

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

RESOLUTION NO. R13-004

June 6, 2013

Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Incorporate Implementation Plans for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals in the Los Cerritos Channel and for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

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

1. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) requires the Regional Board to establish water quality standards for each waterbody within its region. Water quality standards include beneficial uses, water quality objectives that are established at levels sufficient to protect those beneficial uses, and an antidegradation policy to prevent degrading waters. Waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards are considered impaired.
2. Section 303(d)(1) of the CWA requires each state to identify the waters within its boundaries that do not meet water quality standards. Those waters are placed on the state's "303(d) List" or "Impaired Waters List". For each listed water, the state is required to establish the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) of each pollutant impairing the water quality in that waterbody. Both the identification of impaired waters and TMDLs established for those waters must be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) for approval pursuant to CWA section 303(d)(2). Alternatively, U.S. EPA may establish the TMDLs determined necessary to implement the water quality standards applicable to the impaired waters. Upon such establishment by U.S. EPA, the state shall incorporate the TMDLs into its plans for the water body.
3. A consent decree between U.S. EPA, Heal the Bay, and Santa Monica BayKeeper was approved on March 22, 1999, which resolved litigation between those parties relating to the pace of TMDL development in the Los Angeles Region. The consent decree directs the U.S. EPA to ensure that TMDLs for all 1998-listed impaired waters in the Los Angeles Region be established within 13 years of the consent decree. The consent decree combined waterbody pollutant combinations in the Los Angeles Region into 92 TMDL analytical units. Analytical unit 39 was designed to address metals in the San Gabriel River and its tributaries. Under the consent decree, TMDLs were required to be established for metals in this analytical unit by March 2007. Analytical Unit 84 was for metals listings in Los Cerritos Channel. Under the consent decree, U.S. EPA was required to establish those TMDLs by March 2012.
4. On March 26, 2007, U.S. EPA established TMDLs for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries.
5. On March 17, 2010, U.S. EPA established TMDLs for Metals in the Los Cerritos Channel.
6. The U.S. EPA-established TMDLs include the problem statement, numeric targets, source analysis, loading capacity, load allocations, waste load allocations, and margin of safety. An implementation plan is not a required element of a TMDL established by U.S. EPA; therefore, these TMDLs do not include implementation plans or schedules for

implementation. This amendment incorporates implementation plans for the TMDLs for metals in the Los Cerritos Channel and for metals and selenium in the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries.

7. Upon establishment of TMDLs by the State or U.S. EPA, the State is required to incorporate, or reference, the TMDLs into the State Water Quality Management Plan. (40 CFR §§ 130.6(c)(1), 130.7.) The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) and applicable statewide plans serve as the State Water Quality Management Plans governing the watersheds under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Board. Attachments A and B to this resolution contain the language to be incorporated into the Basin Plan for these TMDLs.
8. Los Cerritos Channel is an open channel; the cities of Long Beach, Lakewood, Bellflower, Paramount, Downey, Signal Hill and Cerritos, as well as a small portion of Los Angeles County are located within the area that drains to Los Cerritos Channel. The Channel is freshwater until approximately Anaheim Road, where the Channel's tidal prism begins. From there it connects with Alamitos Bay through the Marine Stadium. Wetlands connect to the Channel a short distance from its lower end. The portion of Los Cerritos Channel addressed by the U.S. EPA-established TMDL is the freshwater portion above the tidal prism. The Los Cerritos Channel above the tidal prism drains a relatively small (17,725 acre) densely urbanized area. The U.S. EPA-established TMDL assigns dry-weather allocations for copper and wet-weather allocations for copper, lead, and zinc to point and nonpoint sources in the watershed. The primary point sources in the watershed include: (a) municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) discharges regulated by the Los Angeles County MS4 permit, the Long Beach MS4 permit, and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Statewide MS4 permit, (b) storm water discharges associated with industrial activities regulated by the statewide Industrial General Permit, and (c) storm water discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities regulated by the statewide Construction General Permit.
9. The San Gabriel River receives drainage from a 682 square mile area of eastern Los Angeles County and has a main channel length of approximately 58 miles. Its headwaters originate in the San Gabriel Mountains with the East, West, and North Forks. The river flows through a heavily developed commercial and industrial area before emptying into the Pacific Ocean in Long Beach. The main tributaries of the river are Walnut Creek, San Jose Creek, and Coyote Creek. The U.S. EPA-established TMDLs for the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries include allocations to address dry-weather impairments for copper in the Estuary and selenium in San Jose Creek Reach 1, as well as allocations to address wet-weather impairments for lead in San Gabriel River Reach 2 and for copper, lead, and zinc in Coyote Creek. The primary point sources in the watershed include: (a) MS4 discharges regulated by the Los Angeles County MS4 permit, the Long Beach MS4 permit, the Orange County MS4 permit, and the Caltrans Statewide MS4 permit, (b) storm water discharges associated with industrial activities regulated by the statewide Industrial General Permit; (c) storm water discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities regulated by the statewide Construction General Permit, (d) major NPDES permits (including five wastewater treatment plants and two power plants), (e) minor NPDES permits, and (f) other general NPDES permits.
10. Regional Board staff has prepared a detailed technical document that analyzes and describes the specific necessity and rationale for the incorporation of implementation plans for the Los Cerritos Channel metals TMDL and the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries metals and selenium TMDLs. The technical document entitled "Incorporation of Implementation

Plans for the TMDLs for Metals in the Los Cerritos Channel and for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries" is an integral part of this Regional Board action and was reviewed, considered, and accepted by the Regional Board before acting.

11. On June 6, 2013, prior to the Regional Board's action on this resolution, a public hearing was conducted on the incorporation of implementation plans for these TMDLs into the Basin Plan. Notice of the hearing for the incorporation of implementation plans for these TMDLs was published in accordance with the requirements of California Water Code section 13244. This notice was published in the San Gabriel Valley Tribune and the Long Beach Press Telegram on March 29, 2013.
12. The public has had reasonable opportunity to participate in review of this amendment to the Basin Plan. Drafts of the implementation plans for the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries metals and selenium TMDLs and the Los Cerritos Channel metals TMDLs were released for public comment on April 2, 2013; a Notice of Hearing was published and circulated 45 days preceding Regional Board action; Regional Board staff responded to oral and written comments received from the public; and the Regional Board held a public hearing on June 6, 2013 to consider adoption of the implementation plans.
13. Neither TMDLs nor their implementation plans are water quality objectives, and thus their establishment does not implicate California Water Code section 13241. Rather, under California law, TMDLs and implementation plans are programs to implement existing water quality standards and are thus established pursuant to California Water Code sections 13240 and 13242.
14. In amending the Basin Plan, the Regional Board considered the factors set forth in sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code. These implementation plans identify implementation measures that could be used to attain the TMDLs, the regulatory mechanisms that will be used to implement the TMDLs, how compliance with the TMDLs will be determined, and schedules for implementing the TMDLs. As envisioned by California Water Code section 13242, these implementation plans also include a description of monitoring to be undertaken to determine compliance with the TMDLs. The monitoring element of these implementation plans recognizes that monitoring will be necessary to assess the progress in reducing pollutant loads, improvements in receiving water quality, and compliance with the TMDLs' waste load allocations and load allocations.
15. This amendment is consistent with the State Antidegradation Policy (State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 68-16), and the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR § 131.12), in that it does not allow degradation of water quality, but requires restoration of water quality and attainment of water quality standards.
16. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). Where there is a designated municipal water supply beneficial use, these Basin Plan amendments promote that policy by requiring, within a reasonable timeframe, restoration of water quality and attainment of water quality standards adequate to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.
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.) The Regional Board staff has prepared "substitute environmental documents" for this project that contain the required environmental documentation under the State Water Board's CEQA regulations. (23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3775-3781.) The project itself is the establishment of implementation plans for TMDLs that have already been established by U.S. EPA. The Regional Board has discretion in determining the program of implementation and setting various milestones in achieving the previously established TMDLs. The CEQA checklist and other portions of the substitute environmental documents contain significant analysis and numerous findings related to impacts and mitigation measures.

18. A CEQA Scoping meeting for the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals TMDLs was conducted on December 12, 2005 at the Regional Board office located at 320 West 4th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013. An additional CEQA Scoping meeting for the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals TMDLs and the Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDLs was conducted on March 28, 2013 at the Regional Board office. The purpose of the meetings was to solicit input from the public and interested stakeholders in determining the appropriate scope, content, and implementation options for the TMDLs. At the meeting, staff presented the regulatory background, description of the project, location of the project, project purpose, and potential implementation alternatives. These meetings fulfilled the requirements under CEQA. (Public Resources Code § 21083.9; 23 Cal. Code Regs. § 3775.5).
19. The lengthy compliance schedules allowed by the TMDL implementation plans will allow many compliance approaches to be pursued including, but not limited to, pollution prevention as envisioned in California Water Code section 13263.3. In preparing the substitute environmental documents, the Regional Board has considered the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21159 and section 15187 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, and intends those documents to serve as a tier 1 environmental review. This analysis is not intended to be an exhaustive analysis of every conceivable impact, but an analysis of the reasonably foreseeable consequences of the adoption of this regulation, from a programmatic perspective. The "Lead" agencies for tier 2 projects will assure compliance with project-level CEQA analysis of this programmatic project. 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.
20. The reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance for these TMDL implementation plans include construction and operation of stormwater management practices such as filter systems and grass swales, as well as non-structural alternatives such as pollution prevention through true source control (e.g., product reformulation, input change), operational improvement through good housekeeping practices, and increased street sweeping. Wastewater treatment plants may implement source reduction strategies to reduce copper in the influent or advanced treatment technologies. Potential compliance measures for the power plants include relocating discharge outfalls to the ocean, replacing copper condensers, switching to cooling towers, or implementing other source control measures.
21. Consistent with the Regional Board's substantive obligations under CEQA, the substitute environmental documents do not engage in speculation or conjecture. The substitute environmental documents only consider the reasonably foreseeable environmental impacts, including those relating to the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance, reasonably foreseeable feasible mitigation measures to reduce those impacts, and the reasonably foreseeable alternative means of compliance, which would avoid or reduce the identified impacts.

22. This Basin Plan amendment could have a potentially significant adverse effect on the environment. However, there are feasible alternatives, feasible mitigation measures, or both, that if employed, would substantially lessen the potentially significant adverse impacts identified in the substitute environmental documents. Such alternatives or mitigation measures are within the responsibility and jurisdiction of other public agencies, and not the Regional Board. California Water Code section 13360 precludes the Regional Board from specifying the design, location, type of construction, or particular manner in which responsible parties comply with Regional Board orders. When the parties responsible for implementing the TMDLs determine how they will proceed, the parties responsible for those parts of the project can and should incorporate such alternatives and mitigation into any subsequent projects or project approvals. These feasible alternatives and mitigation measures are described in more detail elsewhere in the substitute environmental documents. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15091(a)(2).)
23. The substitute environmental documents for these TMDL implementation plans, and in particular the Environmental Checklist and staff's responses to comments, identify broad mitigation approaches that should be considered at the project level.
24. To the extent significant adverse environmental effects could occur, the Regional Board has balanced the economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits of the TMDL implementation plans against the unavoidable environmental risks and finds that specific economic, legal, social, technological, and other benefits of the TMDL implementation plans outweigh the unavoidable adverse environmental effects, such that those effects are considered acceptable. The basis for this finding is set forth in the substitute environmental documents. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15093.)
25. This regulatory action meets the "Necessity" standard of the Administrative Procedures Act, Government Code section 11353, subdivision (b). 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 implementation plans are programs of implementation for existing water quality objectives, and are therefore appropriately a component of the Basin Plan under California Water Code section 13242. The necessity of incorporating implementation plans for the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries metals and selenium TMDLs and the Los Cerritos Channel metals TMDLs is established in the staff report.
26. The Regional Board encourages local municipalities to work with South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) to further identify and control sources of trace metals in atmospheric deposition. If necessary, the State Water Board and Los Angeles Water Board shall enforce compliance with the adopted plans by the SCAQMD and CARB as appropriate under Water Code sections 13146 and 13247, and all other relevant statutes and regulations.
27. Municipalities can implement various provisions of the MS4 permits in order to maximize retention of stormwater and associated pollutants on site. This will help prevent the conveyance of pollutants from atmospheric deposition and other sources from being washed into stormwater and discharged to the San Gabriel River and Los Cerritos Channel.

28. The Basin Plan amendment incorporating implementation plans for the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries metals and selenium TMDLs and the Los Cerritos Channel metals TMDLs must be submitted for review and approval by the State Water Board and the State Office of Administrative Law (OAL). The Basin Plan amendment will become effective upon approval by OAL. A Notice of Decision will be filed with the Resources Agency.
29. This Basin Plan amendment will be submitted to U.S. EPA for compliance schedule authorization pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303(c) in order to provide power plants (for copper waste load allocations applicable during dry weather only) and existing general industrial and construction storm water dischargers (for waste load allocations applicable during wet weather only) time, if necessary and appropriate, to comply with waste load allocations that are based on criteria in title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, section 131.38 (the "California Toxics Rule") consistent with the associated implementation schedules in Tables 7-20.2 and 7-32.2 of Attachments A and B, respectively.
30. If during its approval process, Regional Board staff, the State Water Board or State Water Board staff, or OAL determine that minor, non-substantive corrections to the language of the Basin Plan amendment are needed for clarity or consistency, the Executive Officer may make such changes, and shall inform the Regional Board of any such changes.

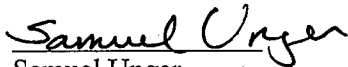
THEREFORE, be it resolved that pursuant to sections 13240 and 13242 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board hereby amends the Basin Plan as follows:

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 amendment to Chapter 7 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region, as set forth in Attachments A and B hereto, incorporating implementation plans for the San Gabriel River and impaired tributaries metals and selenium TMDLs and the Los Cerritos Channel metals TMDLs.
2. The Executive Officer is directed to forward copies of the Basin Plan amendment to the State Water Board in accordance with the requirements of section 13245 of the California Water Code.
3. The Regional Board requests that the State Water Board approve the Basin Plan amendment in accordance with the requirements of sections 13245 and 13246 of the California Water Code and forward it for review and approval to OAL.
4. The Regional Board requests that U.S. EPA provide compliance schedule authorization pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(c)(2) in order to provide power plants time, if necessary and appropriate, to comply with the copper waste load allocations applicable during dry weather consistent with the associated implementation schedules in Tables 7-20.2 and 7-32.2 of Attachments A and B, respectively. The Regional Board also requests that U.S. EPA provide compliance schedule authorization pursuant to CWA section 303(c)(2) in order to provide existing general industrial and construction storm water dischargers time, if necessary and appropriate, to comply with the waste load allocations applicable during wet weather consistent with the associated implementation schedules in Tables 7-20.2 and 7-32.2 of Attachments A and B, respectively.
5. If during its approval process, Regional Board staff, the State Water Board or State Water Board staff, or OAL determine 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 Regional Board of any such changes.

6. The Executive Officer is authorized to request a "No Effect Determination" from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, or transmit payment of the applicable fee as may be required to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

I, Samuel Unger, 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 6, 2013.



Samuel Unger
Executive Officer

**Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region
to Incorporate the
Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the
San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries**

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on **June 6, 2013**.

Amendments:

Table of Contents

Add:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

List of Figures, Tables, and Inserts

Add:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Tables

7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

7-20.1 San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation

7-20.2. San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries

Add:

7-20 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium in the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries

This Implementation Plan was adopted by:

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on **June 6, 2013**.

This Implementation Plan was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on **[Insert date]**.
The Office of Administrative Law on **[Insert date]**.

This Implementation Plan is effective on **[Insert Date]**.

In Chapter 7, add the following summary of the U.S. EPA-established TMDL and tables. The TMDL Implementation plan is presented in Table 7-20.1 and the Implementation Schedule in Table 7-20.2.

Summary of U.S. EPA Established San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL

San Gabriel River was included on the 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010 California Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) lists as an impaired waterbody for copper, zinc, lead, and selenium. The sources of metals loading in the watershed include point sources (such as inputs from municipal, industrial and construction storm water permittees, publicly owned treatment works (POTWs), and power plants) and nonpoint sources (such as air deposition and irrigated agriculture) within the San Gabriel River Watershed. The U.S. EPA established the San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals and Selenium on March 26, 2007. The U.S. EPA-established TMDL includes the problem statement, numeric targets for copper, zinc, lead, and selenium based on water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life as set forth in section 131.38 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), source analysis, loading capacity, load allocations (LAs) and waste load allocations (WLAs) based on the numeric targets, and margin of safety, but does not include an implementation plan or schedule. The following tables address implementation of the San Gabriel River Metals TMDL.

Table 7-20.1 San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL: Implementation

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<i>Implementation</i>	<p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the TMDL wasteload allocations assigned to point sources, and associated requirements, shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES Permit(s) for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) discharges within the San Gabriel River Watershed, • the NPDES Statewide Storm Water Permit for the State of California Department of Transportation, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, • major NPDES permit(s) (including publicly owned treatment works), • other general NPDES permits, and • minor NPDES permits. <p>Effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs shall be incorporated into each permit, at the time of permit issuance, modification, or renewal.</p>

The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the load allocations assigned to nonpoint sources shall include but not be limited to the authority contained in sections 13263 and 13269 of the California Water Code, in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Policy for Implementation and Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.

POTWs, power plants, and other non-storm water program NPDES permits

Effluent limitations shall be consistent with the concentration-based WLAs established for non-storm water point sources in this TMDL. Permit writers may translate applicable WLAs into final effluent limitations for the major, minor, and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation derivation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies subject to Executive Officer approval. Wet-weather WLAs will not be used to determine monthly permit limits, but will only be used in determination of a daily limit. For permits subject to both dry- and wet-weather WLAs, permit writers would write a monthly limit based on the dry-weather WLA and two separate daily maximum limits based on dry- and wet-weather WLAs.

Compliance Schedules¹ for Copper WLAs During Dry Weather Applicable to Haynes and AES Alamitos Generating Stations

The implementation schedules in Table 7-20.2 for the Haynes and AES Alamitos Generating Stations apply to the WLAs for copper in dry weather, which are based on the chronic saltwater criterion for protection of aquatic life as set forth in 40 CFR section 131.38. Where the Water Boards have authorization for issuing compliance schedules to the power plants pursuant to CWA section 303(c)(2), the Water Boards may provide compliance schedules in NPDES permits for the power plants up to the dates in Table 7-20.2 and in accordance with the State Water Board's Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits (Resolution No. 2008-0025) ("Compliance Schedule Policy") and 40 CFR section 122.47. Any compliance schedule is subject to the provisions in the section entitled "Compliance Schedule Requirements" below.

¹ "Compliance schedule" means a schedule of remedial measures, including an enforceable sequence of actions or operations leading to compliance with an effluent limitation, other limitations, prohibition, or standard.

	<p>The implementation schedules for the Haynes and AES Alamitos Generating Stations provide the necessary time for these power plants to replace once through cooling, consistent with the implementation plans submitted pursuant to the State Water Board's Once Through Cooling Policy, which will lead to compliance with effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of their assigned WLAs.</p> <p>General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Permits <u>Implementation of Dry-weather WLAs</u></p> <p>The dry-weather WLAs equal to zero apply to unauthorized non-storm water discharges, which are prohibited by the statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity and the statewide Industrial Storm Water General Permit. Non-storm water discharges from construction or industrial activities authorized by State Water Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ or Order No. 97-03-DWQ, respectively, or any successor order, are exempt from the dry-weather WLA equal to zero. Instead, the reach-specific concentration-based WLAs assigned to the "other NPDES permits" shall apply to these non-storm water discharges. Dry-weather WLAs shall be incorporated into permits as permit limitations² or discharge prohibitions, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs. Compliance with dry-weather WLAs shall be assessed once per discharge event or by a demonstration of no discharge. Dry-weather permit limitations shall be expressed as instantaneous maximums.</p> <p><u>Implementation of Wet-weather WLAs</u></p> <p>Wet-weather mass-based WLAs for the general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall be incorporated into permits as permit limitations and requirements consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs. Wet-weather permit limitations shall be expressed as event mean concentrations. Compliance with wet-weather WLAs shall be assessed at a minimum with one wet-weather sampling event. Permittees may demonstrate compliance with wet-weather WLAs in any one of three ways.</p> <p>First, general industrial and construction storm water permittees may be deemed in compliance with permit limitations if they demonstrate that there are no exceedances of the permit limitations at their discharge points or outfalls.</p>
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² Permit limitation means a water quality-based effluent limitation or a receiving water limitation. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 130.2(h), wasteload allocations constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation.

Second, general industrial and construction storm water permittees may be deemed in compliance with permit limitations if they demonstrate that there are no exceedances of the permit limitations in the receiving water at, or downstream of, the permittee's outfalls.

Third, if permittees provide a quantitative demonstration that control measures and best management practices (BMPs) will achieve wet-weather WLAs consistent with the schedule in Table 7-20.2, then compliance may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval.

Compliance Schedules for Wet Weather WLAs Applicable to Existing General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Dischargers

The implementation schedule in Table 7-20.2 for the general industrial and construction stormwater permits applies to the WLAs for copper, lead, and zinc in wet weather, which are based on criteria in 40 CFR section 131.38. Where the Water Boards have authorization for issuing compliance schedules to existing general industrial and construction stormwater dischargers pursuant to CWA section 303(c)(2), the Water Boards may provide compliance schedules in the general industrial and construction stormwater permits up to the dates in Table 7-20.2 and in accordance with the State Water Board's Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR section 122.47. Any compliance schedule is subject to the section entitled "Compliance Schedule Requirements" below. Compliance schedules are not authorized for new dischargers.

The implementation schedule for the general construction and industrial permits provides the necessary time for existing dischargers³ to implement BMPs, which will lead to compliance with WLAs as soon as possible and ensure that water quality standards are met by the end of the implementation period.

Compliance Schedule Requirements

An existing discharger who seeks a compliance schedule must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Water Board that the discharger needs time to implement actions to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. In the case of individual permits, the discharger shall make a request for a compliance schedule up to the dates in Table 7-20.2 and provide the documentation required by Paragraph 4 (Application Requirements) of the Compliance

³ Existing discharger is defined consistent with the State's Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits.

Schedule Policy as part of its report of waste discharge. In the case of general permits, the discharger shall make a request for a compliance schedule up to the dates in Table 7-20.2 and provide the documentation required by Paragraph 4 (Application Requirements) of the Compliance Schedule Policy as part of its Permit Registration Documents or during the public comment period for renewal or reconsideration of the general permit.

If the Water Board determines that an existing discharger has met the application requirements for a compliance schedule, then the Water Board may include an appropriate compliance schedule in the permit.

Any compliance schedule must require compliance as soon as possible, taking into account the amount of time reasonably required for the discharger to implement actions, such as designing and constructing facilities or implementing new or significantly expanded programs and securing financing, if necessary, to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. The compliance schedule in the permit cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the maximum length for compliance schedules contained in this implementation plan.

If the Water Board establishes a compliance schedule in the permit, the Water Board shall include interim requirements and dates for their achievement. If the compliance schedule exceeds one year, the Water Board shall establish interim numeric limitations for the pollutant in the permit; and may also impose interim requirements to control the pollutant, such as pollutant minimization and source control measures. Numeric interim limitations for the pollutant must, at a minimum, be based on current treatment facility performance or on existing permit limitations, whichever is more stringent. There shall be no more than one year between interim dates. The interim requirements shall state that the discharger must notify the Water Board, in writing, no later than 14 days following each interim date, of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim requirements.

The entire compliance schedule, including interim requirements and final permit limitations, shall be included as enforceable terms of the permit, whether or not the final compliance date is within the permit term.

The permit shall include appropriate findings that the compliance schedule is necessary and that the schedule requires compliance as

soon as possible within the timeframe allowed by the TMDL implementation schedule and in accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR section 122.47. The permit fact sheet shall adequately describe the basis for these findings.

A Water Board is not prevented from requiring immediate compliance with permit limitations if a Water Board finds that immediate protection of beneficial uses of waters of the United States or California is in the best interest of the people of the state. However, in such an event, the Water Board shall make a finding stating the beneficial uses and specific interests of the people of the state that are being protected or promoted.

MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits

Dry-weather and wet-weather waste load allocations apply to MS4 discharges and discharges by the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The WLAs for these discharges shall be incorporated into MS4 permits, including the statewide storm water permit for Caltrans, as water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). These effluent limitations apply to Caltrans and all NPDES-regulated MS4 discharges in the San Gabriel River Watershed.

MS4 Permittees and Caltrans may be deemed in compliance with WQBELs if they demonstrate that: (1) there are no violations of the WQBEL at the Permittee's applicable MS4 outfall(s); (2) there are no exceedances of the receiving water limitations in the receiving water at, or downstream of, the Permittee's outfalls; or (3) there is no direct or indirect discharge from the Permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the time period subject to the WQBEL. If permittees provide a quantitative demonstration as part of a watershed management program plan that control measures and BMPs will achieve wet-weather WQBELs consistent with the schedule in Table 7-20.2, then compliance with wet-weather WQBELs may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval.

Compliance Schedules for MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits

For MS4 and Caltrans storm water permits that contain effluent limitations pursuant to CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B) and/or 303(d), any compliance schedule is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.47.

	<p>Water Quality Attainment Strategies</p> <p>Permittees may attain the WLAs assigned in the TMDL using any lawful means. Examples of attainment strategies include, but are not limited to: pollution prevention, runoff reduction through low impact development or regional retention facilities, and tiered treatment control.</p> <p>Other Implementation Actions</p> <p>Other governmental agencies and organizations may implement and adopt regulations that reduce and eliminate the discharges of metals to the San Gabriel River Watershed.</p>
<p><i>Monitoring</i></p>	<p>Monitoring will be necessary to assess the efforts by dischargers to reduce metals loading to the San Gabriel River watershed and determine compliance with the WLAs and attainment of numeric targets.</p> <p>The TMDL monitoring program shall consist of two components: (1) receiving water monitoring, and (2) outfall monitoring. Monitoring requirements to assess implementation progress and determine compliance with the WLAs and numeric targets shall be included in subsequent permits or other orders.</p>

Table 7-20.2 San Gabriel River Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Date	Action
September 30, 2020	The Los Angeles Water Board may reconsider this TMDL, including the WLAs, LAs, and implementation schedule, if warranted, based on the results of monitoring and special studies and/or other new information.
POWER PLANTS	
Up to December 31, 2013	The Haynes Generating Station shall achieve the dry weather copper WLA for discharges from Unit 5 and 6 on or before December 31, 2013
Up to December 31, 2029	The Haynes Generating Station shall achieve the dry weather copper WLA for discharges from Units 1, 2, and 8 on or before December 31, 2029
Up to December 31, 2020	The AES Alamos Generating Station shall achieve the dry weather copper WLA for all discharge points on or before December 31, 2020
OTHER NON-STORM WATER PROGRAM NPDES PERMITS (INCLUDING POTWs, OTHER MAJOR, MINOR, AND GENERAL PERMITS)	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The non-storm water point sources shall achieve WLAs, expressed as effluent limitations derived using procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies approved by the Executive Officer.
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMITS	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve dry-weather WLAs.
Up to September 30, 2017	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve wet-weather WLAs.
MS4 AND CALTRANS STORM WATER PERMITS	
September 30, 2015	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall submit a coordinated monitoring plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer, which includes both TMDL compliance monitoring and receiving water monitoring. Monitoring shall commence within six months of approval of the coordinated monitoring plan by the Executive Officer. A monitoring program submitted pursuant to Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL monitoring requirements.
September 30, 2016	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall provide a written report to the Los Angeles Water Board outlining how they will achieve compliance with the WLAs. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, proposed milestones, and any revisions to the TMDL monitoring plan. An Enhanced Watershed Management Program or Watershed Management Program, including the

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	<p>Reasonable Assurance Analysis, submitted in fulfillment of requirements in Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL implementation plan requirements.</p>
September 30, 2017	<p>MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 30% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 10% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 30% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 10% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing MS4 permit monitoring location and/or at relevant MS4 monitoring stations identified in an approved coordinated integrated monitoring plan.</p>
September 30, 2020	<p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 70% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 35% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 70% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 35% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing MS4 permit monitoring location and/or at relevant MS4 monitoring stations identified in an approved coordinated integrated monitoring plan.</p>
September 30, 2023	<p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 65% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 65% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing MS4 permit monitoring location and/or at relevant MS4 monitoring stations identified in an approved coordinated integrated monitoring plan.</p>
September 30, 2026	<p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain</p>

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	system is effectively meeting both the dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs and attaining water quality standards for copper, lead, and zinc.
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Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan – Los Angeles Region
to Incorporate the
Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals in
Los Cerritos Channel

Adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on **June 6, 2013**.

Amendments:

Table of Contents

Add:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

7-32 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals in Los Cerritos Channel

List of Figures, Tables, and Inserts

Add:

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

Tables

7-32 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals in Los Cerritos Channel

7-32.1 Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL: Implementation

7-32.2. Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Chapter 7. Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) Summaries

Add:

7-32 Implementation Plan for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals in Los Cerritos Channel

This Implementation Plan was adopted by:

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on **June 6, 2013**.

This Implementation Plan was approved by:

The State Water Resources Control Board on **[Insert date]**.
The Office of Administrative Law on **[Insert date]**.

This Implementation Plan is effective on **[Insert Date]**.

In Chapter 7, add the following summary of the U.S. EPA-established TMDL and tables. The TMDL Implementation plan is presented in Table 7-32.1 and the Implementation Schedule in Table 7-32.2.

Summary of U.S. EPA Established Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL

Los Cerritos Channel was included on the 1998, 2002, 2006, and 2010 California Clean Water Act (CWA) section 303(d) lists as an impaired waterbody for copper, zinc, and lead. The sources of metals loading in the watershed include point sources (such as inputs from municipal, industrial and construction stormwater permittees) and nonpoint sources (such as air deposition) within the Los Cerritos Channel Freshwater Watershed. The U.S. EPA established the Los Cerritos Channel Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals on March 17, 2010. The U.S. EPA-established TMDL includes the problem statement, numeric targets for copper, zinc, and lead based on water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life as set forth in section 131.38 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), source analysis, loading capacity, load allocations (LAs) and waste load allocations (WLAs) based on the numeric targets, and margin of safety, but does not include an implementation plan or schedule. The following tables address implementation of the Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL.

Table 7-32.1 Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL: Implementation

Element	Key Findings and Regulatory Provisions
<i>Implementation</i>	<p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the wasteload allocations assigned to point sources, and associated requirements, shall include but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPDES permit(s) for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) discharges within the Los Cerritos Channel Freshwater Watershed, • the NPDES Statewide Storm Water Permit for the State of California Department of Transportation, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with construction and land disturbance activities, • general NPDES permit(s) for storm water discharges associated with industrial activities, • other general NPDES permits, and • minor NPDES permits. <p>Effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs shall be incorporated into each permit, at the time of permit issuance, modification, or renewal.</p> <p>The regulatory mechanisms used to implement the load allocations assigned to nonpoint sources shall include but not be limited to the authority contained in sections 13263 and 13269 of the California Water Code, in conformance with the State Water Resources Control Board's (State Water Board) Policy for Implementation and</p>

	<p>Enforcement of the Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program.</p> <p>Non-Storm Water NPDES Permits</p> <p>Effluent limitations shall be consistent with the concentration-based WLAs established for non-storm water point sources in this TMDL. Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into daily maximum and monthly average effluent limitations for the minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation derivation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies subject to Executive Officer approval.</p> <p>General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Permits</p> <p><u>Implementation of Dry-weather WLAs</u></p> <p>The dry-weather WLAs equal to zero apply to unauthorized non-storm water discharges, which are prohibited by the statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity and the statewide Industrial Storm Water General Permit. Non-storm water discharges from construction or industrial activities authorized by State Water Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ or Order No. 97-03-DWQ, respectively, or any successor order, are exempt from the dry-weather WLA equal to zero. Instead, the reach-specific concentration-based WLAs assigned to the "other NPDES permits" shall apply to these authorized non-storm water discharges. Dry-weather WLAs shall be incorporated into permits as permit limitations¹ or discharge prohibitions, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs. Compliance with dry-weather WLAs shall be assessed once per discharge event or by a demonstration of no discharge. Dry-weather permit limitations shall be expressed as instantaneous maximums.</p> <p><u>Implementation of Wet-weather WLAs</u></p> <p>Wet-weather mass-based WLAs for the general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall be incorporated into permits as permit limitations and requirements consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL WLAs. Wet-weather permit limitations shall be expressed as event mean</p>
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¹ Permit limitation means a water quality-based effluent limitation or a receiving water limitation. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 130.2(h), wasteload allocations constitute a type of water quality-based effluent limitation.

concentrations. Compliance with wet-weather WLAs shall be assessed at a minimum with one wet-weather sampling event. Permittees may demonstrate compliance with wet-weather WLAs in any one of three ways.

First, general industrial and construction storm water permittees may be deemed in compliance with permit limitations if they demonstrate that there are no exceedances of the permit limitations at their discharge points or outfalls.

Second, general industrial and construction storm water permittees may be deemed in compliance with permit limitations if they demonstrate that there are no exceedances of the permit limitations in the receiving water at, or downstream of, the permittee's outfalls.

Third, if permittees provide a quantitative demonstration that control measures and best management practices (BMPs) will achieve WLAs consistent with the schedule in Table 7-32.2, then compliance may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval.

Compliance Schedules for Wet Weather WLAs Applicable to Existing General Industrial and Construction Storm Water Dischargers

The implementation schedule in Table 7-32.2 for the general industrial and construction stormwater permits applies to the WLAs for copper, lead, and zinc in wet weather, which are based on criteria in 40 CFR section 131.38. Where the Water Boards have authorization for issuing compliance schedules to existing general industrial and construction stormwater dischargers pursuant to CWA section 303(c)(2), the Water Boards may provide compliance schedules in the general industrial and construction stormwater permits up to the dates in Table 7-32.2 and in accordance with the State Water Board's Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR section 122.47. Any compliance schedule is subject to the section entitled "Compliance Schedule Requirements" below. Compliance schedules are not authorized for new dischargers.

The implementation schedule for the general construction and industrial permits provides the necessary time for existing dischargers² to implement BMPs, which will lead to compliance with WLAs as soon as possible and ensure that water quality standards are met by the end of the implementation period.

² Existing discharger is defined consistent with the State's Policy for Compliance Schedules in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits.

Compliance Schedule Requirements

An existing discharger who seeks a compliance schedule must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Water Board that the discharger needs time to implement actions to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. In the case of individual permits, the discharger shall make a request for a compliance schedule up to the dates in Table 7-32.2 and provide the documentation required by Paragraph 4 (Application Requirements) of the Compliance Schedule Policy as part of its report of waste discharge. In the case of general permits, the discharger shall make a request for a compliance schedule up to the dates in Table 7-32.2 and provide the documentation required by Paragraph 4 (Application Requirements) of the Compliance Schedule Policy as part of its Permit Registration Documents or during the public comment period for renewal or reconsideration of the general permit.

If the Water Board determines that an existing discharger has met the application requirements for a compliance schedule, then the Water Board may include an appropriate compliance schedule in the permit.

Any compliance schedule must require compliance as soon as possible, taking into account the amount of time reasonably required for the discharger to implement actions, such as designing and constructing facilities or implementing new or significantly expanded programs and securing financing, if necessary, to comply with a more stringent permit limitation. The compliance schedule in the permit cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the maximum length for compliance schedules contained in this implementation plan.

If the Water Board establishes a compliance schedule in the permit, the Water Board shall include interim requirements and dates for their achievement. If the compliance schedule exceeds one year, the Water Board shall establish interim numeric limitations for the pollutant in the permit; and may also impose interim requirements to control the pollutant, such as pollutant minimization and source control measures. Numeric interim limitations for the pollutant must, at a minimum, be based on current treatment facility performance or on existing permit limitations, whichever is more stringent. There shall be no more than one year between interim dates. The interim requirements shall state that the discharger must notify the Water Board, in writing, no later than 14 days following each interim date, of its compliance or noncompliance with the interim requirements.

The entire compliance schedule, including interim requirements and final permit limitations, shall be included as enforceable terms of the permit, whether or not the final compliance date is within the permit term.

The permit shall include appropriate findings that the compliance schedule is necessary and that the schedule requires compliance as soon as possible within the timeframe allowed by the TMDL implementation schedule and in accordance with the Compliance Schedule Policy and 40 CFR section 122.47. The permit fact sheet shall adequately describe the basis for these findings.

A Water Board is not prevented from requiring immediate compliance with permit limitations if a Water Board finds that immediate protection of beneficial uses of waters of the United States or California is in the best interest of the people of the state. However, in such an event, the Water Board shall make a finding stating the beneficial uses and specific interests of the people of the state that are being protected or promoted.

MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits

Dry-weather and wet-weather waste load allocations apply to MS4 discharges and discharges by the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The WLAs for these discharges shall be incorporated into MS4 permits, including the statewide storm water permit for Caltrans, as water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). These effluent limitations apply to Caltrans and all NPDES-regulated MS4 discharges in the Los Cerritos Channel Freshwater Watershed.

MS4 Permittees and Caltrans may be deemed in compliance with WQBELs if they demonstrate that: (1) there are no violations of the WQBEL at the permittee's applicable MS4 outfall(s); (2) there are no exceedances of the receiving water limitations in the receiving water at, or downstream of, the permittee's outfalls; or (3) there is no direct or indirect discharge from the permittee's MS4 to the receiving water during the time period subject to the WQBEL.

If permittees provide a quantitative demonstration as part of a watershed management program plan that control measures and

	<p>BMPs will achieve wet-weather WQBELs consistent with the schedule in Table 7-32.2, then compliance with wet-weather WQBELs may be demonstrated by implementation of those control measures and BMPs, subject to Executive Officer approval.</p> <p><u>Compliance Schedules for MS4 and Caltrans Storm Water Permits</u></p> <p>For MS4 and Caltrans storm water permits that contain effluent limitations pursuant to CWA sections 402(p)(3)(B) and/or 303(d), any compliance schedule is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.47.</p> <p>Water Quality Attainment Strategies</p> <p>Permittees may attain the WLAs assigned in the TMDL using any lawful means. Examples of attainment strategies include, but are not limited to: pollution prevention, runoff reduction through low impact development or regional retention facilities, and tiered treatment control.</p> <p>Other Implementation Actions</p> <p>Other governmental agencies and organizations may implement and adopt regulations that reduce and eliminate the discharges of metals to the Los Cerritos Channel Freshwater Watershed.</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	<p>Monitoring will be necessary to assess the efforts by dischargers to reduce metals loading to Los Cerritos Channel and watershed and determine compliance with the WLAs and attainment of numeric targets.</p> <p>The TMDL monitoring program shall consist of two components: (1) receiving water monitoring, and (2) outfall monitoring. Monitoring requirements to assess implementation progress and determine compliance with the WLAs and numeric targets shall be included in subsequent permits or other orders.</p>

Table 7-32.2 Los Cerritos Channel Metals TMDL: Implementation Schedule

Date	Action
September 30, 2020	The Los Angeles Water Board may reconsider this TMDL, including the WLAs, Las, and implementation schedule, if

	warranted, based on the results of monitoring and special studies and/or other new information.
NON-STORM WATER PROGRAM NPDES PERMITS	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The non-storm water point sources shall achieve WLAs, expressed as effluent limitations derived using procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other appropriate methodologies approved by the Executive Officer.
GENERAL INDUSTRIAL AND CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER PERMITS	
Upon permit issuance, renewal, or re-opener	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve dry-weather WLAs.
Up to September 30, 2017	The general industrial and general construction storm water permittees shall achieve wet-weather WLAs.
MS4 AND CALTRANS STORM WATER PERMITS	
September 30, 2015	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall submit a coordinated monitoring plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer, which includes both TMDL compliance monitoring and receiving water monitoring. Monitoring shall commence within six months of approval of the coordinated monitoring plan by the Executive Officer. A monitoring program submitted pursuant to Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL monitoring requirements.
September 30, 2016	MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall provide a written report to the Los Angeles Water Board outlining how they will achieve compliance with the WLAs. The report shall include implementation methods, an implementation schedule, proposed milestones, and any revisions to the TMDL monitoring plan. An Enhanced Watershed Management Program or Watershed Management Program, including the Reasonable Assurance Analysis, submitted in fulfillment of requirements in Order No. R4-2012-0175 may be used by permittees subject to that Order to satisfy the TMDL implementation plan requirements.
September 30, 2017	The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 30% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 10% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs. Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 30% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 10% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing City of Long

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<p>September 30, 2020</p>	<p>Beach MS4 permit monitoring station.</p> <p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 70% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 35% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 70% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the dry-weather WLAs and a 35% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing City of Long Beach MS4 permit monitoring station.</p>
<p>September 30, 2023</p>	<p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the dry-weather WLAs and 65% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting the wet-weather WLAs.</p> <p>Alternatively, permittees shall attain a 65% reduction in the difference between the current loadings and the wet-weather WLAs at storm drain outfalls, as measured at the relevant existing City of Long Beach MS4 permit monitoring station.</p>
<p>September 30, 2026</p>	<p>The MS4 and Caltrans storm water permittees shall demonstrate that 100% of the total drainage area served by the storm drain system is effectively meeting both the dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs and the receiving water of Los Cerritos Channel is attaining applicable water quality standards for copper, lead, and zinc.</p>