

ATTACHMENT 1: Legal Citations and Authorities

1. **Clean Water Act (CWA) and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne):**
 - a. The Regional Water Board administers and enforces the CWA. The CWA regulates what it refers to as “navigable waters” and defines those waters as “waters of the United States.” The term “waters of the United States” has been interpreted broadly by the agencies responsible for implementing the CWA to include all traditionally navigable waters and their tributaries. (40 C.F.R. 122.2) The Porter-Cologne provides the Regional Water Board additional authority to regulate discharges of waste into “waters of the state.” (Wat. Code § 13260.) The term “waters of the state” is defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” (Wat. Code § 13050 subd. (e).) All waters of the United States that are within the borders of California are also waters of the state for purposes of the Porter-Cologne

2. **Beneficial Uses, Water Quality Objectives, and Basin Plan Prohibitions:** The Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses (Chapter 2), establishes water quality objectives (Chapter 3), contains implementation programs for achieving objectives (Chapter 4), and incorporates by reference the plans and policies adopted by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board (Chapter 5). Beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to all of its tributaries.
 - a. Existing and potential beneficial uses for the waterbody include those listed in Attachment 1 of the Order.
 - b. Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan contains water quality objectives not to be exceeded as a result of waste discharges. The water quality objectives that are considered of particular importance in protecting the beneficial uses from unreasonable effects due to waste discharges from land development on rural landscapes include the following:
 - i. Suspended Material: “Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”
 - ii. Settleable Material: “Waters shall not contain substances in concentrations that result in deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”
 - iii. Sediment: “The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”

- iv. Turbidity: "Turbidity shall not be increased more than 20 percent above naturally occurring background levels. Allowable zones of dilution within which higher percentages can be tolerated may be defined for specific discharges upon the issuance of discharge permits or waiver thereof."
- v. Bacteria: "The bacteriological quality of waters of the North Coast Region shall not be degraded beyond natural background levels. In no case shall coliform concentrations in waters of the North Coast Region exceed the following:

In waters designated for contact recreation (REC-1), the median fecal coliform concentration based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period shall not exceed 50/100 ml, nor shall more than ten percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml (State Department of Health Services).

At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption (SHELL), the fecal coliform concentration throughout the water column shall not exceed 43/100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test or 49/100 ml when a three-tube decimal dilution test is used (National Shellfish Sanitation Program, Manual of Operation).

- vi. Biostimulatory Substances: Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- vii. Chemical Constituents: Waters shall not contain concentrations of chemical constituents in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. In no case shall waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) contain concentrations of chemical constituents in excess of the following maximum contaminant level (MCL) and secondary maximum contaminant level (SMCL) provisions specified in title 22 of the California Code of Regulations:
 - a) Table 64431-A, MCLs - Inorganic Chemicals (§ 64431)
 - b) Table 64444-A, MCLs - Organic Chemicals (§ 64444)
 - c) Table 64449-A, SMCLs - "Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Levels" (§ 64449)
 - d) Table 64449-B, SMCLs - "Consumer Acceptance Contaminant Level Ranges" (§ 64449)
 - e) Table 64442, Radionuclide Maximum Containment Levels and Detection Levels for Purposes of Reporting (DLRs) (§ 64442)

- f) Table 64443, Radionuclide Maximum Contaminant Levels and
 - g) DLRs (§ 64443) These provisions are incorporated by reference into this Basin Plan. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Numeric water quality objectives for individual waterbodies are contained in Table 3-1, 3-1a, and 3-1b.
- viii. Floating Material: Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- ix. Oil and Grease: Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
- x. Pesticides: Waters shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. There shall be no bioaccumulation of pesticide concentrations in bottom sediments or aquatic life that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. In no case shall waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN) contain concentrations of pesticides in excess of the numeric limits established in title 22 and as prospectively incorporated in 3.4.3 Chemical Constituents.
- c. Chapter 4 of the Basin Plan contains specific standards and provisions for maintaining high-quality waters of the state that provide protection to the beneficial uses listed above. The Basin Plan's Action Plan for Logging, Construction, and Associated Activities (Action Plan) includes two waste discharge prohibitions (Page 4-29.00 of the 2011 Basin Plan):
- i. Prohibition 1 – “The discharge of soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, or other organic and earthen material from any logging, construction, or associated activity of whatever nature into any stream or watercourse in the basin in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, or other beneficial uses is prohibited.”
 - ii. Prohibition 2 – “The placing or disposal of soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, or other organic and earthen material from any logging, construction, or associated activity of whatever nature at locations where such material could pass into any stream or watercourse in the basin in quantities which could be deleterious to fish, wildlife, or other beneficial uses is prohibited.”

3. **Water Quality Impairments and Total Maximum Daily Loads:** Attachment 1 includes waterbody-specific information about water quality and beneficial use impairments and TMDLs. Additional information may be found at the Regional Water Board TMDL project page:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/tmdls/

4. **Regional Water Board Resolutions:**

- a. As part of Regional Water Board's efforts to control sediment waste discharges and restore sediment impaired water bodies, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution R1-2004-0087, the *Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation Policy Statement for Sediment Impaired Receiving Waters in the North Coast Region*, also known as the Sediment TMDL Implementation Policy, on November 29, 2004. The Sediment TMDL Implementation Policy directs the Executive Officer to use "all available authorities, including existing regulatory standards and permitting and enforcement tools, to more effectively and efficaciously pursue compliance with sediment-related standards by all dischargers of sediment waste." The goals of the policy are to control sediment waste discharges to impaired water bodies so that the TMDLs are met, sediment water quality objectives are attained, and beneficial uses are no longer adversely affected by sediment.
- b. To address sources of elevated water temperature to reduce impairments to waters of the state and prevent further impairment, the Regional Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of the Water Quality Objective for Temperature in the North Coast Region* (Temperature Implementation Policy) through Resolution R1-2014-0006. To attain and maintain the water quality objectives for temperature, the policy directs the Regional Water Board to implement programs and collaborate with others to prevent, minimize, and mitigate temperature alterations associated with certain activities, including, but not limited to, activities that result in either the removal of riparian vegetation that provides shade to a waterbody, sediment discharges, impoundments and other channel alterations, reduction of instream summer flows, and/or reduction of cold water sources.

5. **State Water Board Resolutions and Executive Order:**

- a. State Water Board Resolution 92-49 sets forth the policies and procedures to be used during an investigation and cleanup of a polluted site, and requires that cleanup levels be consistent with State Water Board Resolution 68-16, the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California* ("Resolution 68-16"). Resolution 92-49 requires the waste to be cleaned up in a manner that promotes attainment of either background water quality, or the best water quality that is reasonable if background levels of water quality cannot be restored. Any alternative cleanup level to background must: (1) be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the state; (2) not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such

water; and (3) not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the Basin Plan and applicable Water Quality Control Plans and Policies of the State Water Board. Resolution 92-49 directs that investigations and cleanup and abatement proceed in a progressive sequence. To the extent practical, it directs the Regional Water Board to require and review for adequacy written work plans for each element and phase, and the written reports that describe the results of each phase of the investigation and cleanup.

- b. Additionally, Executive Order W-59-93, also referred to as the “No Net Loss Policy,” which has been incorporated into the Basin Plan, acknowledges the environmental and economic benefits of wetlands to the people of this state and identifies three primary objectives, including protection against net loss and an aim for long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values in California.

6. Legal Authority to Require Cleanup and Abatement Actions and Submission of Technical and/or Monitoring Reports:

Water Code section 13304, subdivision (a) states, in relevant part:

A person who has discharged or discharges waste into waters of this state in violation of any waste discharge requirements or other order or prohibition issued by a regional board or the state board, or who has caused or permitted, causes or permits, or threatens to cause or permit any waste to be discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and causes, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance, shall upon order of the regional board clean up the waste or abate the effects of the waste, or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, take other necessary remedial action, including, but not limited to, overseeing cleanup and abatement efforts.... Upon failure of any person to comply with the cleanup or abatement order, the Attorney General, at the request of the board, shall petition the superior court for that county for the issuance of an injunction requiring the person to comply with the order. In the suit, the court shall have jurisdiction to grant a prohibitory or mandatory injunction, either preliminary or permanent, as the facts may warrant.

Water Code section 13267 subdivision (a) states:

A regional board, in establishing or reviewing any water quality control plan or waste discharge requirements, or in connection with any action relating to any plan or requirement authorized by this division, may investigate the quality of any waters of the state within its region.

Water Code section 13267, subdivision (b) (1) states, in relevant part:

In conducting an investigation specified in subdivision (a), the regional board may require that any person who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or proposes to discharge waste within its region...that

could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these technical reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

- a. "Waste" is defined by Water Code section 13050, subdivision (d) to include, sewage and any other waste substances, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.
 - i. Sediment, when discharged to waters of the state, is a "waste" as defined in Water Code section 13050.
 - b. Water Code section 13050, subdivision (l)(1) defines "pollution" as, an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either waters of the state for beneficial use or facilities which serve these beneficial uses.
 - c. Water Code section 13050, subdivision (m), defines "nuisance" as anything that meets *all* of the following requirements: (1) is injurious to health, indecent or offensive to the senses, or is an obstruction to the free use of property, such that it interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property; (2) affects, at the same time, an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage may vary between individuals; and (3) occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.
7. **California Environmental Quality Act:** Issuance of this Order is being taken for the protection of the environment and to enforce the laws and regulations administered by the Regional Water Board and, as such, is exempt from provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 14, sections 15061, subdivision (b)(3), 15306, 15307, 15308, and 15321. This Order generally requires the Dischargers to submit plans for approval prior to implementation of cleanup, abatement, and restoration activities at the Property. Mere submittal of plans is exempt from CEQA as submittal will not cause a direct or indirect physical change in the environment and/or is an activity that cannot possibly have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA review at this time would be premature and speculative, as there is simply not enough information concerning the Dischargers' proposed cleanup, abatement or restoration activities and possible associated environmental impacts. To the extent that the Order requires earth-disturbing and re-vegetation activities not to exceed five acres in size and to assure restoration of stream habitat and prevent erosion, this Order is exempt from provisions of CEQA pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15333. If the Regional Water Board determines that implementation of any plan required by this Order will have a

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significant effect on the environment that is not otherwise exempt from CEQA, the Regional Water Board will conduct the necessary and appropriate environmental review prior to implementation of the applicable plan. The Dischargers will bear the costs, including the Regional Water Board's costs, of determining whether implementation of any plan required by this Order will have a significant effect on the environment and, if so, in preparing any documents necessary for the Regional Water Board to satisfy its environmental review obligations under CEQA. If necessary, the Dischargers and a consultant acceptable to the Regional Water Board shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Regional Water Board regarding such costs prior to undertaking any environmental review.