

**Exhibit B: Division of Water Quality Regulatory Programs
Existing Permitted Projects Incorporating Sustainable Measures, and Potential Regulation Modifications**

Program	Examples of Permitted Projects Incorporating Sustainability Measures	Potential Regulation Modifications
<p>Total Maximum Daily Loadings (TMDLs)</p>	<p>Santa Monica Bay Beaches Bacteria TMDL: The use of integrated water reuse approach.</p> <p>An integrated water resources approach is one that takes a holistic view of regional water resources management by integrating planning for future wastewater, storm water, recycled water, and potable water needs and systems; focuses on beneficial re-use of storm water, including groundwater infiltration, at multiple points throughout a watershed; and addresses multiple pollutants. Because an integrated water resources approach will address multiple pollutants, responsible jurisdictions can recognize cost-savings because capital expenses for the integrated approach will implement several TMDLs that address pollutants in storm water and will reduce dependence on increased water supply.</p>	<p>Require this type of approach in TMDL development</p>

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<p>Water Quality Standards – California Ocean Plan</p>	<p>The Ocean Plan prohibits waste discharges into Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). ASBS are marine areas designated as State Water Quality Protection Areas under California law. Existing storm water dischargers requesting “exceptions” from the ASBS prohibition will need to incorporate best management practices. New discharges will not be allowed into ASBS.</p>  <p>Vegetated swale on Santa Catalina Island</p>	<p>Discharges to ASBS are prohibited under the Ocean Plan unless an exception is granted by the State Board. Modifications to the Ocean Plan to allow such discharges without an exception are not anticipated. The conditions in the exception are implemented through permits and storm water management plans. The exceptions are granted on a case-by-case basis but will generally require the elimination of dry weather flows and the reduction to insignificant levels of wastes in storm water runoff. Monitoring will also be required.</p>

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<p>Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosolids • Water Recycling • NPDES - Permit Standardization 	<p>Water Recycling – The state has established regulations for the use of recycled water. These regulations ensure that water can be safely reused. By reusing water, the state has lowered its demand on its water supply.</p> <p>Biosolids – The State Board has adopted a general order for the land application of biosolids. The general order allows biosolids to be beneficially used for farming. The alternative disposal method is to discharge the biosolids to a landfill, which would consume available landfill capacity.</p> <p>Permit Standardization – Standardizes all NPDES permits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures consistency in permit development and organization; ▪ Minimizes permit challenges and streamlines permit issuance; and ▪ Facilitates data extraction and entry into the State Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System and U.S. EPA’s Permit Compliance System. 	<p>Water Recycling - The state could more often enforce an existing statute requiring recycled water to be used when available.</p> <p>Biosolids – The state legislature could adopt a statute that would prohibit counties from having ordinances that prohibit the land application of class b biosolids.</p> <p>Permit Standardization Permit standardization would reduce permit processing time, minimize permit challenges, facilitate data entry, and increase enforcement activities resulting in better water quality protection.</p>

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<p>Storm Water Program</p>	<p>The Storm Water Program focuses on reducing impacts from storm water runoff on water quality through the implementation of Best Management Practices.</p> <p>Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems permits already contain provisions that direct local agencies to develop and implement a “development standards program” or Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plans that incorporate post construction treatment controls for new construction and significant reconstruction.</p> <p>Staff is aware of and participates in a variety of activities that deal with this issue including the Sustainable Building Task Force and the Coalition for High Performing Schools.</p>	
<p>Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification</p>	<p>This program regulates dredge and fill discharges from urban development, flood control, transportation, utility, and other projects. It focuses on protecting both the onsite and basin-level functions of wetlands, riparian areas, and streams.</p> <p>The program encourages low-impact project designs that preserve natural water features; maintain pre-project runoff levels and channel stability; and sustain natural pollutant removal, floodflow retention, habitat connectivity, and other aquatic functions.</p>	<p>Work with the SWRCB’s Training Academy to educate staff on sustainable principle and practice as applied to projects within our regulatory purview.</p> <p>Include sustainability as an element of the policy to be developed under the SWRCB’s “Filling the Gaps in Wetlands Protection” Workplan.</p>

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<p>Groundwater Cleanups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfields • Department of Defense • Underground Storage Tanks 	<p>Programs in charge of oversight for groundwater contamination investigations and cleanups.</p> <p>Contaminated sites are cleaned up and restored for productive use. At small and large sites, infrastructure already exists for development.</p>	<p>Explore ways to accelerate cleanup of contaminated sites in order to focus development in areas where infrastructure exists.</p> <p>Review status of contaminated sites where no active cleanup is occurring. Such sites may be put back into productive use either with or without institutional controls.</p>
<p>Waste and Unreasonable Use Authorities</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Explore ways for Regional Boards and stakeholders to bring examples of waste of water to SWRCB’s attention. Examples include discharges of treated wastewater where the water cannot be reused.</p>