

**INTRODUCTION**

*In addition to the Basin Plan, many other plans and policies direct Regional Board actions or clarify the Regional Board's intent. The following pages describe State Board plans and policies and numerous Regional Board policies.*

*All of these policies may be revised periodically. Contact the Regional Board to determine whether a particular plan or policy is still current.*

## STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD STATEWIDE PLANS AND POLICIES

### ANTIDEGRADATION POLICY— RESOLUTION 68-16

The "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California," known as the Antidegradation Policy, requires the continued maintenance of existing high quality waters. It provides conditions under which a change in water quality is allowable. A change must:

- Be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state;
- Not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of water; and
- Not result in water quality less than that prescribed in water quality control plans or policies.

**THERMAL PLAN**

The "Water Quality Control Plan for the Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California," known as the Thermal Plan, specifies water quality objectives, effluent quality limits, and discharge prohibitions related to thermal characteristics of interstate waters, enclosed bays and estuaries, and waste discharges.

**WATER QUALITY CONTROL POLICY**

The "State Policy for Water Quality Control" declares the State Board's intent to protect water quality through the implementation of water resources management programs. It serves as the general basis for subsequent water quality control policies.

**OCEAN PLAN**

The "Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California" (Ocean Plan) establishes beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to the California coast outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. The Ocean Plan prescribes effluent quality requirements and management principles for waste discharge and specifies certain waste discharge prohibitions.

**BAYS AND ESTUARIES POLICY**

The "Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California" (Bays and Estuaries Policy) will provide water quality principles and guidelines for the prevention of water quality degradation and the protection of beneficial uses of waters.

**POWERPLANT COOLING POLICY**

The "Water Quality Control Policy on the Use and Disposal of Inland Waters Used for Powerplant Cooling" (Powerplant Cooling Policy) indicates the State Board's position on powerplant cooling, specifying that fresh inland waters should be used for cooling only when other alternatives are environmentally undesirable or economically unsound.

**DELTA PLAN**

The "Water Quality Control Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh" (Delta Plan) and Water Rights Decision 1485 designate beneficial uses,

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establish water quality (salinity) and flow standards to protect the beneficial uses from State Water Project and Central Valley Project operations, and specify an implementation program. In 1991, the State Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Salinity, which supersedes the 1978 Delta Plan. The 1991 Plan does not establish Delta outflow standards. Outflow and salinity standards for the Bay and Delta are being considered as part of State Board planning processes.

**POLLUTANT POLICY FOR  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY AND THE DELTA**

In 1990, the State Board adopted the "Pollutant Policy Document," which identifies and characterizes the pollutants of greatest concern in the Bay-Delta Estuary. This policy requires implementation of a mass emission strategy; a monitoring and assessment program; and strategies for discharges from boat yards, drydock facilities, and dredge disposal practices. In 1990, the Regional Board passed a resolution directing implementation of the Pollutant Policy.

**NONPOINT SOURCE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The "Nonpoint Source Management Plan" outlines the objectives and framework for implementing source control programs, with an emphasis on voluntary Best Management Practices and cooperation with local governments and other agencies.

**SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER POLICY**

This policy, adopted by the State Board in 1988 (Resolution No. 88-63) and incorporated into the Basin Plan in 1989 (Regional Board Order No. 89-039), assigns Municipal and Domestic Supply designations to all waters of the state with certain exceptions. A water body that serves municipal or domestic use cannot have that designation removed.

**POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR  
INVESTIGATION AND CLEANUP AND  
ABATEMENT OF DISCHARGES (STATE  
BOARD RESOLUTION NO. 92-49)**

This policy defines the goal of pollution cleanup and abatement as achieving the best quality of water that is reasonable. In certain cases where it is not reasonable to restore water quality to background levels, case-by-case clean-up levels may be specified, subject to the water quality provisions of the Basin

Plan, beneficial uses of the waters, and maximum benefit to the people of the state.

**CALIFORNIA WETLANDS  
CONSERVATION POLICY  
(EXECUTIVE ORDER W-59-93)**

This policy establishes state guidelines for wetlands conservation. The primary goal is to ensure no overall net loss and to achieve a long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetland acreage in California.

**RESOURCE VALUE OF  
TREATED GROUNDWATER —  
RESOLUTION NO. 89-21**

The State Board, in approving the Regional Board's guidelines for the disposal of extracted groundwater from groundwater clean-up projects, urges the Regional Board to recognize the resource value of treated groundwater and to maximize its utilization for the highest beneficial uses for which applicable water quality standards can be achieved.

**REGIONAL BOARD  
PLANS AND POLICIES**

Plans and policies adopted by the Regional Board are classified under the following twelve headings for easy reference. Resolutions adopted prior to the revision date of the plan are superseded unless specifically incorporated by reference into the plan. A discussion of each of the current Regional Board policies is under the appropriate heading.

- Cooperative Agreements
- Regional Monitoring, Data Use, and the Aquatic Habitat Program
- Discharger Reporting and Responsibilities
- Delta Planning
- Dredging
- Nonpoint Source Pollution
- On-site Waste Disposal and Waste Discharge
- Shellfish
- Vessel Wastes
- Water Reclamation
- Wetlands
- Groundwater

## COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

Many different local, state, and federal agencies oversee activities that affect the beneficial uses of San Francisco Bay. To ensure that these activities are coordinated to the greatest possible degree, the Regional Board enters into formal cooperative agreements. These agreements indicate the specific issue area of concern to both agencies and may also describe processes by which coordination will take place. Agreements regarding general coordination are listed below. Others are listed under specific issue areas.

### COORDINATION WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION (BCDC)

In 1966, the Regional Board stated its intent to cooperate with BCDC to the fullest extent necessary to ensure the protection of the San Francisco Bay shoreline and water quality (Resolution No. 737). In 1970, the Board urged BCDC to (1) require wastes resulting from projects permitted by BCDC to be connected to existing sewer lines; and (2) disapprove or temporarily withhold approval of any project that would cause added waste loading on a community sewerage system that is not meeting Regional Board waste discharge requirements (Resolution No. 70-19).

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME—1966

The Regional Board has no means to conduct surveillance of ocean waters within its jurisdiction. Under the terms of this MOU, the Department of Fish and Game agrees to notify the Regional Board of any suspected violations of the Regional Board's requirements for ocean disposal.

### STATE AND REGIONAL BOARDS WATER QUALITY COORDINATING COMMITTEE—RESOLUTION NO. 68-1

By adopting this resolution, the Regional Board approved a State and Regional Boards Coordinating Committee for the purposes of (1) coordinating and exchanging technical and administrative information; (2) augmenting staff support to the Water Quality Advisory Committee of the State Board; and (3) recommending action to be taken on water quality programs.

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSIONS—RESOLUTION NO. 73-17

This resolution describes actions that the Regional Board and these commissions could take that would result in a coordinated effort to prevent and abate pollution.

### MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH THE COUNCIL OF BAY AREA RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS (RCDS)—1980

The purpose of this MOU is to combine the erosion control expertise of the RCDs with the regulatory authority of the Regional Board to enforce erosion control measures. This action will increase the Regional Board's ability to identify and correct erosion control problems associated with construction or agricultural activities.

### WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT: MOU WITH BCDC, STATE BOARD, AND THE REGIONAL BOARD—NO. 87-154

This MOU specifies a coordination process for the three agencies to implement water quality goals mandated by state and federal legislation and states the Regional Board's support in concept for legislation that would require a project applicant to obtain all discretionary approvals from the Regional Board before filing its BCDC permit application.

## REGIONAL MONITORING, DATA USE, AND THE AQUATIC HABITAT PROGRAM

### USE OF DATA COLLECTED BY THE AQUATIC HABITAT PROGRAM—RESOLUTION NO. 82-1

This resolution states how data collected by the Aquatic Habitat Program will be used and describes the Regional Board's intent to seek the assistance of the University of California in data quality control and interpretation. Possible uses of data include: (a) revising water quality objectives; (b) relaxing or tightening effluent requirements; (c) enforcement action; (d) dissemination of information to the public; (e) determining sources of pollution; and (f) determining assimilative capacities of receiving waters.

### MODIFIED GUIDELINES FOR THE EFFLUENT TOXICITY CHARACTERIZATION PROGRAM—RESOLUTION NO. 91-083

This resolution modifies the requirements of the Effluent Toxicity Characterization Program (adopted as a Basin Plan amendment in 1986) to make them more cost effective and responsive to the region's biomonitoring needs after several years' experience with the program.

### REGIONAL MONITORING PROGRAM—RESOLUTION NO. 92-043

In this resolution, the Regional Board endorses the development and implementation of a comprehensive, Estuarywide monitoring program that will regularly collect information on concentrations of pollutants in water, sediment, and biota.

## **DISCHARGER REPORTING AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **RESPONSIBILITY OF DISCHARGERS FILING TECHNICAL REPORTS— RESOLUTION NO. 67-3**

This resolution requires those dischargers filing technical reports to submit a letter of transmittal signed by the discharger's senior administrative officer with reports involving formal time schedules and cease-and-desist orders.

### **SELF-MONITORING REPORTS— RESOLUTION NO. 73-16**

With this resolution, the Regional Board specifies the format and requirements for filing self-monitoring reports.

### **CONTINGENCY PLANS— RESOLUTION NO. 74-10**

By adopting this resolution, the Regional Board requires dischargers to develop and implement contingency plans to assure continuous operation of facilities for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastes.

### **WAIVING WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF DISCHARGE — RESOLUTION NO. 83-3**

The Regional Board waived the requirement of filing report of waste discharge for specific types of waste discharge that have a relatively insignificant adverse effect on water quality.

## **DELTA PLANNING**

### **SAN LUIS DRAIN—RESOLUTION NOS. 535 (1964) AND 81-1**

The Regional Board prohibits discharge by the proposed drain until evidence that the discharge would not threaten beneficial uses is submitted by the dischargers. The resolution (No. 535) also directs the staff to determine the beneficial uses of the proposed receiving waters and the conditions necessary for their protection. In 1981 (No. 81-1), the Regional Board requested that the State Board, in close coordination with the Regional Board, assume the lead role in the development, revision, renewal, and enforcement of waste discharge requirements for the proposed San Luis Drain.

### **PERIPHERAL CANAL—RESOLUTION NO. 80-6**

In 1980, the Regional Board expressed its concern regarding the adverse impacts on water quality of certain projects authorized by Senate Bill 200 and endorsed protective measures for the Delta, Suisun Bay, and San Francisco Bay.

## **DREDGING**

### **REGULATION OF DREDGING SEDIMENT DISPOSAL—RESOLUTION NO. 80-10**

This resolution acknowledges the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' implementation of new procedures for evaluating dredged material. The Regional Board agreed that the Corps should be responsible for the administration of the new procedures for evaluating discharges of dredged materials. The Regional Board reserved the right to act to protect water quality, if necessary. The resolution also gave the Regional Board's Executive Officer considerable discretion regarding additional water quality and sediment testing requirements, as well as monitoring for dredged sediment disposal impact.

### **DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO WAIVE CERTIFICATION FOR SMALL DREDGING PROJECTS—RESOLUTION NO. 87-53**

In 1987, the Regional Board delegated authority to the Executive Officer to waive water quality certification for activities involving the excavation and disposal of 50,000 cubic yards or fewer of San Francisco Bay sediments and the filling of two acres or fewer of wetlands.

### **POLICY ON DISPOSAL OF DREDGED MATERIAL AND NEW PROJECTS— RESOLUTION NO. 89-130**

In 1989, the Regional Board placed a limit on new dredging work, established annual and monthly targets for the volume of dredged material disposed of at designated sites, and restricted the disposal of dredged material to certain times of the year in order to protect migrating fish. The State Board subsequently modified the limits on new dredging (Resolution No. 90-10).

### **SCREENING CRITERIA AND TESTING REQUIREMENTS FOR USE OF SEDIMENT FOR WETLAND CREATION AND OTHER UPLAND USES—RESOLUTION NO. 92-145**

In this resolution, the Regional Board established screening criteria to be used to evaluate the appropriateness of using dredged material for beneficial purposes.

### **TESTING GUIDELINES FOR DREDGED MATERIAL DISPOSAL AT BAY AREA SITES— RESOLUTION NO. 93-009**

The Regional Board endorsed a set of testing guidelines developed in cooperation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. EPA, and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission. To implement these guidelines, the Regional Board also directed staff to work towards establishing a coordinated agency

permit process for maintenance dredging permit applications.

## **NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION**

### **CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION FROM CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS—1953**

The Regional Board adopted this motion to reduce the possibility of erosion during the construction of dams. For small projects not likely to cause erosion problems, the motion recommends that the Executive Officer send a letter to the responsible person advising him or her to take appropriate precautionary actions. For larger projects, the responsible person is required to submit a report of waste discharge.

### **SURFACE RUNOFF—RESOLUTION NO. 78-5**

In this resolution, the Regional Board acknowledges surface runoff as a significant source of pollution in the San Francisco Bay Basin and resolves to take appropriate actions (e.g., best management practices) to reduce pollution loads from surface water runoff.

### **EROSION CONTROL FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES—RESOLUTION NO. 80-5**

The Regional Board, in this resolution, recognizes the seriousness of impacts on beneficial uses related to construction activities. The Regional Board identifies local governments as having the responsibility for controlling erosion from development activities and for adopting and administering erosion control ordinances. The Regional Board also stated its intent to monitor the progress of local governments in their adoption and implementation of effective erosion control programs.

### **DAIRY WASTES— RESOLUTION NOS. 74-11 AND 77-5**

In 1974, the Regional Board passed Resolution No. 74-11, which prohibits the discharge of manure into a watercourse subject to flooding. This requirement augmented the State Board's "Minimum Guidelines for Animal Waste Management." Full compliance was initially scheduled to occur by September 1977, but was extended to 1978 for dairies outside the Tomales Bay and Walker Creek watersheds because of a severe drought (77-5).

### **INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER DISCHARGES— RESOLUTION NO. 92-118**

In this resolution, the Regional Board authorized additional monitoring and reporting requirements for dischargers holding industrial stormwater NPDES permits in cases where

the watershed is known to be adversely impacted by stormwater discharges, the pollution potential of the discharge cannot be assessed with the minimum information, or more information will lead to more effective control mechanisms.

### **LIABILITY FOR PARTIES ENGAGED IN ABANDONED MINE REMEDIATION— RESOLUTION NO. 93-078**

In 1993, the Regional Board expressed concern regarding the incentives for cleaning up mines thought to be responsible for roughly 60 percent of copper loading to the Delta.

## **ON-SITE WASTE DISPOSAL AND WASTE DISCHARGE**

The Regional Board's policy on small waste discharge systems has evolved considerably as the Bay Area has become more developed. The following section summarizes a series of resolutions regarding conditions under which the Regional Board would waive waste discharge reporting requirements. Generally, this waiver is only granted when a county or other government entity has an active permitting and monitoring program comparable to the Regional Board's.

### **SEPTIC, LEACHING, AND SMALL COMMUNITY SYSTEMS— RESOLUTION NO. 81 (1951)**

This resolution stated the Regional Board's objection to the construction and use of wells for septic effluent disposal or street runoff, except when such wells discharge into geologic formations that at no time contain water suitable for domestic, agricultural, or industrial use.

### **WAIVER OF REQUIREMENT TO REPORT WASTE DISCHARGE FOR SYSTEMS REGULATED BY COUNTY AND LOCAL AGENCIES**

In 1963 and 1964, the Regional Board waived its regulatory authority over waste discharge reporting for family dwellings using discrete systems, as long as they were already regulated by local health departments and met certain conditions. In the same resolutions, the Regional Board also urged local planning and legislative bodies to require connection to sewer systems for all new development whenever feasible. Resolutions were adopted for Alameda County (No. 512; 1963), Contra Costa County (No. 583; 1964), Napa County (No. 596; 1964), San Mateo County (No. 597; 1964), Solano County (No. 598; 1964), Sonoma County (No. 599; 1964), and Santa Clara County (No. 600; 1964). The

Solano County waiver (Resolution No. 598) was later amended by Resolution No. 75-12 in 1975, which indicated that the waiver would not apply to planned unit development with minimum lot sizes fewer than 2.5 acres, and by Resolution 83-1 (1983).

The Regional Board's general policy on discrete sewerage facilities was later amended by Resolution Nos. 78-14 (1978) and 79-5 (1979). The first described specific actions that would be taken by the Regional Board when it was presented with a proposal for new discrete sewerage systems and what specific requests it would make of local governments. In 79-5, the Regional Board set minimum guidelines for determining the adequacy of local ordinances for controlling individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems.

In 1980, the Regional Board (Resolution No. 80-9) requested that the County of Alameda correct deficiencies in its individual waste treatment and disposal systems program, acting under policies adopted in the Alameda County waiver (Res. 512) and discrete sewerage policies (Res. 78-14 and 79-5). In 1981, the Regional Board rescinded Resolution No. 597 and reissued a policy (Resolution No. 81-9) on waiving reporting of discharges from individual wastewater treatment and disposal systems in San Mateo County. The Contra Costa County Waiver was amended in 1983 (Res. 83-2), and the Marin County Waiver in 1984 (Res. 84-12).

#### **SEWER AND ON-SITE SEWER DISPOSAL IN BOLINAS— RESOLUTION NOS. 85-007 AND 87-091**

The Regional Board indicated its support of a moratorium on new sewer connections and new on-site sewage disposal systems adopted by the Marin County Board of Supervisors.

#### **SPECIFIC PROHIBITIONS OF ON-SITE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS FOR STINSON BEACH AND GLEN ELLEN (RESOLUTION NOS. 73-13 AND 73-14) AND EMERALD LAKE HILLS (RESOLUTION NO. 76-7)**

These resolutions prohibited waste discharges to on-site disposal systems in the Stinson Beach (Marin County) and Emerald Lake Hills and Oak Knoll Manor (San Mateo County) areas, with some exceptions to the prohibition. Resolution No. 73-13 has since been amended or clarified in Resolution Nos. 73-18, 74-5, 74-6, 77-2, 78-1, and 81-5. Resolution No. 78-1 amended the prohibition of discharge outlined in 73-13 by allowing the discharge of waste to individual leaching or percolation systems where such discharges are regulated by the Stinson Beach County Water District. The amendment was conditional.

#### **CITY OF NOVATO—RESOLUTION NO. 87-155**

In this resolution, the Regional Board stated its policy regarding a waiver of waste discharge reporting requirements from individual wastewater treatment systems in the City of Novato.

#### **MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING WITH NAPA COUNTY REGARDING WINERY PROCESS TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL—1982 (UPDATED IN 1992)**

Under this agreement, the Regional Board approved Napa County's program for monitoring winery on-site disposal.

#### **SHELLFISH**

#### **POLICY STATEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TIME SCHEDULES FOR FACILITIES TO PROTECT SHELLFISH— RESOLUTION NO. 74-14**

In this resolution, the Regional Board directed the Executive Officer to determine whether or not dischargers were providing or would be providing adequate protection to allow for sport harvesting of shellfish. The Regional Board also stated its intent to adopt a time schedule for protection (in conformance with staff guidelines).

#### **SHELLFISH PROGRAM— RESOLUTION NOS. 78-8 AND 83-10**

The first resolution directs the Executive Officer to develop and implement a program to determine the feasibility of opening shellfish beds for recreational use. The second resolution describes a phased shellfish protection program in which discharge limits for dry-season runoff to Anza Lagoon and other South Bay sites would be considered. In addition, the Regional Board urged BCDC to consider ways to eliminate or minimize potential dry season runoff from planned projects and directed review of discharger self-monitoring studies to determine when additional data are necessary to avoid effects on shellfish beds.

#### **DESIGNATION OF TOMALES BAY UNDER THE 1993 SHELLFISH PROTECTION ACT— RESOLUTION 94-018**

In this resolution, the Regional Board identified Tomales Bay as an area where the commercial shellfishery is threatened and authorized the formation of a technical advisory committee to investigate and develop a remediation strategy.

## **VESSEL WASTES**

### **VESSEL SEWAGE DISCHARGE POLICY— RESOLUTION NO. 665 (1965)**

The Regional Board, in this resolution, expressed concern over the discharge of untreated sewage from certain vessels over which it does not have jurisdiction. The Regional Board suggested that the discharge of vessel wastes be regulated by the federal government.

### **URGING BCDC TO REQUIRE SHORESIDE VESSEL WASTE FACILITIES— RESOLUTION NO. 70-1 (1970)**

This resolution urged BCDC to require applicants for new or expanded marinas or port facilities to provide the following as permit conditions: (1) dockside sewers; (2) pumpout facilities at marinas with disposal to shoreside sewage facilities; and (3) adequate restroom facilities.

### **VESSEL WASTE DISCHARGES TO SAN FRANCISCO BAY—RESOLUTION NO. 70-65**

Three recommendations were made in this resolution: (1) that owners of marinas provide dockside sewerage facilities and that owners of vessels with sanitary facilities install holding tanks; (2) that the State Board request the federal government to prohibit discharges of vessel wastes; and (3) that the legislature adopt legislation that would require waste holding tanks on vessels with sanitary facilities to transport the wastes to treatment plants.

### **VESSEL WASTE DISCHARGE INTO RICHARDSON BAY— RESOLUTION NO. 91-118**

In this resolution, the Regional Board found that the Richardson Bay Regional Agency's Implementation Plan and associated local ordinances will provide a mechanism for enforcing the prohibition against vessel waste discharge in the area.

## **WATER RECLAMATION**

### **WATER REUSE STUDY— RESOLUTION NO. 79-2**

In this resolution, the Regional Board stated its position regarding Phase II of the San Francisco Bay Area Water Reuse Study. The Regional Board acknowledged the importance of using reclaimed water to meet California's future water supply needs and commented on the economics of the delivery of reclaimed water to users.

### **REUSE OF MUNICIPAL WASTEWATER BY PETROLEUM REFINERIES— RESOLUTION NO. 88-083**

The Regional Board indicated its support for the refining industry's use of reclaimed water from municipal plants.

### **CONDITIONAL WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN RECLAMATION PROJECTS DURING DROUGHT CONDITIONS— RESOLUTION NO. 88-88**

This resolution sets forth conditions for new or expanded reclamation projects that use wastewater to support beneficial uses and, as a result, conserve potable and/or groundwater supplies.

### **PLAN FOR WATER RECLAMATION AS FULFILLMENT OF FLOW LIMITATION REQUIREMENT—RESOLUTION NO. 91-152**

In this action, the Regional Board requested that the State Board accept a water reclamation plan submitted by the San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant in lieu of a discharge flow limit. The reclamation plan includes potable and non-potable reclamation and the creation of a wetland to protect against the possibility of further degradation of salt marsh habitat by freshwater flows.

## **WETLANDS**

### **USE OF WASTEWATER TO CREATE, RESTORE, AND ENHANCE MARSHLANDS— RESOLUTION NOS. 77-1 AND 94-086**

These resolutions describe the Regional Board's policy regarding the use of wastewater to create, restore, maintain, and enhance marshlands. In general, the policy supports the use of wastewater to support new wetland habitat, under the condition that beneficial uses established are fully protected.

### **USE OF CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FOR URBAN RUNOFF POLLUTION CONTROL— RESOLUTION NO. 94-102**

In this resolution, the Regional Board expressed support for the construction of new wetland areas for the purpose of reducing pollutant loading from urban runoff, under certain conditions.

## **GROUNDWATER**

### **DISPOSAL OF EXTRACTED GROUNDWATER FROM CLEAN-UP PROJECTS— RESOLUTION NO. 88-160**

In this resolution, the Regional Board established priorities for the disposal of water

extracted from groundwater clean-up sites. The first priority is to reclaim effluents to the extent reclamation is technically and economically feasible. If this is not possible, then discharge to a municipal treatment plant was determined to be in the public interest. If neither reclamation nor discharge to a municipal plant is feasible, the Regional Board will issue NPDES permits authorizing discharge from these sites.