmental Checklist, are the "substitute documents" that contain the required environmental documentation under CEQA. (23 Cal Code Regs. § 3777.) The detailed technical report entitled "Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals - Los Angeles River and Tributaries," responses prepared by staff to address comments raised during the development of the TMDL, this resolution, and the Environmental Checklist serve as the substitute documents for this project. The project itself is the establishment of a TMDL for toxic metals in the Los Angeles River and its tributaries. While the Regional Board has no discretion to not establish a TMDL (the TMDL is required by federal law) or for determining the water quality standard to be applied (the CTR establishes the numeric water quality objectives that must be implemented), the Board does exercise discretion in assigning waste load allocations and load allocations, determining the

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program of implementation, and setting various milestones in achieving the numeric water quality standards established in the CTR.

18. A CEQA Scoping hearing was conducted on April 23, 2004 at the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, 320 W. 4th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013. A notice of the CEQA Scoping hearing was sent to interested parties including cities and/or counties with jurisdiction in or bordering the Los Angeles River watershed.
19. The lengthy implementation period allowed by the TMDL, will allow many compliance approaches to be pursued. In preparing the accompanying CEQA substitute documents, the Regional Board has considered the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21159 and California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15187, and intends the substitute documents to serve as a tier 1 environmental review. Nearly all of the compliance obligations will be undertaken by public agencies that will have their own obligations under CEQA. Project level impacts will need to be considered in any subsequent environmental analysis performed by other public agencies, pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21159.2. If not properly mitigated at the project level, there could be adverse environmental impacts. The substitute documents for this TMDL, and in particular the Environmental Checklist and staff's responses to comments, identify broad mitigation approaches that should be considered at the project level. Consistent with CEQA, the substitute documents do not engage in speculation or conjecture and only consider the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts of the methods of compliance, the reasonably foreseeable feasible mitigation measures, and the reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance, which would avoid or eliminate the identified impacts.
20. The proposed amendment could have a significant adverse effect on the environment. However, there are feasible alternatives, feasible mitigation measures, or both that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact. The public agencies responsible for those parts of the project can and should incorporate such alternatives and mitigation into any subsequent projects or project approvals. Possible alternatives and mitigation are described in the CEQA substitute documents, specifically the TMDL technical report and the Environmental Checklist. To the extent the alternatives, mitigation measures, or both are not deemed feasible by those agencies, the necessity of implementing the federally required metals TMDL and removing the metals-related toxicity impairment from the Los Angeles River (an action required to achieve the express, national policy of the Clean Water Act) outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects.
21. Health and Safety Code section 57004 requires external scientific peer review for certain water quality control policies. Prior to public notice of the draft TMDL, the Regional Board submitted the scientific basis and scientific portions of the Los Angeles River Metals TMDL to the University of California for external scientific peer review. A written peer review report was received by the Regional Board. Minor modifications were made to the scientific portions of the TMDL to address concerns identified during the peer review process.
22. The regulatory action meets the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code, Section 11353, Subdivision (b). As specified above, federal regulations require that TMDLs be incorporated into the water quality management plan. The Regional Board's Basin Plan is the Regional Board's component of the water quality management plan, and the Basin Plan is how the Regional Board takes quasi-legislative, planning actions. Moreover, the TMDL is a program of implementation for existing water quality objectives, and is, therefore, appropriately a component of the Basin Plan under Water Code section

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13242. The necessity of developing a TMDL is established in the TMDL staff report, the section 303(d) list, and the data contained in the administrative record documenting the metals impairments of the Los Angeles River and its tributaries.

- 23. The Basin Plan amendment incorporating a TMDL for metals for the Los Angeles River and Tributaries must be submitted for review and approval by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board), the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and the USEPA. The Basin Plan amendment will become effective upon approval by USEPA. A Notice of Decision will be filed with the Resources Agency.

THEREFORE, be it resolved that pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the Water Code, the Regional Board hereby amends the Basin Plan as follows:

- 1. Pursuant to Sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board, after considering the entire record, including oral testimony at the hearing, hereby adopts the amendments to Chapter 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region, as set forth in Attachment A hereto, to incorporate the elements of the Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL.
- 2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of the Basin Plan amendment to the State Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the California Water Code.
- 3. The Regional Board requests that the State Board approve the Basin Plan amendment in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the California Water Code and forward it to OAL and the USEPA.
- 4. If during its approval process Regional Board staff, the State Board or OAL determines that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the amendment are needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Board of any such changes.
- 5. The Executive Officer is authorized to sign a Certificate of Fee Exemption.

I, Jonathan Bishop, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 2, 2005.

Jonathan Bishop
Executive Officer

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