

ITEM 14 CHANGE SHEET
ADMINISTRATIVE UPDATE TO CHAPTERS 1: “INTRODUCTION,” 5: “PLANS AND POLICIES”
AND 6: “MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT” OF THE BASIN PLAN

1. In Chapter 5, p 5-13; under the sub-section titled “Water Quality Control Policy for Addressing Impaired Waters: Regulatory Structure and Options,” the proposed changes are as shown in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ text:

“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 federal and State requirements.”

2. In Chapter 1, p 1-51 under the section titled “Drought Considerations,” the proposed changes are as shown in underline and ~~strikethrough~~ text:

“California experiences frequent drought conditions including the most recent instances from 1987 to 1992, 2008 to 2011, and a drought period that began in 2014. The Los Angeles region’s dependence on imported waters leaves it vulnerable during such periods, and as such, state and local water agencies in the region have focused efforts on finding ways to integrate water quality protection programs with provisions that also have the benefit of increasing local water supplies and offsetting use of imported water while reducing per capita use. These efforts have included promoting water recycling; promoting reuse of water discharges under dewatering permits; increased recycled water permitting, production and use; water conservation programs; public education; and the promotion of stormwater capture to augment local water supplies for recharge of groundwater basins.

In response to 2014 emergency drought conditions, ~~on July 29, 2014,~~ the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulations to increase conservation practices by all Californians (State Water Board Resolution No. 2014-0038), which became effective on July 29, 2014. This regulation establishes the minimum level of conservation practices that residents, businesses, and water suppliers must implement as the drought deepens and will be in effect for 270 days unless extended or repealed. The State and Regional Water Boards are also expediting permitting to safely use recycled water in order to reduce demand on potable water supplies.

In addition to the water supply concerns during drought periods, impacts to water quality such as increasing salinity need to be considered and managed. In the past, as in the drought period from 1987 through 1992, the Regional Water Board addressed these concerns through the adoption of interim permit limits for wastewater treatment plant discharges in certain watersheds - temporarily allowing for higher effluent limits for salts to accommodate drought-related increases in salt loading from imported potable water. In a similar vein, during the 2014 current drought period, the State Water Board has acted on requests to provide flexibility-consistency with respect to landscape related recycled water permit requirements (State Water Board Order No. WQ 2014-0090). Such measures are taken in consideration of the need to protect existing and potential beneficial uses of receiving waters during drought periods and into the future.

As described in Chapter 5, in recent years, the State Recycled Water Policy has provided a key tool with the inclusion of salt and nutrient management plans that allows stakeholders with interest in key groundwater basins to develop strategies to both manage salts and promote water recycling and other water programs in an informed and protective way in order to protect local water supplies for the future.”