STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

PORTER-COLOGNE WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACT

WITH ADDITIONS AND AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2003

Compiled by the Office of the Chief Counsel

State Water Resources Control Board

Additions and amendments from the 2002 legislative session are underlined

deletions are in ~~strikeout~~

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California Water Code
Division 7. Water Quality

Current through end of 2001-02 Reg. Sess. and 1st through 3rd Ex. Sess.
and Nov.5, 2002 election

(Various Bond Acts codified at Chs. 10.2—10.7, 13, 14, & 16 are omitted.)
Underline and strikeout text reflects insertions and deletions, respectively, after January 1, 2002

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CHAPTER 1. POLICY

§ 13000. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources of the state, and that the quality of all the waters of the state shall be protected for use and enjoyment by the people of the state.

The Legislature further finds and declares that activities and factors which may affect the quality of the waters of the state shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality which is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state requires that there be a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters of the state; that the state must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of waters in the state from degradation originating inside or outside the boundaries of the state; that the waters of the state are increasingly influenced by interbasin water development projects and other statewide considerations; that factors of precipitation, topography, population, recreation, agriculture, industry and economic development vary from region to region within the state; and that the statewide program for water quality control can be most effectively administered regionally, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy.

§ 13001. Legislative intent

It is the intent of the Legislature that the state board and each regional board shall be the principal state agencies with primary responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality. The state board and regional boards in exercising any power granted in this division shall conform to and implement the policies of this chapter and shall, at all times, coordinate their respective activities so as to achieve a unified and effective water quality control program in this state.

§ 13002. Non-limiting clauses

No provision of this division or any ruling of the state board or a regional board is a limitation:

(a) On the power of a city or county or city and county to adopt and enforce additional regulations, not in conflict therewith, imposing further conditions, restrictions, or limitations with respect to the disposal of waste or any other activity which might degrade the quality of the waters of the state.

(b) On the power of any city or county or city and county to declare, prohibit, and abate nuisances.

(c) On the power of the Attorney General, at the request of a regional board, the state board, or upon his own motion, to bring an action in the name of the people of the State of California to enjoin any pollution or nuisance.

(d) On the power of a state agency in the enforcement or administration of any provision of law which it is specifically permitted or required to enforce or administer.

(e) On the right of any person to maintain at any time any appropriate action for relief against any private nuisance as defined in the Civil Code or for relief against any contamination or pollution.

CHAPTER 1.5. SHORT TITLE

§ 13020. Short Title

This division shall be known and may be cited as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

§ 13050. Definitions

As used in this division:

(a) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Regional board" means any California regional water quality control board for a region as specified in Section 13200.

(c) "Person" includes any city, county, district, the state, and the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law.

(d) "Waste" includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, 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 of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

(e) "Waters of the state" means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

(f) "Beneficial uses" of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

(g) "Quality of the water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.

(h) "Water quality objectives" means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

(i) "Water quality control" means the regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the state and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance.

(j) "Water quality control plan" consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following:

(1) Beneficial uses to be protected.

(2) Water quality objectives.

(3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

(k) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. "Contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.

(l)(1) "Pollution" means an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following:

(A) The waters for beneficial uses.

(B) Facilities which serve these beneficial uses.

(2) "Pollution" may include "contamination."

(m) "Nuisance" means anything which meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere 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 inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

(3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

(n) "Recycled water" means water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource.

(o) "Citizen or domiciliary" of the state includes a foreign corporation having substantial business contacts in the state or which is subject to service of process in this state.

(p)(1) "Hazardous substance" means either of the following:

(A) For discharge to surface waters, any substance determined to be a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(B) For discharge to groundwater, any substance listed as a hazardous waste or hazardous material pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code, without regard to whether the substance is intended to be used, reused, or discarded, except that "hazardous substance" does not include any substance excluded from Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act because it is within the scope of Section 311(a)(1) of that act.

(2) "Hazardous substance" does not include any of the following:

(A) Nontoxic, nonflammable, and noncorrosive stormwater runoff drained from underground vaults, chambers, or manholes into gutters or storm sewers.

(B) Any pesticide which is applied for agricultural purposes or is applied in accordance with a cooperative agreement authorized by Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code, and is not discharged accidentally or for purposes of disposal, the application of which is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(C) Any discharge to surface water of a quantity less than a reportable quantity as determined by regulations issued pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(D) Any discharge to land which results, or probably will result, in a discharge to groundwater if the amount of the discharge to land is less than a reportable quantity, as determined by regulations adopted pursuant to Section 13271, for substances listed as hazardous pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code. No discharge shall be deemed a discharge of a reportable quantity until regulations set a reportable quantity for the substance discharged.

(q)(1) "Mining waste" means all solid, semisolid, and liquid waste materials from the extraction, beneficiation,

and processing of ores and minerals. Mining waste includes, but is not limited to, soil, waste rock, and overburden, as defined in Section 2732 of the Public Resources Code, and tailings, slag, and other processed waste materials, including cementitious materials that are managed at the cement manufacturing facility where the materials were generated.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, "cementitious material" means cement, cement kiln dust, clinker, and clinker dust.

(r) "Master recycling permit" means a permit issued to a supplier or a distributor, or both, of recycled water, that includes waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 and water recycling requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13523.1.

§ 13051. Injection well defined

As used in this division, "injection well" means any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, dug pit, or hole in the ground into which waste or fluid is discharged, and any associated subsurface appurtenances, and the depth of which is greater than the circumference of the shaft, pit, or hole.

CHAPTER 3. STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL

ARTICLE 1. STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

§ 13100. Organization

There is in the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. The organization, membership, and some of the duties of the state board are provided for in Article 3 (commencing with Section 174) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of this code.

ARTICLE 2. WATER QUALITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE [REPEALED]

ARTICLE 3. STATE POLICY FOR WATER QUALITY CONTROL

§ 13140. Policy adoption

The state board shall formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Such policy shall be adopted in accordance with the provisions of this article and shall be in conformity with the policies set forth in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13000).

§ 13141. California Water Plan

State policy for water quality control adopted or revised in accordance with the provisions of this article, and regional water quality control plans approved or revised in accordance with Section 13245, shall become a part of the California Water Plan effective when such state policy for water quality control, and such regional water quality control plans have been reported to the Legislature at any session thereof.

However, prior to implementation of any agricultural water quality control program, an estimate of the total cost of such a program, together with an identification of potential sources of financing, shall be indicated in any regional water quality control plan.

§ 13142. State policy for water quality control

State policy for water quality control shall consist of all or any of the following:

(a) Water quality principles and guidelines for long-range resource planning, including ground water and surface water management programs and control and use of recycled water.

(b) Water quality objectives at key locations for planning and operation of water resource development projects and for water quality control activities.

(c) Other principles and guidelines deemed essential by the state board for water quality control.

The principles, guidelines, and objectives shall be consistent with the state goal of providing a decent home and suitable living environment for every Californian.

§ 13142.5. Coastal marine environment

In addition to any other policies established pursuant to this division, the policies of the state with respect to water quality as it relates to the coastal marine environment are that:

(a) Wastewater discharges shall be treated to protect present and future beneficial uses, and, where feasible, to restore past beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Highest priority shall be given to improving or eliminating discharges that adversely affect any of the following:

(1) Wetlands, estuaries, and other biologically sensitive sites.

(2) Areas important for water contact sports.

(3) Areas that produce shellfish for human consumption.

(4) Ocean areas subject to massive waste discharge.

Ocean chemistry and mixing processes, marine life conditions, other present or proposed outfalls in the vicinity, and relevant aspects of areawide waste treatment management plans and programs, but not of convenience

to the discharger, shall for the purposes of this section, be considered in determining the effects of such discharges. Toxic and hard-to-treat substances should be pretreated at the source if such substances would be incompatible with effective and economical treatment in municipal treatment plants.

(b) For each new or expanded coastal powerplant or other industrial installation using seawater for cooling, heating, or industrial processing, the best available site, design, technology, and mitigation measures feasible shall be used to minimize the intake and mortality of all forms of marine life.

(c) Where otherwise permitted, new warmed or cooled water discharges into coastal wetlands or into areas of special biological importance, including marine reserves and kelp beds, shall not significantly alter the overall ecological balance of the receiving area.

(d) Independent baseline studies of the existing marine system should be conducted in the area that could be affected by a new or expanded industrial facility using seawater in advance of the carrying out of the development.

(e)(1) Adequately treated recycled water should, where feasible, be made available to supplement existing surface and underground supplies and to assist in meeting future water requirements of the coastal zone, and consideration, in statewide programs of financial assistance for water pollution or water quality control, shall be given to providing optimum water recycling and use of recycled water.

(2) If recycled water is available for industrial use, any discharge to waters in the coastal zone, including the San Francisco Bay, after industrial use, may be authorized if all of the following conditions are met:

(A) The discharge will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses.

(B) The discharge is consistent with applicable water quality control plans and state policy for water quality control.

(C) The use of recycled water is consistent with Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 13500).

(D) The discharge is consistent with all applicable requirements of Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370).

(E) The discharge is to the same general receiving water location as that to which the wastewater would be discharged if not reused.

(3) Any requirement imposed pursuant to Section 13263 or 13377 shall be adjusted to reflect a credit for waste present in the recycled water before reuse. The credit shall be limited to the difference between the amount of waste present in the nonrecycled water supply otherwise available to the industry and the amount of waste present in the recycled water.

(4) If the amount of waste in the discharge exceeds prescribed requirements because the amount of waste in the recycled water is in excess of that agreed to be furnished by the supplier to the discharger, no enforcement action shall be taken against the discharger unless both of the following statements apply:

(A) The supplier of the recycled water fails to correct the problem within 30 days after the cause of the problem is identified, or within any greater period of time agreed to by the appropriate regional board.

(B) The discharger continues to receive the recycled water from the supplier.

(f) This section shall not apply to industrial discharges into publicly owned treatment works.

§ 13143. Review and revision

State policy for water quality control shall be periodically reviewed and may be revised.

§ 13144. Interagency consultation

During the process of formulating or revising state policy for water quality control the state board shall consult with and carefully evaluate the recommendations of concerned federal, state, and local agencies.

§ 13145. Consideration for the California Water Plan

The state board shall take into consideration the effect of its actions pursuant to this chapter on the California Water Plan as adopted or revised pursuant to Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000) of this code, and on any other general or coordinated governmental plan looking toward the development, utilization, or conservation of the waters of the state.

§ 13146. State agency compliance

State offices, departments and boards, in carrying out activities which affect water quality, shall comply with state policy for water quality control unless otherwise directed or authorized by statute, in which case they shall indicate to the state board in writing their authority for not complying with such policy.

§ 13147. Policy adoption process

The state board shall not adopt state policy for water quality control unless a public hearing is first held respecting the adoption of such policy. At least 60 days in advance of such hearing the state board shall notify any affected regional boards, unless notice is waived by such

boards, and shall give notice of such hearing by publication within the affected region pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code. The regional boards shall submit written recommendations to the state board at least 20 days in advance of the hearing.

ARTICLE 4. OTHER POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE STATE BOARD

§ 13160. Federal Water Pollution Control Act

The state board is designated as the state water pollution control agency for all purposes stated in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and any other federal act, heretofore or hereafter enacted, and is (a) authorized to give any certificate or statement required by any federal agency pursuant to any such federal act that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards, and (b) authorized to exercise any powers delegated to the state by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.) and acts amendatory thereto.

§ 13160.1. Federal certificate fee

The state board may establish a reasonable fee schedule to cover the cost of giving any certificate which is required or authorized by any federal law with respect to the effect of any existing or proposed facility, project, or construction work upon the quality of waters of the state, including certificates requested by applicants for a federal permit or license pursuant to Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and certificates requested pursuant to Section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended in 1969, with respect to water pollution control facilities.

§ 13161. Research projects

The state board shall annually determine state needs for water quality research and recommend projects to be conducted.

§ 13162. Research administration

The state board shall administer any statewide program of research in the technical phases of water quality control which may be delegated to it by law and may accept funds from the United States or any person to that end. The state board may conduct such a program independently, or by contract or in cooperation with any federal or state agency, including any political subdivision of the state, or any person or public or private organization.

§ 13163. Coordination of investigations

(a) The state board shall coordinate water-quality-related investigations of state agencies, recognizing that other state agencies have primary statutory authority for such investigations, and shall consult with the concerned regional boards in implementing this section.

(b) The state board from time to time shall evaluate the need for water- quality-related investigations to effectively develop and implement statewide policy for water quality control and shall transmit its recommendations for investigations to affected or concerned federal, state, and local agencies. The affected state agencies shall comply with the recommendations or shall advise the state board in writing why they do not comply with such recommendations.

(c) State agencies shall submit to the state board plans for and results of all investigations that relate to or have an effect upon water quality for review and comment.

§ 13164. Regional water quality control plans

The state board shall formulate, adopt and revise general procedures for the formulation, adoption and implementation by regional boards of water quality control plans. During the process of formulating or revising such procedures, the state board shall consult with and evaluate the recommendations of any affected regional boards.

§ 13165. Water quality factors

The state board may require any state or local agency to investigate and report on any technical factors involved in water quality control; provided that the burden, including costs, of such reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

§ 13166. Statewide water quality information program

The state board, with the assistance of the regional boards, shall prepare and implement a statewide water quality information storage and retrieval program. Such program shall be coordinated and integrated to the maximum extent practicable with data storage and retrieval programs of other agencies.

§ 13167. Public information

The state board shall implement a public information program on matters involving water quality, and shall maintain an information file on water quality research and other pertinent matters.

§ 13168. Regional Board budgets

The state board shall allocate to the regional boards from funds appropriated to the state board such part thereof as may be necessary for the administrative expenses of such boards. The regional boards shall submit annual budgets to the state board. Subject to the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 13291) of Part 3, Division 3, Title 2 of the Government Code and any other laws giving the Department of Finance fiscal and budgetary control

over state departments generally, the state board shall prepare an annual budget concerning its activities and the activities of the regional boards.

§ 13169. Groundwater protection programs

(a) The state board is authorized to develop and implement a groundwater protection program as provided under the Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 300 and following of Title 42 of the United States Code, and any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act. The authority of the state board under this section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) To apply for and accept state groundwater protection grants from the federal government.

(2) To take any additional action as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the state's groundwater protection program complies with any federal regulations issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act or any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to expand the authority of the state board as authorized under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Div. 7 (commencing with Sec. 13000) Wat. C.).

§ 13170. State Board plans

The state board may adopt water quality control plans in accordance with the provisions of Sections 13240 to 13244, inclusive, insofar as they are applicable, for waters for which water quality standards are required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. Such plans, when adopted, supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict.

§ 13170.1. Management agency agreements

The state board shall consider all relevant management agency agreements, which are intended to protect a specific beneficial use of water, prior to adopting all water quality control plans pursuant to Section 13170.

§ 13170.2. California Ocean Plan

(a) The state board shall formulate and adopt a water quality control plan for ocean waters of the state which shall be known as the California Ocean Plan.

(b) The plan shall be reviewed at least every three years to guarantee that the current standards are adequate and are not allowing degradation to indigenous marine species or posing a threat to human health.

(c) In formulating the plan, the state board shall develop bioassay protocols to evaluate the effect of municipal and industrial waste discharges on the marine environment.

(d) The state board shall adopt the bioassay protocols and complementary chemical testing methods and shall require their use in the monitoring of complex effluent ocean discharges. For purposes of this section, "complex effluent" means an effluent in which all chemical constituents are not known or monitored. The state board shall adopt bioassay protocols and complementary chemical testing methods for complex effluent ocean monitoring by January 1, 1990, and shall require their use in monitoring complex effluent ocean discharges by entities discharging 100 million gallons per day or more by January 1, 1991. The state board shall also adopt a schedule for requiring the use of these protocols for complex effluent ocean discharges of under 100 million gallons per day by January 1, 1992.

§ 13170.5. Waste treatment management

Notwithstanding any provision of law, any plan provided in Section 13170, 13240, or 13245, and any approval thereof, and any certification or approval of an areawide waste treatment management plan prepared pursuant to Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be subject to the provisions of Article 5.5 (commencing with Section 53098) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code.

§ 13171. Water Quality Coordinating Committee

The state board may establish a Water Quality Coordinating Committee, consisting of at least one member of each of the nine regional boards, to assist the state board in carrying out its responsibilities in water quality control.

§ 13172. Waste disposal sites; standards & regulations

To ensure adequate protection of water quality and statewide uniformity in the siting, operation, and closure of waste disposal sites, except for sewage treatment plants or those sites which primarily contain fertilizer or radioactive material, the state board shall do all of the following:

(a) Classify wastes according to the risk of impairment to water quality, taking into account toxicity, persistence, degradability, solubility, and other biological, chemical, and physical properties of the wastes.

(b) Classify the types of disposal sites according to the level of protection provided for water quality, taking into account the geology, hydrology, topography, climatology, and other factors relating to ability of the site to protect water quality.

(c) Adopt standards and regulations to implement Sections 13226 and 13227.

(d) Adopt standards and regulations for hazardous waste disposal sites which apply and ensure compliance with all applicable groundwater protection and monitoring

requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq.), any federal act, enacted before or after January 1, 1989, which amends or supplements the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, any federal regulations adopted before or after January 1, 1989, pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, together with any more stringent requirements necessary to implement this division or Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 25208) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(e) Adopt policies, standards, and regulations for discharges of mining waste which apply, and ensure compliance with, all surface water and groundwater protection and monitoring requirements of this division, Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 25208) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, and Subchapter IV (commencing with Section 6941) of Chapter 82 of Title 42 of the United States Code, which are applicable to discharges of mining waste. These policies, standards, and regulations shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) A statewide policy for monitoring surface water and groundwater that may be affected by discharges of mining waste. The policy shall establish the principles the regional boards shall use in developing monitoring plans for discharges of mining waste, including the methods the regional boards shall use in determining the location, number, and type of monitoring sites.

(2) Regulations requiring that waste discharge requirements issued for discharges of mining waste by regional boards include monitoring requirements consistent with the statewide policy adopted pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) Standards for reporting the results of surface water and groundwater monitoring to the regional board. The standards shall establish a reporting format that graphs monitoring data over an appropriate time period and compares the values found for each measured parameter against the standard for that parameter established in the waste discharge requirements.

§ 13173. Designated waste

"Designated waste" means either of the following:

(a) Hazardous waste that has been granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 25143 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Nonhazardous waste that consists of, or contains, pollutants that, under ambient environmental conditions at a waste management unit, could be released in concentrations exceeding applicable water quality objectives or that could reasonably be expected to affect beneficial uses of the waters of the state as contained in the appropriate state water quality control plan.

§ 13173.2. Designated waste policies

The state board, after consultation with the California Integrated Waste Management Board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, may, as available resources permit, adopt policies with regard to designated wastes to include, but not be limited to, both of the following:

(a) Policies that provide for the means by which a regional board shall identify designated waste and the waters of the state that the waste may potentially impact.

(b) Policies for regional boards with regard to the granting of waivers to make inapplicable the designated waste classification.

§ 13176. Certified laboratories

(a) The analysis of any material required by this division shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) No person or public entity of the state shall contract with a laboratory for environmental analyses for which the State Department of Health Services requires accreditation or certification pursuant to this chapter, unless the laboratory holds a valid certification or accreditation.

§ 13177. California State Mussel Watch Program

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the state board continue to implement the California State Mussel Watch Program.

(b) The Legislature finds and declares that the California State Mussel Watch Program provides the following benefits to the people of the state:

(1) An effective method for monitoring the long-term effects of certain toxic substances in selected fresh, estuarine, and marine waters.

(2) An important element in the state board's comprehensive water quality monitoring strategy.

(3) Identification, on an annual basis of specific areas where concentrations of toxic substances are higher than normal.

(4) Valuable information to guide the state and regional boards and other public and private agencies in efforts to protect water quality.

(c) To the extent funding is appropriated for this purpose, the state board, in conjunction with the Department of

Fish and Game, shall continue to implement the long-term coastal monitoring program known as the California State Mussel Watch Program. The program may consist of, but is not limited to, the following elements:

(1) Removal of mussels, clams, and other aquatic organisms from relatively clean coastal sites and placing them in sampling sites. For purposes of this section, "sampling sites" means selected waters of concern to the state board and the Department of Fish and Game.

(2) After specified exposure periods at the sampling sites, removal of the aquatic organisms for analysis.

(3) Laboratory analysis of the removed aquatic organisms to determine the amounts of various toxic substances that may have accumulated in the bodies of the aquatic organisms.

(4) Making available both the short- and long-term results of the laboratory analysis to appropriate public and private agencies and the public.

§ 13177.5. Coastal Fish Contamination Program

(a) The state board, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, shall develop a comprehensive coastal monitoring and assessment program for sport fish and shellfish, to be known as the Coastal Fish Contamination Program. The program shall identify and monitor chemical contamination in coastal fish and shellfish and assess the health risks of consumption of sport fish and shellfish caught by consumers.

(b) The state board shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and regional water quality control boards with jurisdiction over territory along the coast, to determine chemicals, sampling locations, and the species to be collected under the program. The program developed by the state board shall include all of the following:

(1) Screening studies to identify coastal fishing areas where fish species have the potential for accumulating chemicals that pose significant health risks to human consumers of sport fish and shellfish.

(2) The assessment of at least 60 screening study monitoring sites and 120 samples in the first five years of the program and an assessment of additional screening study sites as time and resources permit.

(3) Comprehensive monitoring and assessment of fishing areas determined through screening studies to have a potential for significant human health risk and a reassessment of these areas every five years.

(c) Based on existing fish contamination data, the state board shall designate a minimum of 40 sites as fixed sampling locations for the ongoing monitoring effort.

(d) The state board shall contract with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare comprehensive health risk assessments for sport fish and shellfish monitored in the program. The assessments shall be based on the data collected by the program and information on fish consumption and food preparation. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, within 18 months of the completion of a comprehensive study for each area by the state board, shall submit to the board a draft health risk assessment report for that area. Those health risk assessments shall be updated following the reassessment of areas by the board.

(e) The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall issue health advisories when the office determines that consuming certain fish or shellfish presents a significant health risk. The advisories shall contain information for the public, and particularly the population at risk, concerning health risks from the consumption of the fish or shellfish. The office shall notify the appropriate county health officers, the State Department of Health Services, and the Department of Fish and Game, prior to the issuance of a health advisory. The notification shall provide sufficient information for the purpose of posting signage. The office shall urge county health officers to conspicuously post health warnings in areas where contaminated fish or shellfish may be caught including piers, commercial passenger fishing vessels, and shore areas where fishing occurs. The Department of Fish and Game shall publish the office's health warnings in its Sport Fishing Regulations Booklet.

§ 13177.6. Palos Verdes Shelf Monitoring Study

To the extent funding is appropriated for this purpose, the state board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game and Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, shall perform a monitoring study to reassess the geographic boundaries of the commercial fish closure off the Palos Verdes Shelf. The reassessment shall include collection and analysis of white croaker caught on the Palos Verdes Shelf, within three miles south of the Shelf, and within San Pedro Bay. Based on the results of the reassessment, the Department of Fish and Game, with guidance from the Office of the Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, shall redelineate, if necessary, the commercial fish closure area to protect the health of consumers of commercially caught white croaker. The sample collection and analysis shall be conducted within 18 months of the enactment of this section and the reassessment of the health risk shall be conducted within 18 months of the completion of the analysis of the samples.

§ 13178. Source investigation protocols

(a)(1) On or before June 30, 2001, the state board, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services and a panel of experts established by the state board, shall develop source investigation protocols for use in conducting source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedences of bacteriological standards established pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 115880 of the Health and Safety Code. The protocols shall be based upon the experiences drawn from previous source investigations performed by the state board, regional boards, or other agencies, and other available data. The protocols shall include methods for identifying the location and biological origins of sources of bacteriological contamination, and, at a minimum, shall require source investigations if bacteriological standards are exceeded in any three weeks of a four-week period, or, for areas where testing is done more than once a week, 75 percent of testing days that produce an exceedence of those standards.

(2) The development of source investigation protocols pursuant to paragraph (1) is not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(b) On or before December 1, 2001, the state board, in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services, shall report to the Legislature on the methods by which it intends to conduct source investigations of storm drains that produce exceedences of bacteriological standards established pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 115880 of the Health and Safety Code. Factors to be addressed in the report shall include the approximate number of public beaches expected to be affected by the exceedence of bacteriological standards established pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 115880 of the Health and Safety Code, as well as the costs expected for source investigation of the storm drains affecting those public beaches. The report shall include a timeline for completion of source investigations.

§ 13181. Water quality monitoring

(a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Coastal waters" means waters within the area bounded by the mean high tide line to the three-mile state waters limit, from the Oregon to the Mexican borders.

(2) "Coastal watersheds" means the watersheds of tributary waters that drain to the ocean and significantly influence coastal water quality.

(b)(1) To the extent that funds are available for that purpose, the state board shall prepare and complete on or before January 1, 2000, an inventory of existing water quality monitoring activities within state coastal watersheds, bays, estuaries, and coastal waters. The information generated by preparing the inventory shall be made available as a report, and as an Internet-based index, that is available to the general public. A summary of the results shall be made available to the Legislature. The inventory shall include, but not be limited to, descriptions of all of the following:

(A) The sources of monitoring data, including federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, citizen groups, and nonprofit organizations.

(B) The monitoring methods being used by these sources.

(C) The location of the monitoring sites.

(D) Existing efforts to investigate the discharge of nonvolatile organic pollutants, including trace metals and nontarget organic chemicals, through storm drains into Santa Monica Bay, San Francisco Bay, Humboldt Bay, and San Diego Bay.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state board shall carry out paragraph (1) by contracting with institutions with expertise in coastal water quality monitoring, which may include the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project and the San Francisco Estuary Institute, to undertake the inventory.

(c)(1) To the extent that funds are available for that purpose, the state board, not later than January 1, 2001, shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report that proposes the implementation of a comprehensive program to monitor the quality of state coastal watersheds, bays, estuaries, and coastal waters and their marine resources for pollutants, including, but not limited to, bacteria and viruses, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and pesticides, as defined in Section 12753 of the Food and Agricultural Code. The proposed program shall utilize information available through the sources identified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b), as appropriate, and shall avoid the duplication of existing and ongoing monitoring efforts to the extent feasible. The proposed program shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(A) To the extent possible, a determination regarding the extent to which existing water quality objectives, sediment quality guidelines, tissue contaminant burden guidelines, and health standards are being met. Where information is not available to make this determination, the report shall identify methods for determining this information.

(B) To the extent possible, a determination regarding the sources of pollution in areas where objectives, standards, and guidelines are not being met. Where information is not available to make this determination, the report shall identify methods for determining this information.

(C) Methods for determining the degree of improvement or degradation in coastal water quality over time with respect to these objectives, guidelines, and standards.

(D) To the extent possible, estimates of the total discharges of pollutants into state coastal watersheds, bays, estuaries, and coastal waters from all sources.

(E) Standard protocols for sampling and data collection methods, to maximize the usefulness of the data resulting from the program.

(F) Recommendations for a standard format for reporting monitoring results to maximize access to and use of the data.

(G) The estimated costs of implementing the program and the proposed schedule of implementation.

(H) A description of the method by which the state board shall provide biennial reporting to the public on water quality within the state's coastal watersheds, bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, and recommended actions that should be undertaken to maintain and improve water quality in those areas.

(I) A description of the method by which the state board shall develop a system for monitoring mass contaminant discharges, including, but not limited to, heavy metals, PCBs, PAHs, and pesticides from storm water at the point of discharge. The system shall provide for the appropriate frequency of monitoring for each specific contaminant. The system shall be designed to identify the relative contribution of contaminants in storm water to the overall anthropogenic discharges into near coastal waters. To the extent possible, the system shall be designed to determine the effectiveness of best management practices in reducing the discharges of contaminants to near coastal waters.

(2) The state board shall consult with the San Francisco Estuary Institute and the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project to prepare the report. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the state board may carry out paragraph (1) by contracting with institutions with expertise in coastal water quality monitoring, including, but not limited to, the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project and the San Francisco Estuary Institute, to prepare the report. The state board or its contractors shall convene workshops, symposia, and other professional and scientific meetings for the purpose of developing a consensus on the part of regulatory agencies and dischargers with regard to the appropriate methods to be used to monitor water quality on a statewide basis.

(d) The state board shall not use more than 5 percent of the funds allocated to implement subdivisions (b) and (c) for the administrative costs of the contracts permitted under those provisions.

§ 13191. Evaluation of program structure

(a) The state board shall convene an advisory group or groups to assist in the evaluation of program structure and effectiveness as it relates to the implementation of the requirements of Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1313(d)), and applicable federal regulations and monitoring and assessment programs. The advisory group or groups shall be comprised of persons concerned with the requirements of Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The state board shall provide public notice on its website of any meetings of the advisory group or groups and, upon the request of any party shall mail notice of the time and location of any meeting of the group or groups. The board shall also ensure that the advisory group or groups meet in a manner that facilitates the effective participation of the public and the stakeholder participants.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 7550.5 of the Government Code, on or before November 30, 2000, and annually thereafter until November 30, 2002, the state board shall report to the Legislature on the structure and effectiveness of its water quality program as it relates to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. The report may include the information required to be submitted by the board to the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, and any information required to be submitted to the Legislature pursuant to the Supplemental Report of the Budget Act of 1999. In formulating its report, the state board shall consider any recommendations of the advisory group or groups.

§ 13191.3. Guidelines for listing and delisting waters

(a) The state board, on or before July 1, 2003, shall prepare guidelines to be used by the state board and the regional boards for the purpose of listing and delisting waters and developing and implementing the total maximum daily load (TMDL) program and total maximum daily loads pursuant to Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1313(d)).

(b) For the purposes of preparing the guidelines, the state board shall consider the consensus recommendations adopted by the public advisory group convened pursuant to Section 13191.

(c) The guidelines shall be finalized not later than January 1, 2004.

§ 13192. Surface water quality monitoring report

(a) Notwithstanding Section 7550.5 of the Government Code, the state board, on or before November 30, 2000, shall assess and report to the Legislature on the State Water Resources Control Board's and regional water control board's current surface water quality monitoring programs for the purpose of designing a proposal for a comprehensive surface water quality monitoring program

for the state. The report shall include a proposal for the program, including steps and costs associated with developing the full program, cost of implementation of the program after development, and appropriate funding mechanisms, including any fee structure. The board may include in the report information required to be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act, information required to be submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 13181, and any information required to be submitted to the Legislature pursuant to the Supplemental Report of the Budget Act of 1999.

(b) In considering and designing the proposal, the state board shall address factors that include, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Physical, chemical, biological, and other parameters about which the program shall collect and evaluate data and other information and the reasonable means to ensure that the data is accurate in determining ambient water quality.

(2) The use of models and other forms of information not directly measuring water quality.

(3) Reasonable quality assurance and quality control protocols sufficient to allow sound management while allowing and encouraging, where appropriate, data collection by entities including citizens and other stakeholders, such as dischargers.

(4) A strategy to expeditiously develop information about waters concerning which the state presently possesses little or no information.

(5) A strategy for assuring that data collected as part of monitoring programs, and any associated quality assurance elements associated with the data collection, be made readily available to the public.

(6) A strategy for assessing and characterizing discharges from nonpoint sources of pollution and natural background sources.

(7) A strategy to prioritize and allocate resources in order to effectively meet water quality monitoring goals.

(c) Nothing in this section affects the authority of the regional water quality control boards.

§ 13193. Sanitary sewer system overflow reports

(a) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Collection system owner or operator" means the public or private entity having legal authority over the operation and maintenance of, or capital improvements to, the sewer collection system.

(2) "GIS" means Geographic Information System.

(b) On or before January 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, the state board, in consultation with representatives of cities, counties, cities and counties, special districts, public interest groups, the State Department of Health Services, and the regional boards shall develop a uniform overflow event report form to be used for reporting of sanitary sewer system overflows as required in subdivision (c). This event report form shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) The cause of the overflow. The cause shall be specifically identified, unless there is an ongoing investigation, in which case it shall be identified immediately after completion of the investigation. The cause shall be identified, at a minimum, as blockage, infrastructure failure, pump station failure, significant wet weather event, natural disaster, or other cause, which shall be specifically identified. If the cause is identified as a blockage, the type of blockage shall be identified, at a minimum, as roots, grease, debris, vandalism, or multiple causes of which each should be identified. If the cause is identified as infrastructure, it shall be determined, at a minimum, whether the infrastructure failure was due to leaks, damage to, or breakage of, collection system piping or insufficient capacity. If the cause is identified as a significant wet weather event or natural disaster, the report shall describe both the event and how it resulted in the overflow. If the precise cause cannot be identified after investigation, the report shall include a narrative explanation describing the investigation conducted and providing the information known about the possible causes of the overflow.

(2) An estimate of the volume of the overflow event.

(3) Location of the overflow event. Sufficient information shall be provided to determine location for purposes of GIS mapping, such as specific street address or the latitude and longitude of the event.

(4) Date, time, and duration of the overflow event.

(5) Whether or not the overflow reached or may have reached waters of the state.

(6) Whether or not a beach closure occurred or may have occurred as a result of the overflow.

(7) The response and corrective action taken.

(8) Whether or not there is an ongoing investigation, the reasons for it and expected date of completion.

(9) The name, address, and telephone number of the reporting collection system owner or operator and a specific contact name.

(c) Commencing on July 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, in the event of a spill or overflow from a sanitary sewer system that is subject to the notification requirements set forth in Section 13271, the applicable collection system owner ~~oroperator~~or operator, in addition to immediate reporting duties pursuant to Section 13271, shall submit to the appropriate regional board, within 30 days of the date of becoming aware of the overflow event, a report using the form described in subdivision (b). The report shall be filed electronically, if possible, or by fax or mail if electronic submission is not possible.

(d)(1) Commencing on July 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, in the event of a spill or overflow from a sanitary sewer system that is not subject to the reporting requirements set forth in Section 13271 that is either found by the State Department of Health Services or any local health officer to result in contamination pursuant to Section 5412 of the Health and Safety Code, or is found by the State Department of Health Services to result in pollution or nuisance pursuant to Section 5413 of the Health and Safety Code, the agency making the determination shall submit to the appropriate regional board, within 30 days of making the determination, a report that shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

(A) Date, time, and approximate duration of the overflow event.

(B) An estimate of the volume of the overflow event.

(C) Location of the overflow event.

(D) A description of the response or corrective action taken by the agency making the determination.

(E) The name, address, and telephone number of the reporting collection system owner or operator, and a specific contact name.

(2) The report shall be filed electronically, if possible, or by fax or mail if electronic submission is not possible.

(e) Before January 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, the state board, in consultation with representatives of cities, counties, cities and counties, and special districts, public interest groups, the State Department of Health Services, and regional boards, shall develop and maintain a sanitary sewer system overflow database that, at a minimum, contains the parameters described in subdivisions (b) and (d).

(f) Commencing on July 1 of a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for this purpose, each regional board shall coordinate with collection system owners or operators, the State Department of Health Services, and local health officers to compile the reports submitted pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d). Each regional board shall report that information to the state board on a quarterly basis, to be included in the sanitary sewer system overflow database.

(g) The state board shall make available to the public, by Internet and other cost-effective means, as determined by the state board, information that is generated pursuant to this section. In a year in which the Legislature has appropriated sufficient funds for the purposes described in this subdivision, the state board shall prepare a summary report of the information collected in the sanitary sewer system overflow database, and make it available to the general public through the Internet and other cost-effective means, as determined by the state board. To the extent resources and the data allow, this report shall include GIS maps compiling coastal overflow events.

ARTICLE 5. ELECTRONIC SUBMISSION OF REPORTS

§ 13195. Definitions

For purposes of this article, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Public domain" means a format that may be duplicated, distributed, and used without payment of a royalty or license fee.

(b) "Report" means any document or item that is required for submission in order for a person to comply with a regulation, directive, or order issued by the state board, a regional board, or a local agency pursuant to a program administered by the state board, including, but not limited to, any analysis of material by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code.

§ 13196. Electronic format

(a) The state board may require a person submitting a report to the state board, a regional board, or a local agency to submit the report in electronic format. The state board may also require that any report submitted in electronic format include the latitude and longitude, accurate to within one meter, of the location where any sample analyzed in the report was collected.

(b) The state board shall adopt a single, standard format for the electronic submission of analytical and environmental compliance data contained in reports. In adopting a standard format, the state board shall only consider formats that meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Are available free of charge.

(2) Are available in the public domain.

(3) Have available public domain means to import, manipulate, and store data.

(4) Allow the importation of data into tables indicating relational distances.

(5) Allow the verification of data submission consistency.

(6) Allow for inclusion of all of the following information:

(A) The physical site address from which the sample was taken, along with any information already required for permitting and reporting unauthorized releases.

(B) Environmental assessment data taken during the initial site investigation phase, as well as the continuing monitoring and evaluation phases.

(C) The latitude and longitude, accurate to within one meter, of the location where any sample was collected.

(D) A description of all tests performed on the sample, the results of that testing, any quality assurance and quality control information, any available narrative information regarding the collection of the sample, and any available information concerning the laboratory's analysis of the sample.

(7) Fulfill any additional criteria the state board determines appropriate for an effective electronic report submission program.

§ 13197.5. Regulations

(a) The state board shall adopt, not later than March 1, 2001, emergency regulations in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code implementing a statewide program for the electronic submission of reports required pursuant to Chapter 6.7 (commencing with Section 25280) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and Article 4 (commencing with Section 25299.36) of Chapter 6.75 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, for those reports that contain soil or water chemistry analysis by a laboratory certified or accredited pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b)(1) The adoption of any regulations pursuant to this section that are filed with the Office of Administrative Law on or before March 1, 2001, shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare.

(2)(A) Except as specified in subparagraph (B), subdivisions (e) to (h), inclusive, of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code apply to any emergency regulations adopted pursuant to this section.

(B) Notwithstanding the 120-day period imposed in subdivision (e) of Section 11346.1 of the Government Code, the state board shall have one calendar year from the effective date of any emergency regulations adopted pursuant to this section to comply with that subdivision.

(c) Regulations adopted pursuant to this section may not require the electronic submission of reports before July 1, 2001, but may require the electronic submission of reports on or after July 1, 2001.

(d) Regulations adopted pursuant to this section may specify either of the following as the required reporting format:

(1) The Geographic Environmental Information Management System format as described in the report submitted to the state board on July 1, 1999, by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, entitled, "Evaluating the Feasibility of a Statewide Geographic Information System."

(2) The Electronic Deliverable Format (EDF) developed by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, as the same may be revised from time to time. The specification of the EDF as the reporting format shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 13196.

§ 13198. Extension of project

(a) On or before January 1, 2003, based upon an evaluation of the statewide underground storage tank electronic report submission project conducted pursuant to Section 13197.5, the state board shall report to the Legislature and the Governor on the feasibility and appropriateness of extending the electronic report submission project to all state board programs.

(b) Before July 1, 2003, no state agency may require the electronic submission of any soil or water chemistry analysis by a laboratory certified or accredited pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code in an electronic format other than the electronic format specified by the state board pursuant to this article.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, the state board may require the electronic submission of reports for programs, other than programs described in subdivision (a) of Section 13197.5, in a format approved by the state board.

CHAPTER 4. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL

ARTICLE 1. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGIONAL BOARDS

§ 13200. Regional board boundaries

The state is divided, for the purpose of this division, into nine regions:

(a) North Coast region, which comprises all basins including Lower Klamath Lake and Lost River Basins draining into the Pacific Ocean from the California-Oregon state line southerly to the southerly boundary of the watershed of Estero de San Antonio and Stemple Creek in Marin and Sonoma Counties.

(b) San Francisco Bay region, which comprises San Francisco Bay, Suisun Bay, from Sacramento River and San Joaquin River westerly from a line which passes between Collinsville and Montezuma Island and follows thence the boundary common to Sacramento and Solano Counties and that common to Sacramento and Contra Costa Counties to the westerly boundary of the watershed of Markley Canyon in Contra Costa County, all basins draining into the bays and rivers westerly from this line, and all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southerly boundary of the north coastal region and the southerly boundary of the watershed of Pescadero Creek in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties.

(c) Central Coast region, which comprises all basins, including Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo and Kern Counties, draining into the Pacific Ocean from the southerly boundary of the watershed of Pescadero Creek in San Mateo and Santa Cruz Counties to the southeasterly boundary, located in the westerly part of Ventura County, of the watershed of Rincon Creek.

(d) Los Angeles region, which comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southeasterly boundary, located in the westerly part of Ventura County, of the watershed of Rincon Creek and a line which coincides with the southeasterly boundary of Los Angeles County from the ocean to San Antonio Peak and follows thence the divide between San Gabriel River and Lytle Creek drainages to the divide between Sheep Creek and San Gabriel River drainages.

(e) Santa Ana region, which comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southeasterly boundary of the Los Angeles region and a line which follows the drainage divide between Muddy and Moro Canyons from the ocean to the summit of San Joaquin Hills; thence along the divide between lands draining into Newport Bay and into Laguna Canyon to Niguel Road; thence along Niguel Road and Los Aliso Avenue to the divide between Newport Bay and Aliso Creek drainages; thence along that divide and the southeasterly boundary of the Santa Ana River drainage to the divide between Baldwin Lake and Mojave Desert drainages; thence along that divide to the divide between Pacific Ocean and Mojave Desert drainages.

(f) San Diego region, which comprises all basins draining into the Pacific Ocean between the southern boundary of the Santa Ana region and the California- Mexico boundary.

(g) Central Valley region, which comprises all basins including Goose Lake Basin draining into the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers to the easterly boundary of the San Francisco Bay region near Collinsville. The Central Valley region shall have section offices in the Sacramento Valley and the San Joaquin Valley.

(h) Lahontan region, which comprises all basins east of the Santa Ana, Los Angeles and Central Valley regions from the California-Oregon boundary to the southerly boundary located in Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties of the watersheds draining into Antelope Valley, Mojave River Basin and Dry Lake Basin near Ivanpah.

(i) Colorado River Basin region, which comprises all basins east of the Santa Ana and San Diego regions draining into the Colorado River, Salton Sea and local sinks from the southerly boundary of the Lahontan region to the California-Mexico boundary.

The regions defined and described in this section shall be as precisely delineated on official maps of the department and include all of the areas within the boundaries of the state.

For purposes of this section the boundaries of the state extend three nautical miles into the Pacific Ocean from the line of mean lower low water marking the seaward limits of inland waters and three nautical miles from the line of mean lower low water on the mainland and each offshore island.

Nothing in this section shall limit the power conferred by this chapter to regulate the disposal of waste into ocean waters beyond the boundaries of the state.

§ 13201. Regional board members

(a) There is a regional board for each of the regions described in Section 13200. Each board shall consist of the following nine members appointed by the Governor, each of whom shall represent and act on behalf of all the people and shall reside or have a principal place of business within the region:

(1) One person associated with water supply, conservation, and production.

(2) One person associated with irrigated agriculture.

(3) One person associated with industrial water use.

(4) One person associated with municipal government.

(5) One person associated with county government.

(6) One person from a responsible nongovernmental organization associated with recreation, fish, or wildlife.

(7) Three persons not specifically associated with any of the foregoing categories, two of whom shall have special competence in areas related to water quality problems.

(b) All persons appointed to a regional board shall be subject to Senate confirmation, but shall not be required to appear before any committee of the Senate for purposes of such confirmation unless specifically requested to appear by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(c) Insofar as practicable, appointments shall be made in such manner as to result in representation on the board from all parts of the region.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if appointments cannot be made of persons associated with county government because of the requirements of Section 13388, those appointments may be made of persons not specifically associated with any category.

§ 13202. Terms

Each member of a regional board shall be appointed for a term of four years. Vacancies shall be immediately filled by the Governor for the unexpired portion of the terms in which they occur.

§ 13203. Official designations

The official designation of each regional board shall be: California Regional Water Quality Control Board (region name).

§ 13204. Regional board meetings

Each regional board shall hold at least six regular meetings each calendar year and such additional special meetings or hearings as shall be called by the chairman or any two members of the regional board.

§ 13205. Member compensation

Each member of a regional board shall receive one hundred dollars ($100) for each day during which that member is engaged in the performance of official duties, except that no member shall be entitled to receive the one hundred dollars ($100) compensation if the member otherwise receives compensation from other sources for performing those duties. The total compensation received by members of each regional board shall not exceed, in any one fiscal year, the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars ($13,500). A member may decline compensation. In addition to the compensation, each member shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of official duties.

§ 13206. Eligibility of public officers

Public officers associated with any area of government, including planning or water, and whether elected or appointed, may be appointed to, and may serve contemporaneously as members of, a regional board.

§ 13207. Conflict of interest

(a) No member of a regional board shall participate in any board action pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13260) of Chapter 4, or Article 1 (commencing with Section 13300) of Chapter 5, of this division which involves himself or herself or any waste discharger with which he or she is connected as a director, officer or employee, or in which he or she has a ~~direct personal~~ financial interest in the decision within the meaning of Section ~~1120~~87103 of the Government Code.

(b) No board member shall participate in any proceeding before any regional board or the state board as a consultant or in any other capacity on behalf of any waste discharger.

(c) Upon the request of any person, or on ~~his~~the Attorney General's own initiative, the Attorney General may file a complaint in the superior court for the county in which the regional board has its principal office alleging that a board member has knowingly violated this section and the facts upon which the allegation is based and asking that the member be removed from office. Further proceedings shall be in accordance as near as may be with rules governing civil actions. If after trial the court finds that the board member has knowingly violated this section it shall pronounce judgment that the member be removed from office.

§ 13208. Executive officer conflict of interest

(a) No regional board executive officer may make, participate in making, or use his or her official position to influence, any decision of the regional board, or made on behalf of the regional board, affecting any person or entity subject to waste discharge requirements under this division if the regional board executive officer has received, during the previous two years, 10 percent or more of his or her income from that person or entity.

(b) "Income," for purposes of this section, has the same meaning as in Section 82030 of the Government Code.

ARTICLE 2. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO POWERS AND DUTIES OF REGIONAL BOARDS

§ 13220. Organization

Each regional board shall do all of the following:

(a) Establish an office.

(b) Select one of its members as chairman at the first regular meeting held each year.

(c) Appoint as its confidential employee, exempt from civil service under Section 4 of Article VII of the California Constitution, and fix the salary of, an executive officer who shall meet technical qualifications as defined by the State Water Resources Control Board. The executive officer shall serve at the pleasure of the regional board.

(d) Employ any other assistants which may be determined necessary to assist the executive officer.

§ 13221. Oaths and subpoenas

Members of the regional board shall be empowered to administer oaths and issue subpoenas for the attendance and giving of testimony by witnesses and for the production of evidence in any proceeding before the board in any part of the region. The provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1075) of Part I of Division 2 of this code shall apply to regional boards within their own regions, where they shall have the same power as the state board within the state.

§ 13222. Regulations

Pursuant to such guidelines as the state board may establish, each regional board shall adopt regulations to carry out its powers and duties under this division.

§ 13223. Delegation

(a) Each regional board may delegate any of its powers and duties vested in it by this division to its executive officer excepting only the following: (1) the promulgation of any regulation; (2) the issuance, modification, or revocation of any water quality control plan, water quality objectives, or waste discharge requirement; (3) the issuance, modification, or revocation of any cease and desist order; (4) the holding of any hearing on water quality control plans; and (5) the application to the Attorney General for judicial enforcement but excluding cases of specific delegation in a cease and desist order and excluding the cases described in subdivision (c) of Section 13002 and Sections 13304 and 13340.

(b) Whenever any reference is made in this division to any action that may be taken by a regional board, such reference includes such action by its executive officer pursuant to powers and duties delegated to him by the regional board.

§ 13224. Policy statements

Each regional board may issue policy statements relating to any water quality matter within its jurisdiction.

§ 13225. Responsibilities

Each regional board, with respect to its region, shall:

(a) Obtain coordinated action in water quality control, including the prevention and abatement of water pollution and nuisance.

(b) Encourage and assist in self-policing waste disposal programs, and upon application of any person, advise the applicant of the condition to be maintained in any disposal area or receiving waters into which the waste is being discharged.

(c) Require as necessary any state or local agency to investigate and report on any technical factors involved in water quality control or to obtain and submit analyses of water; provided that the burden, including costs, of such reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained therefrom.

(d) Request enforcement by appropriate federal, state and local agencies of their respective water quality control laws.

(e) Recommend to the state board projects which the regional board considers eligible for any financial assistance which may be available through the state board.

(f) Report to the state board and appropriate local health officer any case of suspected contamination in its region.

(g) File with the state board, at its request, copies of the record of any official action.

(h) Take into consideration the effect of its actions pursuant to this chapter on the California Water Plan adopted or revised pursuant to Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000) of this code and on any other general or coordinated governmental plan looking toward the development, utilization or conservation of the water resources of the state.

(i) Encourage regional planning and action for water quality control.

§ 13226. Waste disposal sites

Consistent with classifications adopted by the state board pursuant to Section 13172, each regional board shall review and classify any proposed or currently operating waste disposal site, except any sewage treatment plant or

any site which primarily contains fertilizer or radioactive material, within its region.

§ 13227. and postclosure plans

(a) Each regional board, with respect to its region, shall review the facility closure and postclosure plans submitted pursuant to Section 25246 of the Health and Safety Code, to ensure that water quality is adequately protected during closure and the post-closure maintenance period.

(b) The regional board shall approve the facility closure and postclosure plans if it finds that the plans comply with applicable state and federal laws and regulations relating to water quality protection and monitoring.

(c) The regional board may condition its approval of the plans in accordance with the requirements of this section.

§ 13228. Designation of board

(a) Concerning any matter that may be submitted to a regional board by a person or entity that is subject to regulation by more than one regional board, the person or entity may submit the matter to one of those regional boards if both of the following requirements are met:

(1) The person or entity submits a written request to all affected regional boards that one regional board be designated to regulate the matter.

(2) All affected regional boards agree in writing to the designation. Unless the board of any affected regional board denies the request, the executive officer of a regional board may grant a request submitted pursuant to paragraph (1) on behalf of that board.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any regional board that is affected by a matter for which a designation is made in accordance with subdivision (a) may take enforcement action with regard to that matter.

§ 13228.14. Hearing panels

(a) Any hearing or investigation by a regional board relating to investigating the quality of waters of the state, prescribing waste discharge requirements, issuing cease and desist orders, requiring the cleanup or abatement of waste, or imposing administrative civil liabilities or penalties may be conducted by a panel of three or more members of the regional board, but any final action in the matter shall be taken by the regional board. Due notice of any hearing shall be given to all affected persons. After a hearing, the panel shall report its proposed decision and order to the regional board and shall supply a copy to all parties who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy.

(b) No party who appears before the panel is precluded from appearing before the regional board at any subsequent hearing relating to the matter. Members of the panel are not disqualified from sitting as members of the regional board in deciding the matter.

(c) The regional board, after making an independent review of the record and taking additional evidence as may be necessary, may adopt, with or without revision, or reject, the proposed decision and order of the panel.

§ 13228.15. Prehearing conferences

The members of a regional board, or their designees, with respect to matters within the regional board's jurisdiction, may carry out prehearing conferences to address any of the matters described in subdivision (b) of Section 11511.5 of the Government Code. No party who appears at a prehearing conference is precluded from appearing before the regional board at any subsequent hearing relating to the matter.

ARTICLE 3. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL PLANS

§ 13240. Regional water quality control plans

Each regional board shall formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region. Such plans shall conform to the policies set forth in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 13000) of this division and any state policy for water quality control. During the process of formulating such plans the regional boards shall consult with and consider the recommendations of affected state and local agencies. Such plans shall be periodically reviewed and may be revised.

§ 13241. Water quality objectives

Each regional board shall establish such water quality objectives in water quality control plans as in its judgment will ensure the reasonable protection of beneficial uses and the prevention of nuisance; however, it is recognized that it may be possible for the quality of water to be changed to some degree without unreasonably affecting beneficial uses. Factors to be considered by a regional board in establishing water quality objectives shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, all of the following:

(a) Past, present, and probable future beneficial uses of water.

(b) Environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit under consideration, including the quality of water available thereto.

(c) Water quality conditions that could reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors which affect water quality in the area.

(d) Economic considerations.

(e) The need for developing housing within the region.

(f) The need to develop and use recycled water.

§ 13242. Implementation

The program of implementation for achieving water quality objectives shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) A description of the nature of actions which are necessary to achieve the objectives, including recommendations for appropriate action by any entity, public or private.

(b) A time schedule for the actions to be taken.

(c) A description of surveillance to be undertaken to determine compliance with objectives.

§ 13243. Discharge of waste

A regional board, in a water quality control plan or in waste discharge requirements, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste, will not be permitted.

§ 13244. Hearing requirements

The regional boards shall not adopt any water quality control plan unless a public hearing is first held, after the giving of notice of such hearing by publication in the affected county or counties pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code. When the plan proposes to prohibit discharges of waste pursuant to Section 13243, similar notice shall be given by publication pursuant to Section 6061.3 of the Government Code.

§ 13245. Approval by the state board

A water quality control plan, or a revision thereof adopted by a regional board, shall not become effective unless and until it is approved by the state board. The state board may approve such plan, or return it to the regional board for further consideration and resubmission to the state board. Upon resubmission the state board may either approve or, after a public hearing in the affected region, revise and approve such plan.

§ 13245.5. Approval of guidelines

Guidelines adopted by a regional board shall not become effective unless and until approved by the state board.

§ 13246. Time for approval

(a) The state board shall act upon any water quality control plan ~~within~~not later than 60 days ~~after~~from the date the regional board ~~has~~ submitted ~~such~~the plan to the state board, or 90 days ~~after~~from the date of resubmission of ~~such~~the plan.

(b) When the state board is acting upon a water quality control plan that is being amended solely for an action related to a regional board's total maximum daily load submittal, not including submittals related to listing, the state board shall not exceed the 60-day timeline, inclusive of the time spent sending the submittal back to the regional board, unless one of the following circumstances exists:

(1) The proposed amendment is for an exceedingly complex total maximum daily load. In order to determine if a total maximum daily load is exceedingly complex, the state board may consider a number of factors including, but not limited to, the volume of the record, the number of pollutants included, the number of dischargers and land uses involved, and the size of the watershed. The reason or reasons that any total maximum daily load is determined to be exceedingly complex shall be provided by the state board to the regional board in writing.

(2) The submittal by the regional board is clearly incomplete.

§ 13247. Compliance with plans

State offices, departments, and boards, in carrying out activities which may affect water quality, shall comply with water quality control plans approved or adopted by the state board unless otherwise directed or authorized by statute, in which case they shall indicate to the regional boards in writing their authority for not complying with such plans.

ARTICLE 4. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

§ 13260. Reports; fees; exemptions

(a) All of the following persons shall file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge, containing the information which may be required by the regional board:

(1) Any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system.

(2) Any person who is a citizen, domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, outside the boundaries of the state in a manner that could affect the quality of the waters of the state within any region.

(3) Any person operating, or proposing to construct, an injection well.

(b) No report of waste discharge need be filed pursuant to subdivision (a) if the requirement is waived pursuant to Section 13269.

(c) Every person subject to subdivision (a) shall file with the appropriate regional board a report of waste discharge

relative to any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.

(d)(1) Each person for whom waste discharge requirements have been prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 shall submit an annual fee not to exceed ~~ten~~twenty thousand dollars ($~~10,000)~~20,000), according to a reasonable fee schedule established by the state board. Fees shall be calculated on the basis of total flow, volume, number of animals, threat to water quality, or area involved.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), any fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund which is hereby created. The money in the fund is available for expenditure by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of carrying out this division.

(B)(i) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the fees collected pursuant to this section from ~~storm water~~stormwater dischargers that are subject to a general industrial or construction ~~storm water~~stormwater permit under the national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) shall be separately accounted for in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund.

(ii) Not less than 50 percent of the money in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund that is separately accounted for pursuant to clause (i) is available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure by the regional board with jurisdiction over the permitted industry or construction site that generated the fee to carry out ~~storm water~~stormwater programs in the region.

(iii) Each regional board that receives money pursuant to clause (ii) shall spend not less than 50 percent of that money solely on ~~storm water~~stormwater inspection and regulatory compliance issues associated with industrial and construction ~~storm water~~stormwater programs.

(3) Any person who would be required to pay the annual fee prescribed by paragraph (1) for waste discharge requirements applicable to discharges of solid waste, as defined in Section 40191 of the Public Resources Code, at a waste management unit that is also regulated under Division 30 (commencing with Section 40000) of the Public Resources Code, and who is or will be subject to the fee imposed pursuant to Section 46801 of the Public Resources Code in the same fiscal year, shall be entitled to a waiver of the annual fee for the discharge of solid waste at the waste management unit imposed by paragraph (1) upon verification by the state board of payment of the fee imposed by Section 48000 of the Public Resources Code, and provided that the fee established pursuant to Section 48000 of the Public Resources Code generates revenues sufficient to fund the programs specified in Section 48004 of the Public Resources Code and the amount appropriated by the Legislature for those purposes is not reduced.

(4) The maximum fee amount set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (d) shall be adjusted annually to reflect increases or decreases in the cost of living as measured by the Consumer Price Index prepared by the Department of Industrial Relations or a successor agency.

(e) Each report of waste discharge for a new discharge submitted under this section shall be accompanied by a fee equal in amount to the annual fee for the discharge. If waste discharge requirements are issued, the fee shall serve as the first annual fee. If waste discharge requirements are waived pursuant to Section 13269, all or part of the fee shall be refunded.

(f)(1) ~~On or before January 1, 1990, the state board~~The stateboard shall adopt, by emergency regulations, a schedule of fees authorized under subdivisions (d) and (j). The total revenue collected each year through annual ~~and filing~~ fees shall be set at an amount equal to the revenue levels set forth in the Budget Act for this activity. The state board shall automatically adjust the annual ~~and filing~~ fees each fiscal year to conform with the revenue levels set forth in the Budget Act for this activity. If the state board determines that the revenue collected during the preceding year was greater than, or less than, the revenue levels set forth in the Budget Act, the state board may further adjust the annual ~~filing~~ fees to compensate for the over and under collection of revenue.

(2) The emergency regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision, any amendment thereto, or subsequent adjustments to the annual fees, shall be adopted by the state board in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The adoption of these regulations is an emergency and shall be considered by the Office of Administrative Law as necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, and general welfare. Notwithstanding Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, any emergency regulations adopted by the state board, or adjustments to the annual fees made by the state board pursuant to this section, shall not be subject to review by the Office of Administrative Law and shall remain in effect until revised by the state board.

(g) The state board shall adopt regulations setting forth reasonable time limits within which the regional board shall determine the adequacy of a report of waste discharge submitted under this section.

(h) Each report submitted under this section shall be sworn to, or submitted under penalty of perjury.

(i) The regulations adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (f) shall include a provision that annual fees shall not be imposed on those who pay fees under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System until the

time when those fees are again due, at which time the fees shall become due on an annual basis.

(j) Facilities for confined animal feeding or holding operations, including dairy farms, which have been issued waste discharge requirements or exempted from waste discharge requirements prior to January 1, 1989, are exempt from subdivision (d). If the facility is required to file a report under subdivision (c) after January 1, 1989, the report shall be accompanied by a filing fee, to be established by the state board in accordance with subdivision (f), not to exceed two thousand dollars ($2,000), and the facility shall be exempt from any annual fee.

(k) Any person operating or proposing to construct an oil, gas, or geothermal injection well subject to paragraph (3) of subdivision (a), shall not be required to pay a fee pursuant to subdivision (d), if the injection well is regulated by the Division of Oil and Gas of the Department of Conservation, in lieu of the appropriate California regional water quality control board, pursuant to the memorandum of understanding, entered into between the state board and the Department of Conservation on May 19, 1988. This subdivision shall remain operative until the memorandum of understanding is revoked by the state board or the Department of Conservation.

(l) In addition to the report required by subdivision (a), before any person discharges mining waste, the person shall first submit the following to the regional board:

(1) A report on the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste that could affect its potential to cause pollution or contamination. The report shall include the results of all tests required by regulations adopted by the board, any test adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25141 of the Health and Safety Code for extractable, persistent, and bioaccumulative toxic substances in a waste or other material, and any other tests that the state board or regional board may require, including, but not limited to, tests needed to determine the acid-generating potential of the mining waste or the extent to which hazardous substances may persist in the waste after disposal.

(2) A report that evaluates the potential of the discharge of the mining waste to produce, over the long term, acid mine drainage, the discharge or leaching of heavy metals, or the release of other hazardous substances.

(m) Except upon the written request of the regional board, a report of waste discharge need not be filed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c) by a user of recycled water that is being supplied by a supplier or distributor of recycled water for whom a master recycling permit has been issued pursuant to Section 13523.1.

~~§ 13260.2. No exposure fee structure~~

~~(a) The state board shall reduce the annual storm water fee to two hundred fifty dollars ($250) in the 1999 calendar year, and to fifty dollars ($50) thereafter, for facilities described in Code 20XX of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the United States Office of Management and Budget that are subject to a general industrial storm water permit and that, in the previous year, submitted to the regional board a "no exposure certification" and qualified for a sampling and analyses exemption as described in the general permit.~~

~~(b) The state board shall notify the facilities described in subdivision (a) with regard to the adoption of new or modified storm water regulations affecting those facilities.~~

~~(c) The state board may submit to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2002, as part of the five year review of the general industrial storm water permit, a report evaluating the fee structure for facilities with "no exposure" certification or exemptions.~~

~~(d) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2003, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted on or before January 1, 2003, deletes or extends that date.~~

§ 13261. Civil liability

(a) Any person failing to furnish a report or pay a fee under Section 13260 when so requested by a regional board is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b).

(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board or the state board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount that may not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs. For purposes of this section only, the state board shall have the same authority and shall follow the same procedures as set forth in Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5, except that the executive director shall issue the complaint with review by the state board. Civil liability may not be imposed by the regional board pursuant to this section if the state board has imposed liability against the same person for the same violation.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Article 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and Article 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount that may not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day the violation occurs.

(c) Any person discharging or proposing to discharge hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, who knowingly furnishes a false report under Section 13260, or who either willfully fails to furnish a report or willfully withholds material

information under Section 13260 despite actual knowledge of that requirement, may be liable in accordance with subdivision (d) and is guilty of a misdemeanor.

This subdivision does not apply to any waste discharge that is subject to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370).

(d)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount that may not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day the violation occurs.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Article 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and Article 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount that may not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

§ 13262. Injunctive relief

The Attorney General, at the request of the regional board or the state board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, requiring any person not complying with Section 13260 to comply therewith.

§ 13263. Requirements for discharge

(a) The regional board, after any necessary hearing, shall prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge, except discharges into a community sewer system, with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed. The requirements shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241.

(b) A regional board, in prescribing requirements, need not authorize the utilization of the full waste assimilation capacities of the receiving waters.

(c) The requirements may contain a time schedule, subject to revision in the discretion of the board.

(d) The regional board may prescribe requirements although no discharge report has been filed.

(e) Upon application by any affected person, or on its own motion, the regional board may review and revise requirements. All requirements shall be reviewed periodically.

(f) The regional board shall notify in writing the person making or proposing the discharge or the change therein of the discharge requirements to be met. After receipt of the notice, the person so notified shall provide adequate means to meet the requirements.

(g) No discharge of waste into the waters of the state, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge. All discharges of waste into waters of the state are privileges, not rights.

(h) The regional board may incorporate the requirements prescribed pursuant to this section into a master recycling permit for either a supplier or distributor, or both, of recycled water.

(i) The state board or a regional board may prescribe general waste discharge requirements for a category of discharges if the state board or that regional board finds or determines that all of the following criteria apply to the discharges in that category:

(1) The discharges are produced by the same or similar operations.

(2) The discharges involve the same or similar types of waste.

(3) The discharges require the same or similar treatment standards.

(4) The discharges are more appropriately regulated under general discharge requirements than individual discharge requirements.

(j) The state board, after any necessary hearing, may prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with this section.

§ 13263.1. Mining waste

Before a regional board issues or revises waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263 for any discharge of mining waste, the regional board shall first determine that the proposed mining waste discharge is consistent with a waste management strategy that prevents the pollution or contamination of the waters of the state, particularly after closure of any waste management unit for mining waste.

§ 13263.2. Groundwater treatment facilities

The owner or operator of a facility that treats groundwater which qualifies as a hazardous waste

pursuant to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code is exempt from the requirement to obtain a hazardous waste facility permit pursuant to Section 25201 of the Health and Safety Code for the treatment of groundwater if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The facility treats groundwater which is extracted for the purposes of complying with one or more of the following:

(1) Waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263.

(2) A cleanup or abatement order issued pursuant to Section 13304.

(3) A written authorization issued by a regional board or local agency designated pursuant to Section 25283 of the Health and Safety Code.

(4) An order or approved remedial action plan issued pursuant to Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 25300) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) The facility meets, at a minimum, all of the following operating standards:

(1) The treatment does not require a hazardous waste facilities permit pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 6901 et seq.).

(2) The facility operator prepares and maintains written operating instructions and a record of the dates, amounts, and types of waste treated.

(3) The facility operator prepares and maintains a written inspection schedule and log of inspections conducted.

(4) The records specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) are maintained by the owner or operator of the facility for a period of three years.

(5) The owner or operator maintains adequate records to demonstrate that it is in compliance with all of the pretreatment standards and with all of the applicable industrial waste discharge requirements issued by the agency operating the publicly owned treatment works into which the wastes are discharged.

(6)(A) Upon terminating the operation of any treatment process or unit exempted pursuant to this section, the owner or operator that conducted the treatment removes or decontaminates all waste residues, containment system components, soils, and other structures or equipment contaminated with hazardous waste from the unit. The removal of the unit from service shall be conducted in a manner that does both of the following:

(i) Minimizes the need for further maintenance.

(ii) Eliminates the escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or waste decomposition products to the environment after the treatment process ceases operation.

(B) Any owner or operator who permanently ceases operation of a treatment process or unit that is exempted pursuant to this section shall provide written notification to the regional board or local agency upon completion of all activities required by this subdivision.

(7) The waste is managed in accordance with all applicable requirements for generators of hazardous waste under Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and the regulations adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to that chapter.

(c) The groundwater is treated at the site where it is extracted in compliance with one or more of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of subdivision (a).

(d) All other regulatory requirements applicable to the facility pursuant to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code are met by the owner or operator.

(e) The treatment of the contaminated groundwater is not performed under corrective action required by Section 25200.10 of the Health and Safety Code.

§ 13263.3. Legislative findings; definitions

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that pollution prevention should be the first step in a hierarchy for reducing pollution and managing wastes, and to achieve environmental stewardship for society. The Legislature also finds and declares that pollution prevention is necessary to support the federal goal of zero discharge of pollutants into navigable waters.

(b)(1) For the purposes of this section, "pollution prevention" means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes any of the following:

(A) "Input change," which means a change in raw materials or feedstocks used in a production process or operation so as to reduce, avoid, or eliminate the generation of pollutants discharged in wastewater.

(B) "Operational improvement," which means improved site management so as to reduce, avoid, or eliminate the generation of pollutants discharged in wastewater.

(C) "Production process change," which means a change in a process, method, or technique that is used to produce

a product or a desired result, including the return of materials or their components for reuse within the existing processes or operations, so as to reduce, avoid, or eliminate the generation of pollutants discharged in wastewater.

(D) "Product reformulation," which means changes in design, composition, or specifications of end products, including product substitution, so as to reduce, avoid, or eliminate the generation of problem pollutants discharged in wastewater.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "pollution prevention" does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the state board, the regional board, or POTW.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "discharger" means any entity required to obtain a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit pursuant to the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.), or any entity subject to the pretreatment program as defined in Part 403 (commencing with Section 403.1) of Subchapter N of Chapter 1 of Part 403 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(d)(1) The state board, a regional board, or a POTW may require a discharger subject to its jurisdiction to complete and implement a pollution prevention plan if any of the following apply:

(A) A discharger is determined by the state board to be a chronic violator, and the state board, a regional board, or the POTW determines that pollution prevention could assist in achieving compliance.

(B) The discharger significantly contributes, or has the potential to significantly contribute, to the creation of a toxic hot spot as defined in Section 13391.5.

(C) The state board, a regional board, or a POTW determines pollution prevention is necessary to achieve a water quality objective.

(D) The discharger is subject to a cease and desist order issued pursuant to Section 13301 or a time schedule order issued pursuant to Section 13300 or 13308.

(2) A pollution prevention plan required of a discharger other than a POTW pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include all of the following:

(A) An analysis of one or more of the pollutants, as directed by the state board, a regional board, or a POTW, that the facility discharges into water or introduces into POTWs, a description of the sources of the pollutants, and a comprehensive review of the processes used by the discharger that result in the generation and discharge of the pollutants.

(B) An analysis of the potential for pollution prevention to reduce the generation of the pollutants, including the application of innovative and alternative technologies and any adverse environmental impacts resulting from the use of those methods.

(C) A detailed description of the tasks and time schedules required to investigate and implement various elements of pollution prevention techniques.

(D) A statement of the discharger's pollution prevention goals and strategies, including priorities for short-term and long-term action.

(E) A description of the discharger's existing pollution prevention methods.

(F) A statement that the discharger's existing and planned pollution prevention strategies do not constitute cross media pollution transfers unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the state board, the regional board, or the POTW, and information that supports that statement.

(G) Proof of compliance with the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 (Article 11.9 (commencing with Section 25244.12) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code) if the discharger is also subject to that act.

(H) An analysis, to the extent feasible, of the relative costs and benefits of the possible pollution prevention activities.

(I) A specification of, and rationale for, the technically feasible and economically practicable pollution prevention measures selected by the discharger for implementation.

(3) The state board or a regional board may require a POTW to complete and implement a pollution prevention plan that includes all of the following:

(A) An estimate of all of the sources of a pollutant contributing, or potentially contributing, to the loading of that pollutant in the treatment plant influent.

(B) An analysis of the methods that could be used to prevent the discharge of the pollutants into the POTW, including application of local limits to industrial or commercial dischargers regarding pollution prevention techniques, public education and outreach, or other innovative and alternative approaches to reduce discharges of the pollutant to the POTW . The analysis also shall identify sources, or potential sources, not within the ability or authority of the POTW to control, such as pollutants in the potable water supply, airborne pollutants,

pharmaceuticals, or pesticides, and estimate the magnitude of those sources, to the extent feasible.

(C) An estimate of load reductions that may be attained through the methods identified in subparagraph (B).

(D) A plan for monitoring the results of the pollution prevention program.

(E) A description of the tasks, cost, and time required to investigate and implement various elements in the pollution prevention plan.

(F) A statement of the POTW's pollution prevention goals and strategies, including priorities for short-term and long-term action, and a description of the POTW's intended pollution prevention activities for the immediate future.

(G) A description of the POTW's existing pollution prevention programs.

(H) An analysis, to the extent feasible, of any adverse environmental impacts, including cross media impacts or substitute chemicals, that may result from the implementation of the pollution prevention program.

(I) An analysis, to the extent feasible, of the costs and benefits that may be incurred to implement the pollution prevention program.

(e) The state board, a regional board, or a POTW may require a discharger subject to this section to comply with the pollution prevention plan developed by the discharger after providing an opportunity for comment at a public proceeding with regard to that plan.

(f) The state board, regional boards, and POTWs shall make the pollution prevention plans available for public review, except to the extent that information is classified as confidential because it is a trade secret. Trade secret information shall be set forth in an appendix that is not available to the public.

(g) The state board or regional board may assess civil liability pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 13385 against a discharger for failure to complete a pollution prevention plan required by the state board or a regional board, for submitting a plan that does not comply with the act, or for not implementing a plan, unless the POTW has assessed penalties for the same action.

(h) A POTW may assess civil penalties and civil administrative penalties pursuant to Sections 54740, 54740.5, and 54740.6 of the Government Code against a discharger for failure to complete a pollution prevention plan when required by the POTW, for submitting a plan that does not comply with the act, or for not implementing a plan, unless the state board or a regional board has assessed penalties for the same action.

(i) A discharger may change its pollution prevention plan, including withdrawing from a pollution prevention measure required by the state board, a regional board, or a POTW, if the discharger determines that the measure will have a negative impact on product quality, the safe operation of the facility, or the environmental aspects of the facility's operation, or the discharger determines that the measure is economically impracticable or technologically infeasible. Where practicable and feasible, the discharger shall replace the withdrawn measure with a measure that will likely achieve similar pollution prevention objectives. A measure may be withdrawn pursuant to this subdivision only with the approval of the executive officer of the state board or the regional board, or the POTW.

(j) The state board shall adopt a sample format to be used by dischargers for completing the plan required by this section. The sample format shall address all of the factors the discharger is required to include in the plan. The board may include any other factors determined by the board to be necessary to carry out this section. The adoption of the sample format pursuant to this section is not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(k) The state board, a regional board, or POTW may not include a pollution prevention plan in any waste discharge requirements or other permit issued by that agency.

(*l*) This section prevails over Section 13263.3, as added to the Water Code by Assembly Bill 1104 of the 1999-2000 Regular Session.

§ 13263.5. Requirements for injection wells

(a) When the regional board issues waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263, or revises waste discharge requirements pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 25159.17 of the Health and Safety Code, for any injection well into which hazardous waste is discharged, the waste discharge requirements shall be based upon the information contained in the hydrogeological assessment report prepared pursuant to Section 25159.18 of the Health and Safety Code and shall include conditions in the waste discharge requirements to ensure that the waters of the state are not polluted or threatened with pollution.

(b) If the state board applies to the federal Environmental Protection Agency to administer the Underground Injection Control Program pursuant to Part 145 (commencing with Section 145.1) of Subchapter D of Chapter 1 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, that application shall not include a request to administer the Underground Injection Control Program for any oil, gas, or geothermal injection wells supervised or regulated

by the Division of Oil and Gas pursuant to Section 3106 or 3714 of the Public Resources Code.

§ 13263.6. Effluent limitations

(a) The regional board shall prescribe effluent limitations as part of the waste discharge requirements of a POTW for all substances that the most recent toxic chemical release data reported to the state emergency response commission pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11023) indicate as discharged into the POTW, for which the state board or the regional board has established numeric water quality objectives, and has determined that the discharge is or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above any numeric water quality objective.

(b) This section prevails over Section 13263.6, as added to the Water Code by Assembly Bill 1104 of the 1999-2000 Regular Session.

§ 13264. Prerequisites to discharge

(a) No person shall initiate any new discharge of waste or make any material changes in any discharge, or initiate a discharge to, make any material changes in a discharge to, or construct, an injection well, prior to the filing of the report required by Section 13260 and no person shall take any of these actions after filing the report but before whichever of the following occurs first:

(1) The issuance of waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263.

(2) The expiration of 120 days after compliance with Section 13260 if any of the following applies:

(A) The project is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).

(B) The regional board is the lead agency for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, a negative declaration is required, and at least 105 days have expired since the regional board assumed lead agency responsibility.

(C) The regional board is the lead agency for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, and environmental impact report or written documentation prepared to meet the requirements of Section 21080.5 of the Public Resources Code is required, and at least one year has expired since the regional board assumed lead agency responsibility.

(D) The regional board is a responsible agency for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act, and at least 90 days have expired since certification or approval of environmental documentation by the lead agency.

(3) The regional board's waiver pursuant to Section 13269.

(b) The Attorney General, at the request of a regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, prohibiting any person who is violating or threatening to violate this section from doing any of the following, whichever is applicable:

(1) Discharging the waste or fluid.

(2) Making any material change in the discharge.

(3) Constructing the injection well.

§ 13265. Civil penalties

(a) Any person discharging waste in violation of Section 13264, after such violation has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b). Each day of such discharge shall constitute a separate offense.

(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Articles 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(c) Any person discharging hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, in violation of Section 13264 is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (d). That liability shall not be imposed if the discharger is not negligent and immediately files a report of the discharge with the board, or if the regional board determines that the violation of Section 13264 was insubstantial.

This subdivision shall not be applicable to any waste discharge which is subject to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370).

(d)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount which shall not

exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Articles 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount which shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

§ 13266. Notice of filings

Pursuant to such regulations as the regional board may prescribe, each city, county, or city and county shall notify the regional board of the filing of a tentative subdivision map, or of any application for a building permit which may involve the discharge of waste, other than discharges into a community sewer system and discharges from dwellings involving five-family units or less.

§ 13267. Investigations; inspections

(a) 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.

(b)(1) 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 who proposes to discharge waste within its region, or any citizen or domiciliary, or political agency or entity of this state who has discharged, discharges, or is suspected of having discharged or discharging, or who proposes to discharge, waste outside of 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 reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In requiring those reports, the regional board shall provide the person with a written explanation with regard to the need for the reports, and shall identify the evidence that supports requiring that person to provide the reports.

(2) When requested by the person furnishing a report, the portions of a report that might disclose trade secrets or secret processes may not be made available for inspection by the public but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies. However, these portions of a report shall be available for use by the state or any state agency in judicial review or enforcement proceedings involving the person furnishing the report.

(c) In conducting an investigation pursuant to subdivision (a), the regional board may inspect the facilities of any person to ascertain whether the purposes of this division are being met and waste discharge requirements are being complied with. The inspection shall be made with the consent of the owner or possessor of the facilities or, if the consent is withheld, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to the procedure set forth in Title 13 (commencing with Section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in the event of an emergency affecting the public health or safety, an inspection may be performed without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

(d) The state board or a regional board may require any person, including a person subject to a waste discharge requirement under Section 13263, who is discharging, or who proposes to discharge, wastes or fluid into an injection well, to furnish the state board or regional board with a complete report on the condition and operation of the facility or injection well, or any other information that may be reasonably required to determine whether the injection well could affect the quality of the waters of the state.

(e) As used in this section, “evidence” means any relevant evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of the evidence over objection in a civil action.

§ 13268. Civil l iability

(a) Any person failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13267, or failing or refusing to furnish a statement of compliance as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13399.2, or falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (b).

(b)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Article 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and Article 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (a) in an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(c) Any person discharging hazardous waste, as defined in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code, knowingly failing or refusing to furnish technical or monitoring program reports as required by subdivision (b) of Section 13267, or knowingly falsifying any information provided therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor

and may be civilly liable in accordance with subdivision (d).

This subdivision shall not be applicable to any waste discharge which is subject to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370).

(d)(1) Civil liability may be administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount which shall not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in accordance with Article 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and Article 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of Chapter 5 for a violation of subdivision (c) in an amount which shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

§ 13269. Waiver

(a) On and after January 1, 2000, the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 13260, subdivision (a) of Section 13263, or subdivision (a) of Section 13264 may be waived by a regional board as to a specific discharge or a specific type of discharge if the waiver is not against the public interest. Waivers for specific types of discharges may not exceed five years in duration, but may be renewed by a regional board. The waiver shall be conditional and may be terminated at any time by the board.

(b)(1) A waiver in effect on January 1, 2000, shall remain valid until January 1, 2003, unless the regional board terminates that waiver prior to that date. All waivers that were valid on January 1, 2000, and granted an extension until January 1, 2003, and not otherwise terminated, may be renewed by a regional board in five-year increments.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a waiver for an onsite sewage treatment system that is in effect on January 1, 2002, shall remain valid until June 30, 2004, unless the regional board terminates the waiver prior to that date. Any waiver for onsite sewage treatment systems adopted or renewed after June 30, 2004, shall be consistent with the applicable regulations or standards for onsite sewage treatment systems adopted or retained in accordance with Section 13291.

(c) Upon notification of the appropriate regional board of the discharge or proposed discharge, except as provided in subdivision (d), the provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 13260, subdivision (a) of Section 13263, and subdivision (a) of Section 13264 shall not apply to discharge resulting from any of the following emergency activities:

(1) Immediate emergency work necessary to protect life or property or immediate emergency repairs to public service facilities necessary to maintain service as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8550) of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(2) Emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore an existing highway, as defined in Section 360 of the Vehicle Code, except for a highway designated as an official state scenic highway pursuant to Section 262 of the Streets and Highways Code, within the existing right-of-way of the highway, damaged as a result of fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide within one year of the damage. This paragraph does not exempt from this section any project undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to expand or widen a highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide.

(d) Subdivision (c) is not a limitation of the authority of a regional board under subdivision (a) to determine that any provision of this division shall not be waived or to establish conditions of a waiver. Subdivision (c) shall not apply to the extent that it is inconsistent with any waiver or other order or prohibition issued under this division.

(e) The regional boards and the state board shall require compliance with the conditions pursuant to which waivers are granted under this section.

(f) Prior to renewing any waiver for a specific type of discharge established under this section, the regional boards shall review the terms of the waiver policy at a public hearing. At the hearing, a regional board shall determine whether the discharge for which the waiver policy was established should be subject to general or individual waste discharge requirements.

§ 13270. Public agency exemptions

Where a public agency as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 13400 leases land for waste disposal purposes to any other public agency, including the State of California, or to any public utility regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, the provisions of Sections 13260, 13263, and 13264 shall not require the lessor public agency to file any waste discharge report for the subject waste disposal, and the regional board and the state board shall not prescribe waste discharge requirements for the lessor public agency as to such land provided that the lease from the lessor public agency shall not contain restrictions which would unreasonably limit the ability of the lessee to comply with waste discharge requirements appurtenant to the leased property.

§ 13271. Notification requirement

(a)(1) Except as provided by subdivision (b), any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance or sewage to be discharged in or on any waters of the state, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the state toxic disaster contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.7 (commencing with Section 8574.16) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(2) The Office of Emergency Services shall immediately notify the appropriate regional board and the local health officer and administrator of environmental health of the discharge. The regional board shall notify the state board as appropriate.

(3) Upon receiving notification of a discharge pursuant to paragraph (2), the local health officer and administrator of environmental health shall immediately determine whether notification of the public is required to safeguard public health and safety. If so, the local health officer and administrator of environmental health shall immediately notify the public of the discharge by posting notices or other appropriate means. The notification shall describe measures to be taken by the public to protect the public health.

(b) The notification required by this section shall not apply to a discharge in compliance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division.

(c) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both. Except where a discharge to the waters of this state would have occurred but for cleanup or emergency response by a public agency, this subdivision shall not apply to any discharge to land which does not result in a discharge to the waters of this state.

(d) Notification received pursuant to this section or information obtained by use of that notification shall not be used against any person providing the notification in any criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or giving a false statement.

(e) For substances listed as hazardous wastes or hazardous material pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code, the state board, in consultation with the Department of Toxic Substances Control, shall by regulation establish reportable quantities for purposes of this section. The regulations shall be based on what quantities should be reported because they may pose a risk to public health or the environment if discharged to ground or surface water. Regulations need not set reportable quantities on all listed substances at the same time. Regulations establishing reportable quantities shall not supersede waste discharge requirements or water quality objectives adopted pursuant to this division, and shall not supersede or affect in any way the list, criteria, and guidelines for the identification of hazardous wastes and extremely hazardous wastes adopted by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code. The regulations of the Environmental Protection Agency for reportable quantities of hazardous substances for purposes of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601 et seq.) shall be in effect for purposes of the enforcement of this section until the time that the regulations required by this subdivision are adopted.

(f)(1) The state board shall adopt regulations establishing reportable quantities of sewage for purposes of this section. The regulations shall be based on the quantities that should be reported because they may pose a risk to public health or the environment if discharged to ground or surface water. Regulations establishing reportable quantities shall not supersede waste discharge requirements or water quality objectives adopted pursuant to this division. For purposes of this section, "sewage" means the effluent of a municipal wastewater treatment plant or a private utility wastewater treatment plant, as those terms are defined in Section 13625, except that sewage does not include recycled water, as defined in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 13529.2.

(2) A collection system owner or operator, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13193, in addition to the reporting requirements set forth in this section, shall submit a report pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13193.

(g) Except as otherwise provided in this section and Section 8589.7 of the Government Code, a notification made pursuant to this section shall satisfy any immediate notification requirement contained in any permit issued by a permitting agency. When notifying the Office of Emergency Services, the person shall include all of the notification information required in the permit.

§ 13272. Oil or petroleumdischarge

(a) Except as provided by subdivision (b), any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the state, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially

impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the state oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This section shall not apply to spills of oil into marine waters as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 8670.3 of the Government Code.

(b) The notification required by this section shall not apply to a discharge in compliance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division.

(c) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) or more than five thousand dollars ($5,000) per day for each day of failure to notify, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Except where a discharge to the waters of this state would have occurred but for cleanup or emergency response by a public agency, this subdivision shall not apply to any discharge to land which does not result in a discharge to the waters of this state. This subdivision shall not apply to any person who is fined by the federal government for a failure to report a discharge of oil.

(d) Notification received pursuant to this section or information obtained by use of that notification shall not be used against any person providing the notification in any criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or giving a false statement.

(e) Immediate notification to the appropriate regional board of the discharge, in accordance with reporting requirements set under Section 13267 or 13383, shall constitute compliance with the requirements of subdivision (a).

(f) The reportable quantity for oil or petroleum products shall be one barrel (42 gallons) or more, by direct discharge to the receiving waters, unless a more restrictive reporting standard for a particular body of water is adopted.

§ 13272.1. List of discharges of MTBE

Each regional board shall publish and distribute on a quarterly basis to all public water system operators within the region of the regional board, a list of discharges of MTBE that occurred during the quarter and a list of locations where MTBE was detected in the groundwater within the region of the regional board.

§ 13273. Solid waste disposal sites

(a) The state board shall, on or before January 1, 1986, rank all solid waste disposal sites, as defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (i) of Section 41805.5 of the Health and Safety Code, based upon the threat they may pose to water quality. On or before July 1, 1987, the operators of the first 150 solid waste disposal sites ranked on the list shall submit a solid waste water quality assessment test to the appropriate regional board for its examination pursuant to subdivision (d). On or before July 1 of each succeeding year, the operators of the next 150 solid waste disposal sites ranked on the list shall submit a solid waste water quality assessment test to the appropriate regional board for its examination pursuant to subdivision (d).

(b) Before a solid waste water quality assessment test report may be submitted to the regional board, a registered geologist, registered pursuant to Section 7850 of the Business and Professions Code, a certified engineering geologist, certified pursuant to Section 7842 of the Business and Professions Code, or a civil engineer registered pursuant to Section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code, who has at least five years' experience in groundwater hydrology, shall certify that the report contains all of the following information and any other information which the state board may, by regulation, require:

(1) An analysis of the surface and groundwater on, under, and within one mile of the solid waste disposal site to provide a reliable indication whether there is any leakage of hazardous waste.

(2) A chemical characterization of the soil-pore liquid in those areas which are likely to be affected if the solid waste disposal site is leaking, as compared to geologically similar areas near the solid waste disposal site which have not been affected by leakage or waste discharge.

(c) If the regional board determines that the information specified in paragraph (1) or (2) is not needed because other information demonstrates that hazardous wastes are migrating into the water, the regional board may waive the requirement to submit this information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b). The regional board shall also notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and shall take appropriate remedial action pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13300).

(d) The regional board shall examine the report submitted pursuant to subdivision (b) and determine whether the number, location, and design of the wells and the soil testing could detect any leachate buildup, leachate migration, or hazardous waste migration. If the regional board determines that the monitoring program could detect the leachate and hazardous waste, the regional board shall take the action specified in subdivision (e). If the regional board determines that the monitoring program was inadequate, the regional board shall require the solid waste disposal site to correct the monitoring program and resubmit the solid waste assessment test based upon the results from the corrected monitoring program.

(e) The regional board shall examine the approved solid waste assessment test report and determine whether any hazardous waste migrated into the water. If the regional board determines that hazardous waste has migrated into the water, it shall notify the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the California Integrated Waste Management Board and shall take appropriate remedial action pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13300).

(f) When a regional board revises the waste discharge requirements for a solid waste disposal site, the regional board shall consider the information provided in the solid waste assessment test report and any other relevant site-specific engineering data provided by the site operator for that solid waste disposal site as part of a report of waste discharge.

§ 13273.1. Solid waste assessment

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), an operator of a solid waste disposal site may submit a solid waste assessment questionnaire to the appropriate regional board at least 24 months prior to the site's solid waste water quality assessment test due date as established pursuant to Section 13273. The regional board shall require the operator to submit any additional information, as needed, or require onsite verification of the solid waste assessment questionnaire data in order to render a decision pursuant to subdivision (c).

(b) Any solid waste disposal site which is larger than 50,000 cubic yards or is known or suspected to contain hazardous substances, other than household hazardous wastes, shall be prohibited from submitting a solid waste assessment questionnaire under this section.

(c) The regional board shall complete a thorough analysis of each solid waste assessment questionnaire submitted pursuant to this section by a date 18 months prior to the solid waste assessment test due date. Based upon this analysis, the regional board shall determine whether or not the site has discharged hazardous substances which will impact the beneficial uses of water. If the regional board determines that the site has not so discharged hazardous substances, the regional board shall notify the operator that the operator is not required to prepare a solid waste water quality assessment test pursuant to Section 13273.

(d) If the regional board does not make the determination specified in subdivision (c), the operator shall submit all, or a portion of, a solid waste water quality assessment test. The regional board shall notify the operator of this determination and indicate if all, or what portion of, a solid waste water quality assessment test shall be required. The operator shall submit the solid waste water quality assessment test, or a portion thereof, by the date established pursuant to Section 13273.

(e) The state board shall develop a solid waste assessment questionnaire and guidelines for submittal no later than three months after the effective date of this statute adding this section. The questionnaire shall contain, but not be limited to, a characterization of the wastes, size of the site, age of the site, and other appropriate factors.

(f) Those operators of solid waste disposal sites listed by the state board pursuant to Section 13273 in Rank 3 and seeking an exemption under this section shall submit their solid waste assessment questionnaire no later than July 1, 1988. If the regional board does not make the determination specified in subdivision (c), the regional board shall require the operator to submit all, or a portion of, a solid waste water quality assessment test by July 1, 1990.

§ 13273.2. Reevaluation of site

Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 13273.1, a regional board may reevaluate the status of any solid waste disposal site ranked pursuant to Section 13273, including those sites exempted pursuant to Section 13273.1, and may require the operator to submit or revise a solid waste water quality assessment test after July 1, 1989. The regional board shall give written notification to the operator that a solid waste assessment test is required and the due date. This section shall not require submittal of a solid waste water quality assessment test by a date earlier than established in accordance with Section 13273.

§ 13273.3. Operator defined

As used in Sections 13273, 13273.1, and 13273.2, "operator" means a person who operates or manages, or who has operated or managed, the solid waste disposal site. If the operator of the solid waste disposal site no longer exists, or is unable, as determined by the regional board, to comply with the requirements of Section 13273, 13273.1, or 13273.2, "operator" means any person who owns or who has owned the solid waste disposal site.

§ 13273.5. Kings County exception

Notwithstanding Section 13273, a small city which operates a Class III solid waste disposal site is not required to submit a solid waste water quality assessment test report pursuant to Section 13273 if the city has a population of less than 20,000 persons, the solid waste disposal site receives less than 20,000 tons of waste per year, the water table of the highest aquifer under the disposal site is 250 or more feet below the base of the disposal site and the water in the highest aquifer is not potable, and the site receives less than an average of 12 inches of rainfall per year.

This section applies only if the disposal site is operational and has been granted all required permits as of January 1, 1991, if the site is located in Kings County, and if the city

has completed an initial solid waste water quality assessment test and a solid waste air quality assessment test which establish that no significant air or water contamination has occurred, and, in that event, the city shall be exempted from conducting further assessment tests for seven years, or any longer time specified by the regional board, after the date of the initial assessment tests.

§ 13274. General waste discharge requirements

[Text of section as added by Stats.1995, c. 613 (S.B.205), § 1.]

(a)(1) The state board or a regional board, upon receipt of applications for waste discharge requirements for discharges of dewatered, treated, or chemically fixed sewage sludge and other biological solids, shall prescribe general waste discharge requirements for that sludge and those other solids. General waste discharge requirements shall replace individual waste discharge requirements for sewage sludge and other biological solids, and their prescription shall be considered to be a ministerial action.

(2) The general waste discharge requirements shall set minimum standards for agronomic applications of sewage sludge and other biological solids and the use of that sludge and those other solids as a soil amendment or fertilizer in agriculture, forestry, and surface mining reclamation, and may permit the transportation of that sludge and those other solids and the use of that sludge and those other solids at more than one site. The requirements shall include provisions to mitigate significant environmental impacts, potential soil erosion, odors, the degradation of surface water quality or fish or wildlife habitat, the accidental release of hazardous substances, and any potential hazard to the public health or safety.

(b) The state board or a regional board, in prescribing general waste discharge requirements pursuant to this section, shall comply with Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and guidelines adopted pursuant to that division, and shall consult with the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

(c) The state board or a regional board may charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs incurred by the board in the administration of the application process relating to the general waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to this section.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as specified in subdivisions (f) to (i), inclusive, general waste discharge requirements prescribed by a regional board pursuant to this section supersede regulations adopted by any other state agency to regulate sewage sludge and other biological solids applied directly to agricultural lands at agronomic rates.

(e) The state board or a regional board shall review general waste discharge requirements for possible amendment upon the request of any state agency, including, but not limited to, the Department of Food and Agriculture and the State Department of Health Services, if the board determines that the request is based on new information.

(f) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the jurisdiction of the California Integrated Waste Management Board to regulate the handling of sewage sludge or other biological solids for composting, deposit in a landfill, or other use.

(g) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the jurisdiction of the State Air Resources Board or an air pollution control district or air quality management district to regulate the handling of sewage sludge or other biological solids for incineration.

(h) Nothing in this section is intended to affect the jurisdiction of the Department of Food and Agriculture in enforcing Sections 14591 and 14631 of the Food and Agricultural Code and any regulations adopted pursuant to those sections, regarding the handling of sewage sludge and other biological solids sold or used as fertilizer or as a soil amendment.

(i) Nothing in this section restricts the authority of a local government agency to regulate the application of sewage sludge and other biological solids to land within the jurisdiction of that agency, including, but not limited to, the planning authority of the Delta Protection Commission, the resource management plan of which is required to be implemented by local government general plans.

For another section of the same number, added by Stats. 1997 ch. 814 Sec. 13, see below.

§ 13274. Rights of public water systems

[Text of section as added by Stats.1997, c. 814 (A.B.592), § 13.]

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any public water system regulated by the State Department of Health Services shall have the same legal rights and remedies against a responsible party, when the water supply used by that public water system is contaminated, as those of a private land owner whose groundwater has been contaminated.

(b) For purposes of this section, "responsible party" has the same meaning as defined in Section 25323.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

ARTICLE 5. INDIVIDUAL DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

§ 13280. Prohibition of disposal systems

A determination that discharge of waste from existing or new individual disposal systems or from community collection and disposal systems which utilize subsurface disposal should not be permitted shall be supported by substantial evidence in the record that discharge of waste from such disposal systems will result in violation of water quality objectives, will impair present or future beneficial uses of water, will cause pollution, nuisance, or contamination, or will unreasonably degrade the quality of any waters of the state.

§ 13281. Determination basis

(a) In making a determination pursuant to Section 13280, except as specified in subdivision (b), the regional board shall consider all relevant evidence related to the discharge, including, but not limited to, those factors set forth in Section 13241, information provided pursuant to Section 117435 of the Health and Safety Code, possible adverse impacts if the discharge is permitted, failure rates of any existing individual disposal systems whether due to inadequate design, construction, maintenance, or unsuitable hydrogeologic conditions, evidence of any existing, prior, or potential contamination, existing and planned land use, dwelling density, historical population growth, and any other criteria as may be established pursuant to guidelines, regulations, or policies adopted by the state board.

(b)(1) To the extent that resources are available for that purpose, the regional board shall prohibit the discharge of waste from existing or new individual disposal systems on parcels of less than one-half acre that overlie the Mission Creek Aquifer or the Desert Hot Springs Aquifer in Riverside County, if a sewer system is available.

(2) For parcels of one-half acre or greater that overlie the aquifers described in paragraph (1), the maximum number of equivalent dwelling units with individual disposal systems shall be two per acre. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "equivalent dwelling unit" means a single family dwelling as defined in Section 221.0 of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

(3) For the purposes of this subdivision, a sewer system is available if a sewer system, or a building connected to a sewer system, is within 200 feet of the existing or proposed dwelling unit, in accordance with Section 713.4 of the 1997 edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials.

(4) To the extent that resources are available for the purposes of this subdivision, the regional board shall achieve compliance with this subdivision on or before January 1, 2004.

§ 13282. Allowing disposal

(a) If it appears that adequate protection of water quality, protection of beneficial uses of water, and prevention of nuisance, pollution, and contamination can be attained by appropriate design, location, sizing, spacing, construction, and maintenance of individual disposal systems in lieu of elimination of discharges from systems, and if an authorized public agency provides satisfactory assurance to the regional board that the systems will be appropriately designed, located, sized, spaced, constructed, and maintained, the discharges shall be permitted so long as the systems are adequately designed, located, sized, spaced, constructed, and maintained.

(b) An authorized public agency shall notify the regional board if the systems are not adequately designed, located, sized, spaced, constructed, and maintained.

(c) For purposes of this section, "authorized public agency" means a public agency authorized by a water quality control board and having authority to ensure that systems are adequately designed, located, sized, spaced, constructed, and maintained.

§ 13283. Alternatives to disposal

In reviewing any determination that discharge of waste from existing or new individual disposal systems should not be permitted, the state board shall include a preliminary review of possible alternatives necessary to achieve protection of water quality and present and future beneficial uses of water, and prevention of nuisance, pollution, and contamination, including, but not limited to, community collection and waste disposal systems which utilize subsurface disposal, and possible combinations of individual disposal systems, community collection and disposal systems which utilize subsurface disposal, and conventional treatment systems.

§ 13284. Guidelines

The state board may adopt guidelines, regulations, or policies necessary to implement the provisions of this article.

§ 13285. MTBE discharges to drinking water

(a) Any discharge from a storage tank, pipeline, or other container of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), or of any pollutant that contains MTBE, that poses a threat to drinking water, or to groundwater or surface water that may reasonably be used for drinking water, or to coastal waters shall be cleaned up to a level consistent with ~~subdivision~~subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section ~~25299.37~~25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b)(1) No public water system, or its customers, shall be responsible for remediation or treatment costs associated with MTBE, or a product that contains MTBE. However, ~~provided, however, that~~ the public water system ~~shall be permitted~~may, as necessary ~~to~~, incur MTBE remediation

and treatment costs and ~~to~~ include those costs in its customer rates and charges~~,~~ that are necessary to comply with drinking water standards or directives of the State Department of Health Services or other lawful authority. Any public water system that incurs MTBE remediation or treatment costs may seek recovery of those costs from parties responsible for the MTBE contamination, or from other available alternative sources of funds.

(2) If the public water system has included the costs of MTBE treatment and remediation in its customer rates and charges, and subsequently recovers all, or a portion of, its MTBE treatment and remediation costs from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds, it shall make an adjustment to its schedule of rates and charges to reflect the amount of funding received from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds for MTBE treatment or remediation.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not prevent the imposition of liability on any person for the discharge of MTBE if that liability is due to the conduct or status of that person independently of whether the person happens to be a customer of the public water system.

§ 13286. Cove area of Cathedral City, Riverside County

(a) On and after January 1, 2012, the appropriate regional board shall prohibit the discharge of wastewater into the ground through the use of individual subsurface disposal systems in the Cove area of Cathedral City in Riverside County for the purposes of protecting the health and safety of the residents consuming the groundwater of the Upper Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and achieving the applicable water quality objectives.

(b) The appropriate regional board shall revise its water quality control plan to reflect the prohibition set forth in subdivision (a).

(c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), the appropriate regional board, prior to January 1, 2012, may prohibit the discharge of wastewater through the use of individual subsurface disposal systems in the Cove area of Cathedral City in Riverside County, and if so prohibited, that board shall revise its water quality control plan to reflect the prohibition.

(d) To ensure that the purposes of this section are fulfilled, the state board, using existing resources, shall assist Cathedral City to identify and obtain state and federal funds to establish a sanitary public domestic and commercial wastewater disposal system.

§ 13286.9. Secondary treatment requirements for Orange County Sanitation District

On and after the date determined by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board, or January 1, 2013, whichever is earlier, all wastewater discharged by the Orange County Sanitation District into the Pacific Ocean shall be subject to at least secondary treatment requirements pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of Section 301 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1311(b)(1)(B)), and any more stringent requirements determined to be appropriate by the state board or that regional board.

CHAPTER 4.5. ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEMS

§ 13290. Definitions

For the purposes of this chapter:

(a) "Local agency" means any of the following entities:

(1) A city, county, or city and county.

(2) A special district formed pursuant to general law or special act for the local performance of functions regarding onsite sewage treatment systems within limited boundaries.

(b) "Onsite sewage treatment systems" includes individual disposal systems, community collection and disposal systems, and alternative collection and disposal systems that use subsurface disposal.

§ 13291. Adoption of regulations or standards

(a) On or before January 1, 2004, the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, the California Coastal Commission, the California Conference of Directors of Environmental Health, counties, cities, and other interested parties, shall adopt regulations or standards for the permitting and operation of all of the following onsite sewage treatment systems in the state and shall apply those regulations or standards commencing six months after their adoptions:

(1) Any system that is constructed or replaced.

(2) Any system that is subject to a major repair.

(3) Any system that pools or discharges to the surface.

(4) Any system that, in the judgment of a regional board or authorized local agency, discharges waste that has the reasonable potential to cause a violation of water quality objectives, or to impair present or future beneficial uses of water, to cause pollution, nuisance, or contamination of the waters of the state.

(b) Regulations or standards adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), shall include, but shall not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Minimum operating requirements that may include siting, construction, and performance requirements.

(2) Requirements for onsite sewage treatment systems adjacent to impaired waters identified pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1313(d)).

(3) Requirements authorizing a qualified local agency to implement those requirements adopted under this chapter within its jurisdiction if that local agency requests that authorization.

(4) Requirements for corrective action when onsite sewage treatment systems fail to meet the requirements or standards.

(5) Minimum requirements for monitoring used to determine system or systems performance, if applicable.

(6) Exemption criteria to be established by regional boards.

(7) Requirements for determining a system that is subject to a major repair, as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(c) This chapter does not diminish or otherwise affect the authority of a local agency to carry out laws, other than this chapter, that relate to onsite sewage treatment systems.

(d) This chapter does not preempt any regional board or local agency from adopting or retaining standards for onsite sewage treatment systems that are more protective of the public health or the environment than this chapter.

(e) Each regional board shall incorporate the regulations or standards adopted pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) into the appropriate regional water quality control plans.

§ 13291.5. Legislative intent

It is the intent of the Legislature to assist private property owners with existing systems who incur costs as a result of the implementation of the regulations established under this section by encouraging the state board to make loans under Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 13475) to local agencies to assist private property owners whose cost of compliance with these regulations exceeds one-half of one percent of the current assessed value of the property on which the onsite sewage system is located.

§ 13291.7. Non-limiting clause

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the land use authority of any city, county, or city and county.

CHAPTER 4.7. FAIRNESS AND DUE PROCESS

§ 13292. Review of regional boards' public participation procedures; report to Legislature; copies of comments; training

(a) It is the responsibility of the state board to provide guidance to the regional boards in matters of procedure, as well as policy and regulation. In order to ensure that regional boards are providing fair, timely, and equal access to all participants in regional board proceedings, the state board shall undertake a review of the regional boards' public participation procedures. As part of the review process, and upon request by the state board, the regional boards shall solicit comments from participants in their proceedings. Upon completion of the review, the state board shall report to the Legislature regarding its findings and include recommendations to improve regional board public participation processes. The state board shall make copies of the comments it received available upon request.

(b)(1) Commencing July 1, 2003, the state board shall provide annual training to regional board members to improve public participation procedures at the regional level.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be implemented only during fiscal years for which funding is provided for the purposes of that paragraph in the annual Budget Act or in another statute.

CHAPTER 5. ENFORCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

ARTICLE 1. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES BY REGIONAL BOARDS

§ 13300. Time schedules

Whenever a regional board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place or threatening to take place that violates or will violate requirements prescribed by the regional board, or the state board, or that the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities of a discharger are approaching capacity, the board may require the discharger to submit for approval of the board, with such modifications as it may deem necessary, a detailed time schedule of specific actions the discharger shall take in order to correct or prevent a violation of requirements.

§ 13301. Cease and desist order

When a regional board finds that a discharge of waste is taking place, or threatening to take place, in violation of requirements or discharge prohibitions prescribed by the regional board or the state board, the board may issue an order to cease and desist and direct that those persons not complying with the requirements or discharge prohibitions (a) comply forthwith, (b) comply in accordance with a time schedule set by the board, or (c) in the event of a threatened violation, take appropriate remedial or preventive action. In the event of an existing or threatened violation of waste discharge requirements in the operation of a community sewer system, cease and desist orders may restrict or prohibit the volume, type, or concentration of waste that might be added to ~~such~~that system by dischargers who did not discharge into the system prior to the issuance of the cease and desist order. Cease and desist orders may be issued directly by a board, after notice and hearing~~, or in accordance with the procedure set forth in Section 13302.~~.

§ 13301.1. Assistance with order

The regional board shall render to persons against whom a cease and desist order is issued pursuant to Section 13301 all possible assistance in making available current information on successful and economical water quality control programs, as such information is developed by the state board pursuant to Section 13167, and information and assistance in applying for federal and state funds necessary to comply with the cease and desist order.

~~**§ 13302. Hearing**~~

~~(a) Hearings for consideration of issuance of a cease and desist order may be conducted by hearing panels designated by the regional board, each panel to consist of three or more members of the board as it may specify. A member of the board may serve on more than one panel.~~

~~(b) Due notice of the hearing shall be given to all affected persons. After the hearing, the panel shall report its proposed decision and order to the regional board and shall supply a copy to all parties who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy. Members of the panel are not disqualified from sitting as members of the board in deciding the matter. The board, after making such independent review of the record and taking such additional evidence as may be necessary, may adopt, with or without revision, the proposed decision and order of the panel.~~

§ 13303. Effective date

Cease and desist orders of the board shall become effective and final upon issuance thereof. Copies shall be served forthwith by personal service or by registered mail upon the person being charged with the violation of the requirements and upon other affected persons who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy.

§ 13304. Cleanup and abatement

(a) Any person who has discharged or discharges waste into the waters of this state in violation of any waste discharge requirement 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 creates, 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.

(b)(1) The regional board may expend available money to perform any cleanup, abatement, or remedial work required under the circumstances set forth in subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, supervision of cleanup and abatement activities that, in its judgment, is required by the magnitude of the endeavor or the urgency for prompt action to prevent substantial pollution, nuisance, or injury to any waters of the state. The action may be taken in default of, or in addition to, remedial work by the waste discharger or other persons, and regardless of whether injunctive relief is being sought.

(2) The regional board may perform the work itself, or with the cooperation of any other governmental agency, and may use rented tools or equipment, either with operators furnished or unoperated. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the regional board may enter into oral contracts for the work, and the contracts, whether written or oral, may include provisions for equipment rental and in addition the furnishing of labor and materials necessary to accomplish the work. The contracts are not subject to approval by the Department of General Services.

(3) The regional board shall be permitted reasonable access to the affected property as necessary to perform any cleanup, abatement, or other remedial work. The access shall be obtained with the consent of the owner or possessor of the property or, if the consent is withheld, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to the procedure described in Title 13 (commencing with Section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in the event of an emergency affecting public health or safety, the regional board may enter the property without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

(4) The regional board may contract with a water agency to perform, under the direction of the regional board, investigations of existing or threatened groundwater pollution or nuisance. The agency's cost of performing the contracted services shall be reimbursed by the regional board from the first available funds obtained from cost recovery actions for the specific site. The authority of a regional board to contract with a water agency is limited to a water agency that draws groundwater from the affected aquifer, a metropolitan water district, or a local public agency responsible for water supply or water quality in a groundwater basin.

(c)(1) If the waste is cleaned up or the effects of the waste are abated, or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, other necessary remedial action is taken by any governmental agency, the person or persons who discharged the waste, discharges the waste, or threatened to cause or permit the discharge of the waste within the meaning of subdivision (a), are liable to that governmental agency to the extent of the reasonable costs actually incurred in cleaning up the waste, abating the effects of the waste, supervising cleanup or abatement activities, or taking other remedial action. The amount of the costs is recoverable in a civil action by, and paid to, the governmental agency and the state board to the extent of the latter's contribution to the cleanup costs from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account or other available funds.

(2) The amount of the costs constitutes a lien on the affected property upon service of a copy of the notice of lien on the owner and upon the recordation of a notice of lien, that identifies the property on which the condition was abated, the amount of the lien, and the owner of record of the property, in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property is located. Upon recordation, the lien has the same force, effect, and priority as a judgment lien, except that it attaches only to the property posted and described in the notice of lien, and shall continue for 10 years from the time of the recording of the notice, unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. Not later than 45 days after receiving a notice of lien, the owner may petition the court for an order releasing the property from the lien or reducing the amount of the lien. In this court action, the governmental agency that incurred the cleanup costs shall establish that the costs were reasonable and necessary. The lien may be foreclosed by an action brought by the state board on behalf of the regional board for a money judgment. Money recovered by a judgment in favor of the state board shall be deposited in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

(d) If, despite reasonable effort by the regional board to identify the person responsible for the discharge of waste or the condition of pollution or nuisance, the person is not identified at the time cleanup, abatement, or remedial work is required to be performed, the regional board is not required to issue an order under this section.

(e) "Threaten," for purposes of this section, means a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce, or mitigate damages to persons, property, or natural resources.

(f) This section does not impose any new liability for acts occurring before January 1, 1981, if the acts were not in violation of existing laws or regulations at the time they occurred.

(g) Nothing in this section limits the authority of any state agency under any other law or regulation to enforce or administer any cleanup or abatement activity.

§ 13304.1. Groundwater cleanup systems; consultation

(a) A groundwater cleanup system that commences operation on or after January 1, 2002, and that is required to obtain a discharge permit from the regional board pursuant to the regional board's jurisdiction, and that discharges treated groundwater to surface water or groundwater, shall treat the groundwater to standards approved by the regional board, consistent with this division and taking into account the beneficial uses of the receiving water and the location of the discharge and the method by which the discharge takes place.

(b) In making its determination of the applicable water quality standards to be achieved by the operator of a groundwater cleanup system that commences operation on or after January 1, 2002, that draws groundwater from an aquifer that is currently being used, or has been used at any time since 1979 as a source of drinking water supply by the owner or operator of a public water system, and that discharges treated groundwater to surface water or groundwater from which a public water system draws drinking water, the regional board shall consult with the affected groundwater management entity, if any, affected public water systems, and the State Department of Health Services to ensure that the discharge, spreading, or injection of the treated groundwater will not adversely affect the beneficial uses of any groundwater basin or surface water body that is or may be used by a public water system for the provision of drinking water.

§ 13305. Nonoperating location

(a) Upon determining that a condition of pollution or nuisance exists which has resulted from a nonoperating industrial or business location within its region, a regional board may cause notice of the condition to be posted upon the property in question. The notice shall state that the condition constitutes either a condition of pollution or nuisance which is required to be abated by correction of the condition, or it will be corrected by the city, county, other public agency, or regional board at the property owner's expense. The notice shall further state that all property owners having any objections to the proposed correction of the condition may attend a hearing to be

held by the regional board at a time not less than 10 days from the posting of the notice.

(b) Notice of the hearing prescribed in this section shall be given in the county where the property is located pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code.

(c) In addition to posting and publication, notice as required in this section shall be mailed to the property owners as their names and addresses appear from the last equalized assessment roll.

(d) At the time stated in the notices, the regional board shall hear and consider all objections or protests, if any, to the proposed correction of the condition, and may continue the hearing from time to time.

(e)(1) After final action is taken by the regional board on the disposition of any protests or objections, or if no protests or objections are received, the regional board shall request the city, county, or other public agency in which the conditions of pollution or the nuisance exists to abate those conditions or the nuisance.

(2) If the city, county, or other public agency does not abate the condition within a reasonable time, the regional board shall cause the condition to be abated. The regional board may proceed by force account, contract or other agreement or any other method deemed most expedient by the regional board, and shall apply to the state board for the necessary funds.

(3) The regional board shall be permitted reasonable access to the affected property as necessary to perform any cleanup, abatement, or other remedial work. Access shall be obtained with the consent of the owner or possessor of the property, or, if the consent is withheld, with a warrant duly issued pursuant to the procedure described in Title 13 (commencing with Section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure. However, in the event of an emergency affecting public health or safety, the regional board may enter the property without consent or the issuance of a warrant.

(f) The owner of the property on which the condition exists, or is created, is liable for all reasonable costs incurred by the regional board or any city, county, or public agency in abating the condition. The amount of the cost for abating the condition upon the property in question constitutes a lien upon the property so posted upon the recordation of a notice of lien, which identifies the property on which the condition was abated and the amount the lien, and the owner of record of the property, in the office of the county recorder of the county in which the property is located. Upon recordation, the lien has the same force, effect, and priority as a judgment lien , except that it attaches only to the property so posted and described in the notice of lien, and shall continue for 10 years from the time of the recording of the notice unless sooner released or otherwise discharged. The lien may be foreclosed by an action brought by the city, county, other public agency, or state board, on behalf of the regional board, for a money judgment. Money recovered by a judgment in favor of the state board shall be returned to the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

(g) The city, county, other public agency, or state board on behalf of a regional board, may, at any time, release all, or any portion, of the property subject to a lien imposed pursuant to subdivision (f) from the lien or subordinate the lien to other liens and encumbrances if it determines that the amount owed is sufficiently secured by a lien on other property or that the release or subordination of the lien will not jeopardize the collection of the amount owed. A certificate by the state board, city, county, or other public agency to the effect that any property has been released from the lien or that the lien has been subordinated to other liens and encumbrances is conclusive evidence that the property has been released or that the lien has been subordinated as provided in the certificate.

(h) As used in this section, the words “nonoperating” or “not in operation” means the business is not conducting routine operations usually associated with that kind of business.

(i) Nothing in this section limits the authority of any state agency under any other law or regulation to enforce or administer any cleanup or abatement activity.

§ 13306. Majority requirement

A majority vote of the entire membership of a regional board shall be required to adopt, rescind, or modify any enforcement action authorized by Section 13301.

§ 13307. Supervision of abatement

(a) The state board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall concurrently establish policies and procedures consistent with this division that the state board’s representatives and the representatives of regional boards shall follow in overseeing and supervising the activities of persons who are carrying out the investigation of, and cleaning up or abating the effects of, a discharge of a hazardous substance which creates, or threatens to create, a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance. The policies and procedures shall be consistent with the policies and procedures established pursuant to Section 25355.7 of the Health and Safety Code and shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

(1) The procedures the state board and the regional boards will follow in making decisions as to when a person may be required to undertake an investigation to determine if an unauthorized hazardous substance discharge has occurred.

(2) Policies for carrying out a phased, step-by-step investigation to determine the nature and extent of possible soil and groundwater contamination or pollution at a site.

(3) Procedures for identifying and utilizing the most cost-effective methods for detecting contamination or pollution and cleaning up or abating the effects of contamination or pollution.

(4) Policies for determining reasonable schedules for investigation and cleanup, abatement, or other remedial action at a site. The policies shall recognize the dangers to public health and the waters of the state posed by an unauthorized discharge and the need to mitigate those dangers while at the same time taking into account, to the extent possible, the resources, both financial and technical, available to the person responsible for the discharge.

(b) The state board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall jointly review the policies and procedures that were established pursuant to this section and Section 25355.7 of the Health and Safety Code prior to the enactment of this subdivision and shall concurrently revise those policies and procedures as necessary to make them as consistent as possible. Where they cannot be made consistent because of the differing requirements of this chapter and Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 25300) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, the state board and the Department of Toxic Substances Control shall, by July 1, 1994, jointly develop, and send to the Legislature, recommendations for revising this chapter and Chapter 6.8 (commencing with Section 25300) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code in order to make consistent the hazardous substance release cleanup policies and procedures followed by the state board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the regional boards.

§ 13307.1. Notification of owners

(a) The state board and the regional boards shall not consider cleanup or site closure proposals from the primary or active responsible discharger, issue a closure letter, or make a determination that no further action is required with respect to a site subject to a cleanup or abatement order pursuant to Section 13304, unless all current record owners of fee title to the site of the proposed action have been notified of the proposed action by the state board or regional board.

(b) The state board and regional boards shall take all reasonable steps necessary to accommodate responsible landowner participation in the cleanup or site closure process and shall consider all input and recommendations from any responsible landowner wishing to participate.

(c) In addition to the requirements of subdivision (a), if the state board or the regional board finds that the property is not suitable for unrestricted use and that a land use restriction is necessary for the protection of public health, safety or the environment, then the state board and the regional boards may not issue a closure letter, or make a determination that no further action is required, with respect to a site that is subject to a cleanup or abatement order pursuant to Section 13304 and that is not an underground storage tank site, unless a land restriction is recorded or required to be recorded pursuant to Section 1471 of the Civil Code.

§ 13308. Violation of order; penalty

(a) If the regional board determines there is a threatened or continuing violation of any cleanup or abatement order, cease and desist order, or any order issued under Section 13267 or 13383, the regional board may issue an order establishing a time schedule and prescribing a civil penalty which shall become due if compliance is not achieved in accordance with that time schedule.

(b) The amount of the civil penalty shall be based upon the amount reasonably necessary to achieve compliance, and may not include any amount intended to punish or redress previous violations. The amount of the penalty may not exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(c) Any person who fails to achieve compliance in accordance with the schedule established in an order issued pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be liable civilly in an amount not to exceed the amount prescribed by the order. The regional board may impose the penalty administratively in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323). If the regional board imposes the penalty in an amount less than the amount prescribed in the order issued pursuant to subdivision (a), the regional board shall make express findings setting forth the reasons for its action based on the specific factors required to be considered pursuant to Section 13327.

(d) The state board may exercise the powers of a regional board under this section if the violation or threatened violation involves requirements prescribed by an order issued by the state board.

(e) Funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

(f) Civil liability may be imposed pursuant to this section only if civil liability is not imposed pursuant to Section 13261, 13265, 13268, 13350, or 13385.

ARTICLE 2. ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT AND REMEDIES BY THE STATE BOARD

§ 13320. Review by state board of regional board action

(a) Within 30 days of any action or failure to act by a regional board under subdivision (c) of Section 13225, Article 4 (commencing with Section 13260) of Chapter 4, Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 13300), Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370), Chapter 5.9 (commencing with Section 13399.25), or Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 13500), any aggrieved person may petition the state board to review that action or failure to act. In case of a failure to act, the 30-day period shall commence upon the refusal of the regional board to act, or 60 days after request has been made to the regional board to act. The state board may, on its own motion, at any time, review the regional board's action or failure to act and also any failure to act under Article 3 (commencing with Section 13240) of Chapter 4.

(b) The evidence before the state board shall consist of the record before the regional board, and any other relevant evidence which, in the judgment of the state board, should be considered to effectuate and implement the policies of this division.

(c) The state board may find that the action of the regional board, or the failure of the regional board to act, was appropriate and proper. Upon finding that the action of the regional board, or the failure of the regional board to act, was inappropriate or improper, the state board may direct that the appropriate action be taken by the regional board, refer the matter to any other state agency having jurisdiction, take the appropriate action itself, or take any combination of those actions. In taking any such action, the state board is vested with all the powers of the regional boards under this division.

(d) If a waste discharge in one region affects the waters in another region and there is any disagreement between the regional boards involved as to the requirements which should be established, either regional board may submit the disagreement to the state board which shall determine the applicable requirements.

(e) If a petition for state board review of a regional board action on waste discharge requirements ~~issued for a solid waste landfill~~ includes a request for a stay of the waste discharge requirements, the state board shall act on the requested stay portion of the petition within 60 days of accepting the petition. The board may order any stay to be in effect from the effective date of the waste discharge requirements.

§ 13321. Stay of action

(a) In the case of a review by the state board under Section 13320, the state board, upon notice and a hearing, may stay in whole or in part the effect of the decision and order of a regional board or of the state board.

(b) If a petition is filed with the superior court to review a decision of the state board, any stay in effect at the time of the filing the petition shall remain in effect by operation of law for a period of 20 days from the date of the filing of ~~such~~that petition.

(c) If the superior court grants a stay pursuant to a petition for review of a decision of the state board denying a request for a stay with respect to waste discharge requirements, the stay may be made effective as of the effective date of the waste discharge requirements.

ARTICLE 2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE CIVIL LIABILITY

§ 13323. Imposition of civil liability

(a) Any executive officer of a regional board may issue a complaint to any person on whom administrative civil liability may be imposed pursuant to this article. The complaint shall allege the act or failure to act that constitutes a violation of law, the provision of law authorizing civil liability to be imposed pursuant to this article, and the proposed civil liability.

(b) The complaint shall be served by ~~personal notice or~~ certified mail or in accordance with Article 3 (commencing with Section 415.10) of, and Article 4 (commencing with Section 416.10) of, Chapter 4 of Title 5 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and shall inform the party so served that a hearing before the regional board shall be conducted within ~~60~~90 days after the party has been served. ~~The hearing shall be before a panel of the regional board, consisting of three or more members of the regional board as it may specify, or before the regional board.~~ The person who has been issued a complaint may waive the right to a hearing~~, in which case the regional board shall not conduct a hearing~~.

~~(c) After any hearing, the panel shall report its proposed decision and order to the regional board and shall, at the time it reports its decision to the regional board, supply a copy to the party served with the complaint, the party issuing the complaint, and any other person requesting a copy. Members of the panel may sit as members of the board in deciding the matter. The regional board, after making an independent review of the record and taking such additional evidence as may be necessary and could not reasonably have been offered before the hearing panel, may adopt, with or without revision, the proposed decision and order of the panel.~~

(c) In proceedings under this article for imposition of administrative civil liability by the state board, the executive director of the state board shall issue the complaint and any hearing shall be before the state board, or before a member of the state board in accordance with Section 183, and shall be conducted not later than 90 days after the party has been served.

(d) Orders imposing administrative civil liability shall become effective and final upon issuance thereof, and are not subject to review by any court or agency except as provided by Sections 13320 and 13330. Payment shall be made not later than 30 days from the date on which the order is issued. The time for payment is extended during the period in which a person who is subject to an order seeks review under Section 13320 or 13330. Copies of these orders shall be served by ~~personal service or by registered mail~~certified mail or in accordance with Article 3 (commencing with Section 415.10) of, and Article 4 (commencing with Section 416.10) of, Chapter 4 of Title 5 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure upon the party served with the complaint and ~~upon~~shall be provided to other persons who appeared at the hearing and requested a copy.

§ 13326. Limitation to civil liability

No person shall be subject to both civil liability imposed under this article and civil liability imposed by the superior court under Articles 5 (commencing with Section 13350) and 6 (commencing with Section 13360) for the same act or failure to act.

§ 13327. Amount of liability

In determining the amount of civil liability, the regional board, and the state board upon review of any order pursuant to Section 13320, shall take into consideration the nature, circumstance, extent, and gravity of the violation or violations, whether the discharge is susceptible to cleanup or abatement, the degree of toxicity of the discharge, and, with respect to the violator, the ability to pay, the effect on ability to continue in business, any voluntary cleanup efforts undertaken, any prior history of violations, the degree of culpability, economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the violation, and other matters as justice may require.

§ 13328. Judgment to collect

After the time for judicial review under Section ~~13325~~13330 has expired, the state board may apply to the clerk of the appropriate court in the county in which the civil liability or penalty was imposed, for a judgment to collect the civil liability or penalty. The application, which shall include a certified copy of the state board or regional board action, constitutes a sufficient showing to warrant issuance of the judgment. The court clerk shall enter the judgment immediately in conformity with the application. The judgment so entered has the same force and effect as, and is subject to all the provisions of law relating to, a judgment in a civil action, and may be enforced in the same manner as any other judgment of the court in which it is entered.

ARTICLE 3. JUDICIAL REVIEW AND ENFORCEMENT

§ 13330. Petition for judicial review

(a) Not later than 30 days from the date of service of a copy of a decision or order issued by the state board under this division, other than a decision or order issued pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 13550) of Chapter 7, any aggrieved party may file with the superior court a petition for writ of mandate for review thereof.

(b) Any party aggrieved by a final decision or order of a regional board for which the state board denies review may obtain review of the decision or order of the regional board in the superior court by filing in the court a petition for writ of mandate not later than 30 days from the date on which the state board denies review.

(c) If no aggrieved party petitions for writ of mandate within the time provided by this section, a decision or order of the state board or a regional board shall not be subject to review by any court.

(d) Except as otherwise provided herein, Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall govern proceedings for which petitions are filed pursuant to this section. For the purposes of subdivision (c) of Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court shall exercise its independent judgment on the evidence in any case involving the judicial review of a decision or order of the state board issued under Section 13320, or a decision or order of a regional board for which the state board denies review under Section 13320, other than a decision or order issued under Section 13323.

(e) Any party aggrieved by a decision or order issued by the state board under Article 7 (commencing with Section 13550) of Chapter 7 may petition for reconsideration or judicial review in accordance with Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1120) of Part 1 of Division 2.

§ 13331. Injunction

(a) Upon the failure of any person or persons to comply with any cease and desist order issued by a regional board or the state board, the Attorney General, upon request of the board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, or both, as may be appropriate, restraining such person or persons from continuing the discharge in violation of the cease and desist order.

(b) The court shall issue an order directing defendants to appear before the court at a time and place certain and show cause why the injunction should not be issued. The court may grant such prohibitory or mandatory relief as may be warranted.

§ 13331.2. Applicability of amendments

The provisions of Assembly Bill 3036 of the 1995-96 Regular Session, which, among other things, amended provisions of this chapter, do not apply to any proceeding for the judicial review of a decision or order of the state board that is pending on December 31, 1996, and the applicable law in effect on that date shall continue to apply to that proceeding.

ARTICLE 4. SUMMARY JUDICIAL ABATEMENT

§ 13340. Injunctive relief for emergencies

Whenever a regional board finds that a discharge of waste within its region is taking place or threatening to take place which does or will cause a condition of pollution or nuisance, constituting an emergency requiring immediate action to protect the public health, welfare, or safety, the Attorney General, upon request of the board, shall petition the superior court to enjoin such discharge. The court shall have jurisdiction to grant such prohibitory or mandatory injunctive relief as may be warranted by way of temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, and permanent injunction.

ARTICLE 5. CIVIL MONETARY REMEDIES

§ 13350. Civil liability; amount; recovery

(a) Any person who (1) intentionally or negligently violates any cease and desist order or cleanup and abatement order hereafter issued, reissued, or amended by a regional board or the state board, or (2) in violation of any waste discharge requirement, waiver condition, certification, or other order or prohibition issued, reissued, or amended by a regional board or the state board, intentionally or negligently discharges waste, or causes or permits waste to be deposited where it is discharged, into the waters of the state, and creates a condition of pollution or nuisance, or (3) causes or permits any oil or any residuary product of petroleum to be deposited in or on any of the waters of the state, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division, shall be liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (d) or (e).

(b)(1) Any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any hazardous substance to be discharged in or on any of the waters of the state where it creates a condition of pollution or nuisance, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division, shall be strictly liable civilly in accordance with subdivision (d) or (e).

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "discharge" includes only those discharges for which Section 13260 directs that a report of waste discharge shall be filed with the regional board.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "discharge" does not include any emission excluded from the applicability of Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1321) pursuant to Environmental Protection Agency regulations interpreting Section 311(a)(2) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1321(a)(2)).

(c) There shall be no liability under subdivision (b) if the discharge is caused solely by any one or combination of the following:

(1) An act of war.

(2) An unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(3) Negligence on the part of the state, the United States, or any department or agency thereof; provided, that this paragraph shall not be interpreted to provide the state, the United States, or any department or agency thereof a defense to liability for any discharge caused by its own negligence.

(4) An intentional act of a third party, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(5) Any other circumstance or event which causes the discharge despite the exercise of every reasonable precaution to prevent or mitigate the discharge.

(d) The court may impose civil liability either on a daily basis or on a per gallon basis, but not both.

(1) The civil liability on a daily basis may not exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) for each day the violation occurs.

(2) The civil liability on a per gallon basis may not exceed twenty dollars ($20) for each gallon of waste discharged.

(e) The state board or a regional board may impose civil liability administratively pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 either on a daily basis or on a per gallon basis, but not both.

(1) The civil liability on a daily basis may not exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each day the violation occurs.

(A) When there is a discharge, and a cleanup and abatement order is issued, except as provided in subdivision (f), the civil liability shall not be less than five hundred dollars ($500) for each day in which the discharge occurs and for each day the cleanup and abatement order is violated.

(B) When there is no discharge, but an order issued by the regional board is violated, except as provided in subdivision (f), the civil liability shall not be less than one hundred dollars ($100) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) The civil liability on a per gallon basis may not exceed ten dollars ($10) for each gallon of waste discharged.

(f) A regional board may not administratively impose civil liability in accordance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) in an amount less than the minimum amount specified, unless the regional board makes express findings setting forth the reasons for its action based upon the specific factors required to be considered pursuant to Section 13327.

(g) The Attorney General, upon request of a regional board or the state board, shall petition the superior court to impose, assess, and recover such sums. Except in the case of a violation of a cease and desist order, a regional board or the state board shall make such request only after a hearing, with due notice of the hearing given to all affected persons. In determining such amount, the court shall be subject to Section 13351.

(h) The provisions of Article 3 (commencing with Section 13330) and Article 6 (commencing with Section 13360) of this chapter shall apply to proceedings to impose, assess, and recover an amount pursuant to this article.

(i) Any person who incurs any liability established under this section shall be entitled to contribution for such liability from any third party, in an action in the superior court and upon proof that the discharge was caused in whole or in part by an act or omission of the third party, to the extent that the discharge is caused by the act or omission of the third party, in accordance with the principles of comparative fault.

(j) Remedies under this section are in addition to, and do not supersede or limit, any and all other remedies, civil or criminal, except that no liability shall be recoverable under subdivision (b) for any discharge for which liability is recovered under Section 13385.

(k) The state board shall submit an annual report to the Legislature which shall be available to the public, list all instances in which civil liability has been administratively imposed by a regional board in accordance with subdivision (e) during the preceding year, and indicate the maximum amount of liability which could have been imposed and the amount actually imposed in each instance.

§ 13351. Determining the amount of civil liability

In determining the amount of civil liability to be imposed pursuant to this chapter, the superior court shall take into consideration the nature, circumstance, extent, and gravity of the violation or violations, whether the discharge is susceptible to cleanup or abatement, the degree of toxicity of the discharge, and, with respect to the violator, the ability to pay, the effect on ability to continue in business, any voluntary cleanup efforts undertaken, any prior history of violations, the degree of culpability, economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the violation, and such other matters as justice may require.

ARTICLE 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO ENFORCEMENT AND REVIEW

§ 13360. Manner of compliance

(a) No waste discharge requirement or other order of a regional board or the state board or decree of a court issued under this division shall specify the design, location, type of construction, or particular manner in which compliance may be had with that requirement, order, or decree, and the person so ordered shall be permitted to comply with the order in any lawful manner. However, the restrictions of this section shall not apply to waste discharge requirements or orders or decrees with respect to any of the following:

(1) Discharge of solid waste to disposal sites other than evaporation ponds from which there is no drainage or seepage which requires the installation of riprap, the construction of walls and dikes, the installation of surface and underground drainage facilities to prevent runoff from entering the disposal area or leakage to underground or surface waters, or other reasonable requirements to achieve the above or similar purposes.

(2) Discharges of waste or fluid to an injection well, except any well which is regulated by the Division of Oil and Gas in the Department of Conservation pursuant to Division 3 (commencing with Section 3000) of the Public Resources Code and Subpart F of Part 147 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations and is in compliance with that division and Subpart A (commencing with Section 146.1) of Subchapter D of Chapter 1 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(b) If the court, in an action for an injunction brought under this division, finds that the enforcement of an injunction restraining the discharger from discharging waste would be impracticable, the court may issue any order reasonable under the circumstances requiring specific measures to be undertaken by the discharger to comply with the discharge requirements, order, or decree.

§ 13361. Civil action; venue; procedures

(a) Every civil action brought under the provisions of this division at the request of a regional board or the state

board shall be brought by the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State of California and any such actions relating to the same discharge may be joined or consolidated.

(b) Any civil action brought pursuant to this division shall be brought in a county in which the discharge is made, or proposed to be made. However, any action by or against a city, city and county, county, or other public agency shall, upon motion of either party, be transferred to a county or city and county not a party to the action or to a county or city and county other than that in which the city or public agency is located.

(c) In any civil action brought pursuant to this division in which a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction is sought, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove at any stage of the proceeding that irreparable damage will occur should the temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction not be issued, or that the remedy at law is inadequate, and the temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction shall issue without such allegations and without such proof.

§ 13362. Inspections

(a) A publicly owned treatment works (POTW) with an approved pretreatment program may conduct inspections in accordance with the provisions of Sections 403.8(f)(1)(v) and 403.8(f)(2)(v) of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations and assess and collect civil penalties and civil administrative penalties in accordance with Sections 54740, 54740.5, and 54740.6 of the Government Code, with regard to all dischargers of industrial waste to the POTW.

(b) This section prevails over Section 13362, as added to the Water Code by Assembly Bill 1104 of the 1999-2000 Regular Session.

ARTICLE 7. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE REMOVAL AND REMEDIAL ACTION CHARGES

§ 13365. Definitions; billing; cost recovery; requirements

(a)(1) For purposes of this article, unless the context otherwise requires, "agency" means the state board or a regional board.

(2) The terms used in this article shall have the same meaning as the definitions specified in the statutory authority under which the agency takes any action subject to this article, except that, notwithstanding Section 25317 of the Health and Safety Code, for purposes of this article, "hazardous substance" includes a hazardous substance specified in subdivision (~~g~~h) of Section 25281 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) On or before July 1, 1997, the agency shall adopt a billing system for the agency's cost recovery of investigation, analysis, planning, implementation, oversight, or other activity related to the removal or remedial or corrective action of a release of a hazardous substance that includes both of the following:

(1) Billing rates and overhead rates by employee job classification.

(2) Standardized description of work tasks.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after July 1, 1997, any charge imposed upon a responsible party by the agency, to compensate the agency for some, or all, of its costs incurred in connection with the agency's investigation, analysis, planning, implementation, oversight, or other activity related to a removal or remedial action or a corrective action to a release of a hazardous substance, shall not be assessed or collected unless all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Except as provided in subdivision (f), prior to commencing the work or service for which the charge is assessed, and at least annually thereafter if the work or service is continuing, the agency shall provide all of the following information to the responsible party:

(A) A detailed estimate of the work to be performed or services to be provided, including a statement of the expected outcome of that work, based upon data available to the agency at the time.

(B) The billing rates for all individuals and classes of employees expected to engage in the work or service.

(C) An estimate of all expected charges to be billed to the responsible party by the agency, including, but not limited to, any overhead assessments that the agency may be authorized to levy.

(2)(A) Invoices shall be issued not less than semiannually with appropriate incentives for prompt payment.

(B) Invoices shall be mailed to the correct person or persons for the responsible party or parties.

(C) Invoices shall provide a daily detail of work performed and time spent by each employee and contractor employee using the billing and overhead rates and the standardized description of work tasks adopted pursuant to subdivision (b).

(D) Invoices shall include the source and amount of all other charges.

(E) Invoices shall be supplemented with statements of any changes in rates and a justification for any ~~such~~ changes.

(F) Invoices shall be reviewed for accuracy and appropriateness.

(3) Upon request and within a reasonable time, not to exceed 30 working days from the date of receipt of a request, the agency shall provide the responsible party with copies of time records and other materials supporting the invoice described in paragraph (2). No fees or charges may be assessed for the preparation and delivery of those copies pursuant to this section.

(4) The agency shall identify a party who is responsible for resolving disputes regarding the charges subject to this section and who is not responsible for, or performing, the work or service for which the charges are assessed.

(d) The agency may adjust the scope of the work or service, type of studies, or other tasks to be performed, based upon analyses necessary to accommodate new information regarding the extent of contamination of the site, and only after providing written notice of the change to the responsible party containing the information specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c).

(e) The agency may increase billing rates not more than once each calendar year, to the extent authorized by law. Any increase in billing rates or other charges, including, but not limited to, overhead charges, shall operate prospectively only, and shall take effect not sooner than 10 days from the date that written notice has been provided to the responsible party.

(f)(1) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) shall not apply when a situation exists that requires prompt action to protect human health or safety or the environment.

(2) Paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) does not apply with respect to those responsible parties who are not identified until after the beginning of a removal or remedial action or corrective action to a release of a hazardous substance.

CHAPTER 5.2. SAN DIEGO ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY SUPERIOR ANTIFOULING PAINTS

§ 13366. Establishment of San Diego Advisory Committee for Environmentally Superior Antifouling Paints; report

(a) The San Diego Advisory Committee for Environmentally Superior Antifouling Paints is hereby established, for the purpose of making recommendations and advising in the preparation of a report by the University of California, or a consultant, to identify incentives necessary to ensure that nontoxic alternatives to metal-based antifouling hull coatings are used for recreational vessels. The report shall consider, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) Product costs, including, but not limited to, product costs of noncoating alternatives.

(2) Hull preparation, including, but not limited to, initial costs, lifespan costs, maintenance, and repairs.

(3) Market-based alternatives, including, but not limited to, differential pricing.

(4) The term of any incentives to encourage the availability and use of alternatives.

(5) Criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of any incentives.

(b) The committee members shall be appointed by the Board of Port Commissioners of the San Diego Unified Port District for two-year terms. The membership of the committee should include, but need not be limited to, all of the following:

(1) A representative of the San Diego Association of Yacht Clubs who resides in San Diego.

(2) A representative of the San Diego Port Tenants Association.

(3) A marina owner or operator in the San Diego Bay.

(4) A representative of the San Diego Unified Port District.

(5) A representative of the Sea Grant Extension Program.

(6) A representative of the Southern California Professional Divers Association.

(7) A representative of the Environmental Health Coalition in San Diego County.

(8) A representative of the boatyard industry operating in San Diego County.

(9) A representative of the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(10) A recreational boat owner who resides in the City of San Diego.

(11) A representative of the Department of Boating and Waterways.

(c) The committee may include one nonvoting representative of each of the following:

(1) The United States Navy.

(2) The Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(d) Committee members shall not be compensated for their services or any expenses incurred in the performance of their duties pursuant to this chapter.

(e) The report required under subdivision (a) shall be submitted on or before December 31, 2002, to all of the following:

(1) The Legislature.

(2) The San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board.

(3) The Department of Boating and Waterways.

(f) This section shall only apply to the University of California to the extent the regents of the university elect to make the section applicable.

§ 13367. Repeal

This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2004, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute that is enacted before January 1, 2004, deletes or extends that date.

CHAPTER 5.4. NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

§ 13369. Implementation of the nonpoint source management plan

(a)(1) On or before February 1, 2001, the state board, in consultation with the regional boards, the California Coastal Commission, and other appropriate state agencies and advisory groups, as necessary, shall prepare a detailed program for the purpose of implementing the state's nonpoint source management plan. The board shall address all applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act , including Section 319 (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329), as well as Section 6217 of the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1455b), and this division in the preparation of this detailed implementation program.

(2)(A) The program shall include all of the following components:

(i) Nonregulatory implementation of best management practices.

(ii) Regulatory-based incentives for best management practices.

(iii) The adoption and enforcement of waste discharge requirements that will require the implementation of best management practices.

(B) In connection with its duties under this subdivision to prepare and implement the state's nonpoint source management plan, the state board shall develop, on or before February 1, 2001, guidance to be used by the state board and the regional boards for the purpose of describing the process by which the state board and the regional boards will enforce the state's nonpoint source management plan, pursuant to this division.

(C) The adoption of the guidance developed pursuant to this section is not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 7550.5 of the Government Code, and in consultation with the California Coastal Commission and other appropriate agencies, as necessary, the state board, on or before August 1 of each year, shall submit to the Legislature, and make available to the public, both of the following:

(1) Copies of all state and regional board reports that contain information related to nonpoint source pollution and that the state or regional boards were required to prepare in the previous fiscal year pursuant to Sections 303, 305(b), and 319 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Secs. 1313, 1315(b), and 1329), Section 6217 of the federal Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1455b), related regulations, and this division.

(2) A summary of information related to nonpoint source pollution that is set forth in the reports described pursuant to paragraph (1) including, but not limited to, summaries of both of the following:

(A) Information that is related to nonpoint source pollution and that is required to be included in reports prepared pursuant to Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1315(b)).

(B) Information that is required to be in reports prepared pursuant to Section 319(h)(11) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329(h)(11)).

CHAPTER 5.5. COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT AS AMENDED IN 1972

§ 13370. Legislative intent

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.), as amended, provides for permit systems to regulate the discharge of pollutants and dredged or fill material to the navigable waters of the United States and to regulate the use and disposal of sewage sludge.

(b) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, provides that permits may be issued by states which are authorized to implement the provisions of that act.

(c) It is in the interest of the people of the state, in order to avoid direct regulation by the federal government of persons already subject to regulation under state law pursuant to this division, to enact this chapter in order to authorize the state to implement the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and federal regulations and guidelines issued pursuant thereto, provided, that the state board shall request federal funding under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for the purpose of carrying out its responsibilities under this program.

§ 13370.5. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that, since the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.), as amended, and applicable federal regulations (40 C.F.R. § 403 et seq.) provide for a pretreatment program to regulate the discharge of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works and provide that states with approved national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit programs shall apply for approval of a state pretreatment program, it is in the interest of the people of the state to enact this section in order to avoid direct regulation by the federal government of publicly owned treatment works already subject to regulation under state law pursuant to this division.

(b) The state board shall develop a state pretreatment program and shall, not later than September 1, 1985, apply to the Environmental Protection Agency for approval of the pretreatment program in accordance with federal requirements.

§ 13372. Consistency

This chapter shall be construed to assure consistency with the requirements for state programs implementing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. To the extent other provisions of this division are consistent with the provisions of this chapter and with the requirements for state programs implementing the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, those provisions shall be applicable to actions and procedures provided for in this chapter. The provisions of this chapter shall prevail over other provisions of this division to the extent of any inconsistency. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to actions required under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto. The provisions of this chapter relating to the discharge of dredged and fill material shall be applicable only to discharges for which the state has an approved permit program, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, for the discharge of dredged and fill material.

§ 13373. Definitions

The terms "navigable waters," "administrator," "pollutants," "biological monitoring," "discharge" and "point sources" as used in this chapter shall have the same meaning as in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

§ 13374. Waste discharge requirements defined

The term "waste discharge requirements" as referred to in this division is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

§ 13375. Discharges prohibited

The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is hereby prohibited.

§ 13376. Reports of discharges

Any person discharging pollutants or proposing to discharge pollutants to the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state or any person discharging dredged or fill material or proposing to discharge dredged or fill material into the navigable waters of the United States within the jurisdiction of this state shall file a report of the discharge in compliance with the procedures set forth in Section 13260, except that no report need be filed under this section for discharges that are not subject to the permit application requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. Any person proposing to discharge pollutants or dredged or fill material or proposing to operate a publicly owned treatment works or other treatment works treating domestic sewage shall file a report at least 180 days in advance of the date on which it is desired to commence the discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material or the operation of the treatment works. Any person who owns or operates a publicly owned treatment works or other treatment works treating domestic sewage, which treatment works commenced operation before January 1, 1988, and does not discharge to navigable waters of the United States, shall file a report within 45 days of a written request by a regional board or the state board, or within 45 days after the state has an approved permit program for the use and disposal of sewage sludge, whichever occurs earlier. The discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material or the operation of a publicly owned treatment works or other treatment works treating domestic sewage by any person except as authorized by waste discharge requirements or dredged or fill material permits is prohibited, except that no waste discharge requirements or permit is required under this chapter if no state or federal permit is required under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended.

§ 13377. Requirements and permits

Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the state board or the regional boards shall, as required or authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, issue waste discharge requirements and dredged or fill material permits which apply and ensure compliance with all applicable provisions of the act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary, thereto, together with any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance.

§ 13378. Notice and hearing

Waste discharge requirements and dredged or fill material permits shall be adopted only after notice and any necessary hearing. Such requirements or permits shall be adopted for a fixed term not to exceed five years for any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or any material change therein.

§ 13380. Review of requirements

Any waste discharge requirements or dredged or fill material permits adopted under this chapter shall be reviewed at least every five years and, if appropriate, revised.

§ 13381. Termination or modification of requirements

Waste discharge requirements or dredged or fill material permits may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) Violation of any condition contained in the requirements or permits.

(b) Obtaining the requirements by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.

(c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

§ 13382. Wells

Waste discharge requirements shall be adopted to control the disposal of pollutants into wells or in areas where pollutants may enter into a well from the surrounding groundwater.

§ 13382.5. Managed aquaculture

Waste discharge requirements shall be adopted to permit the discharge of a specific pollutant or pollutants in a controlled manner from a point source to a defined managed aquaculture project if such discharge meets all applicable requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, together with any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans.

§ 13383. Monitoring requirements

(a) The state board or a regional board may establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements, as authorized by Section 13377 or by subdivisions (b) and (c) of this section, for any person who discharges pollutants or dredged or fill material to navigable waters, any person who introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, any person who owns or operates a publicly owned treatment works or other treatment works treating domestic sewage, or any person who uses or disposes of sewage sludge.

(b) The state board or the regional boards may require any person subject to this section to establish and maintain monitoring equipment or methods, including, where appropriate, biological monitoring methods, sample effluent as prescribed, and provide other information as may be reasonably required.

(c) The state board or a regional board may inspect the facilities of any person subject to this section pursuant to the procedure set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 13267.

§ 13383.5. Storm water discharge monitoring requirements

(a) As used in this section, "regulated municipalities and industries" means the municipalities and industries required to obtain a storm water permit under Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1342(p)) and implementing regulations.

(b) This section only applies to regulated municipalities that were subject to a storm water permit on or before December 31, 2001, and to regulated industries that are subject to the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.

(c) Before January 1, 2003, the state board shall develop minimum monitoring requirements for each regulated municipality and minimum standard monitoring requirements for regulated industries. This program shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Standardized methods for collection of storm water samples.

(2) Standardized methods for analysis of storm water samples.

(3) A requirement that every sample analysis under this program be completed by a state certified laboratory or by the regulated municipality or industry in the field in

accordance with the quality assurance and quality control protocols established pursuant to this section.

(4) A standardized reporting format.

(5) Standard sampling and analysis programs for quality assurance and quality control.

(6) Minimum detection limits.

(7) Annual reporting requirements for regulated municipalities and industries.

(8) For the purposes of determining constituents to be sampled for, sampling intervals, and sampling frequencies, to be included in a municipal storm water permit monitoring program, the regional board shall consider the following information, as the regional board determines to be applicable:

(A) Discharge characterization monitoring data.

(B) Water quality data collected through the permit monitoring program.

(C) Applicable water quality data collected, analyzed, and reported by federal, state, and local agencies, and other public and private entities.

(D) Any applicable listing under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1313).

(E) Applicable water quality objectives and criteria established in accordance with the regional board basin plans, statewide plans, and federal regulations.

(F) Reports and studies regarding source contribution of pollutants in runoff not based on direct water quality measurements.

(d) The requirements prescribed pursuant to this section shall be included in all storm water permits for regulated municipalities and industries that are reissued following development of the requirements described in subdivision (c). Those permits shall include these provisions on or before July 1, 2008. In a year in which the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds for that purpose, the state board shall make available to the public via the Internet a summary of the results obtained from storm water monitoring conducted in accordance with this section.

§ 13384. Hearings

The state board or the regional boards shall ensure that the public, and that any other state, the waters of which may be affected by any discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material to navigable waters within this state, shall receive notice of each application for requirements or report of waste discharge or application for a dredged or fill material permit or report of dredged or fill material discharge and are provided an opportunity for public hearing before adoption of such requirements or permit.

§ 13385. Civil liability

(a) Any person who violates any of the following shall be liable civilly in accordance with this section:

(1) Section 13375 or 13376.

(2) Any waste discharge requirements or dredged and fill material permit.

(3) Any requirements established pursuant to Section 13383.

(4) Any order or prohibition issued pursuant to Section 13243 or Article 1 (commencing with Section 13300) of Chapter 5, if the activity subject to the order or prohibition is subject to regulation under this chapter.

(5) Any requirements of Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(6) Any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved pursuant to waste discharge requirements issued under Section 13377 or approved pursuant to a permit issued by the administrator.

(b) Civil liability may be imposed by the superior court in an amount not to exceed the sum of both of the following:

(1) Twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Where there is a discharge, any portion of which is not susceptible to cleanup or is not cleaned up, and the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons, an additional liability not to exceed twenty-five dollars ($25) multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons.

The Attorney General, upon request of a regional board or the state board, shall petition the superior court to impose the liability.

(c) Civil liability may be imposed administratively by the state board or a regional board pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5 in an amount not to exceed the sum of both of the following:

(1) Ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each day in which the violation occurs.

(2) Where there is a discharge, any portion of which is not susceptible to cleanup or is not cleaned up, and the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons, an additional liability not to exceed ten dollars

($10) multiplied by the number of gallons by which the volume discharged but not cleaned up exceeds 1,000 gallons.

(d) For purposes of subdivisions (b) and (c), the term "discharge" includes any discharge to navigable waters of the United States, any introduction of pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works, or any use or disposal of sewage sludge.

(e) In determining the amount of any liability imposed under this section, the regional board, the state board, or the superior court, as the case may be, shall take into account the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation or violations, whether the discharge is susceptible to cleanup or abatement, the degree of toxicity of the discharge, and, with respect to the violator, the ability to pay, the effect on its ability to continue its business, any voluntary cleanup efforts undertaken, any prior history of violations, the degree of culpability, economic benefit or savings, if any, resulting from the violation, and other matters that justice may require. At a minimum, liability shall be assessed at a level that recovers the economic benefits, if any, derived from the acts that constitute the violation.

~~(f) For~~ (f)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), for the purposes of this section, a single operational upset that leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation.

(2)(A) For the purposes of subdivisions (h) and (i), a single operational upset in a wastewater treatment unit that treats wastewater using a biological treatment process shall be treated as a single violation, even if the operational upset results in violations of more than one effluent limitation and the violations continue for a period of more than one day, if all of the following apply:

(i) The discharger demonstrates all of the following:

(I) The upset was not caused by wastewater treatment operator error and was not due to discharger negligence.

(II) But for the operational upset of the biological treatment process, the violations would not have occurred nor would they have continued for more than one day.

(III) The discharger carried out all reasonable and immediately feasible actions to reduce noncompliance with the applicable effluent limitations.

(ii) The discharger is implementing an approved pretreatment program, if so required by federal or state law.

(B) Subparagraph (A) only applies to violations that occur during a period for which the regional board has determined that violations are unavoidable, but in no case may that period exceed 30 days.

(g) Remedies under this section are in addition to, and do not supersede or limit, any other remedies, civil or criminal, except that no liability shall be recoverable under Section 13261, 13265, 13268, or 13350 for violations for which liability is recovered under this section.

(h)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, and except as provided in subdivisions (j)~~ and~~, (k), and (l), a mandatory minimum penalty of three thousand dollars ($3,000) shall be assessed for ~~the first serious violation and each additional serious violation in any period of six consecutive months, except that if no serious violation has occurred in the prior six months, the state board or regional board, in lieu of assessing the penalty applicable to the first serious violation, may elect to require the discharger to spend an amount equal to the penalty for a supplemental environmental project in accordance with the enforcement policy of the state board and any applicable guidance document, or to develop a pollution prevention plan. If the state board or regional board elects to require the discharger to carry out a supplemental environmental project or develop a pollution prevention plan pursuant to this subdivision, a mandatory minimum penalty of three thousand dollars ($3,000) shall be assessed for each additional serious violation in the six month period that began with the violation that was waived in lieu of the supplemental environmental project or pollution prevention plan~~each serious violation.

(2) For the purposes of this section, ~~the following terms have the following meanings:(A) A~~a "serious violation" means any waste discharge that ~~exceeds~~violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements for a Group II pollutant, as specified in Appendix A to Section 123.45 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, by 20 percent or more or for a Group I pollutant, as specified in Appendix A to Section 123.45 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, by 40 percent or more.

(~~B) A "supplemental environmental project" means an environmentally beneficial project that a person agrees to undertake, with the approval of the regional board, that would not be undertaken in the absence of an enforcement action under Section 13385.~~i)(~~C) A "period of six consecutive months" means the period beginning on the day following the date on which a serious violation or one of the violations described in subdivision (i) occurs and ending 180 days after that date.(i~~l) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, and except as provided in subdivisions (j)~~ and~~, (k), and (l), a mandatory minimum penalty of three thousand dollars ($3,000) shall be assessed for each violation whenever the person does any of the following four or more times in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations:

(~~1~~A) ~~Exceeds~~Violates a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation.

(~~2~~B) Fails to file a report pursuant to Section 13260.

(~~3~~C) Files an incomplete report pursuant to Section 13260.

(~~4~~D) ~~Exceeds~~Violates a toxicity discharge limitation contained in the applicable waste discharge requirements where the waste discharge requirements do not contain pollutant-specific effluent limitations for toxic pollutants.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a "period of six consecutive months" means the period commencing on the date that one of the violations described in this subdivision occurs and ending 180 days after that date.

(j) Subdivisions (h) and (i) do not apply to any of the following:

(1) A violation caused by one or any combination of the following:

(A) An act of war.

(B) An unanticipated, grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable, and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(C) An intentional act of a third party, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

~~(D) A bypass of a treatment facility located in the County of Los Angeles during the 2001 calendar year if the applicable waste discharge requirements incorporate a provision for the bypass, and that bypass meets the conditions set forth in Section 122.41 (m)(4) of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations and any more stringent conditions incorporated into the waste discharge requirements and the bypass has been approved by the regional board as meeting those conditions.~~

(D)(i) The operation of a new or reconstructed wastewater treatment unit during a defined period of adjusting or testing, not to exceed 90 days for a wastewater treatment unit that relies on a biological treatment process and not to exceed 30 days for any other wastewater treatment unit, if all of the following requirements are met:

(I) The discharger has submitted to the regional board, at least 30 days in advance of the operation, an operations plan that describes the actions the discharger will take during the period of adjusting and testing, including steps to prevent violations and identifies the shortest reasonable time required for the period of adjusting and testing, not to exceed 90 days for a wastewater treatment unit that relies on a biological treatment process and not to exceed 30 days for any other wastewater treatment unit.

(II) The regional board has not objected in writing to the operations plan.

(III) The discharger demonstrates that the violations resulted from the operation of the new or reconstructed wastewater treatment unit and that the violations could not have reasonably been avoided.

(IV) The discharger demonstrates compliance with the operations plan.

(V) In the case of a reconstructed wastewater treatment unit, the unit relies on a biological treatment process that is required to be out of operation for at least 14 days in order to perform the reconstruction, or the unit is required to be out of operation for at least 14 days and, at the time of the reconstruction, the cost of reconstructing the unit exceeds 50 percent of the cost of replacing the wastewater treatment unit.

(ii) For the purposes of this section, "wastewater treatment unit" means a component of a wastewater treatment plant that performs a designated treatment function.

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a violation of an effluent limitation where the waste discharge is in compliance with either a cease and desist order issued pursuant to Section 13301 or a time schedule order issued pursuant to Section 13300, if all of the following requirements are met:

(i) The cease and desist order or time schedule order is issued after January 1, 1995, but not later than July 1, 2000, specifies the actions that the discharger is required to take in order to correct the violations that would otherwise be subject to subdivisions (h) and (i), and the date by which compliance is required to be achieved and, if the final date by which compliance is required to be achieved is later than one year from the effective date of the cease and desist order or time schedule order, specifies the interim requirements by which progress ~~toward~~towards compliance will be measured and the date by which the discharger will be in compliance with each interim requirement.

(ii) The discharger has prepared and is implementing in a timely and proper manner, or is required by the regional board to prepare and implement, a pollution prevention plan that meets the requirements of Section 13263.3.

(iii) The discharger demonstrates that it has carried out all reasonable and immediately feasible actions to reduce noncompliance with the waste discharge requirements applicable to the waste discharge and the executive officer of the regional board concurs with the demonstration.

(B) Subdivisions (h) and (i) shall become applicable to a waste discharge on the date the waste discharge requirements applicable to the waste discharge are revised and reissued pursuant to Section 13380, unless the regional board does all of the following on or before that date:

(i) Modifies the requirements of the cease and desist order or time schedule order as may be necessary to make it fully consistent with the reissued waste discharge requirements.

(ii) Establishes in the modified cease and desist order or time schedule order a date by which full compliance with the reissued waste discharge requirements shall be achieved. For the purposes of this subdivision, the regional board may not establish this date later than five years from the date the waste discharge requirements were required to be reviewed pursuant to Section 13380. If the reissued waste discharge requirements do not add new effluent limitations or do not include effluent limitations that are more stringent than those in the original waste discharge requirements, the date shall be the same as the final date for compliance in the original cease and desist order or time schedule order or five years from the date that the waste discharge requirements were required to be reviewed pursuant to Section 13380, whichever is earlier.

(iii) Determines that the pollution prevention plan required by clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) is in compliance with the requirements of Section 13263.3 and that the discharger is implementing the pollution prevention plan in a timely and proper manner.

(3) A violation of an effluent limitation where the waste discharge is in compliance with either a cease and desist order issued pursuant to Section 13301 or a time schedule order issued pursuant to Section ~~13300,~~13300 or Section 13308, if all of the following requirements are met:

(A) The cease and desist order or time schedule order is issued on or after July 1, 2000, and specifies the actions that the discharger is required to take in order to correct the violations that would otherwise be subject to subdivisions (h) and (i).

(B) The regional board finds that, for one of the following reasons, the discharger is not able to consistently comply with one or more of the effluent limitations established in the waste discharge requirements applicable to the waste discharge:

(i) The effluent limitation is a new, more stringent, or modified regulatory requirement that has become applicable to the waste discharge after the effective date of the waste discharge requirements and after July 1, 2000, new or modified control measures are necessary in order to comply with the effluent limitation, and the new or modified control measures cannot be designed, installed, and put into operation within 30 calendar days.

(ii) New methods for detecting or measuring a pollutant in the waste discharge demonstrate that new or modified control measures are necessary in order to comply with the effluent limitation and the new or modified control measures cannot be designed, installed, and put into operation within 30 calendar days.

(iii) Unanticipated changes in the quality of the municipal or industrial water supply available to the discharger are the cause of unavoidable changes in the composition of the waste discharge, the changes in the composition of the waste discharge are the cause of the inability to comply with the effluent limitation, no alternative water supply is reasonably available to the discharger, and new or modified measures to control the composition of the waste discharge cannot be designed, installed, and put into operation within 30 calendar days.

(iv) The discharger is a publicly owned treatment works located in Orange County that is unable to meet effluent limitations for biological oxygen demand, suspended solids, or both, because the publicly owned treatment works meets all of the following criteria:

(I) Was previously operating under modified secondary treatment requirements pursuant to Section 301(h) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1311(h)).

(II) Did vote on July 17, 2002, not to apply for a renewal of the modified secondary treatment requirements.

(III) Is in the process of upgrading its treatment facilities to meet the secondary treatment standards required by Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1311(b)(1)(B)).

(C) The regional board establishes a time schedule for bringing the waste discharge into compliance with the effluent limitation that is as short as possible, taking into account the technological, operational, and economic factors that affect the design, development, and implementation of the control measures that are necessary to comply with the effluent limitation. For the purposes of this subdivision, the time schedule may not exceed five years in length~~.~~, except that the time schedule may not exceed 10 years in length for the upgrade described in subparagraph (B)(iv)(III). If the time schedule exceeds one year from the effective date of the order, the schedule shall include interim requirements and the dates for their achievement. The interim requirements shall include both of the following:

(i) Effluent limitations for the pollutant or pollutants of concern.

(ii) Actions and milestones leading to compliance with the effluent limitation.

(D) The discharger has prepared and is implementing in a timely and proper manner, or is required by the regional board to prepare and implement, a pollution prevention plan pursuant to Section 13263.3.

(k) In lieu of assessing all or a portion of the mandatory minimum penalties pursuant to subdivisions (h) and (i) against a POTW serving a small community, as defined by subdivision (b) of Section 79084, the state board or the regional board may elect to require the POTW to spend an equivalent amount ~~toward~~towards the completion of a compliance project proposed by the POTW, if the state or regional board finds all of the following:

(1) The compliance project is designed to correct the violations within five years.

(2) The compliance project is in accordance with the enforcement policy of the state board.

(3) The POTW has demonstrated that it has sufficient funding to complete the compliance project.

(l)(1) In lieu of assessing penalties pursuant to subdivision (h) or (i), the state board or regional board, with the concurrence of the discharger, may direct a portion of the penalty amount to be expended on a supplemental environmental project in accordance with the enforcement policy of the state board. If the penalty amount exceeds fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), the portion of the penalty amount that may be directed to be expended on a supplemental environmental project may not exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000) plus 50 percent of the penalty amount that exceeds fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000).

(2) For the purposes of this section, a "supplemental environmental project" means an environmentally beneficial project that a person agrees to undertake, with the approval of the regional board, that would not be undertaken in the absence of an enforcement action under this section.

(3) This subdivision applies to the imposition of penalties pursuant to subdivision (h) or (i) on or after January 1, 2003, without regard to the date on which the violation occurs.

(~~l~~m) The Attorney General, upon request of a regional board or the state board, shall petition the appropriate court to collect any liability or penalty imposed pursuant to this section. Any person who fails to pay on a timely basis any liability or penalty imposed under this section shall be required to pay, in addition to that liability or penalty, interest, attorneys' fees, costs for collection proceedings, and a quarterly nonpayment penalty for each quarter during which the failure to pay persists. The nonpayment penalty shall be in an amount equal to 20 percent of the aggregate amount of the person's penalty and nonpayment penalties that are unpaid as of the beginning of the quarter.

(~~m~~n) Funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

(~~n~~o)(1) The state board shall report annually to the Legislature regarding its enforcement activities. The reports shall include all of the following:

(A) A compilation of the number of violations of waste discharge requirements in the previous year.

(B) A record of the formal and informal compliance and enforcement actions taken for each violation.

(C) An analysis of the effectiveness of current enforcement policies, including mandatory minimum penalties.

(D) Recommendations, if any, necessary for improvements to the enforcement program in the following year.

(2) The report shall be submitted to the Chairperson of the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials and the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality on or before March 1, 2001, and annually thereafter.

(p) The amendments made to subdivisions (f), (h), (i) and (j) during the second year of the 2001-02 Regular Session apply only to violations that occur on or after January 1, 2003.

§ 13386. Injunction

Upon any threatened or continuing violation of any of the requirements listed in paragraphs (1) to (6), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 13385, or upon the failure of any discharger into a public treatment system to comply with any cost or charge adopted by any public agency under Section 204(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, the Attorney General, upon the request of the state board or regional board shall petition the appropriate court for the issuance of a preliminary or permanent injunction, or both, as appropriate, restraining that person or persons from committing or continuing the violation. Subdivision (b) of Section 13331 shall be applicable to proceedings under this section.

§ 13387. Criminal penalties

(a) Any person who knowingly or negligently does any of the following is subject to criminal penalties as provided in subdivisions (b), (c), and (d):

(1) Violates Section 13375 or 13376.

(2) Violates any waste discharge requirements or dredged or fill material permit.

(3) Violates any order or prohibition issued pursuant to Section 13243 or 13301, if the activity subject to the order or prohibition is subject to regulation under this chapter.

(4) Violates any requirement of Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(5) Introduces into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works any pollutant or hazardous substances which the person knew or reasonably should have known could cause personal injury or property damage.

(6) Introduces any pollutant or hazardous substance into a sewer system or into a publicly owned treatment works, except in accordance with any applicable pretreatment requirements, which pollutant or hazardous substance causes the treatment works to violate waste discharge requirements.

(b) Any person who negligently commits any of the violations set forth in subdivision (a) shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), for each day in which the violation occurs, or by imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subdivision, subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), punishment shall be by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) for each day in which the violation occurs, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both.

(c) Any person who knowingly commits any of the violations set forth in subdivision (a) shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), nor more than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), for each day in which the violation occurs, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subdivision or subdivision (d), punishment shall be by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for each day in which the violation occurs, or by imprisonment in the state prison of not more than six years, or by both.

(d)(1) Any person who knowingly commits any of the violations set forth in subdivision (a), and who knows at the time that the person thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) or imprisonment in the state prison of not more than 15 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction under this subdivision, be subject to a fine of not more than one million dollars ($1,000,000). If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subdivision, the maximum punishment shall be a fine of not more than five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) or imprisonment in the state prison of not more than 30 years, or both. A person which is an organization shall, upon conviction for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subdivision, be subject to a fine of not more than two million dollars ($2,000,000). Any fines imposed pursuant to this subdivision shall be in addition to any fines imposed pursuant to subdivision (c).

(2) In determining whether a defendant who is an individual knew that the defendant's conduct placed another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, the defendant is responsible only for actual awareness or actual belief that the defendant possessed, and knowledge possessed by a person other than the defendant, but not by the defendant personally, cannot be attributed to the defendant.

(e) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record, report, plan, notice to comply, or other document filed with a regional board or the state board, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this division shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than two years, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subdivision, punishment shall be by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per day of violation, or by imprisonment in the state prison of not more than four years, or by both.

(f) For purposes of this section, a single operational upset which leads to simultaneous violations of more than one pollutant parameter shall be treated as a single violation.

(g) For purposes of this section, "organization," "serious bodily injury," "person," and "hazardous substance" shall have the same meaning as in Section 309(c) of the Clean Water Act, as amended.

(h) Funds collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.

§ 13388. Member eligibility

Notwithstanding any other provision of this division or Section 175, no person shall be a member of the state board or a regional board if he receives or has received during the previous two years a significant portion of his income directly or indirectly from any person subject to

waste discharge requirements or applicants for waste discharge requirements pursuant to this chapter. This section shall become operative on March 1, 1973.

§ 13389. CEQA exemption

Neither the state board nor the regional boards shall be required to comply with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code prior to the adoption of any waste discharge requirement, except requirements for new sources as defined in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

CHAPTER 5.6. BAY PROTECTION AND TOXIC CLEANUP

§ 13390. Legislative intent

It is the intent of the Legislature that the state board and the regional boards establish programs that provide maximum protection for existing and future beneficial uses of bay and estuarine waters, and that these programs include a plan for remedial action at toxic hot spots. It is also the intent of the Legislature that these programs further compliance with federal law pertaining to the identification of waters where the protection and propagation of shellfish, fish, and wildlife are threatened by toxic pollutants and contribute to the development of effective strategies to control these pollutants. It is also the intent of the Legislature that these programs be structured and maintained in a manner which allows the state board and the regional boards to make maximum use of any federal funds which may be available for any of the purposes specified in this chapter.

§ 13391. California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan

(a) The state board shall formulate and adopt a water quality control plan for enclosed bays and estuaries, which shall be known as the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, in accordance with the procedures established by this division for adopting water quality control plans.

(b) As part of its formulation and adoption of the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, the state board shall review and update the Water Quality Control Policy for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California, as adopted in 1974 pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13140) of Chapter 3, and incorporate the results of that review and update in the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan.

(c) State and regional offices, departments, boards and agencies shall fully implement the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan. Pending adoption of the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan by the state board, state and regional offices, departments, boards and agencies shall fully implement the Water Quality Control Policy for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California.

(d) Each regional board shall review and, if necessary, revise waste discharge requirements that are inconsistent with those policies and principles.

§ 13391.5. Definitions

The definitions in this section govern the construction of this chapter.

(a) "Enclosed bays" means indentations along the coast which enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. "Enclosed bays" include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. "Enclosed bays" include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. For the purposes of identifying, characterizing, and ranking toxic hot spots pursuant to this chapter, Monterey Bay and Santa Monica Bay shall also be considered to be enclosed bays.

(b) "Estuaries" means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams which serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams which are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and sea water. Estuarine waters include, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay Rivers.

(c) "Health risk assessment" means an analysis which evaluates and quantifies the potential human exposure to a pollutant that bioaccumulates or may bioaccumulate in edible fish, shellfish, or wildlife. "Health risk assessment" includes an analysis of both individual and population wide health risks associated with anticipated levels of human exposure, including potential synergistic effects of toxic pollutants and impacts on sensitive populations.

(d) "Sediment quality objective" means that level of a constituent in sediment which is established with an adequate margin of safety, for the reasonable protection of the beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisances.

(e) "Toxic hot spots" means locations in enclosed bays, estuaries, or any adjacent waters in the "contiguous zone" or the "ocean," as defined in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1362), the pollution or contamination of which affects the interests of the state, and where hazardous substances have accumulated in the water or sediment to levels which (1) may pose a

substantial present or potential hazard to aquatic life, wildlife, fisheries, or human health, or (2) may adversely affect the beneficial uses of the bay, estuary, or ocean waters as defined in water quality control plans, or (3) exceeds adopted water quality or sediment quality objectives.

(f) "Hazardous substances" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (~~f~~h) of Section 25281 of the Health and Safety Code.

§ 13392. Toxic hot spots

The state board and the regional boards, in consultation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the Department of Fish and Game, shall develop and maintain a comprehensive program to (1) identify and characterize toxic hot spots, as defined in Section 13391.5, (2) plan for the cleanup or other appropriate remedial or mitigating actions at the sites, and (3) amend water quality control plans and policies to incorporate strategies to prevent the creation of new toxic hot spots and the further pollution of existing hot spots. As part of this program, the state board and regional boards shall, to the extent feasible, identify specific discharges or waste management practices which contribute to the creation of toxic hot spots, and shall develop appropriate prevention strategies, including, but not limited to, adoption of more stringent waste discharge requirements, onshore remedial actions, adoption of regulations to control source pollutants, and development of new programs to reduce urban and agricultural runoff.

§ 13392.5. Monitoring and surveillance

(a) Each regional board that has regulatory authority for one or more enclosed bays or estuaries shall, on or before January 30, 1994, develop for each enclosed bay or estuary, a consolidated data base which identifies and describes all known and potential toxic hot spots. Each regional board shall, in consultation with the state board, also develop an ongoing monitoring and surveillance program that includes, but is not limited to, the following components:

(1) Establishment of a monitoring and surveillance task force that includes representation from agencies, including, but not limited to, the State Department of Health Services and the Department of Fish and Game, that routinely monitor water quality, sediment, and aquatic life.

(2) Suggested guidelines to promote standardized analytical methodologies and consistency in data reporting.

(3) Identification of additional monitoring and analyses that are needed to develop a complete toxic hot spot assessment for each enclosed bay and estuary.

(b) Each regional board shall make available to state and local agencies and the public all information contained in the consolidated data base, as well as the results of new monitoring and surveillance data.

§ 13392.6. Sediment quality objectives workplan

(a) On or before July 1, 1991, the state board shall adopt and submit to the Legislature a workplan for the adoption of sediment quality objectives for toxic pollutants that have been identified in known or suspected toxic hot spots and for toxic pollutants that have been identified by the state board or a regional board as a pollutant of concern. The workplan shall include priorities and a schedule for development and adoption of sediment quality objectives, identification of additional resource needs, and identification of staff or funding needs. The state board is not prohibited from adopting sediment quality objectives in the workplan for a constituent for which the workplan identifies additional research needs.

(b) In preparing the workplan pursuant to subdivision (a), the state board shall conduct public hearings and workshops and shall consult with persons associated with municipal discharges, industrial discharges, other public agencies, research scientists, commercial and sport fishing interests, marine interests, organizations for the protection of natural resources and the environment, and the general public.

§ 13393. Adoption of objectives

(a) The state board shall adopt sediment quality objectives pursuant to the workplan submitted pursuant to Section 13392.6.

(b) The state board shall adopt the sediment quality objectives pursuant to the procedures established by this division for adopting or amending water quality control plans. The sediment quality objectives shall be based on scientific information, including, but not limited to, chemical monitoring, bioassays, or established modeling procedures, and shall provide adequate protection for the most sensitive aquatic organisms. The state board shall base the sediment quality objectives on a health risk assessment if there is a potential for exposure of humans to pollutants through the food chain to edible fish, shellfish, or wildlife.

(c)(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), in adopting sediment quality objectives pursuant to this section, the state board shall consider the federal sediment criteria for toxic pollutants that are being prepared, or that have been adopted, by the Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 1314 of Title 33 of the United States Code.

(2) If federal sediment criteria have been adopted, the state board shall review the federal sediment criteria and determine if the criteria meet the requirements of this section. If the state board determines that a federal

sediment criterion meets the requirements of this section, the state board shall adopt the criterion as a sediment quality objective pursuant to this section. If the state board determines that a federal sediment criterion fails to meet the requirements of this section, the state board shall adopt a sediment quality objective that meets the requirements of this section.

§ 13393.5. Ranking of toxic hot spots

On or before January 30, 1994, the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services and the Department of Fish and Game, shall adopt general criteria for the assessment and priority ranking of toxic hot spots. The criteria shall take into account the pertinent factors relating to public health and environmental quality, including, but not limited to, potential hazards to public health, toxic hazards to fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and the extent to which the deferral of a remedial action will result, or is likely to result, in a significant increase in environmental damage, health risks, or cleanup costs.

§ 13394. Cleanup plan

On or before January 1, 1998, each regional board shall complete and submit to the state board a toxic hot spots cleanup plan. On or before June 30, 1999, the state board shall submit to the Legislature a consolidated statewide toxic hot spots cleanup plan. The cleanup plan submitted by each regional board and the state board shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(a) A priority ranking of all hot spots, including the state board's recommendations for remedial action at each toxic hot spot site.

(b) A description of each hot spot site including a characterization of the pollutants present at the site.

(c) An estimate of the total costs to implement the plan.

(d) An assessment of the most likely source or sources of pollutants.

(e) An estimate of the costs that may be recoverable from parties responsible for the discharge of pollutants that have accumulated in sediment.

(f) A preliminary assessment of the actions required to remedy or restore a toxic hot spot.

(g) A two-year expenditure schedule identifying state funds needed to implement the plan.

(h) A summary of actions that have been initiated by the regional board to reduce the accumulation of pollutants at existing hot spot sites and to prevent the creation of new hot spots.

(i) The plan submitted by the state board shall include findings and recommendations concerning the need for establishment of a toxic hot spots cleanup program.

§ 13394.5. Expenditure plan

The state board, as part of the annual budget process, shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a recommended annual expenditure plan for the implementation of this chapter.

§ 13394.6. Advisory committee

(a) The state board shall establish an advisory committee to assist in the implementation of this chapter. The members of the advisory committee shall be appointed by the state board to represent all of the following interests:

(1) Trade associations whose members are businesses that use the bay, estuaries, and coastal waters of the state as a resource in their business activities.

(2) Dischargers required to pay fees pursuant to Section 13396.5.

(3) Environmental, public interest, public health, and wildlife conservation organizations.

(b) The members of the advisory committee shall select a member as the chairperson of the committee. The chairperson shall convene meetings of the committee every three months in any calendar year. The members of the advisory committee shall serve without compensation.

(c) The advisory committee shall have access to all information and documents, except for internal communications, that are prepared to implement this chapter and may provide the state board with its views on how that information should be interpreted and used.

§ 13395. Reevaluation of discharge requirements

Each regional board shall, within 120 days from the ranking of a toxic hot spot, initiate a reevaluation of waste discharge requirements for dischargers who, based on the determination of the regional board, have discharged all or part of the pollutants which have caused the toxic hot spot. These reevaluations shall be for the purpose of ensuring compliance with water quality control plans and water quality control plan amendments. These reevaluations shall be initiated according to the priority ranking established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 13394 and shall be scheduled so that, for each region, the first reevaluation shall be initiated within 120 days from, and the last shall be initiated within one year from, the ranking of the toxic hot spots. The regional board shall, consistent with the policies and principles set forth in Section 13391, revise waste discharge requirements to ensure compliance with water quality control plans and water quality control plan amendments adopted pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13240) of Chapter

4, including requirements to prevent the creation of new toxic hot spots and the maintenance or further pollution of existing toxic hot spots. The regional board may determine it is not necessary to revise a waste discharge requirement only if it finds that the toxic hot spot resulted from practices no longer being conducted by the discharger or permitted under the existing waste discharge requirement, or that the discharger's contribution to the creation or maintenance of the toxic hot spot is not significant.

§ 13395.5. Evaluation agreements

The state board may enter into contracts and other agreements for the purpose of evaluating or demonstrating methods for the removal, treatment, or stabilization of contaminated bottom sediment. For the purpose of preparing health risk assessments pursuant to Section 13393, the state board shall enter into contracts or agreements with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, or with other state or local agencies, subject to the approval of the office. The costs incurred for work conducted by other state agencies, including, but not limited to, the office and the Department of Fish and Game, pursuant to this chapter shall be reimbursed according to the terms of an interagency agreement between the state board and the agency.

§ 13396. Dredging certification

No person shall dredge or otherwise disturb a toxic hot spot site that has been identified and ranked by a regional board without first obtaining certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1341) or waste discharge requirements. The state board and any regional board to which the state board has delegated authority to issue certification shall not waive certification for any discharge resulting from the dredging or disturbance unless waste discharge requirements have been issued. If the state board or a regional board does not issue waste discharge requirements or a certification within the period provided for certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. The certification shall be deemed denied without prejudice. On or after January 1, 1993, the state and regional boards shall not grant approval for a dredging project that involves the removal or disturbance of sediment which contains pollutants at or above the sediment quality objectives established pursuant to Section 13393 unless the board determines all of the following:

(a) The polluted sediment will be removed in a manner that prevents or minimizes water quality degradation.

(b) Polluted dredge spoils will not be deposited in a location that may cause significant adverse effects to aquatic life, fish, shellfish, or wildlife or may harm the beneficial uses of the receiving waters, or does not create maximum benefit to the people of the state.

(c) The project or activity will not cause significant adverse impacts upon a federal sanctuary, recreational area, or other waters of significant national importance.

§ 13396.6. Habitat for water-dependent wildlife

No fees may be imposed pursuant to Section 13396.5 on dischargers who discharge into enclosed bays, estuaries, or adjacent waters in the contiguous zone or the ocean from lands managed solely to provide habitat for waterfowl and other water-dependent wildlife.

§ 13396.7. Recreational water quality standards

(a) The state board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, shall contract with an independent contractor to conduct a study to determine the adverse health effects of urban runoff on swimmers at urban beaches. The contract shall include a provision that requires the study to be conducted as prescribed in the study proposal approved by the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project. The study shall be paid for by using available resources or state funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the state board and the State Department of Health Services use the results of the study undertaken pursuant to subdivision (a) to establish recreational water quality standards.

§ 13396.9. Los Angeles Basin Contaminated Sediments Task Force

(a) The California Coastal Commission and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board shall establish and participate in the multiagency Los Angeles Basin Contaminated Sediments Task Force, in cooperation with all interested parties, including, but not limited to, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Port of Long Beach, and the Port of Los Angeles.

(b)(1) On or before January 1, ~~2003,~~2005, the California Coastal Commission shall, based upon the recommendations of the task force, develop a long-term management plan for the dredging and disposal of contaminated sediments in the coastal waters adjacent to the County of Los Angeles . The plan shall include identifiable goals for the purpose of minimizing impacts to water quality, fish, and wildlife through the management of sediments. The plan shall include measures to identify environmentally preferable, practicable disposal alternatives, promote multiuse disposal facilities and beneficial reuse, and support efforts for watershed management to control contaminants at their source.

(2) The California Coastal Commission and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board shall seek to enter into an agreement with the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States

Army Corps of Engineers for those federal agencies to participate in the preparation of the long-term management plan, and, on or before January 1, 1999, shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report indicating the status of that agreement.

(c) The California Coastal Commission and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, in cooperation with the task force, shall conduct not less than one annual public workshop to review the status of the plan and to promote public participation.

CHAPTER 5.7. DRAINAGE FROM ABANDONED MINES

§ 13397. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) Thousands of abandoned mines have been identified in this state. Waste, including acid rock drainage from abandoned mines, has a devastating effect on aquatic life and has degraded some major water bodies in the state. Abandoned mines are the overwhelming source of copper loading to the Sacramento River and the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. In some instances, waste from abandoned mines can cause public health and safety problems.

(2) The formation of acid rock drainage is a process that can continue for centuries after the abandonment of a mine and is difficult to control. The complete elimination of acid rock drainage is not possible at this time.

(3) Unless action is taken either by public agencies or private parties, who are not responsible for creating the waste, abandoned mines will continue to discharge waste indefinitely. The cleanup of this waste for the protection of the public and the waterways of the state should be facilitated by limiting the financial responsibility for that cleanup.

(4) Public agencies and private parties, who are not otherwise legally responsible for the abandoned mined land, are reluctant to remediate abandoned mined lands unless they are assured that they will be held responsible for completing only the remedial work that they undertake. The public agencies and private parties may be willing to implement partial remediation but they do not have sufficient resources to pay the cost of meeting all applicable regulatory standards.

(b) The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to establish a program that permits public agencies and cooperating private parties to reduce the threat to water quality caused by abandoned mined lands without becoming responsible for completely remediating abandoned mine waste to a point that meets water quality objectives and related regulatory requirements. This program should provide a streamlined process for the purpose of approving an abandoned mine remediation plan in lieu of certain state permits and requirements. The implementation of this program will foster projects to improve water quality while ensuring that the taxpayers are not unfairly burdened.

§ 13397.5. Definitions

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Abandoned mine waste" means the residual of soil, rock, mineral, liquid, vegetation, equipment, machines, tools, or other materials or property on, or discharging from, abandoned mined lands, directly resulting from, or displaced by, surface mining operations.

(b) "Abandoned mined lands" has the same meaning as "abandoned surface mined area," as defined in clause (ii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 2796 of the Public Resources Code.

(c) "Acid rock drainage" means acid waste discharge that results from the oxidation of metal sulfide in minerals associated with mined lands.

(d) "Mined lands" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 2729 of the Public Resources Code.

(e) "Oversight agency" means either the state board or a regional board. If the remediating agency is a regional board, the state board shall be the oversight agency. If the remediating agency is the state board, the oversight agency shall be the Site Designation Committee established pursuant to Section 25261 of the Health and Safety Code. The committee shall have the powers and functions specified in Chapter 6.65 (commencing with Section 25260) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, except that neither the chairperson of the state board, nor any designee, shall participate in the actions of the committee relating to the state board as a remediating agency.

(f) "Remediating agency" or "agency" means any public agency, or any private individual or entity acting under a cooperative agreement with a public agency, that prepares and submits a remediation plan in accordance with this chapter. "Remediating agency" includes, but is not limited to, a public agency that holds title to abandoned mined lands for the purpose of remediating those lands or that is engaging in remediation activities that are incidental to the ownership of the lands for other than mining purposes. "Remediating agency" does not include any person or entity that is not a public agency, that, before implementing an approved remediation plan, owns or has owned a property interest, other than a security interest, in the abandoned mined lands being remediated, or is or has been legally responsible for, or had a direct financial interest in, or participated in, any mining

operation, including exploration, associated with the abandoned mined lands being remediated.

(g) "Remediation plan" means a plan to improve the quality of the waters of the state that have been directly and adversely impacted by abandoned mine waste.

§ 13398. Remediating agency responsibilities

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a remediating agency that has implemented an approved remediation plan, or a public agency that is effecting reclamation of a mine site pursuant to the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code), shall not be deemed, based on the actions taken to implement the remediation plan or the reclamation, to be the owner or operator of the abandoned mined lands, or any structure, improvement, waste management unit, or facility on the abandoned mined lands, and shall not be deemed, based on the actions taken to implement the remediation plan or the reclamation, to be responsible for any discharge, or the results of any discharge, of abandoned mine waste on or from any abandoned mined lands, including discharges which have been affected by the activities of the remediating agency or the public agency effecting reclamation of a mine site.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370), and Section 13398.9, the responsibilities of a remediating agency are limited to the following:

(1) Submitting a remediation plan to the oversight agency for approval in accordance with Section 13398.3. A remediation plan may be submitted in connection with a remediation project that was commenced or completed prior to January 1, 1996.

(2) Implementing a remediation plan that has been approved by the oversight agency.

(3) If required by a remediation plan approved by the oversight agency, maintaining any structure, waste management unit, improvement, or other facility constructed, improved, or placed on the abandoned mined lands.

(4) Periodically monitoring and reporting as required by the oversight agency.

(5)(A) Determining if the remediation plan implemented by the remediating agency has been effective to provide a substantial improvement in water quality affected by abandoned mine waste.

(B) If the remediating agency determines that the remediation plan implemented by the agency is not effective, the remediating agency shall promptly report that determination to the oversight agency. If the remediating agency or the oversight agency determines that the remediation plan implemented by the remediating agency is not effective, the remediating agency shall submit a modified remediation plan to the oversight agency which includes a proposal to improve the plan to make it effective, or a proposal to cease remedial activities on the abandoned mined lands and return those lands, including the water quality on those lands, to a condition that approximates the quality that existed prior to commencing remedial activities. The remediating agency shall implement the modified remediation plan as approved by the oversight agency.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as provided in Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370), if the remediating agency implements or has implemented the approved remediation plan and any modifications to the plan approved by the oversight agency, the remediating agency, with regard to any discharge of abandoned mine waste that is the subject of the plan, shall not be required to achieve water quality objectives or to comply with other requirements of this division or other laws that are administered by the state board or the regional boards, and shall not be subject to any enforcement actions pursuant to state law based on actions taken to implement the approved remediation plan, except for violations involving gross negligence, including reckless, willful, or wanton misconduct, or intentional misconduct by the remediating agency.

(c) The responsibilities of a remediating agency that engages in surface mining operations, as defined in Section 2735 of the Public Resources Code, in conjunction with the remediation or reclamation of abandoned mine waste or that performs reclamation of a surface mining operation pursuant to Section 2773.1 or 2796 of the Public Resources Code, include performing the applicable requirements of Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code and the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2710) of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code). The State Mining and Geology Board may grant an exemption from the requirements of Section 2207 of the Public Resources Code or from the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 to a remediating agency and its contractors solely for the purpose of removing abandoned mine waste in connection with the implementation of an approved remediation plan.

§ 13398.3. Remediation plan

The remediation plan to be submitted by a remediating agency to the oversight agency shall include all of the following:

(a) Identification of the remediating agency, and a certification that the remediating agency is a remediating agency as defined in this chapter.

(b) Identification of the abandoned mined lands that are the subject of the plan.

(c) Identification of the waters of the state, if any, that are affected by the abandoned mined lands.

(d) A description of the physical conditions at the abandoned mined lands that are causing or have caused adverse water quality impacts.

(e) A description of the practices, including system design and construction plans, and operation and maintenance plans, proposed to reduce, control, mitigate, or eliminate the adverse water quality impacts and a schedule for implementing those practices. If the plan is prepared for an existing remediation project, the remediation plan shall include a description of practices that have been implemented and the practices that are proposed to improve the existing project, if any.

(f) An analysis demonstrating that the implementation of the practices described in the plan have caused, or are expected to cause, a substantial improvement in water quality for the identified waters.

(g) A description of monitoring or other assessment activities to be undertaken to evaluate the success of the implemented practices during and after implementation, including an assessment of baseline conditions.

(h) A budget and identified funding to pay for the implementation of the plan.

(i) Remediation goals and objectives.

(j) Contingency plans.

(k) A description of the remediating agency's legal right to enter and conduct remedial activities.

(l) The signature of an authorized representative of the remediating agency.

(m) Identification of the pollutants to be addressed by the plan.

§ 13398.5. Oversight agency responsibilities

The oversight agency shall do all of the following:

(a) Comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) in connection with the review of any remediation plan.

(b) Provide an opportunity for public review of, and comment with regard to, the remediation plan.

(c) Disapprove, approve, or modify and approve a remediation plan at a public meeting.

§ 13398.7. Approval of remediation plans

(a) The oversight agency may approve the remediation plan if the oversight agency finds that there is substantial evidence in the record that the plan will substantially improve water quality affected by abandoned mine waste.

(b) The oversight agency may approve a remediation plan for a project that the remediating agency implemented prior to January 1, 1996, if that oversight agency finds that there is substantial evidence in the record that the project has substantially improved water quality adversely impacted by mining activities on the abandoned mined lands undertaken before the project was implemented.

(c) The remediating agency is not required to include in the remediation plan a plan to achieve water quality objectives, with regard to any discharge of abandoned mine waste that is the subject of the plan, to comply with other requirements of this division, except for Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370), or to comply with any other law that is administered by the state board or the regional boards, with regard to that discharge.

(d) The oversight agency may approve a modification of an approved remediation plan to permit additional time for completing the remediation project or to otherwise modify the plan, after an opportunity for public comment.

(e) If the oversight agency determines that a remediating agency is not implementing the approved remediation plan in substantial compliance with its terms, that oversight agency shall notify the remediating agency of its determination, including the specific causes for that determination.

(f) If the oversight agency determines that the specific causes for the determination are not adequately addressed pursuant to subdivision (e), or if a compliance plan is not submitted to, and approved by, the oversight agency within 180 days from the date of the notification pursuant to subdivision (e), the oversight agency may determine that the remediating agency is in violation of this chapter. A remediating agency that is in violation of this chapter is not protected by the limitations on responsibility for remediation of abandoned mined lands provided by this chapter and may be subject to any enforcement action authorized by law.

§ 13398.9. Remediating agency liability; Penn Mine

(a) This chapter has no effect on the tort liability of a remediating agency for personal injury or wrongful death.

(b) This chapter has no effect on the liability of a remediating agency based upon activities other than those undertaken in connection with the implementation of an approved remediation plan.

(c) This chapter has no effect on the liability of a remediating agency if that agency, following implementation of an approved remediation plan, benefits from, or participates in, any mining operation, including exploration, associated with the abandoned mined lands subject to the approved remediation plan.

(d) For the purposes of this chapter, the remediation plan for the Penn Mine property located in Calaveras County shall, if a memorandum of understanding is entered into by the state and other appropriate parties, include the terms and conditions set forth in that memorandum of understanding.

CHAPTER 5.8. MINOR VIOLATIONS

§ 13399. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the purpose of this chapter is to establish an enforcement policy for violations of this division that the enforcement agency finds are minor when the danger they pose to, or the potential that they have for endangering, human health, safety, or welfare or the environment are taken into account.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this chapter to provide a more resource-efficient enforcement mechanism, faster compliance times, and the creation of a productive and cooperative working relationship between the state board, the regional boards, and the regulated community while maintaining protection of human health and safety and the environment.

(c) This chapter applies solely to the actions of the state board and the regional boards in administering this division and has no application to the administrative enforcement actions of other public agencies.

(d) The state board and each regional board shall implement this chapter by determining the types of violations of this division, or of the regulations, rules, standards, orders, permit conditions, or other requirements adopted pursuant to this division that the state board or the regional board finds are minor violations in accordance with subdivisions (e) and (f). The state board shall implement this chapter through adoption of regulations or state policy for water quality control pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 13140) of Chapter 3.

(e) In determining the types of violations that are minor violations, the state board or regional board shall consider all of the following factors:

(1) The magnitude of the violation.

(2) The scope of the violation.

(3) The severity of the violation.

(4) The degree to which a violation puts human health, safety, or welfare or the environment into jeopardy.

(5) The degree to which a violation could contribute to the failure to accomplish an important goal or program objective as established by this division.

(6) The degree to which a violation may make it difficult to determine if the violator is in compliance with other requirements of this division.

(f) For purposes of this chapter, a minor violation of this division shall not include any of the following:

(1) Any knowing, willful, or intentional violation of this division.

(2) Any violation of this division that enables the violator to benefit economically from noncompliance, either by realizing reduced costs or by gaining a competitive advantage.

(3) Any violation that is a chronic violation or that is committed by a recalcitrant violator.

(g) In determining whether a violation is chronic or a violator is recalcitrant, for purposes of paragraph (3) of subdivision (f), the state board or regional board shall consider whether there is evidence indicating that the violator has engaged in a pattern of neglect or disregard with respect to the requirements of this division or the requirements adopted pursuant to this division.

§ 13399.1. Notice to comply

For purposes of this chapter, "notice to comply" means a written method of alleging a minor violation that is in compliance with all of the following requirements:

(a) The notice to comply is written in the course of conducting an inspection by an authorized representative of the state board or regional board. If testing is required by the state board or regional board to determine compliance, and the testing cannot be conducted during the course of the inspection, the representative of the state board or regional board shall have a reasonable period of time to conduct the required testing. If, after the test results are available, the representative of the state board or regional board determines that the issuance of a notice to comply is warranted, the representative shall immediately notify the facility owner or operator in writing.

(b) A copy of the notice to comply is presented to a person who is an owner, operator, employee, or representative of the facility being inspected at the time that the notice to comply is written. If offsite testing is required pursuant to subdivision (a), a copy of the notice to comply may be mailed to the owner or operator of the facility.

(c) The notice to comply clearly states the nature of the alleged minor violation, a means by which compliance with the requirement cited by the representative of the state board or regional board may be achieved, and a time limit in which to comply, which shall not exceed 30 days.

(d) The notice to comply shall contain the information specified in subdivision (h) of Section 13399.2 with regard to the possible reinspection of the facility.

§ 13399.2. Issuance of notice

(a) An authorized representative of the state board or regional board, who, in the course of conducting an inspection, detects a minor violation shall issue a notice to comply before leaving the site at which the minor violation is alleged to have occurred if the authorized representative finds that a notice to comply is warranted.

(b) A person who receives a notice to comply pursuant to subdivision (a) shall have the period specified in the notice to comply from the date of receipt of the notice to comply in which to achieve compliance with the requirement cited on the notice to comply. Within five working days of achieving compliance, the person who received the notice to comply shall sign the notice to comply, and return it to the representative of the state board or regional board, stating that the person has complied with the notice to comply. A false statement that compliance has been achieved is a violation of this division pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 13268, Section 13385, or subdivision (e) of Section 13387.

(c) A single notice to comply shall be issued for all minor violations cited during the same inspection and the notice to comply shall separately list each cited minor violation and the manner in which each minor violation may be brought into compliance.

(d) A notice to comply shall not be issued for any minor violation that is corrected immediately in the presence of the inspector. Immediate compliance in that manner may be noted in the inspection report, but the person shall not be subject to any further action by the representative of the state board or regional board.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (g), a notice to comply shall be the only means by which the representative of the state board or regional board shall cite a minor violation. The representative of the state board or regional board shall not take any other enforcement action specified in this division against a person who has received a notice to comply if the person is in compliance with this section.

(f) If a person who receives a notice to comply pursuant to subdivision (a) disagrees with one or more of the alleged violations cited in the notice to comply, the person shall give written notice of appeal to the state board or regional board.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a person fails to comply with a notice to comply within the prescribed period, or if the state board or regional board determines that the circumstances surrounding a particular minor violation are such that immediate enforcement is warranted to prevent harm to the public health or safety or to the environment, the state board or regional board may take any needed enforcement action authorized by this division.

(h) A notice to comply issued to a person pursuant to this section shall contain a statement that the inspected facility may be subject to reinspection at any time. Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the reinspection of a facility to ensure compliance or to ensure that minor violations cited in a notice to comply have been corrected.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the state board or regional board, on a case-by-case basis, from requiring a person subject to a notice to comply to submit reasonable and necessary documentation to support a claim of compliance by the person.

(j) Nothing in this section restricts the power of a city attorney, district attorney, county counsel, or the Attorney General to bring, in the name of the people of California, any criminal proceeding otherwise authorized by law. Furthermore, nothing in this section prevents the state board or regional board, or a representative of the state board or regional board, from cooperating with, or participating in, such a proceeding.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the state board or regional board determines that the circumstances surrounding a particular minor violation are such that the assessment of a civil penalty pursuant to this division is warranted or required by federal law, in addition to issuance of a notice to comply, the state board or regional board shall assess a civil penalty in accordance with this division, if the state board or regional board makes written findings that set forth the basis for the determination of the state board or regional board.

§ 13399.3. Report to the Legislature

On or before January 1, 2000, the state board shall report to the Legislature on actions taken by the state board and the regional boards to implement this chapter and the results of that implementation. Each regional board shall provide the state board with the information that the state board requests to determine the degree to which the purposes described in subdivision (a) of Section 13399 have been achieved.

CHAPTER 5.9. THE STORM WATER ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1998

§ 13399.25. Chapter defined

This chapter supplements, and does not supplant, other laws relating to the discharge of storm water.

§ 13399.27. Reports

On or before February 1, 2000, and on each February 1 thereafter, the state board, after any necessary investigation, shall prepare, and make available to the public, a report that includes both of the following:

(a) A list of those persons that were notified of their duty to comply with applicable general storm water NPDES permits pursuant to Section 13399.30 and a description of the responses received to those notifications, including the filing of notices of intent to obtain coverage or notices of nonapplicability, returned mail and no response, appeals of filing or permitting requirements pursuant to this chapter, site inspections, enforcement actions taken, and penalties assessed therefor.

(b) A list of those dischargers identified pursuant to Section 13399.31 that, during the previous calendar year, failed to submit an annual report or construction certification required by a regional board, and any penalties assessed therefor.

§ 13399.30. Identification of dischargers

(a)(1) Each year the regional boards shall undertake reasonable efforts to identify dischargers of storm water that have not obtained coverage under an appropriate storm water NPDES permit.

(2) Any person, including a person subject to waste discharge requirements under Section 1342(p) of Title 33 of the United States Code, that discharges, proposes to discharge, or is suspected by a regional board or the state board of discharging storm water associated with industrial activity that has not obtained coverage under an appropriate storm water NPDES permit, shall submit to the regional board, within 30 days from the date on which a notice is sent by the regional board, the appropriate notice of intent to obtain coverage or a notice of nonapplicability that specifies the basis for not needing to obtain coverage under an NPDES permit.

(b) If a person to which a notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (a) fails to submit the appropriate notice of intent to obtain coverage or the required notice of nonapplicability to the regional board within 30 days from the date on which that notice is sent, the executive officer of the regional board shall send a second notice to that discharger.

(c)(1) If a person to which a notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (b) fails to submit the required notice of nonapplicability to the regional board within 60 days from the date on which the notice pursuant to subdivision (a) was sent, the regional board shall impose the penalties described in subdivision (b) of Section 13399.33.

(2) If a person to which a notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (b) fails to submit the required notice of intent to obtain coverage to the regional board within 60 days from the date on which the notice pursuant to subdivision (a) was sent, the regional board shall impose the penalties described in subdivision (a) of Section 13399.33.

§ 13399.31. Notice of noncompliance

(a) Each year the regional board shall conduct a review of the annual reports and construction certifications submitted in accordance with the requirements of an applicable NPDES permit and Section 1342(p) of Title 33 of the United States Code and shall identify the dischargers that have failed to submit that annual report or construction certification required by the regional board.

(b) The regional board shall notify each discharger that is identified pursuant to subdivision (a) with regard to its noncompliance and the penalties therefor.

(c) If a discharger to which a notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (b) fails to submit the annual report or construction certification required by the regional board to the regional board within 30 days from the date on which that notice is sent, the executive officer of the regional board shall send a second notice to that discharger.

(d) If a discharger to which a notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (c) fails to submit the annual report or construction certification required by the regional board to the regional board within 60 days from the date on which the notice is sent pursuant to subdivision (b), the regional board shall impose the penalties described in subdivision (c) of Section 13399.33.

§ 13399.33. Penalties

Except as provided in Section 13399.35, the regional board shall do all of the following with regard to a discharger that is subject to the requirements prescribed in accordance with Section 1342(p) of Title 33 of the United States Code:

(a)(1) With regard to a discharger of storm water associated with industrial activity that fails to submit the required notice of intent to obtain coverage in accordance with Section 13399.30, impose civil liability administratively in an amount that is not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000) per year of noncompliance or fraction thereof, unless the regional board makes express findings setting forth the reasons for its failure to do so, based on the specific factors required to be considered pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) In determining the amount of the penalty imposed under this section, the regional board shall consider the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation, and, with respect to the violator, the ability to pay, any prior history of violations, the degree of culpability, economic benefits or savings resulting from the violation, and other matters as justice may require. These considerations shall be balanced against the need for the regulatory costs of environmental protection to be borne equally by dischargers throughout the state, and the need for predictability of enforcement when making business decisions.

(b) With regard to a person that fails to submit the required notice of nonapplicability in accordance with Section 13399.30, impose civil liability administratively in the amount of one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(c) With regard to a person that fails to submit an annual report or construction certification in accordance with Section 13399.31, impose civil liability administratively in an amount that is not less than one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(d) Recover from the persons described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) the costs incurred by the regional board with regard to those persons.

(e) It is an affirmative defense to the penalties imposed under this section for a person described in subdivision (a) or (b) to prove that he or she did not, in fact, receive the notices required under Section 13399.30 or 13399.31.

§ 13399.35. Reduction of penalties

(a) The regional board may allow a person to reduce the penalties described in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) of Section 13399.33 by up to 50 percent by undertaking a supplemental environmental project in accordance with the enforcement policy of the state board and any applicable guidance document.

(b) For the purposes of this section, a "supplemental environmental project" means an environmentally beneficial project that a person agrees to undertake, with the approval of the regional board, which would not be undertaken in the absence of an enforcement action under Section 13399.33.

§ 13399.37. Deposit of funds

(a) The money generated from the imposition of liability and cost recovery pursuant to Section 13399.33 shall be deposited, and separately accounted for, in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund.

(b) The money described in subdivision (a) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the regional boards from which the revenues were generated for the purpose of carrying out storm water programs under this division.

§ 13399.39. Report to the Legislature

On or before May 1, 2000, and on each May 1 thereafter, the state board shall prepare and submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the enforcement actions undertaken in the previous calendar year under this division with regard to storm water discharge and the results of those actions. The report shall include an assessment with regard to the extent of compliance with requirements relating to the discharge of storm water in this state.

§ 13399.41. Agency cooperation

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, appropriate state agencies, as requested by the executive director of the state board, shall provide the state board with the names, addresses, and standard industrial classifications or types of business facilities that are subject to storm water programs under this division. The information obtained pursuant to this section shall be used by the state board solely to regulate the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity under this division. The state shall reimburse state agencies for all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with complying with this section.

§ 13399.43. Definition

For the purposes of this chapter, "NPDES permit" means a permit issued under the national pollutant discharge elimination system program in accordance with the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

CHAPTER 6. STATE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

ARTICLE 1. STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL FUND

§ 13400. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

(a) "Fund" means the State Water Quality Control Fund.

(b) "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state.

(c) "Facilities" means: (1) facilities for the collection, treatment, or export of waste when necessary to prevent water pollution, (2) facilities to recycle wastewater and to convey recycled water, (3) facilities or devices to conserve water, or (4) any combination of the foregoing.

§ 13401. The State Water Quality Control Fund

(a) The State Water Quality Control Fund is continued in existence. The following moneys in the fund are appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in making loans to public agencies in accordance with this chapter:

(1) The balance of the original moneys deposited in the fund.

(2) Any money repaid to the fund.

(3) Any remaining balance of the money in the fund deposited therein after the specific appropriations for loans to the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, and to any other governmental entity in the areas served by such districts have been made.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), upon the order of the state board, the money in the State Water Quality Control Fund shall be transferred to the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

ARTICLE 2. LOANS TO LOCAL AGENCIES

§ 13410. Construction loans

Applications for construction loans under this chapter shall include:

(a) A description of the proposed facilities.

(b) A statement of facts showing the necessity for the proposed facilities and showing that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency.

(c) A proposed plan for repaying the loan.

(d) Other information as required by the state board.

§ 13411. Conditions

Upon a determination by the state board, after consultation with the State Department of Health, that (a) the facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state, (b) that the proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant, (c) that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency, (d) that the proposed plan for repayment is feasible, (e) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(1) that such facilities are necessary to prevent water pollution, (f) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(2) that such facilities will produce recycled water and that the public agency has adopted a feasible program for use thereof, and (g) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(3) that such facilities are a cost effective means of conserving water, the state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may loan to the applicant such sum as it determines is not otherwise available to the public agency to construct the proposed facilities.

§ 13412. Repayment

No loan shall be made to a public agency unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which it agrees to repay the amount of the loan, with interest, within 25 years at 50 percent of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds sold in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is executed.

§ 13413. Special consideration

It is the policy of this state that, in making construction loans under this article, the state board should give special consideration to facilities proposed to be constructed by public agencies in areas in which further construction of buildings has been halted by order of the State Department of Health or a local health department, or both, or notice has been given that such an order is being considered; provided, however, that the public agencies designated in this section shall otherwise comply with and meet all requirements of other provisions of this chapter.

§ 13414. Payments

All money received in repayment of loans under this chapter shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the fund.

§ 13415. Studies and investigations

(a) Loans may be made by the state board to public agencies to pay not more than one-half of the cost of studies and investigations made by such public agencies in connection with waste water reclamation.

(b) Not more than a total of two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) shall be loaned pursuant to this section in any fiscal year, and not more than fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) shall be loaned to any public agency in any fiscal year pursuant to this section. In the event that less than two million dollars ($2,000,000) is available in any fiscal year for loans under this article, then not more than 10 percent of the available amount shall be available for loans for studies and investigations pursuant to this section.

(c) Applications for such loans shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information, as may be required by the state board.

(d) Such loans shall be repaid within a period not to exceed 10 years, with interest at a rate established in the manner provided in Section 13412.

§ 13416. Election requirement

Before a public agency may enter into a contract with the state board for a construction loan under this chapter, the public agency shall hold an election on the proposition of whether or not the public agency shall enter into the proposed contract and more than 50 percent of the votes cast at such election must be in favor of such proposition.

§ 13417. Election procedure

The election shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The procedure for holding an election on the incurring of bonded indebtedness by such public agency shall be utilized for an election of the proposed contract as nearly as the same may be applicable. Where the law applicable to such agency does not contain such bond election procedure, the procedure set forth in the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 54300) Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the Government Code), as it may now or hereafter be amended, shall be utilized as nearly as the same may be applicable.

(b) No particular form of ballot is required.

(c) The notice of the election shall include a statement of the time and place of the election, the purpose of the election, the general purpose of the contract, and the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract.

(d) The ballots for the election shall contain a brief statement of the general purpose of the contract substantially as stated in the notice of the election, shall state the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract, and shall contain the words "Execution of contract--Yes" and "Execution of contract--No."

(e) The election shall be held in the entire public agency except where the public agency proposes to contract with the state board on behalf of a specified portion, or of specified portions, of the public agency, in which case the election shall be held in such portion or portions of the public agency only.

§ 13418. Tahoe moratorium

Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, the provisions of Chapter 47 and 137 of the Statutes of 1966, First Extraordinary Session, Chapter 1679 of the Statutes of 1967, Chapter 1356 of the Statutes of 1969, and Chapter 920 of the Statutes of 1970, or the provisions of any existing loan contract entered into pursuant to this chapter or any other such provision of law, there shall be a two-year moratorium following the effective date of this section on that portion of the principal and interest payments otherwise required in repayment of funds heretofore loaned to the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, the Squaw Valley County Water District, and the Alpine Springs County Water District pursuant to this chapter or any act of the Legislature authorizing a state loan for the purpose of permitting any such agency to construct necessary sewage and storm drainage facilities to prevent and control water pollution in the area served by such agency, equal in percentage, as determined by the Department of Finance, to the percentage of property tax revenues lost to the agency by reason of the adoption of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, unless moneys are otherwise available for such repayment from state allocations or the sale of bonds authorized on or before July 1, 1978, but unissued. The provisions of this section do not apply to any sums which are required to be repaid immediately or in accordance with an accelerated time schedule pursuant to a duly entered stipulated judgment between the State of California and the Tahoe City Public Utility District. Interest on loans shall accrue during the moratorium period and be repaid by the recipients of the loans, in addition to the normal principal and interest payments.

ARTICLE 2.5. GUARANTEES FOR LOCAL AGENCY BONDS

§ 13425. Applications

Applications for guarantees for local agency bonds under this chapter shall include:

(a) A description of the proposed facilities.

(b) A financing plan for the proposed facilities, including the amount of debt and maximum term to maturity of the proposed local agency bond issue and identification of sources of revenue that will be dedicated to payment of principal and interest on the bonds.

(c) Other information as required by the state board.

The state board may provide that the application may be combined with applications for any other source of funds administered by the state board.

§ 13426. Determinations

The state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may agree to provide a guarantee pursuant to this article for all or a specified part of the proposed local

agency bond issue upon making, after consultation with the State Department of Health Services, all of the following determinations:

(a) The facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state and are consistent with water quality control plans adopted by regional boards.

(b) The proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant.

(c) The proposed bond issue and plan repayment are sound and feasible.

(d) In the case of facilities proposed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 13400, the facilities will produce recycled water and the applicant has adopted a feasible program for the use of the facilities. The state board may adopt criteria for ranking and setting priorities among applicants for those guarantees.

§ 13427. Required agreement

No guarantee shall be extended to any applicant unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which the applicant agrees to the following provisions:

(a) To proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the proposed project.

(b) To commence operation of the project on completion, and to properly operate and maintain the work in accordance with applicable provisions of law.

(c) To issue bonds and to levy fines, charges, assessments, or taxes to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as described in the application.

(d) To diligently and expeditiously collect those levies, including timely exercise of available legal remedies in the event of delinquency or default.

(e) To act in accordance with such other provisions as the state board may require.

§ 13428. Continuous appropriation

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund, which is hereby created, is continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years for the purposes of this chapter.

§ 13429. Investment

Money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund not needed for making payments on guaranteed bonds pursuant to this chapter shall be invested pursuant to law. All proceeds of the investment shall be deposited in that fund to the extent permitted by federal law.

§ 13430. Limitation

The state board's authorization to guarantee bonds under this article shall be limited to bonds with a total principal amount of not more than 10 times the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund at the time the state board determines to extend each guarantee pursuant to Section 13426.

§ 13431. Limitation on amount available

Under no circumstances shall the amount paid out as a result of bond guarantees extended pursuant to this article exceed the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund. This article does not express or imply any commitment by the state board or any other agency of the state to pay any money or levy any charge or tax or otherwise exercise its faith and credit on behalf of any local agency or bondholder beyond the funds in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

§ 13432. Fee

The state board may charge an annual fee not to exceed one-tenth of 1 percent of the principal amount of each bond issue that it guarantees for guarantee coverage. The state board may charge a lesser amount. The proceeds of any fee shall be paid into the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

§ 13433. Rules and procedures

The state board shall, by regulation, prescribe rules and procedures for all of the following:

(a) To pay money from the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund to an insured local agency or bondholder in the event that the amount in the local agency's bond reserve fund falls below a minimum amount, or in the event of failure by the local agency to pay the principal of, or interest on, an insured bond issue on time, as the state board may require.

(b) To require, by court action if necessary, a local agency to raise sewer service charges, levy additional assessments, collect charges or assessments, or foreclose or otherwise sell property as needed to prevent a reduction in the local agency's bond reserve fund, or to prevent default, or to collect funds to repay to the fund any payments made pursuant to subdivision (a).

ARTICLE 3. STATE WATER POLLUTION CLEANUP AND ABATEMENT ACCOUNT

§ 13440. The account

There is in the State Water Quality Control Fund the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account (hereinafter called the "account"), to be administered by the state board.

§ 13441. Fund sources

There is to be paid into the account all moneys from the following sources:

(a) All moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the account.

(b) All moneys contributed to the account by any person and accepted by the state board.

(c) One-half of all moneys collected by way of criminal penalty and all moneys collected civilly under any proceeding brought pursuant to any provision of this division.

(d) All moneys collected by the state board for the account under Section 13304.

The first unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) paid into the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in accordance with the provisions of this article. The next unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), or any portion thereof, deposited in any given fiscal year, is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of this article, subject to the provisions set forth in Section 28 of the Budget Act of 1984 (Chapter 258 of the Statutes of 1984). The next unencumbered one million dollars ($1,000,000) deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of Section 13443. The remaining unencumbered funds deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years to the state board for expenditure for the purposes set forth in Section 13442.

§ 13441.5. Transfers

The State Treasurer, when requested by the state board and approved by the Director of Finance, shall transfer moneys in the nature of a loan from the State Water Quality Control Fund to the account created pursuant to Section 13440, which shall be repayable from the account to such fund; provided, that the moneys transferred from the fund to the account shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) at any one time.

§ 13442. Grants to public agencies

Upon application by a public agency with authority to clean up a waste or abate the effects thereof, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the agency to assist it in cleaning up the waste or abating its effects on waters of the state. The agency shall not become liable to the state board for repayment of such moneys, but this shall not be any defense to an action brought pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 13304 for the recovery of moneys paid hereunder.

§ 13443. Grants to regional boards

Upon application by a regional board that is attempting to remedy a significant unforeseen water pollution problem, posing an actual or potential public health threat, or is overseeing and tracking the implementation of a supplemental environmental project required as a condition of an order imposing administrative civil liability, and for which the regional board does not have adequate resources budgeted, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the regional board to assist it in responding to the problem.

CHAPTER 6.1. WATER CONSERVATION AND WATER QUALITY BOND LAW OF 1986

§ 13450. Citation

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Law of 1986.

§ 13451. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) An abundant supply of clean water is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) An abundant supply of clean water fosters the beauty of California's environment, the expansion of industry and agriculture, maintains fish and wildlife, and supports recreation.

(c) The state's growing population has increasing needs for clean water supplies and adequate treatment facilities.

(d) It is of paramount importance that the water resources of the state be protected from pollution and conserved, and that the groundwater basins of the state be recharged whenever possible to ensure continued economic, community, and social growth.

(e) The chief cause of water pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into the waters of the state.

(f) Local agencies have the primary responsibility for the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities to cleanse our waters, to conserve water, and recharge groundwater basins.

(g) Rising costs of construction have pushed the costs of constructing treatment facilities and facilities to conserve water and recharge groundwater basins beyond the ability of local agencies to pay.

(h) Because water knows no political boundaries, it is desirable for the state to contribute to the construction of these facilities in order to meet its obligations to protect

and promote the health, safety, and welfare of its people and the environment.

(i) Voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs can help meet growing demand for clean and abundant water supplies.

(j) Recharge of groundwater basins is an effective way to maximize availability of scarce water supplies throughout the state.

(k) California's abundant streams, rivers, bays, estuaries, and groundwater are threatened with pollution from agricultural drainage water which could threaten public health and fish and wildlife resources and impede economic and social growth if left unchecked. Proper containment structures and treatment facilities could provide for the handling of agricultural drainage water in an environmentally sensitive manner.

(l)(1) It is the intent of this chapter to provide funds for the construction of cost-effective containment structures and treatment facilities for the treatment, storage and disposal of agricultural drainage water.

(2) It is the further intent of this chapter to provide funds for voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs and groundwater recharge facilities cooperatively carried out by local agencies and the department.

§ 13452. Definitions

As used in this chapter, and for purposes of this chapter, as used in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the following words have the following meanings:

(a) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Committee" means the Water Conservation and Water Quality Finance Committee created by Section 13454.

(c) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(d) "Drainage water management units" mean land and facilities for the treatment, storage, or disposal of agricultural drainage water which, if discharged untreated, would pollute or threaten to pollute the waters of the state.

(1) Drainage water management units may include any of the following:

(A) A surface impoundment which is a natural topographic depression, artificial excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials, which is designed to hold an accumulation of drainage water, including, but not limited to, holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, other ponds, and lagoons. Surface impoundment does not include a landfill, a land farm, a pile, an emergency containment dike, tank, or injection well.

(B) Conveyance facilities to the treatment or storage site, including devices for flow regulation.

(C) Facilities or works to treat agricultural drainage water to remove or substantially reduce the level of constituents which pollute or threaten to pollute the waters of the state, including, but not limited to, processes utilizing ion exchange, desalting technologies like reverse osmosis, and biological treatment.

(D) An injection well.

(2) Any or all of the drain water management units, including the land under the unit, may consist of separable features, or an appropriate share of multipurpose features, of a larger system, or both.

(e) "Fund" means the 1986 Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Fund.

(f) "Groundwater recharge facilities" mean land and facilities for artificial groundwater recharge through methods which include, but are not limited to, (1) percolation using basins, pits, ditches and furrows, modified streambed, flooding, and well injection or (2) in-lieu recharge. "Groundwater recharge facilities" also means capital outlay expenditures to expand, renovate, or restructure land and facilities already in use for the purpose of groundwater recharge.

Groundwater recharge facilities may include any of the following:

(1) Instream facilities for regulation of water levels, but not regulation of streamflow by storage to accomplish diversion from the waterway.

(2) Agency-owned facilities for extraction.

(3) Conveyance facilities to the recharge site, including devices for flow regulation and measurement of recharge waters.

Any part or all of the project facilities, including the land under the facilities, may consist of the separable features, or an appropriate share of multipurpose features, of a larger system, or both.

(g) "In-lieu recharge" means accomplishing increased storage of groundwater by providing interruptible surface water to a user who relies on groundwater as a primary supply, to accomplish groundwater storage through the direct use of that surface water in lieu of pumping

groundwater. In-lieu recharge would be used rather than continuing pumping while artificially recharging with the interruptible surface waters. However, bond proceeds shall not be used to purchase surface water for use in lieu of pumping groundwater.

(h) "Local agency" or "agency" means any city, county, district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state involved with water management.

(i) "Project" means all of the following:

(1) Groundwater recharge facilities.

(2) Voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs.

(3) Drainage water management units.

(j) "Voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs" mean those feasible capital outlay measures to improve the efficiency of water use through benefits which exceed their costs. The programs include, but are not limited to, lining or piping of ditches; improvements in water distribution system controls such as automated canal control, construction of small reservoirs within distribution systems which conserve water that has already been captured for use, and related physical improvements; tailwater pumpback recovery systems; major improvements or replacements of distribution systems to reduce leakage; and capital changes in on-farm irrigation systems which improve irrigation efficiency such as sprinkler or subsurface drip. In each case, the department shall determine that there is a net savings of water as a result of each proposed project and that the project is cost effective.

§ 13453. The 1986 Bond Fund

There is hereby created the 1986 Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Fund in the State Treasury. There shall be established in the fund a Water Conservation and Groundwater Recharge Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13458, and an Agricultural Drainage Water Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13459.

§ 13454. Finance Committee

(a) There is a Water Conservation and Water Quality Finance Committee consisting of the Governor or the Governor's designated representative, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, the Director of the Department of Water Resources, and the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) The Water Conservation and Water Quality Finance Committee is the "committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

§ 13455. Debts and liabilities

(a) The committee may create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of California in the aggregate amount of one hundred fifty million dollars ($150,000,000), in the manner provided in this chapter. The debt or debts, liability or liabilities, shall be created for the purpose of providing the fund to be used for the object and work specified in this section and in Sections 13458 and 13459.

(b) The department may enter into contracts and may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of Section 13458.

(c) The department may expend not more than 2 1/2 percent of the total amount of the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter for the administration of Section 13458.

(d) The board may enter into contracts and may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of Section 13459.

(e) The board may expend not more than 2 1/2 percent of the total amount of the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter for the administration of Section 13459.

(f) The department or the board may expend funds necessary to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

§ 13456. Payment obligations

All bonds which have been duly sold and delivered constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is pledged for the punctual payment of both principal and interest.

There shall be collected annually in the same manner, and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, the amount, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of that revenue to perform each and every act which is necessary to collect this additional amount.

All money deposited in the fund which has been derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold is available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§ 13457. State General Obligation Bond Law

The State General Obligation Bond Law is adopted for the purpose of the issuance, sale, and repayment of, and other matters with respect to, the bonds authorized by this

chapter. The provisions of that law are included in this chapter as though set out in full in this chapter, except that, notwithstanding any provision in the State General Obligation Bond Law, the bonds authorized under this chapter shall bear the rates of interest, or maximum rates, fixed from time to time by the Treasurer with the approval of the committee. The maximum maturity of the bonds shall not exceed 50 years from the date of the bonds or from the date of each respective series. The maturity of each respective series shall be calculated from the date of the series.

§ 13458. Water Conservation and Groundwater Recharge Account

(a) The sum of seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Water Conservation and Groundwater Recharge Account and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is appropriated for expenditure in the 1986-87 fiscal year for loans to local agencies to aid in the acquisition and construction of voluntary, cost- effective capital outlay water conservation programs and groundwater recharge facilities and the purposes set forth in this section. Loans made in the 1986- 87 fiscal year may not be authorized sooner than 30 days after notification in writing of the necessity therefor to the chairperson of the committee in each house which considers appropriations, to the policy committee of the Assembly as designated by the Speaker of the Assembly and the policy committee of the Senate designated by the Senate Rules Committee, and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

(b) Any contract entered into pursuant to this section may include provisions as may be determined by the department. However, any contract concerning an eligible, voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation program shall be supported by or shall include, in substance, all of the following:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost and benefit of the program.

(2) An agreement by the local agency to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the program.

(3) A provision that there shall be no moratorium or deferment on payments of principal or interest.

(4) A loan period of up to 20 years with an interest rate set annually by the department at 50 percent of the interest rate computed by the true interest cost method on bonds most recently issued pursuant to this chapter. The interest rate set for each contract shall be applied throughout the contract's repayment period. There shall be a level annual repayment of principal and interest on the loans.

(5) A provision that the project shall not receive any more than five million dollars ($5,000,000) in loan proceeds from the department.

The department shall set priority for loans under this subdivision on the basis of the cost effectiveness of the proposed project, with the most cost- effective projects receiving the highest priorities.

(c) Any contract concerning an eligible project for groundwater recharge shall be supported by or shall include, in substance, all of the following:

(1) A finding by the department that the agency has the ability to repay the requested loan, that the project is economically justified, and that the project is feasible from an engineering and hydrogeologic viewpoint.

(2) An estimate of the reasonable cost and benefit of the project, including a feasibility report which shall set forth the economic justification and the engineering, hydrogeologic, and financial feasibility of the project, and shall include explanations of the proposed facilities and their relation to other water-related facilities in the basin or region.

(3) An agreement by the agency to proceed expeditiously to complete the project in conformance with the approved plans and specifications and the feasibility report and to operate and maintain the project properly upon completion throughout the repayment period.

(4) A provision that there shall be no moratorium or deferment on payment of principal or interest.

(5) A loan period of up to 20 years with an interest rate set annually by the department at 50 percent of the interest rate computed by the true interest cost method on bonds most recently issued pursuant to this chapter. The interest rate set for each contract shall be applied throughout the contract's repayment period. There shall be a level annual repayment of principal and interest on the loans.

(6) A provision that the project shall not receive any more than five million dollars ($5,000,000) in loan proceeds from the department.

The department shall give priority under this subdivision to projects of agencies located in overdrafted groundwater basins and those projects of critical need, to projects whose feasibility studies show the greatest economic justification and the greatest engineering and hydrogeologic feasibility as determined by the department, and to projects located in areas which have existing water management programs.

(d) The department may make loans to local agencies, at the interest rates authorized under this section and under any terms and conditions as may be determined necessary

by the department, for the purposes of financing feasibility studies of projects potentially eligible for funding under this section. No single potential project shall be eligible to receive more than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and not more than 3 percent of the total amount of bonds authorized to be expended for purposes of this section may be expended for this purpose. A loan for a feasibility study shall not decrease the maximum amount of any other loan which may be made under this section.

§ 13459. Agricultural Drainage Water Account

(a) The sum of seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Agricultural Drainage Water Account is appropriated for expenditure in the 1986-87 fiscal year for loans to agencies to aid in the construction of drainage water management units for the treatment, storage, or disposal of agricultural drainage water and the purposes set forth in this section. The board may loan an agency up to 100 percent of the total eligible costs of design and construction of an eligible project. Loans made in the 1986-87 fiscal year may not be authorized sooner than 30 days after notification in writing of the necessity therefor to the chairperson of the committee in each house which considers appropriations, to the policy committee of the Assembly as designated by the Speaker of the Assembly and the policy committee of the Senate designated by the Senate Rules Committee, and the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Budget Committee.

(b) Any contract for an eligible project entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as determined by the board and shall include, in substance, all of the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible project.

(2) An agreement by the agency to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the eligible project; commence operation of the containment structures or treatment works upon completion and to properly operate and maintain the works in accordance with applicable provisions of law; provide for payment of the agency's share of the cost of the project, including principal and interest on any state loan made pursuant to this section; and, if appropriate, apply for and make reasonable efforts to secure federal assistance for the state-assisted project.

(c) All loans pursuant to this section are subject to all of the following provisions:

(1) Agencies seeking a loan shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the board, that an adequate opportunity for public participation regarding the loan has been provided.

(2) Any election held with respect to the loan shall include the entire agency except where the agency proposes to accept the loan on behalf of a specified portion, or portions, of the agency, in which case the referendum shall be held in that portion or portions of the agency only.

(3) Loan contracts may not provide a moratorium on payment of principal or interest.

(4) Loans shall be for a period of up to 20 years. The interest rate for the loans shall be set at a rate equal to 50 percent of the interest rate paid by the state on the most recent sale of state general obligation bonds, with that rate to be computed according to the true interest cost method. When the interest rate so determined is not a multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent, the interest rate shall be set at the next higher multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent. The interest rate set for each contract shall be applied throughout the contract's repayment period. There shall be a level annual repayment of principal and interest on loans.

(5) The board in considering eligible projects shall give preference to technologies which treat drainage water where the board finds that the technology is readily available and economically feasible for the agency.

(6) No single project may receive more than twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) in loan proceeds from the board.

(d) The board may make loans to local agencies, at the interest rates authorized under this section and under any terms and conditions as may be determined necessary by the board, for purposes of financing feasibility studies of projects potentially eligible for funding under this section. No single potential project shall be eligible to receive more than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and not more than 3 percent of the total amount of bonds authorized to be expended for purposes of this section may be expended for this purpose. A loan for a feasibility study shall not decrease the maximum amount of any other loan which may be made under this section.

§ 13459.5. Unallocated funds

Unallocated money remaining in the Agricultural Drainage Water Account in the 1986 Water Conservation and Water Quality Bond Fund on November 6, 1996, and any unallocated money deposited into that account from the sale of any bonds that are sold after November 6, 1996, shall be transferred to the Drainage Management Subaccount, created by Section 78641, of the Clean Water and Water Recycling Account in the Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Fund for the purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 78645. For the purpose of this section, "unallocated money" means money not committed or appropriated as of November 6, 1996, which is not less than six million one hundred seventy-seven thousand dollars ($6,177,000).

§ 13460. Reimbursement

Money deposited in the fund pursuant to any provision of law requiring repayments to the state for assistance financed by the proceeds of the bonds authorized by this chapter shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a reimbursement for payment of bond principal and interest.

§ 13461. Appropriation

There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, for the purpose of this chapter, an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(a) The amount necessary annually to pay the principal of, and the interest on, the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The amount necessary to carry out Section 13462, which is appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§ 13462. Withdrawal

For the purpose of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may, by executive order, authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

The amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund and shall be disbursed by the department or the board in accordance with this chapter. Any money made available under this section to the department or the board shall be returned to the General Fund from money received from the sale of bonds. The withdrawals from the General Fund shall be returned to the General Fund with interest at the rate which would have otherwise been earned by those withdrawals in the Pooled Money Investment Fund.

§ 13462.5. Authority to sequester

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bond act, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this bond act that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law, or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax- exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

§ 13463. Issuance

Upon request of the department or the board, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized under this chapter.

§ 13464. Sale

The committee may authorize the Treasurer to sell all, or any part, of the bonds at times fixed by the Treasurer.

§ 13465. Terms and conditions

Notwithstanding Sections 13458 and 13459, the committee may proscribe further terms and conditions for loan contracts to authorize a deferment on payment of all or part of the principal.

§ 13466. Legislative approval

For the 1987-88 fiscal year and each year thereafter, a loan may be made by the department only upon the specific approval of the Legislature, by an act enacted after the receipt of a report filed pursuant to Section 13467.

§ 13468. Legislative intent

It is the intent of language in Section 13998.8(i)(3), Section 13999.10(d), and Section 13999.11(d) of the Water Code which was enacted by the voters in the Clean Water Bond Law of 1984 that "the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is made" means the interest rate computed by the true interest cost method on the bonds most recently issued pursuant to the Clean Water Bond Law of 1984.

§ 13469. Severability

If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the chapter which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this chapter are severable.

CHAPTER 6.5. STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND

§ 13475. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that since the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) provides for establishment of a perpetual water pollution control revolving loan fund, which will be partially capitalized by federal contributions, it is in the interest of people of the state, in order to ensure full participation by the state under the federal Clean Water Act, to enact this chapter to authorize the state to establish and implement a

state/federal water pollution control revolving fund in accordance with federal provisions, requirements, and limitations.

(b) The primary purpose of this chapter is to enact a statute consistent with the provisions and requirements of the federal Clean Water Act, as those provisions, requirements, and limitations relate to establishment, management, and operation of a state/federal water pollution control revolving fund. It is the intent of the Legislature that the terms of this chapter shall be liberally construed to achieve this purpose.

§ 13476. Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Federal Clean Water Act" or "federal act" means the federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

(c) "Fund" means the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

(d) "Matching funds" means money that equals that percentage of federal contributions required by the federal act to be matched with state funds.

(e) "Municipality" has the same meaning and construction as in the federal act and also includes all state, interstate, and intermunicipal agencies.

(f) "Publicly owned" means owned by a municipality.

§ 13477. Creation and continuation of the revolving fund

The State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury, and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, all moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated without regard to fiscal years to the board for expenditure in accordance with this chapter. The board is the state agency responsible for administering the fund. In order to facilitate compliance with the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514), there is hereby established in the fund a Federal Revolving Loan Fund Account and a State Revolving Loan Fund Account. From time-to-time thereafter, the board may modify existing accounts in the fund and may establish other accounts in the fund, and in all other funds administered by the board, which the board deems appropriate or necessary for proper administration.

§ 13478. Board authority

The board may undertake any of the following:

(a) Enter into agreements with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund.

(b) Accept federal contributions to the fund.

(c) Enter into an agreement with, and accept matching funds from, a municipality. A municipality that seeks to enter into an agreement with the board and provide matching funds pursuant to this subdivision shall provide to the board evidence of the availability of those funds in the form of a written resolution adopted by the governing body of the municipality before it requests a preliminary loan commitment.

(d) Use moneys in the fund for the purposes permitted by the federal act.

(e) Provide for the deposit of matching funds and any other available and necessary moneys into the fund.

(f) Make requests on behalf of the state for deposit into the fund of available federal moneys under the federal act and determine on behalf of the state appropriate maintenance of progress toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act.

(g) Determine on behalf of the state that publicly owned treatment works which receive financial assistance from the fund will meet the requirements of, and otherwise be treated as required by, the federal act.

(h) Provide for appropriate audit, accounting, and fiscal management services, plans, and reports relative to the fund.

(i) Take additional incidental action as appropriate for the adequate administration and operation of the fund.

(j) Charge municipalities that elect to provide matching funds a fee to cover the actual cost of obtaining the federal funds pursuant to Section 603(d)(7) of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1383(d)(7)) and processing the loan application. The fee shall be waived by the board if sufficient funds to cover those costs are available from other sources.

(k) Use money returned to the fund under clause (ii) of subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 13480, and any other source of matching funds, if not prohibited by statute, as matching funds for the federal administrative allowance under Section 603(d)(7) of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1383(d)(7)).

§ 13479. Federal contributions

(a) The board may enter into an agreement with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund only if both of the following conditions have been met:

(1) The state has identified any required matching funds.

(2) The board is prepared to commit to the expenditure of any minimum amount in the fund in the manner required by the federal act.

(b) Any agreement between the board and the federal government shall contain those provisions, terms, and conditions required by the federal act, and any implementing federal rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies, including, but not limited to, agreement to the following:

(1) Moneys in the fund shall be expended in an expeditious and timely manner.

(2) All moneys in the fund as a result of federal capitalization grants shall be used to assure maintenance of progress toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act, including any applicable municipal compliance deadlines.

§ 13480. Authorized uses

(a) Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the permissible purposes allowed by the federal act, including providing financial assistance for the following purposes:

(1) The construction of publicly owned treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1292), by any municipality.

(2) Implementation of a management program pursuant to Section 319 of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1329).

(3) Development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under Section 320 of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1330).

(4) Financial assistance, other than a loan, toward the nonfederal share of costs of any grant-funded treatment works project, but only if that assistance is necessary to permit the project to proceed.

(b) Consistent with expenditure for authorized purposes, moneys in the fund may be used for the following purposes:

(1) Loans that meet all of the following requirements:

(A) Are made at or below market interest rates.

(B) Require annual payments of principal and any interest, with repayment commencing not later than one year after completion of the project for which the loan is made and full amortization not later than 20 years after project completion.

(C) Require the loan recipient to establish an acceptable dedicated source of revenue for repayment of any loan.

(D)(i) Contain other terms and conditions required by the board or the federal act or applicable rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies. To the extent permitted by federal law, the interest rate shall be set at a rate equal to 50 percent of the interest rate paid by the state on the most recent sale of state general obligation bonds and the interest rate shall be computed according to the true interest cost method. If the interest rate so determined is not a multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent, the interest rate shall be set at the multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent next above the interest rate so determined. Any loan from the fund used to finance costs of facilities planning, or the preparation of plans, specifications, or estimates for construction of publicly owned treatment works shall comply with Section 603(e) of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1383(e)).

(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), if the loan applicant is a municipality, an applicant for a loan for the implementation of a management program pursuant to Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329), or an applicant for a loan for nonpoint source or estuary enhancement pursuant to Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1330), and the applicant provides matching funds, the interest rate on the loan shall be 0 percent. A loan recipient that returns to the fund an amount of money equal to 20 percent of the remaining unpaid federal balance of an existing loan shall have the remaining unpaid loan balance refinanced at a rate of 0 percent over the time remaining in the original loan contract.

(2) To buy or refinance the debt obligations of municipalities within the state at or below market rates if those debt obligations were incurred after March 7, 1985.

(3) To guarantee, or purchase insurance for, local obligations where that action would improve credit market access or reduce interest rates.

(4) As a source of revenue or security for the payment of principal and interest on revenue or general obligation bonds issued by the state, if the proceeds of the sale of those bonds will be deposited in the fund.

(5) To establish loan guarantees for similar revolving funds established by municipalities.

(6) To earn interest.

(7) For payment of the reasonable costs of administering the fund and conducting activities under Subchapter VI (commencing with Section 601) of the federal act (33 U.S.C.A. Sec. 1381 et seq.). Those costs shall not exceed 4 percent of all federal contributions to the fund, except that if permitted by federal and state law, interest repayments into the fund and other moneys in the fund may be used to defray additional administrative and activity costs to the extent permitted by the federal

government and approved by the Legislature in the Budget Act.

(8) For financial assistance toward the nonfederal share of the costs of grant- funded treatment works projects to the extent permitted by the federal act.

§ 13481. Limitations on use

The fund shall be used to provide financial assistance only for projects which are (a) consistent with plans, if any, developed under Sections 205(j), 208, 303(e), 319, and 320 of the federal act, and (b) on the approved state priority list adopted under Section 216 of the federal act.

§ 13482. Transfer of funds

(a) In accordance with the Clean Water Bond Law of 1984 (Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 13999)), the board, with the approval of the Clean Water Finance Committee, may transfer funds from the Clean Water Construction Grant Account to the fund for the purpose of meeting federal requirements for matching moneys in the fund.

(b) Any repayment of fund moneys, including interest payments, and all interest earned on, or accruing to, any moneys in the fund, shall be deposited in the fund and shall be available, in perpetuity, for expenditure for the purposes and uses authorized by the federal act.

(c) A municipality that elects to provide matching funds shall do all of the following:

(1) Establish an account or other funding mechanism permitted by law for the deposit and use of those funds.

(2) Pay the state's share of the amount of money owed to any contractor for services rendered to that municipality and transmit evidence of payment to that contractor to the board before the federal matching funds become available pursuant to the federal act.

(3) Grant to the state access to the financial records of the account or other funding mechanism established pursuant to paragraph (1).

§ 13483. Rebate to federal government

(a) To the extent permitted by federal and state law, moneys in the fund may be used to rebate to the federal government all arbitrage profits required by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514), or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. To the extent that this use of the moneys in the fund is prohibited by federal or state law, any rebates required by federal law shall be paid from the General Fund or other sources, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the board may enter into contracts, or may procure those services and equipment, which may be necessary to ensure prompt and complete compliance with any provisions relating to the fund imposed by either the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514) or the federal Clean Water Act.

§ 13485. Regulations

The board may adopt rules and regulations necessary or convenient to implement this chapter and to meet federal requirements pursuant to the federal act.

CHAPTER 7. WATER RECLAMATION

ARTICLE 1. SHORT TITLE

§ 13500. Citation

This chapter shall be known as and may be cited as the Water Recycling Law.

ARTICLE 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY

§ 13510. Legislative declaration

It is hereby declared that the people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies and to assist in meeting the future water requirements of the state.

§ 13511. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares that a substantial portion of the future water requirements of this state may be economically met by beneficial use of recycled water.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the utilization of recycled water by local communities for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes will contribute to the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the state. Use of recycled water constitutes the development of "new basic water supplies" as that term is used in Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 12880) of Part 6 of Division 6.

§ 13512. Legislative intent

It is the intention of the Legislature that the state undertake all possible steps to encourage development of water recycling facilities so that recycled water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state.

ARTICLE 3. STATE ASSISTANCE

§ 13515. Authorization to provide loans

In order to implement the policy declarations of this chapter, the state board is authorized to provide loans for the development of water reclamation facilities, or for studies and investigations in connection with water

reclamation, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division.

ARTICLE 4. REGULATION OF RECLAMATION

§ 13520. Definition

As used in this article "recycling criteria" are the levels of constituents of recycled water, and means for assurance of reliability under the design concept which will result in recycled water safe from the standpoint of public health, for the uses to be made.

§ 13521. Statewide criteria

The State Department of Health Services shall establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health.

§ 13522. Abatement order

(a) Whenever the State Department of Health Services or any local health officer finds that a contamination exists as a result of the use of recycled water, the department or local health officer shall order the contamination abated in accordance with the procedure provided for in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 5400) of Part 3 of Division 5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) The use of recycled water in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to Section 13521, for the purpose of this section, does not cause, constitute, or contribute to, any form of contamination, unless the department or the regional board determines that contamination exists.

§ 13522.5. Reports

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (e), any person recycling or proposing to recycle water, or using or proposing to use recycled water, within any region for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established, shall file with the appropriate regional board a report containing information required by the regional board.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), every person recycling water or using recycled water shall file with the appropriate regional board a report of any material change or proposed change in the character of the recycled water or its use.

(c) Each report under this section shall be sworn to, or submitted under penalty of perjury.

(d) This section shall not be construed so as to require any report in the case of any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation involving the recycling of water solely for use in the producing, manufacturing, or processing operation.

(e) Except upon the written request of the regional board, a report is not required pursuant to this section from any user of recycled water which is being supplied by a supplier or distributor for whom a master recycling permit has been issued pursuant to Section 13523.1.

§ 13522.6. Misdemeanor

Any person failing to furnish a report under Section 13522.5 when so requested by a regional board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 13522.7. Enforcement

The Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, requiring any person not complying with Section 13522.5 to comply forthwith.

§ 13523. Reclamation requirements

(a) Each regional board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations of the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall, if in the judgment of the board, it is necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as reclaimed water.

(b) The requirements may be placed upon the person reclaiming water, the user, or both. The requirements shall be established in conformance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. The regional board may require the submission of a preconstruction report for the purpose of determining compliance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria. The requirements for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

§ 13523.1. Master reclamation permit

(a) Each regional board, after consulting with, and receiving the recommendations of, the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, with the consent of the proposed permittee, and after any necessary hearing, may, in lieu of issuing waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263 or water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523 for a user of reclaimed water, issue a master reclamation permit to a supplier or distributor, or both, of reclaimed water.

(b) A master reclamation permit shall include, at least, all of the following:

(1) Waste discharge requirements, adopted pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13260) of Chapter 4.

(2) A requirement that the permittee comply with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. Permit conditions for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide water reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(3) A requirement that the permittee establish and enforce rules or regulations for reclaimed water users, governing the design and construction of reclaimed water use facilities and the use of reclaimed water, in accordance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(4) A requirement that the permittee submit a quarterly report summarizing reclaimed water use, including the total amount of reclaimed water supplied, the total number of reclaimed water use sites, and the locations of those sites, including the names of the hydrologic areas underlying the reclaimed water use sites.

(5) A requirement that the permittee conduct periodic inspections of the facilities of the reclaimed water users to monitor compliance by the users with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521 and the requirements of the master reclamation permit.

(6) Any other requirements determined to be appropriate by the regional board.

§ 13523.5. Salinity standards

A regional board may not deny issuance of water reclamation requirements to a project which violates only a salinity standard in the basin plan.

§ 13524. Recycling criteria and requirements

No person shall recycle water or use recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established until water recycling requirements have been established pursuant to this article or a regional board determines that no requirements are necessary.

§ 13525. Injunction

Upon the refusal or failure of any person or persons recycling water or using recycled water to comply with the provisions of this article, the Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, prohibiting forthwith any person or persons from violating or threatening to violate the provisions of this article.

§ 13525.5. Misdemeanor

Any person recycling water or using recycled water in violation of Section 13524, after such violation has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of such recycling or use shall constitute a separate offense.

§ 13526. Misdemeanor

Any person who, after such action has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, uses recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established prior to the establishment of water recycling requirements, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 13527. Financial assistance

(a) In administering any statewide program of financial assistance for water pollution or water quality control which may be delegated to it pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division, the state board shall give added consideration to water quality control facilities providing optimum water recycling and use of recycled water.

(b) Nothing in this chapter prevents the appropriate regional board from establishing waste discharge requirements if a discharge is involved.

§ 13528. Disclaimer

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as affecting the existing powers of the State Department of Health Services.

§ 13529. Legislative findings

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The purpose of Section 13529.2 is to establish notification requirements for unauthorized discharges of recycled water to waters of the state.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to promote the efficient and safe use of recycled water.

(c) The people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water to supplement existing water supplies and to minimize the impacts of growing demand for new water on sensitive natural water bodies.

(d) A substantial portion of the future water requirements of the state may be economically met by the beneficial use of recycled water.

(e) The Legislature has established a statewide goal to recycle 700,000 acre- feet of water per year by the year

2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010.

(f) The use of recycled water has proven to be safe and the State Department of Health Services is drafting regulations to provide for expanded uses of recycled water.

§ 13529.2. Unauthorized discharges

(a) Any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits an unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (c), or 1,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (d), in or on any waters of the state, or causes or permits such unauthorized discharge to be discharged where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the appropriate regional board.

(b) For the purposes of this section, an unauthorized discharge means a discharge not authorized by waste discharge requirements pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 13260), water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523, a master reclamation permit pursuant to Section 13523.1, or any other provision of this division.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "recycled water" means wastewater treated as "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services or wastewater receiving advanced treatment beyond disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water.

(d) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" means "recycled water," as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, which is treated at a level less than "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services.

(e) The requirements in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

§ 13529.4. Administrative liability

(a) Any person refusing or failing to provide the notice required by Section 13529.2, or as required by a condition of waste discharge requirements requiring notification of unauthorized releases of recycled water as defined in Section 13529.2, may be subject to administrative civil liability in an amount not to exceed the following:

(1) For the first violation, or a subsequent violation occurring more than 365 days from a previous violation, five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(2) For a second violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

(3) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

(b) The penalties in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

ARTICLE 5. SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

§ 13530. Surveys

The department, either independently or in cooperation with any person or any county, state, federal, or other agency, or on request of the state board, to the extent funds are allocated therefor, shall conduct surveys and investigations relating to the reclamation of water from waste pursuant to Section 230.

ARTICLE 6. WASTE WELL REGULATION

§ 13540. In water-bearing strata

(a) No person shall construct, maintain or use any waste well extending to or into a subterranean water-bearing stratum that is used or intended to be used as, or is suitable for, a source of water supply for domestic purposes.

(b)(1) Notwithstanding ~~the foregoing~~subdivision (a), when a regional board finds that water quality considerations do not preclude controlled recharge of ~~such~~the stratum by direct injection, and when the State Department of Health Services, following a public hearing, finds the proposed recharge will not ~~impair~~degrade the quality of water in the receiving aquifer as a source of water supply for domestic purposes, recycled water may be injected by a well into ~~such~~the stratum. The State Department of Health Services may make and enforce ~~such~~any regulations pertaining ~~thereto~~to this subdivision as it deems proper.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to ~~affect~~do either or both of the following:

(A) Affect the authority of the state board or regional boards to prescribe and enforce requirements for ~~such discharge.~~the discharge.

(B) Preempt the exercise by a water district of its existing ordinance authority to impose or implement stricter standards for protecting groundwater quality in the receiving aquifer.

(c) When the State Department of Health Services makes the findings provided for in subdivision (b), the department shall consider the state board's Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of

Waters in California, as set forth in Resolution 68-16, dated October 28, 1968, and shall also consider current and potential future public health consequences of the controlled recharge.

§ 13541. "Waste well"

As used in this article, "waste well" includes any hole dug or drilled into the ground, used or intended to be used for the disposal of waste.

ARTICLE 7. WATER REUSE

§ 13550. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for nonpotable uses, including, but not limited to, cemeteries, golf courses, parks, highway landscaped areas, and industrial and irrigation uses, is a waste or an unreasonable use of the water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water is available which meets all of the following conditions, as determined by the state board, after notice to any person or entity who may be ordered to use recycled water or to cease using potable water and a hearing held pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 648) of Chapter 1.5 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations:

(1) The source of recycled water is of adequate quality for these uses and is available for these uses. In determining adequate quality, the state board shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, food and employee safety, and level and types of specific constituents in the recycled water affecting these uses, on a user-by-user basis. In addition, the state board shall consider the effect of the use of recycled water in lieu of potable water on the generation of hazardous waste and on the quality of wastewater discharges subject to regional, state, or federal permits.

(2) The recycled water may be furnished for these uses at a reasonable cost to the user. In determining reasonable cost, the state board shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the present and projected costs of supplying, delivering, and treating potable domestic water for these uses and the present and projected costs of supplying and delivering recycled water for these uses, and shall find that the cost of supplying the treated recycled water is comparable to, or less than, the cost of supplying potable domestic water.

(3) After concurrence with the State Department of Health Services, the use of recycled water from the proposed source will not be detrimental to public health.

(4) The use of recycled water for these uses will not adversely affect downstream water rights, will not degrade water quality, and is determined not to be injurious to plantlife, fish, and wildlife.

(b) In making the determination pursuant to subdivision (a), the state board shall consider the impact of the cost and quality of the nonpotable water on each individual user.

(c) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this article to furnish information which the state board determines to be relevant to making the determination required in subdivision (a).

§ 13551. Availability of recycled water

A person or public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, shall not use water from any source of quality suitable for potable domestic use for nonpotable uses, including cemeteries, golf courses, parks, highway landscaped areas, and industrial and irrigation uses if suitable recycled water is available as provided in Section 13550; however, any use of recycled water in lieu of water suitable for potable domestic use shall, to the extent of the recycled water so used, be deemed to constitute a reasonable beneficial use of that water and the use of recycled water shall not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

§ 13552. Legislative intent

The amendments to Sections 13550 and 13551 of the Water Code made during the first year of the 1991-92 Regular Session are not intended to alter any rights, remedies, or obligations which may exist prior to January 1, 1992, pursuant to, but not limited to, those sections or Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 1501) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code.

§ 13552.2. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for the irrigation of residential landscaping is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for this use, is available to the residents and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to submit information that the state board determines may be relevant in making the determination required in subdivision (a).

§ 13552.4. Required use for landscaping

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled

water for irrigation of residential landscaping, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for this use, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) The irrigation systems are constructed in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code Regulations.

(b) This section applies to both of the following:

(1) New subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(2) Any residence that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for landscape irrigation and for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(c)(1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for irrigation of residential landscaping necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).

(2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§ 13552.6. Regarding cooling

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user, and the water meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to submit information that the state board determines may be relevant in making the determination required in subdivision (a).

§ 13552.8. Required use for cooling

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water in floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) If public exposure to aerosols, mist, or spray may occur, appropriate mist mitigation or mist control is provided, such as the use of mist arrestors or the addition of biocides to the water in accordance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(4) The person intending to use recycled water has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the public agency, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies to both of the following:

(1) New industrial facilities and subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(2) Any structure that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for floor traps, cooling towers, or air-conditioning devices, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(c)(1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, or air- conditioning devices necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).

(2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§ 13553. Regarding toilet flushing

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the use of potable domestic water for toilet and urinal flushing in

structures is a waste or an unreasonable use of water within the meaning of Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution if recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(b) The state board may require a public agency or person subject to this section to furnish whatever information may be relevant to making the determination required in subdivision (a).

(c) For the purposes of this section and Section 13554, "structure" or "structures" means commercial, retail, and office buildings, theaters, auditoriums, schools, hotels, apartments, barracks, dormitories, jails, prisons, and reformatories, and other structures as determined by the State Department of Health Services.

(d) Nothing in this section or Section 13554 applies to a pilot program adopted pursuant to Section 13553.1.

§ 13553.1. Legislative findings

(a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that certain coastal areas of the state have been using sea water to flush toilets and urinals as a means of conserving potable water; that this practice precludes the beneficial reuse of treated wastewater and has had a deleterious effect on the proper wastewater treatment process, and has led to corrosion of the sea water distribution pipelines and wastewater collection systems; and that this situation must be changed.

(b) There is a need for a pilot program to demonstrate that conversion to the use of recycled water in residential buildings for toilet and urinal flushing does not pose a threat to public health and safety.

(c) A city that is providing a separate distribution system for sea water for use in flushing toilets and urinals in residential structures may, by ordinance, authorize the use of recycled water for the flushing of toilets and urinals in residential structures if the level of treatment and the use of the recycled water meets the criteria set by the State Department of Health Services.

§ 13554. Required use for toilet flushing

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing in structures, except a mental hospital or other facility operated by a public agency for the treatment of persons with mental disorders, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) The public agency has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the use site, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies only to either of the following:

(1) New structures for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1992, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1992.

(2) Any construction pursuant to subdivision (a) for which the State Department of Health Services has, prior to January 1, 1992, approved the use of recycled water.

(c) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water by a structure necessary to comply with a requirement issued by a public agency under subdivision (a). This exemption does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§ 13554.2. Reimbursement of costs

(a) Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the State Department of Health Services for reasonable costs that department actually incurs in performing duties pursuant to this chapter.

(b)(1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the costs that it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties pursuant to this chapter.

(2) For purposes of implementing subdivision (a), that department shall maintain a record of its costs. In determining those costs, that department may consider costs that include, but are not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, that department's actual costs.

(c) With the consent of the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services may delegate all or part of the duties that department performs pursuant to this chapter within a county to a local health agency authorized by the board of supervisors to assume these duties, if, in the judgment of that department, the local health agency can perform these

duties. Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the local health agency for reasonable costs that the local health agency actually incurs in the performance of its duties delegated pursuant to this subdivision.

(d)(1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the local health agency shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the cost it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties delegated under subdivision (c).

(2) The local health agency, if delegated duties pursuant to subdivision (c), shall maintain a record of its costs that include, but is not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, the local health agency's actual costs.

(e) The State Department of Health Services or local health agency shall complete its review of a proposed use of recycled water within a reasonable period of time. That department shall submit to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water a written determination as to whether the proposal submitted is complete for purposes of review within 30 days from the date of receipt of the proposal and shall approve or disapprove the proposed use within 30 days from the date on which that department determines that the proposal is complete.

(f) An invoice for reimbursement of services rendered shall be submitted to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water subsequent to completion of review of the proposed use, or other services rendered, that specifies the number of hours spent by the State Department of Health Services or local health agency, specific tasks performed, and other costs actually incurred. Supporting documentation, including receipts, logs, timesheets, and other standard accounting documents, shall be maintained by that department or local health agency and copies, upon request, shall be provided to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water.

(g) For the purposes of this section, "person or entity proposing the use of recycled water" means the producer or distributor of recycled water submitting a proposal to the department.

§ 13554.3. Fees

The State Water Resources Control Board may establish a reasonable schedule of fees by which it is reimbursed for the costs it incurs pursuant to Sections 13553 and 13554.

§ 13555.2. Finding on dual delivery systems

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that many local agencies deliver recycled water for nonpotable uses and that the use of recycled water is an effective means of meeting the demands for new water caused by drought conditions or population increases in the state. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage the design and construction of water delivery systems on private property that deliver water for both potable and nonpotable uses in separate pipelines.

§ 13555.3. Requirement of dual delivery systems

(a) Water delivery systems on private property that could deliver recycled water for nonpotable uses described in Section 13550, that are constructed on and after January 1, 1993, shall be designed to ensure that the water to be used for only potable domestic uses is delivered, from the point of entry to the private property to be served, in a separate pipeline which is not used to deliver the recycled water.

(b) This section applies to water delivery systems on private property constructed within either of the following jurisdictions:

(1) One that has an urban water management plan that includes the intent to develop recycled water use.

(2) One that does not have an urban water management plan that includes recycled water use, but that is within five miles of a jurisdiction that does have an urban water management plan that includes recycled water use, and has indicated a willingness to serve the water delivery system.

(c) This section does not preempt local regulation of the delivery of water for potable and nonpotable uses and any local governing body may adopt requirements which are more restrictive than the requirements of this section.

§ 13556. Delivery of recycled water

In addition to any other authority provided in law, any water supplier described in subdivision (b) of Section 1745 may acquire, store, provide, sell, and deliver recycled water for any beneficial use, including, but not limited to, municipal, industrial, domestic, and irrigation uses, if the water use is in accordance with statewide recycling criteria and regulations established pursuant to this chapter.

CHAPTER 7.5. WATER RECYCLING ACT OF 1991

§ 13575. Citation; definitions

(a) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Water Recycling Act of 1991.

(b) As used in this chapter, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Customer" means a person or entity that purchases water from a retail water supplier.

(2) "Entity responsible for groundwater replenishment" means any person or entity authorized by statute or court order to manage a groundwater basin and acquire water for groundwater replenishment.

(3) "Recycled water" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050.

(4) "Recycled water producer" means any local public entity that produces recycled water.

(5) "Recycled water wholesaler" means any local public entity that distributes recycled water to retail water suppliers and which has constructed, or is constructing, a recycled water distribution system.

(6) "Retail water supplier" means any local entity, including a public agency, city, county, or private water company, that provides retail water service.

(7) "Retailer" means the retail water supplier in whose service area is located the property to which a customer requests the delivery of recycled water service.

§ 13576. Legislative findings

The Legislature hereby makes the following findings and declarations:

(a) The State of California is subject to periodic drought conditions.

(b) The development of traditional water resources in California has not kept pace with the state's population, which is growing at the rate of over 700,000 per year and which is anticipated to reach 36 million by the year 2010.

(c) There is a need for a reliable source of water for uses not related to the supply of potable water to protect investments in agriculture, greenbelts, and recreation and to replenish groundwater basins, and protect and enhance fisheries, wildlife habitat, and riparian areas.

(d) The environmental benefits of recycled water include a reduced demand for water in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta which is otherwise needed to maintain water quality, reduced discharge of waste into the ocean, and the enhancement of groundwater basins, recreation, fisheries, and wetlands.

(e) The use of recycled water has proven to be safe from a public health standpoint, and the State Department of Health Services is updating regulations for the use of recycled water.

(f) The use of recycled water is a cost-effective, reliable method of helping to meet California's water supply needs.

(g) The development of the infrastructure to distribute recycled water will provide jobs and enhance the economy of the state.

(h) Retail water suppliers and recycled water producers and wholesalers should promote the substitution of recycled water for potable water and imported water in order to maximize the appropriate cost-effective use of recycled water in California.

(i) Recycled water producers, retail water suppliers, and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment should cooperate in joint technical, economic, and environmental studies, as appropriate, to determine the feasibility of providing recycled water service.

(j) Retail water suppliers and recycled water producers and wholesalers should be encouraged to enter into contracts to facilitate the service of recycled and potable water by the retail water suppliers in their service areas in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

(k) Recycled water producers and wholesalers and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment should be encouraged to enter into contracts to facilitate the use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment if recycled water is available and the authorities having jurisdiction approve its use.

(l) Wholesale prices set by recycled water producers and recycled water wholesalers, and rates that retail water suppliers are authorized to charge for recycled water, should reflect an equitable sharing of the costs and benefits associated with the development and use of recycled water.

§ 13577. Water recycling goals

This chapter establishes a statewide goal to recycle a total of 700,000 acre- feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010.

§ 13578. Report to the Legislature; task force

(a) In order to achieve the statewide goal for recycled water use established in Section 13577 and to implement the Governor's Advisory Drought Planning Panel Critical Water Shortage Contingency Plan recommendations, Section F2, as submitted December 29, 2000, the department shall identify and report to the Legislature on opportunities for increasing the use of recycled water, as defined in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 13575, and identify constraints and impediments, including the level of state financial assistance available

for project construction, to increasing the use of recycled water.

(b) The department shall convene a task force, to be known as the 2002 Recycled Water Task Force, to advise the department in implementation of subdivision (a), including making recommendations to the Legislature regarding the following:

(1) How to further the use of recycled water in industrial and commercial applications, including, but not limited to, those applications set forth in Section 13552.8. The task force shall evaluate the current regulatory framework of state and local rules, regulations, ordinances, and permits to identify the obstacles and disincentives to industrial and commercial reuse. Issues to be investigated include, but are not limited to, applicability of visual inspections instead of pressure tests for cross-connections between potable and nonpotable water systems, dual piping trenching restrictions, fire suppression system design, and backflow protections.

(2) Changes in the Uniform Plumbing Code, published by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, that are appropriate to facilitate the use of recycled water in industrial and commercial settings. The department shall make recommendations to the California Building Standards Commission with regard to suggested revisions to the California Plumbing Code necessary to incorporate the changes identified by the task force.

(3) Changes in state statutes or the current regulatory framework of state and local rules, regulations, ordinances, and permits appropriate to increase the use of recycled water for commercial laundries and toilet and urinal flushing in structures including, but not limited to, those defined in subdivision (c) of Section 13553. The department shall identify financial incentives to help offset the cost of retrofitting privately and publicly owned structures.

(4) The need to reconvene the California Potable Reuse Committee established by the department in 1993 or convene a successor committee to update the committee's finding that planned indirect potable reuse of recycled water by augmentation of surface water supplies would not adversely affect drinking water quality if certain conditions were met.

(5) The need to augment state water supplies using water use efficiency strategies identified in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. In its report pursuant to subdivision (a), the department shall identify ways to coordinate with CALFED to assist local communities in educating the public with regard to the statewide water supply benefits of local recycling projects and the level of public health protection ensured by compliance with the uniform statewide water recycling criteria developed by the State Department of Health Services in accordance with Section 13521.

(6) Impediments or constraints, other than water rights, related to increasing the use of recycled water in applications for agricultural, environmental, or irrigation uses, as determined by the department.

(c)(1) The task force shall be convened by the department and be comprised of one representative from each of the following state agencies:

(A) The department.

(B) The State Department of Health Services.

(C) The state board.

(D) The California Environmental Protection Agency.

(E) The CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

(F) The Department of Food and Agriculture.

(G) The Building Standards Commission.

(H) The University of California.

(I) The Resources Agency.

(2) The task force shall also include one representative from a recognized environmental advocacy group and one representative from a consumer advocacy group, as determined by the department, and one representative of local agency health officers, one representative of urban water wholesalers, one representative from a groundwater management entity, one representative of water districts, one representative from a nonprofit association of public and private members created to further the use of recycled water, one representative of commercial real estate, one representative of land development, one representative of industrial interests, and at least two representatives from each of the following as defined in Section 13575:

(A) Recycled water producer.

(B) Recycled water wholesaler.

(C) Retail water supplier.

(d) The department and the task force shall report to the Legislature not later than July 1, 2003.

(e) The department shall carry out the duties of this section only to the extent that funds pursuant to Section 79145, enacted as part of the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Act (Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000)), are made available for the purposes of this section.

§ 13579. Potential uses and sources

(a) In order to achieve the goals established in Section 13577, retail water suppliers shall identify potential uses for recycled water within their service areas, potential customers for recycled water service within their service areas, and, within a reasonable time, potential sources of recycled water.

(b) Recycled water producers and recycled water wholesalers may also identify potential uses for recycled water, and may assist retail water suppliers in identifying potential customers for recycled water service within the service areas of those retail water suppliers.

(c) Recycled water producers, retail water suppliers, and entities responsible for groundwater replenishment may cooperate in joint technical, economic, and environmental studies, as appropriate, to determine the feasibility of providing recycled water service and recycled water for groundwater replenishment consistent with the criteria set forth in paragraphs (1) to (3), inclusive, of subdivision (a) of Section 13550 and in accordance with Section 60320 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

§ 13580. Application for supply

(a) A retail water supplier that has identified a potential use or customer pursuant to Section 13579 may apply to a recycled water producer or recycled water wholesaler for a recycled water supply.

(b) A recycled water producer or recycled water wholesaler that has identified a potential use or customer pursuant to Section 13579 may, in writing, request a retail water supplier to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water to the potential customer.

(c) A customer may request, in writing, a retailer to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water to the customer.

(d)(1) An entity responsible for groundwater replenishment that is a customer of a retail water supplier and that has identified the potential use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment purposes may, in writing, request that retail water supplier to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water for that purpose. That entity may not obtain recycled water for that purpose from a recycled water producer, a recycled water wholesaler, or another retail water supplier without the agreement of the entity's retail water supplier.

(2) An entity responsible for groundwater replenishment that is not a customer of a retail water supplier and that has identified the potential use of recycled water for groundwater replenishment purposes may, in writing, request a retail water supplier, a recycled water producer, or a recycled water wholesaler to enter into an agreement to provide recycled water for that purpose.

§ 13580.5. Agreement to provide recycled water

(a)(1) Subject to subdivision (e) of Section 13580.7, a retail water supplier that receives a request from a customer pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580 shall enter into an agreement to provide recycled water, if recycled water is available, or can be made available, to the retail water supplier for sale to the customer.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in accordance with a written agreement between a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler and a retail water supplier, the retail water supplier may delegate to a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler its responsibility under this section to provide recycled water.

(b) A customer may not obtain recycled water from a recycled water producer, a recycled water wholesaler, or a retail water supplier that is not the retailer without the agreement of the retailer.

(c) If either a recycled water producer or a recycled water wholesaler provides a customer of a retail water supplier with a written statement that it can and will provide recycled water to the retailer, the retail water supplier shall, not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the written statement from the customer, by certified mail, return receipt requested, submit a written offer to the customer. A determination of availability pursuant to Section 13550 is not required.

(d) If the state board pursuant to Section 13550 makes a determination that there is available recycled water to serve a customer of a retail water supplier, the retail water supplier, not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives a copy of that determination from the customer, by certified mail, return receipt requested, shall submit a written offer to the customer.

§ 13580.7. Public agency supplier

(a) This section applies only to a retail water supplier that is a public agency.

(b) A customer may request, in writing, a retail water supplier to enter into an agreement or adopt recycled water rates in order to provide recycled water service to the customer. The retail water supplier, by certified mail return receipt requested, shall submit a written offer to the customer not later than 120 days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the written request from the customer.

(c) If no rate is in effect for recycled water service within the service area of a retail water supplier, the rate and conditions for recycled water service shall be established by contract between the retail water supplier and the customer, not later than 120 days from the date on which the customer requests a contract, or, by resolution or ordinance by the retail water supplier, not later than 120

days from the date on which the retail water supplier receives the customer's written request for an ordinance or resolution.

(d) A rate for recycled water service established by contract, ordinance, or resolution, shall reflect a reasonable relationship between the amount of the rate and the retail cost of obtaining or producing the recycled water, the cost of conveying the recycled water, and overhead expenses for providing recycled water service. Capital costs of facilities required to serve the customer shall be amortized over the economic life of the facility, or the length of time the customer agrees to purchase recycled water, whichever is less. The rate shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service, and any additional costs agreed to by the customer for recycled water supplemental treatment.

(e) The rate for recycled water shall be comparable to, or less than, the retail water supplier's rate for potable water. If recycled water service cannot be provided at a rate comparable to, or less than, the rate for potable water, the retail water supplier is not required to provide the recycled water service, unless the customer agrees to pay a rate that reimburses the retail water supplier for the costs described in subdivision (c).

(f) The offer required by subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 13580.5 shall identify all of the following:

(1) The source for the recycled water.

(2) The method of conveying the recycled water.

(3) A schedule for delivery of the recycled water.

(4) The terms of service.

(5) The rate for the recycled water, including the per-unit cost for that water.

(6) The costs necessary to provide service and the basis for determining those costs.

(g) This section does not apply to recycled water service rates established before January 1, 1999, or any amendments to those rates.

§ 13580.8. Suppliers regulated by the P.U.C.

(a) This section applies only to a retail water supplier that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.

(b) Rates for recycled water that is provided to the customer by a retail water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission shall be established by the commission pursuant to Section 455.1 of the Public Utilities Code. A regulated water utility may request the commission to establish the rate or rates for the delivery of recycled or nonpotable water, with the objective of providing, where practicable, a reasonable economic incentive for the customer to purchase recycled or nonpotable water in place of potable water.

(c) A regulated water utility may propose a rate or rates for recycled or nonpotable water by tariff or by contract between the retail water supplier and the customer. Where the rate or rates are set by contract, the water utility and its customer shall meet, confer, and negotiate in good faith to establish a contract rate.

(d) The commission shall, as appropriate, provide a discount from the general metered rate of the water utility for potable water by either of the following means:

(1) Passing through to the customer the net reduction in cost to the water utility in purchasing and delivering recycled or nonpotable water as compared to the cost of purchasing and delivering potable water.

(2) Granting to the customer a uniform discount from the water utility's general metered potable water rate when the discount in paragraph (1) is determined to be an insufficient incentive for the customer to convert to the use of recycled or nonpotable water. If the commission provides for a discount pursuant to this paragraph that is greater than the water utility's reduction in cost, the commission shall authorize the water utility to include the aggregate amount of that discount in its revenue requirements to be applied to, and recovered in, rates that are applicable to all general metered customers.

§ 13580.9. West Covina

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise previously provided for in a contract agreed to by the customer and the City of West Covina, if the purchaser, contractor, or lessee of, or successor to, all or a portion of the water utility owned by the City of West Covina is a retail water supplier that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, rates for recycled or nonpotable water service to a closed hazardous waste and solid waste facility located within the boundaries of the City of West Covina for the purposes of irrigation, recreation, or dust suppression or any other use at that facility shall be established in accordance with subdivisions (a) to (e), inclusive, of Section 13580.7, and if there is a failure to agree on the terms and conditions of a recycled or nonpotable water supply agreement for the delivery of water for those purposes by that purchaser, contractor, lessee, or successor, Section 13581 shall apply.

(b) For the purpose of this section, nonpotable water that is not the result of the treatment of waste shall be treated as the equivalent of recycled water if it is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource, if the use of that water will not adversely affect downstream water rights, degrade water quality, or be

injurious to plant life, fish, or wildlife, as provided by statute or by regulations of the State Department of Health Services and the state board or a regional board, as appropriate.

§ 13581. Mediation of agreements

(a) If there is a failure to agree on terms and conditions of a recycled water supply agreement involving a retail water supplier that is a public agency within 180 days from the date of the receipt of a request for recycled water pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580, a written statement pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580.5, or a determination of availability pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 13580.5, any party may request a formal mediation process. The parties shall commence mediation within 60 days after the mediation request is made. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the director shall appoint a mediator. The mediator may recommend to the parties appropriate terms and conditions applicable to the service of recycled water. The cost for the services of the mediator shall be divided equally among the parties to the mediation and shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

(b) If the parties in mediation reach agreement, both parties together shall draft the contract for the recycled water service. The parties shall sign the contract within 30 days.

(c) If the parties in mediation fail to reach agreement, the affected retail water supplier shall, within 30 days, by resolution or ordinance, adopt a rate for recycled water service. The agency action shall be subject to validating proceedings pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 860) of Part 2 of Title 10 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except that there shall not be a presumption in favor of the retail water supplier under the action taken to set the rate for recycled water service. The mediator shall file a report with the superior court setting forth the recommendations provided to the parties regarding appropriate terms and conditions applicable to the service of recycled water. Each party shall bear its own costs and attorney's fees.

§ 13581.2. Determination by the P.U.C.

If the retail water supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, and there is a failure to agree on terms and conditions of a recycle water supply agreement with a customer within 180 days from the date of the receipt of a request for recycled water pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580, a written statement pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13580.5, or a determination of availability pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 13580.5, the matter shall be submitted to the Public Utilities Commission for resolution, and the commission shall determine a contract rate or rates for recycled water as provided in Section 13580.8.

§ 13582. Rights, remedies, obligations

This chapter is not intended to alter either of the following:

(a) Any rights, remedies, or obligations which may exist pursuant to Article 1.5 (commencing with Section 1210) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 2 of this code or Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 1501) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code.

(b) Any rates established or contracts entered into prior to January 1, 1999.

§ 13583. Failure to comply

(a) If a retail water supplier that is a public agency does not comply with this chapter, the customer may petition a court for a writ of mandate pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1084) of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(b) If a retail water supplier is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission and does not comply with this chapter, the Public Utilities Commission may order the retailer to comply with this chapter after receiving a petition from the customer specifying the provisions of this chapter with which the retailer has failed to comply.

CHAPTER 8. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR TREATMENT FACILITIES

§ 13600. Administration

The state board shall administer any program of financial assistance for water quality control which may be delegated to it by law, and may accept funds from the United States or any person to that end.

§ 13601. Needs survey

The state board, in cooperation with the regional boards, shall survey the statewide need for waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities which will be required during the five-year period, January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1972, inclusive, to adequately protect the waters of the state for beneficial use. The state board shall also, biennially, commencing in 1970, survey the need for facilities which will be required by public agencies for the ensuing five-year period. The state board may request a local public agency operating such facilities to transmit to its regional board a report on the following:

(a) A summary of the construction or improvement of its waste collection, treatment and disposal facilities and amounts expended therefor.

(b) An estimate of its needs for the five-year period, January 1, 1968, to December 31, 1972, inclusive, and for any ensuing five-year period.

The state board shall review the information contained in the reports made by the local public agencies. The state board shall submit to the Legislature findings and conclusions as to the anticipated local, state, and federal financing necessary to provide the needed facilities for such periods.

§ 13602. Fund availability

The state board shall make no commitment or enter into any agreement pursuant to an exercise of authority under this chapter until it has determined that any money required to be furnished as the state's share of project cost is available for such purpose.

§ 13603. Budget bill

The Governor may request the funds required to finance the state's share of project costs for each fiscal year through inclusion of the anticipated state's share in the annual Budget Bill.

§ 13604. State board review

The state board shall review and approve each waste collection, treatment, and disposal project for which an application for a grant under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act has been made. The state board shall, in reviewing each project, determine whether such project is in conformity with state policy for water quality control and in conformity with water quality control plans adopted by regional boards, and shall certify that such project is entitled to priority over other eligible projects on the basis of financial as well as water pollution control needs.

§ 13605. Optimum recycling and use

For the purpose of reviewing applications for grants made pursuant to authority granted in Section 13600, the state board shall give added consideration to applicants having facilities providing optimum water recycling and use of recycled water.

§ 13606. Sewerage service charge

If an application states that the applicant is not able to finance the local agency share of the project, the state board shall consider whether the applicant should be required to levy a sewerage service charge. If the state board determines a sewerage service charge is necessary to pay such costs, the state board shall not approve the grant application unless, as a condition to such approval, the applicant agrees to levy a reasonable and equitable sewerage service charge in connection with the proposed project.

Any such applicant, not otherwise authorized, is authorized by this section to levy a sewerage service charge pursuant to such an agreement, and shall levy such charge in the manner provided in the agreement.

§ 13607. Continuing appropriation

All money appropriated by the Legislature for the state's share of the project costs shall be appropriated without regard to fiscal years, or shall augment an appropriation without regard to fiscal years.

§ 13608. Certification requirements

After the effective date of the amendment of this section by the 1972 Regular Session of the Legislature, no application for a grant under this division or under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, or amendment thereof, or for a loan pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division, shall be accepted by the state board unless such application contains assurances that supervisors and operators of the plant meet or will meet certification requirements, adopted pursuant to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 13625) of this division, for the proposed plant, as well as the plant in current operation.

§ 13609. Transfer of funds

The money in the State Clean Water Grants Administration Revolving Fund is transferred to the State Clean Water Fund to pay, upon appropriation, for administrative costs relating to adjustments of grant processing fees paid pursuant to this chapter.

CHAPTER 9. WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT CLASSIFICATION AND OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

§ 13625. Definitions

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the state board stating that the supervisor or operator has met the requirements for a specific classification in the certification program.

(b) "~~Waste water~~Wastewater treatment plant" means ~~either~~any of the following:

(1) Any facility owned by a state, local, or federal agency and used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage ~~and~~or industrial wastes.

(2) Any privately owned facility used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage ~~and~~or industrial wastes, and regulated by the Public Utilities Commission pursuant to Sections 216 and 230.6 of, and Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 701) of Part 1 of Division 1 of, the Public Utilities Code.

(3) Any privately owned facility used primarily in the treatment or reclamation of sewage for which the state

board or a regional board has issued waste discharge requirements.

(c) "Operator" means any person who operates a ~~municipal or private utility waste water~~wastewater treatment plant.

(d) "Supervisor" means any person who has direct responsibility for the operation of a ~~utility waste water~~wastewater treatment plant or who supervises any operators of ~~such~~ a wastewater treatment plant.

§ 13625.1. Exemption for certain Class 1 plants

(a) The state board may exempt from the requirements of this chapter any facility that is classified as a Class 1 plant by the state board under Section 3675 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations, and the facility could not, due to operator error, violate water quality objectives.

(b) An exemption granted pursuant to this section is valid for four years, and may be renewed by the state board upon request.

(c) The state board may condition an exemption under this section, and the exemption may be terminated at any time by the board.

(d) The state board may charge a reasonable administrative fee for processing a facility's original or renewal application for exemption.

§ 13626. Treatment plant classification

The state board shall classify types of waste water treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. The state board shall adopt regulations setting forth the types of plants and the factors on which the state board based its classification.

§ 13627. Operator certification

(a) Supervisors and operators of those wastewater treatment plants described in paragraph (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 13625 shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade. Subject to the approval of regulations by the state board, supervisors and operators of those wastewater treatment plants described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 13625 shall possess certificates of the appropriate grade. All certificates shall be issued in accordance with, and to the extent recommended by the advisory committee and required by, regulations adopted by the state board. The state board shall develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a supervisor or operator for certification for each type and class of plant. The state board may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. For supervisors and operators of water recycling treatment plants, the state board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 106875) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code in lieu of a wastewater treatment plant operator certified by the state board, provided that the state board may refuse to approve use of an operator certified by the department or may suspend or revoke its approval of the use of an operator certified by the department if the operator commits any of the prohibited acts described in Article 7 of Chapter 26 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) The regional water quality control board, with jurisdiction for issuing and ensuring compliance with applicable water reclamation or waste discharge requirements, shall notify the department in writing if, pursuant to an inspection conducted under Section 13267, the regional board makes a determination that there is reasonable grounds for not issuing, or for suspending or revoking, the certificate of a certified water treatment plant operator who is operating or supervising the operation of a water recycling treatment plant. The department shall make its determination regarding the issuance, suspension, or revocation of a certificate in accordance with Section 106876 of the Health and Safety Code.

(c) For purposes of this section, "water recycling treatment plant" means a treatment plant that receives and further treats secondary ~~and/~~or tertiary effluent, or both, from a wastewater treatment plant.

(d) A person employed as a wastewater treatment plant supervisor or operator on the effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be issued an appropriate certificate if the person meets the training, education, and experience requirements prescribed by regulations.

(e) The state board may refuse to grant, suspend, or revoke any certificate issued by the state board to operate a wastewater treatment plant, or may place on probation, or reprimand, the certificate holder upon any reasonable ground, including, but not limited to, all of the following reasons:

(1) Submitting false or misleading information on an application for a certificate.

(2) The employment of fraud or deception in the course of operating the ~~municipal or private utility~~ wastewater treatment plant.

(3) A certificate holder's failure to use reasonable care or judgment in the operation of the plant.

(4) A certificate holder's inability to perform operating duties properly.

(5) Willfully or negligently violating, or causing, or allowing the violation of, waste discharge requirements or permits issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(f) The state board shall conduct all proceedings for the refusal to grant a certificate, and suspension or revocation of a certificate, pursuant to subdivision (c), in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to Section 185.

§ 13627.1. Misdemeanor; civil liability

(a) Any person who operates a wastewater treatment plant who does not hold a valid, unexpired certificate of the appropriate grade issued pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) for each day of violation.

(b) Any person or entity that owns or operates a wastewater treatment plant that employs, or allows the employment of, any person as a wastewater treatment plant operator who does not hold a valid and unexpired certificate of the appropriate grade issued pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be liable civilly in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars ($100) for each day of violation.

(c) Any person who commits any of the acts listed in paragraph (2), (3), or (5) of subdivision (e) of Section 13627 or paragraph (3) or (5) of subdivision (c) of Section 13627.3, or who engages in dishonest conduct during an examination for certification, may be liable civilly in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation.

§ 13627.2. Civil liability

Any person who submits to the state board false or misleading information on an application for a certificate or on an application for registration may be liable civilly in an amount not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation.

§ 13627.3. Operator registration

(a) Any person or entity that contracts with the owner of a wastewater treatment plant to operate that plant shall register with the state board, and shall, within a year after the registration or the renewal of the registration, and annually thereafter, prepare and submit to the state board a report with all of the following information:

(1) The name and address of the person or entity.

(2) The name and address of the wastewater treatment plants which the person or entity operates, or has operated during the preceding year, and the name of the applicable regional board which oversees each wastewater treatment plant.

(3) The name and grade of each wastewater treatment plant operator employed at each plant.

(4) Other information which the state board requires.

(b) The state board shall, by regulation, prescribe the procedures, and requirements for, registration pursuant to subdivision (a).

(c) The state board may refuse to grant, and may suspend or revoke, any registration issued by the state board pursuant to this section for good cause, including, but not limited to, any of the following reasons:

(1) The submission of false or misleading information on an application for registration.

(2) Employment of a person to operate a wastewater treatment plant who does not hold a valid, unexpired certificate of the appropriate grade.

(3) Willfully or negligently causing or allowing a violation of waste discharge requirements or permits issued pursuant to the ~~Federal~~Clean Water~~ Pollution Control~~ Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.)

(4) Failure to meet the registration requirements prescribed by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b).

(5) Failure to use reasonable care in the management or operation of the wastewater treatment plant.

(d) The state board shall conduct all proceedings relating to the refusal to grant, or the suspension or revocation of, registration pursuant to subdivision (c) in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to Section 185.

(e) The state board shall establish a fee schedule to pay for its costs to implement this section.

(f) Any person or entity that fails to comply with subdivision (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be civilly liable in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day of the violation.

§ 13627.4. Imposition of civil liability

(a) The civil liability described in Section ~~13627.1~~13627.1, 13627.2, or ~~13627.2~~13627.3 may be administratively imposed in accordance with Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13323) of Chapter 5, except that the executive director shall issue the complaint with review by the state board.

(b) A remedy under this chapter is in addition to, and does not supersede or limit, any other remedy, civil or criminal, except that no liability is recoverable against an operator under subdivision (c) of Section 13627.1 for a violation for which liability is recovered against the operator under Section 13350 or 13385.

§ 13627.5. Written examination

(a) Any operator employed at a wastewater treatment plant described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 13625 shall pass any written examination that may be administered by the state board . Upon passage of the examination, the operator shall be credited with one year of experience for purposes of operator certification.

(b) The state board may charge a reasonable fee for administering this section.

§ 13628. Certification fees

Certificates issued pursuant to this chapter shall be renewed biennially, subject to compliance by applicants with renewal requirements prescribed by regulations. Fees shall be payable to the state board at the time of issuance of a certificate and at the time of renewal. The state board shall establish a fee schedule to provide revenues to cover the cost of this program.

§ 13629. Certification instruction

The state board may approve courses of instruction at higher educational institutions which will qualify operators for each grade of certification. The state board shall also approve courses of instruction given by professional associations, or other nonprofit private or public agencies which shall be deemed equivalent to courses of instruction given by higher educational institutions.

§ 13630. Training funds

The state board is the state agency which is authorized to represent the state and its local governmental agencies in administering any federal or state funds available for ~~municipal or private utility waste water~~wastewater treatment plant operator training. The state board may provide technical and financial assistance to organizations providing operator training programs.

§ 13631. Advisory committee

Prior to adopting or amending any regulations or approving any courses for operator training, the state board shall appoint an advisory committee to assist it in carrying out its responsibilities under this chapter.

§ 13632. Committee membership

The advisory committee appointed pursuant to Section 13631 shall consist of the following:

(a) Two persons from a statewide organization representing waste water treatment plant operators and supervisors, who shall be employed in a waste water treatment plant as an operator or supervisor.

(b) Two persons from statewide organizations representing municipalities, including counties or private utility waste water treatment plants.

(c) Two persons from statewide organizations representing local sanitation agencies, other than agencies specified in subdivision (b).

(d) One person who is a professional engineer specializing in sanitary engineering.

(e) One person from a university or a state university school or division of engineering.

(f) One person who is a member of an organized labor union which represents waste water treatment plant operators.

§ 13633. Committee duties

The advisory committee shall review all proposed regulations and make recommendations to the state board prior to adoption of any regulations or amendments thereto.

CHAPTER 10. WATER WELLS AND CATHODIC PROTECTION WELLS

ARTICLE 1. DECLARATION OF POLICY

§ 13700. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds that the greater portion of the water used in this state is obtained from underground sources and that those waters are subject to impairment in quality and purity, causing detriment to the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state. The Legislature therefore declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the location, construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction of water wells, cathodic protection wells, groundwater monitoring wells, and geothermal heat exchange wells, which activities directly affect the quality and purity of underground waters.

§ 13701. Legislative declarations

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Improperly constructed and abandoned water wells, cathodic protection wells, groundwater monitoring wells, and geothermal heat exchange wells can allow contaminated water on the surface to flow down the well casing, thereby contaminating the usable groundwater.

(b) Improperly constructed and abandoned water wells, cathodic protection wells, groundwater monitoring wells, and geothermal heat exchange wells can allow unusable or low quality groundwater from one groundwater level to

flow along the well casing to usable groundwater levels, thereby contaminating the usable groundwater.

(c) Contamination of groundwater poses serious public health and economic problems for many areas of the state.

ARTICLE 2. DEFINITIONS

§ 13710. "Well"

"Well" or "water well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of extracting water from, or injecting water into, the underground. This definition shall not include: (a) oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or (b) wells used for the purpose of (1) dewatering excavation during construction, or (2) stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments.

§ 13711. "Cathodic protection well"

"Cathodic protection well," as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation in excess of 50 feet constructed by any method for the purpose of installing equipment or facilities for the protection electrically of metallic equipment in contact with the ground, commonly referred to as cathodic protection.

§ 13712. "Monitoring well"

"Monitoring well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of monitoring fluctuations in groundwater levels, quality of underground waters, or the concentration of contaminants in underground waters.

§ 13712.5. Exemption

Notwithstanding Section 13712, all wells constructed for the purpose of monitoring the presence of groundwater which has adversely affected, or threatens to adversely affect, crop root zones are exempt from the reporting requirements of this chapter.

§ 13713. "Geothermal heat exchange well"

"Geothermal heat exchange well," as used in this chapter, means any uncased artificial excavation, by any method, that uses the heat exchange capacity of the earth for heating and cooling, in which excavation the ambient ground temperature is 30 degrees Celsius (86 degrees Fahrenheit) or less, and which excavation uses a closed loop fluid system to prevent the discharge or escape of its fluid into surrounding aquifers or other geologic formations. Geothermal heat exchange wells include ground source heat pump wells.

ARTICLE 3. REPORTS

§ 13750.5. License

No person shall undertake to dig, bore, or drill a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, to deepen or reperforate such a well, or to abandon or destroy such a well, unless the person responsible for that construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment possesses a C-57 Water Well Contractor's License.

§ 13751. Report of completion

(a) Every person who digs, bores, or drills a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, abandons or destroys such a well, or deepens or reperforates such a well, shall file with the department a report of completion of that well within 60 days from the date its construction, alteration, abandonment, or destruction is completed.

(b) The report shall be made on forms furnished by the department and shall contain information as follows:

(1) In the case of a water well, cathodic protection well, or groundwater monitoring well, the report shall contain information as required by the department, including, but not limited to all of the following information:

(A) A description of the well site sufficiently exact to permit location and identification of the well.

(B) A detailed log of the well.

(C) A description of type of construction.

(D) The details of perforation.

(E) The methods used for sealing off surface or contaminated waters.

(F) The methods used for preventing contaminated waters of one aquifer from mixing with the waters of another aquifer.

(G) The signature of the well driller.

(2) In the case of a geothermal heat exchange well, the report shall contain all of the following information:

(A) A description of the site that is sufficiently exact to permit the location and identification of the site and the number of geothermal heat exchange wells drilled on the same lot.

(B) A description of borehole diameter and depth and the type of geothermal heat exchange system installed.

(C) The methods and materials used to seal off surface or contaminated waters.

(D) The methods used for preventing contaminated water in one aquifer from mixing with the water in another aquifer.

(E) The signature of the well driller.

§ 13752. Availabilityof report

Reports made in accordance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 13751 shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies, or to any person who obtains a written authorization from the owner of the well. However, a report associated with a well located within two miles of an area affected or potentially affected by a known unauthorized release of a contaminant shall be made available to any person performing an environmental cleanup study associated with the unauthorized release, if the study is conducted under the order of a regulatory agency. A report released to a person conducting an environmental cleanup study shall not be used for any purpose other than for the purpose of conducting the study.

§ 13753. Conversion of oil or gas well

Every person who hereafter converts, for use as a water well, cathodic protection well, or monitoring well, any oil or gas well originally constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Public Resources Code, shall comply with all provisions of this chapter.

§ 13754. Misdemeanor

Failure to comply with any provision of this article, or willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, is a misdemeanor.

Before commencing prosecution against any person, other than for willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, the person shall be given reasonable opportunity to comply with the provisions of this article.

§ 13755. Compliance

Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers and duties of the State Department of Health Services with respect to water and water systems pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code. Every person shall comply with this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, in addition to standards adopted by any city or county.

ARTICLE 4. QUALITY CONTROL

§ 13800. Required reports

The department, after such studies and investigations pursuant to Section 231 as it finds necessary, on determining that water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction standards are needed in an area to protect the quality of water used or which may be used for any beneficial use, shall so report to the appropriate regional water quality control board and to the State Department of Health Services. The report shall contain such recommended standards for water well and cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction as, in the department's opinion, are necessary to protect the quality of any affected water.

§ 13800.5. Recommended standards

(a)(1) The department shall develop recommended standards for the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of geothermal heat exchange wells.

(2) Until the department develops recommended standards pursuant to paragraph (1), a local enforcement agency with authority over geothermal heat exchange wells may adopt temporary regulations applicable to geothermal heat exchange wells that the local enforcement agency determines to be consistent with the intent of existing department standards to prevent wells from becoming conduits of contamination.

(3) The department, not later than July 1, 1997, shall submit to the state board a report containing the recommended geothermal heat exchange well standards.

(b) The state board, not later than January 1, 1998, shall adopt a model geothermal heat exchange well ordinance that implements the recommended standards developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a). The state board shall circulate the model ordinance to all cities and counties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, not later than April 1, 1998, shall adopt a geothermal heat exchange well ordinance that meets or exceeds the recommended standards developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a). If a water agency that has permit authority over well drilling adopts a geothermal heat exchange well ordinance that meets or exceeds the recommended standards developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (a), a county or city shall not be required to adopt an ordinance for the same area.

(d) If a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance that establishes geothermal heat exchange well standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b)

shall take effect on May 1, 1998, and shall be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance.

§ 13801. Regional board hearing

(a) The regional board, upon receipt of a report from the department pursuant to Section 13800, shall hold a public hearing on the need to establish well standards for the area involved. The regional board may hold a public hearing with respect to any area regardless of whether a report has been received from the department if it has information that standards may be needed.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the state board shall, not later than September 1, 1989, adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing the standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment contained in Bulletin 74-81 of the department. If the model ordinance is not adopted by this date, the state board shall report to the Legislature as to the reasons for the delay. The state board shall circulate the model ordinances to all cities and counties.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, shall, not later than January 15, 1990, adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81. Where a water agency which has permit authority over well drilling within the agency adopts a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81, a county or city shall not be required to adopt an ordinance for the same area.

(d) If a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b) shall take effect on February 15, 1990, and shall be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance.

(e) The minimum standards recommended by the department and adopted by the state board or local agencies for the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells shall not be construed to limit, abridge, or supersede the powers or duties of the Department of Toxic Substances Control in their application of standards to the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells at facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste or at any site where the Department of Toxic Substances Control is the lead agency responsible for investigation and remedial action at that site, as long as the standards used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control meet or exceed those in effect by any city, county, or water agency where appropriate, responsible for developing ordinances for the area in question.

§ 13802. Well standards

If the regional board finds that standards of water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction are needed in any area to protect the quality of water used, or which may be used, for any beneficial use, it shall determine the area to be involved and so report to each affected county and city in the area. The report shall also contain any well standards which have been recommended by the department.

§ 13803. Local ordinances

Each such affected county and city shall, within 120 days of receipt of the report, adopt an ordinance establishing standards of water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction for the area designated by the regional board. Prior to adoption of the ordinance each affected county and city shall consult with all interested parties, including licensed well drillers. A copy of the ordinance shall be sent to the regional board on its adoption and the regional board shall transmit the ordinance to the department for its review and comments.

§ 13804. Effective dates of standards

Such county and city well standards shall take effect 60 days from the date of their adoption by the county or city unless the regional board, on its own motion, or on the request of any affected person, holds a public hearing on the matter and determines that the county or city well standards are not sufficiently restrictive to protect the quality of the affected waters. If the board makes such a determination it shall so report to the affected county or city and also recommend the well standards, or the modification of the county or city well standards, which it determines are necessary.

§ 13805. Regional standards by default

If a county or city fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction standards within 120 days of receipt of the regional board's report of its determination and those standards are necessary pursuant to Section 13802, or fails to adopt or modify those well standards in the manner determined as necessary by the regional board pursuant to Section 13804 within 90 days of receipt of the regional board's report, the regional board shall adopt standards for water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction for the area. The regional board well standards shall take

effect 30 days from the date of their adoption by the regional board and shall be enforced by the city or county and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance.

§ 13806. State board review

Any action, report, or determination taken or adopted by a regional board or any failure of a regional board to act pursuant to this article, or any county or city ordinance in the event of the failure of a regional board to review such ordinance pursuant to Section 13804, may be reviewed by the state board on its own motion, and shall be reviewed by the state board on the request of any affected county or city, in the same manner as other action or inaction of the regional board is reviewed pursuant to Section 13320. The state board has the same powers as to the review of action or inaction of a regional board or of a county or city ordinance under this article as it has as to other action or inaction of a regional board under Section 13320, including being vested with all the powers granted a regional board under this article, with like force and effect if it finds that appropriate action has not been taken by a regional board. Any action of a regional board under this article or any county or city ordinance affected by the review of the state board shall have no force or effect during the period of the review by the state board.

Chapter 10.2 through Chapter 10.7, Sections 13810-13898.5, are omitted. These sections may be consulted in various commercially published editions of the Water Code. They are also available electronically at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html

CHAPTER 11. DISCHARGES FROM HOUSEBOATS ON OR IN THE WATERS OF THE STATE

§ 13900. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and hereby declares that discharges from houseboats in or on the waters of the state constitute a significant source of waste as defined in Section 13050; that discharges of waste from houseboats in or on the waters of the state may impair the beneficial uses of the waters of the state to the detriment of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state; and that the discharges of waste from houseboats are not adequately regulated. The Legislature therefore declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the coordination and implementation of the regulation of discharges of waste from houseboats on or in the waters of the state.

§ 13901. Definitions

As used in this article, "houseboat" means a watercraft or industrial or commercial structure on or in the waters of the state, floating or nonfloating, which is designed or fitted out as a place of habitation and is not principally used for transportation. "Houseboat" includes platforms, and waterborne hotels and restaurants. "City or county" means any city, county, city and county, or port authority.

§ 13902. Regional Board investigations

Each regional board shall investigate its region to determine areas in which discharges of waste from houseboats are inadequately regulated by local ordinance.

§ 13903. Regional Board reports

Each regional board shall notify each affected city or county, the State Department of Health Services and the State Department of Boating and Waterways of areas of inadequate regulation by ordinance of discharges of waste from houseboats and shall recommend provisions necessary to control the discharges of waste from houseboats into the waters.

§ 13904. Adoption of ordinances

Each such affected city or county shall within 120 days of receipt of the notice from the regional board, adopt an ordinance for control of discharges of waste from houseboats within the area for which notice was given by the board. A copy of such ordinance shall be sent to the regional board on its adoption and the regional board shall transmit such ordinance to the state board, the State Department of Health Services and the State Department of Boating and Waterways.

§ 13905. Effective date

Such city or county ordinance shall take effect 60 days from the date of adoption by the city or county, unless the regional board holds a public hearing on the matter and determines that the city or county ordinance is not sufficiently restrictive to protect the quality of the waters affected. If the board makes such a determination, it shall so report to the affected city or county and also recommend the ordinance, or modification of the city or county ordinance, which it determines is necessary.

§ 13906. Failure to adopt ordinance

If a city or county fails to adopt an ordinance controlling discharges of waste from houseboats within 120 days of receipt of the regional board's notice pursuant to Section 13903, or fails to adopt or modify such ordinance in the manner determined as necessary by the regional board pursuant to Section 13905, within 90 days of receipt of the regional board's notice, the regional board may adopt regulations necessary for the control of discharges of waste from houseboats for the area designated. Such regional board regulations shall take effect 30 days from the date of their adoption and shall be enforced by the city or county and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a city or county ordinance.

§ 13907. State Board review

Any action, report, determination, or regulation taken or adopted by a regional board, or any failure of a regional board to act may be reviewed by the state board, and shall be reviewed by the state board on the request of any affected city or county. The state board has all powers as to the review of action or inaction of a regional board under this article as it has to other action or inaction of a regional board, including all powers granted to a regional board to initially determine areas in which discharges of waste from houseboats are inadequately regulated by local ordinance and to adopt regulations when a city or county fails to do so, if the state board finds that appropriate action has not been taken by a regional board. Any action of a regional board under this chapter or any city or county ordinance affected by the review of the state board shall have no force or effect during the period of the review by the state board.

§ 13908. Nonlimiting clause

No provision in this chapter and no action thereunder by a regional board or the state board is a limitation on the power of a city or county to adopt and enforce additional ordinances or regulations not in conflict therewith imposing further conditions, restrictions, or limitations with respect to the discharges of waste from houseboats.

CHAPTER 12. SPECIAL WATER QUALITY PROVISIONS

§ 13950. Lake Tahoe Basin cesspools

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon any district in the Lake Tahoe Basin providing in any area of the district a sewer system and treatment facilities sufficient to handle and treat any resultant waste and transportation facilities sufficient to transport any resultant effluent outside the Lake Tahoe Basin, the further maintenance or use of cesspools or other means of waste disposal in such area is a public nuisance and the district shall require all buildings from which waste is discharged to be connected with the sewer system within a period of not less than 90 days from the completion of such system and facilities.

§ 13951. Exceptions

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after January 1, 1972, waste from within the Lake Tahoe watershed shall be placed only into a sewer system and treatment facilities sufficient to handle and treat any such waste and transportation facilities sufficient to transport any resultant effluent outside the Lake Tahoe watershed, except that such waste may be placed in a holding tank which is pumped and transported to such treatment and transportation facilities.

As used in this section "waste" shall not include solid waste refuse.

The further maintenance or use of cesspools, septic tanks, or other means of waste disposal in the Lake Tahoe watershed on or after January 1, 1972, by any person, except as permitted pursuant to this section, is a public nuisance. The occupancy of any building from which waste is discharged in violation of this section is a public nuisance, and an action may be brought to enjoin any person from occupying any such building.

This section shall not be applicable to a particular area of the Lake Tahoe watershed whenever the regional board for the Lahontan region finds that the continued operation of septic tanks, cesspools, or other means of waste disposal in such area will not, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, affect the quality of the waters of Lake Tahoe and that the sewering of such area would have a damaging effect upon the environment.

This section shall not be applicable to any area or areas within the Fallen Leaf Lake watershed in the event the regional board for the Lahontan region finds that with the export of toilet wastes by single-family residences or with the export of toilet and kitchen wastes with respect to any commercial properties, the continued use of septic tanks, cesspools, or other means of waste disposal in such area or areas for the treatment and disposal of the remaining wastes, will not, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, affect the quality of the waters of Lake Tahoe, and that the sewering of such area or areas would have a damaging effect upon the environment.

This section shall not affect the applicability of Section 13950.

§ 13952. Pilot reclamation projects

Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 13950 and 13951, water containing waste which has been placed in a sanitary sewer system for treatment and transportation outside of the Lake Tahoe Basin may be reclaimed in a pilot reclamation project to demonstrate the technological and environmental feasibility of using such water for beneficial purposes within the Lake Tahoe Basin in accordance with the provisions of the Water Reclamation Law (Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 13500) of this division) and the provisions of this section.

Prior to the initiation of any pilot reclamation project within the Lake Tahoe Basin, the reclaimer or reuser shall submit the project with technical data to the regional board for the Lahontan region for approval. Only those projects submitted before January 1, 1984, shall be considered. The technical data submitted shall demonstrate that such pilot reclamation project will not, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, adversely affect the quality of the waters of Lake Tahoe. The intended operational life of the project shall be at least 10 years.

No pilot reclamation project shall be initiated unless and until such regional board approves the project, and finds that such pilot reclamation project or projects will not, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly, adversely affect the quality of the waters of Lake Tahoe. The regional board for the Lahontan region shall place conditions on any approved project to include specification of maximum project size. The regional board for the Lahontan region may suspend or terminate an approved project for cause at any time.

§ 13952.1. South Tahoe Public Utility District; Luther Pass

(a) Notwithstanding Section 13951, the South Tahoe Public Utility District may provide recycled water only to prevent the destruction of its Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The district submits an engineering report to the Lahontan Regional Board and the State Department of Health Services, as required by that regional board and that department.

(2) The Lahontan Regional Board, the State Department of Health Services, and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency authorize the use of recycled water, and the specified area or areas in the immediate vicinity of the pump station where that recycled water may be used, only to prevent the destruction of the district's Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire.

(3) The fire incident commander authorizes the use of the recycled water to prevent the destruction of the district's Luther Pass recycled water pump station from a catastrophic fire, as authorized pursuant to this section.

(b) For purposes of this section, "catastrophic fire" means a condition exists that will result in severe harm to life, property, and the environment if the use of recycled water as authorized pursuant to this section is not used, and all other methods to extinguish the fire have been exhausted.

§ 13952.5. Waste discharge requirements

The declared statewide interest in the preservation of Lake Tahoe, and the state and federal actions mandating the transportation of treated sewage effluent out of the Lake Tahoe watershed, requires that the law relating to the authority for prescribing waste discharge requirements for the effluent, and requirements pertaining to the storage of the effluent, the receiving waters, and the disposal areas, be clarified, and that law is hereby clarified and confirmed, to provide that, notwithstanding Section 13002 or any other provision of law, the regional board for the Lahontan region has exclusive authority to prescribe, under existing law, waste discharge requirements for treated sewage effluent transported out of the Lake Tahoe watershed to Alpine County within the Lahontan region, including requirements pertaining to the storage of the effluent, the receiving waters, and the disposal areas in Alpine County within the Lahontan region. However, any such action by that regional board is subject to review as provided in Sections 13320 and 13330.

CHAPTER 12.2. SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL DRAIN

§ 13953. State and federal discharge requirements

There shall be no discharge from a San Joaquin Valley agricultural drain to the Delta, Suisun Bay, or Carquinez Straits until the requirements of this division and the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) are satisfied.

§ 13953.1. Prohibited discharges

There shall be no discharge from a San Joaquin Valley drain into Monterey Bay or tributaries draining into Monterey Bay.

§ 13953.2. Delta discharge requirements

If a San Joaquin Valley agricultural drain, including the drainage facility authorized as part of the San Luis Unit of the federal Central Valley Project, is constructed and discharges to the Delta, Suisun Bay, or Carquinez Straits, the state board shall permit the discharge pursuant to this division only if the state board finds that the following additional requirements are satisfied:

(a) The discharge of the drain, which is to carry only subsurface agricultural drainage effluent, shall be located and shall discharge at rates of flow to protect the beneficial uses of the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and the bays westerly to the Golden Gate. If it is determined to be in the public interest to provide a substitute water supply to water users in lieu of modifying the operation or changing the discharge point of the drain, no added financial burden shall be placed on the water users solely by virtue of that substitution.

(b) The drainage facility shall include built-in operational flexibility, control, and treatment to protect the beneficial uses of the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and the bays westerly to the Golden Gate.

(c) There is established an acceptable comprehensive monitoring program prior to and during the operation of the drain to determine the impact of the discharge effluent, if any, on the Delta, Suisun Marsh, and the bays westerly to the Golden Gate.

(d) A program has been developed, funded, and initiated to evaluate the feasibility of using drain water to establish wetland habitat capable of producing wintering waterfowl food supplies.

(e) The repayment schedule for the drain takes into account the following:

(1) The quantity of effluent discharged into the drain by the discharger.

(2) The concentration of salts in the effluent of the discharger.

(3) The distance the effluent of the discharger is carried in the drain.

(4) The quantity of water applied in the areas contributing to the drainage problem.

(f) There is an enforceable provision in the permit that any surface or subsurface effluent leakage shall be confined within the drainage facility right-of-way, and that in the event that this condition is violated the drainage facility shall not be operated until the leakage is stopped.

(g) The alignment of the drainage facility, to the extent feasible, shall be designed to minimize severance and access problems to land, roadways, and other facilities along the right-of-way.

§ 13953.3. Beneficial use of subsurface drainage

Subsurface drainage effluent may be made available for any beneficial uses for which it is suitable, including, but not limited to, industrial uses, powerplant cooling, energy development, enhancement of fish and wildlife resources, and irrigation. These programs may reduce the demands for new fresh water supplies.

§ 13953.4. Legislative intent

It is the intent of the Legislature that, to the extent feasible, features for the enhancement of fish and wildlife resources shall be incorporated into the drain. The state's participation in the drain shall be subject to the Davis-Dolwig Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 11900) of Part 3 of Division 10).

CHAPTER 12.5. CLEAN WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION BOND LAW OF 1978

§ 13955. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978.

§ 13956. Legislative findings

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that clean water, which fosters the health of the people, the beauty of their environment, the expansion of industry and agriculture, the enhancement of fish and wildlife, the improvement of recreational facilities and the provision of pure drinking water at a reasonable cost, is an essential public need. However, because the State of California is subject to great fluctuations in precipitation which have created semiarid and arid conditions in many parts of the state, and because the state has historically experienced a dry year on the average once every fourth year and has occasionally experienced such dry years consecutively resulting in conditions of drought, it is of paramount importance that the limited water resources of the state be preserved and protected from pollution and degradation in order to ensure continued economic, community, and social growth. Although the State of California is endowed with abundant lakes and ponds, streams and rivers, and hundreds of miles of shoreline, as well as large quantities of underground water, these vast water resources are threatened by pollution, which, if not checked, will impede the state's economic, community and social growth. The chief cause of pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into the waters of the state. Many public agencies have not met the demands for adequate waste treatment or the control of water pollution because of inadequate financial resources and other responsibilities. Increasing population accompanied by accelerating urbanization, growing demands for water of high quality, rising costs of construction and technological changes mean that unless the state acts now the needs may soar beyond the means available for public finance. Meeting these needs is a proper purpose of the federal, state and local governments. Local agencies, by reason of their closeness to the problem, should continue to have primary responsibility for construction, operation and maintenance of the facilities necessary to cleanse our waters. Since water pollution knows no political boundaries and since the cost of eliminating the existing backlog of needed facilities and of providing additional facilities for future needs will be beyond the ability of local agencies to pay, the state, to meet its responsibility to protect and promote the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the state, should assist in the financing. The federal government is contributing to the cost of control of water pollution, and just provision should be made to cooperate with the United States of America.

§ 13956.5. Further findings

The Legislature further finds and declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the development and implementation of programs, devices, and systems to conserve water so as to make more efficient use of existing water supplies and to reclaim wastewater in order to supplement present surface and underground water supplies. Utilization of reclaimed water and water which has otherwise been conserved will economically benefit the people of the state, will augment the existing water supplies of many local communities, and will assist in meeting future water requirements of the state. It is therefore further intended by the Legislature that the state undertake all appropriate steps to encourage and develop water conservation and reclamation so that such water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state.

§ 13957. Legislative intent

It is the intent of this chapter to provide necessary funds to insure the full participation by the state under the provisions of Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and to provide funds for state participation in the financing of projects, for the control of water pollution, or for the development of water conservation and wastewater reclamation, which are ineligible for federal assistance under Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

§ 13958. State General Obligation Bond Law adopted

The State General Obligation Bond Law is adopted for the purpose of the issuance, sale and repayment of, and otherwise providing with respect to, the bonds authorized to be issued by this chapter, and the provisions of that law are included in this chapter as though set out in full in this chapter except that, notwithstanding anything in the State General Obligation Bond Law, the maximum maturity of the bonds shall not exceed 50 years from the date of each respective series. The maturity of each respective series shall be calculated from the date of such series.

§ 13959. Definitions

As used in this chapter, and for the purposes of this chapter as used in the State General Obligation Bond Law, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Committee" means the Clean Water and Water Conservation Finance Committee created by Section 13960.

(b) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) "Fund" means the State Clean Water and Water Conservation Fund.

(d) "Municipality" shall have the same meaning as in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto and shall also include the state or any agency, department, or political subdivision thereof.

(e) "Treatment works" shall have the same meaning as in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and shall also include such additional devices and systems as are necessary and proper to control water pollution, reclaim wastewater, or reduce use of and otherwise conserve water.

(f) "Construction" means any one or more of the following: preliminary planning to determine the feasibility of treatment works, engineering, architectural, legal, fiscal, or economic investigations or studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications, procedures, or other necessary actions, erection, building, acquisition, alteration, remodeling, improvement, or extension of treatment works, or the inspection or supervision of any of the foregoing items.

(g) "Eligible project" means a project for the construction of treatment works which is all of the following:

(1) Eligible for federal assistance, whether or not federal funds are then available therefor;

(2) Necessary to prevent water pollution;

(3) Certified by the board as entitled to priority over other treatment works, and which complies with applicable water quality standards, policies and plans.

(h) "Eligible state assisted project" means a project for the construction of treatment works which is all of the following:

(1) Ineligible for federal assistance.

(2) Necessary to prevent water pollution or feasible and cost effective for conservation or reclamation of water.

(3) Certified by the board as entitled to priority over other treatment works and which complies with applicable water quality and other applicable federal or state standards, policies, and plans.

(i) "Federal assistance" means funds available to a municipality either directly or through allocation by the state, from the federal government as grants for construction of treatment works, pursuant to Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

§ 13959.5. Fund created

There is in the State Treasury the State Clean Water and Water Conservation Fund, which fund is hereby created.

§ 13960. Finance Committee created

The Clean Water and Water Conservation Finance Committee is hereby created. The committee shall consist of the Governor or his designated representative, the State Controller, the State Treasurer, the Director of Finance, and the chairman of the board. The executive officer of the board shall serve as a member of the committee in the absence of the chairman. Said committee shall be the "committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

§ 13961. Committee powers

The committee is hereby authorized and empowered to create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of

California, in the aggregate amount of three hundred seventy-five million dollars ($375,000,000), in the manner provided in this chapter. Such debt or debts, liability or liabilities, shall be created for the purpose of providing the fund to be used for the object and work specified in Section 13962.

§ 13962. Use of moneys; contracts; grants

(a) The moneys in the fund shall be used for the purposes set forth in this section.

(b) The board is authorized to enter into contracts with municipalities having authority to construct, operate and maintain treatment works, for grants to such municipalities to aid in the construction of eligible projects.

Grants may be made pursuant to this section to reimburse municipalities for the state share of construction costs for eligible projects which received federal assistance but which did not receive an appropriate state grant due solely to depletion of the fund created pursuant to the Clean Water Bond Law of 1974; provided, however, that eligibility for reimbursement under this section is limited to the actual construction capital costs incurred.

Any contract pursuant to this section may include such provisions as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto, and any such contract concerning an eligible project shall include, in substance, the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible project;

(2) An agreement by the board to pay to the municipality, during the progress of construction or following completion of construction as may be agreed upon by the parties, an amount which equals at least 12 1/2 percent of the eligible project cost determined pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations;

(3) An agreement by the municipality, (i) to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the eligible project, (ii) to commence operation of the treatment works on completion thereof, and to properly operate and maintain such works in accordance with applicable provisions of law, (iii) to apply for and make reasonable efforts to secure federal assistance for the eligible project, (iv) to secure the approval of the board before applying for federal assistance in order to maximize the amounts of such assistance received or to be received for all eligible projects in the state, and (v) to provide for payment of the municipality's share of the cost of the eligible project.

(c) In addition to the powers set forth in subdivision (b) of this section, the board is authorized to enter into contracts with municipalities for grants for eligible state assisted projects.

Any contract for an eligible state assisted project pursuant to this section may include such provisions as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto, provided, however, that the amount of moneys which may be granted or otherwise committed to municipalities for such projects shall not exceed fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) in the aggregate.

Any contract concerning an eligible state assisted project shall include, in substance, the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible state assisted project;

(2) An agreement by the board to pay to the municipality, during the progress of construction or following completion of construction, as may be agreed upon by the parties, an amount which at least equals the local share of the cost of construction of such projects as determined pursuant to applicable federal and state laws and regulations;

(3) An agreement by the municipality (i) to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, such project, (ii) to commence operation of such project on completion thereof, and to properly operate and maintain such project in accordance with applicable provisions of law, (iii) to provide for payment of the municipality's share of the cost of such project (iv) if appropriate, to apply for and make reasonable efforts to secure federal assistance, other than that available pursuant to Title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, for such project and to secure the approval of the board before applying for federal assistance in order to maximize the amounts of such assistance received or to be received for all eligible state assisted projects.

(d) The board may make direct grants to any municipality or by contract or otherwise undertake plans, surveys, research, development and studies necessary, convenient or desirable to the effectuation of the purposes and powers of the board pursuant to this division and to prepare recommendations with regard thereto, including the preparation of comprehensive statewide or areawide studies and reports on the collection, treatment and disposal of waste under a comprehensive cooperative plan.

(e) The board may from time to time with the approval of the committee transfer moneys in the fund to the State Water Quality Control Fund to be available for loans to public agencies pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400) of this division.

(f) As much of the moneys in the fund as is necessary shall be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

(g) The board may adopt rules and regulations governing the making and enforcing of contracts pursuant to this section.

§ 13963. Obligations of the state

All bonds herein authorized, which shall have been duly sold and delivered as herein provided, shall constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal and interest thereon.

There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected such a sum, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, as shall be required to pay the principal and interest on said bonds as herein provided, and it is hereby made the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of said revenue, to do and perform each and every act which shall be necessary to collect said additional sum.

All money deposited in the fund which has been derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§ 13964. Reimbursement of the general fund

All money deposited in the fund pursuant to any provision of law requiring repayments to the state for assistance financed by the proceeds of the bonds authorized by this chapter shall be available for transfer to the General Fund. When transferred to the General Fund such money shall be applied as a reimbursement to the General Fund on account of principal and interest on the bonds which has been paid from the General Fund.

§ 13965. Appropriations from general fund

There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of this chapter such an amount as will equal the following:

(a) Such sum annually as will be necessary to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds issued and sold pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, as said principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) Such sum as is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 13966, which sum is appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§ 13966. Withdrawals from general fund

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the Director of Finance may by executive order authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has by resolution authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund and shall be disbursed by the board in accordance with this chapter. Any moneys made available under this section to the board shall be returned by the board to the General Fund from moneys received from the sale of bonds sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

§ 13966.5. Accounts

Notwithstanding any other provision of this bond act, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this bond act that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law, or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax- exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

§ 13967. Issuance of bonds

Upon request of the board, supported by a statement of the proposed arrangements to be made pursuant to Section 13962 for the purposes therein stated, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue any bonds authorized under this chapter in order to make such arrangements, and if so, the amount of bonds then to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to make such arrangements progressively, and it shall not be necessary that all of the bonds herein authorized to be issued shall be sold at any one time.

§ 13968. Sale of bonds

The committee may authorize the State Treasurer to sell all or any part of the bonds herein authorized at such time or times as may be fixed by the State Treasurer.

§ 13969. Proceeds

All proceeds from the sale of bonds, except those derived from premiums and accrued interest, shall be available for the purpose provided in Section 13962 but shall not be available for transfer to the General Fund to pay principal and interest on bonds. The money in the fund may be expended only as herein provided.

Chapters 13 and 14, Sections 13970-13998, are omitted. They may be consulted at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.

CHAPTER 15. CLEAN WATER BOND LAW OF 1984

§ 13999. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Clean Water Bond Law of 1984.

§ 13999.1. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) Clean water is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) Clean water fosters the beauty of California's environment, the expansion of industry and agriculture, maintains fish and wildlife, and supports recreation.

(c) California's abundant lakes and ponds, streams and rivers, coastline, and groundwater are threatened with pollution, which could threaten public health and impede economic and social growth if left unchecked.

(d) The state's growing population has increasing needs for clean water supplies and adequate treatment facilities.

(e) It is of paramount importance that the limited water resources of the state be protected from pollution, conserved, and reclaimed whenever possible to ensure continued economic, community, and social growth.

(f) The chief cause of water pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into the waters of the state.

(g) Local agencies have the primary responsibility for construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities to cleanse our waters.

(h) Rising costs of construction and technological changes have pushed the cost of constructing treatment facilities beyond the reach of local agencies alone.

(i) Because water knows no political boundaries, it is desirable for the state to contribute to construction of these facilities in order to meet its obligations to protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of its people and environment.

(j) Voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs can help meet the growing demand for clean water supplies.

(k)(1) It is the intent of this chapter to provide necessary funds to ensure the full participation by the state under the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(2) It is also the intent of this chapter to provide special assistance to small communities to construct facilities necessary to eliminate water pollution and public health hazards.

(3) It is the further intent of this chapter to provide funds for state participation in the financing of the development and implementation of programs and systems for water reclamation.

(4) It is the further intent of this chapter to provide funds for voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs cooperatively carried out by public agencies and the department.

§ 13999.2. Definitions

As used in this chapter, and for purposes of this chapter as used in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), the following words shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Committee" means the Clean Water Finance Committee created by Section 13999.4.

(b) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) "Fund" means the 1984 State Clean Water Bond Fund.

(d) "Municipality" shall have the same meaning as in the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and shall also include the state or any agency, department, or political subdivision thereof.

(e) "Treatment works" shall have the same meaning as in the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(f) "Construction" shall have the same meaning as in the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(g) "Eligible project" means a project for the construction of treatment works which is all of the following:

(1) Necessary to prevent water pollution.

(2) Eligible for federal assistance, whether or not federal funds are then available.

(3) Certified by the board as entitled to priority over other treatment works, and which complies with applicable water quality standards, policies, and plans.

(h) "Eligible water reclamation project" means a water reclamation project which is cost-effective when compared to the development of other new sources of water, and for which no federal assistance is currently

available. These projects or activities shall comply with applicable water quality standards, policies, and plans.

(i) "Federal assistance" means funds available to a municipality, either directly or through allocation by the state, from the federal government to construct treatment works pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act.

(j) "Small community" means a municipality with a population of 5,000 persons or less, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality encompassing 5,000 persons or less, with a financial hardship as defined by the board.

(k) "Supplemental state assistance" means a grant given to a qualifying small community, in addition to the normal federal and state contributions, to reduce the local share of a project.

(*l*) "Federal Clean Water Act" means the existing federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(m) "Voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs" mean those feasible capital outlay measures to improve the efficiency of water use through benefits which exceed their costs. The programs include, but are not limited to, leak detection and repair within the water distribution and consumption system, distribution and installation of new and replacement water conserving fixtures and devices, valve repair and replacement, meter calibration and replacement, physical improvements to achieve corrosion control, irrigation system improvements to reduce leakage which results in the loss of otherwise usable water, tailwater pumpback recovery systems, construction of small reservoirs within irrigation systems which conserve water which has already been captured for irrigation use, and other physical improvements to irrigation systems. In each case, the department shall determine that there is a net savings of water as a result of each proposed project and that the project is cost-effective.

(n) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

§ 13999.3. Fund created

(a) There is in the State Treasury the 1984 State Clean Water Bond Fund, which fund is hereby created. There shall be established in the fund a Clean Water Construction Grant Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13999.8, a Small Communities Assistance Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13999.9, a Water Reclamation Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13999.10 and a Water Conservation Account for the purpose of implementing Section 13999.11.

(b) From time to time, the board may modify existing accounts in the fund, or may establish other accounts in the fund, and in all other bond funds administered by the board, which the board determines are appropriate or necessary for proper administration.

§ 13999.4. Committee created

There shall be a Clean Water Finance Committee consisting of the Governor or his designated representative, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, and the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board. The Clean Water Finance Committee shall be the "committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

§ 13999.5. Committee powers

(a) The committee is hereby authorized and empowered to create a debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State of California, in the aggregate amount of three hundred twenty-five million dollars ($325,000,000), in the manner provided in this chapter. The debt or debts, liability or liabilities, shall be created for the purpose of providing the fund to be used for the object and work specified in this section and in Sections 13999.6, 13999.8, 13999.9, 13999.10, 13999.11, and 13999.14.

(b) The board is authorized to enter into contracts with municipalities having authority to construct, operate, and maintain treatment works and reclamation projects, for grants and loans to the municipalities to aid in the construction of eligible projects and eligible water reclamation projects and may adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(c) As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the board may, by contract or otherwise, undertake plans, surveys, research, development, and studies necessary, convenient, or desirable to carry out the purposes of this division, and may prepare recommendations with regard thereto, including the preparation of comprehensive statewide or areawide studies and reports on the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste under a comprehensive cooperative plan.

(d) As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the board may expend bond funds necessary for administration of this chapter.

(e) Not more than 5 percent of the total amount of the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter may be used for purposes of subdivisions (c) and (d).

(f) As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the department may direct grants and loans to any public agency or, by contract or otherwise, undertake plans, surveys, research, development, and studies

necessary, convenient, or desirable to carry out voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs.

(g) The board may expend funds necessary to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code.

§ 13999.6. General obligation; revenue

All bonds which have been duly sold and delivered constitute valid and legally binding general obligations of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is pledged for the punctual payment of both principal and interest.

There shall be collected annually in the same manner, and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, the sum, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, required to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of that revenue to perform each and every act which is necessary to collect this additional sum.

All money deposited in the fund which has been derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold is available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§ 13999.7. The State General Obligation Bond Law adopted

The State General Obligation Bond Law is adopted for the purpose of the issuance, sale, and repayment of, and other matters with respect to, the bonds authorized by this chapter. The provisions of that law are included in this chapter as though set out in full in this chapter, except that, notwithstanding any provision in the State General Obligation Bond Law, the bonds authorized under this chapter shall bear the rates of interest, or maximum rates, fixed from time to time by the Treasurer with the approval of the committee. The maximum maturity of the bonds shall not exceed 50 years from the date of the bonds or from the date of each respective series. The maturity of each respective series shall be calculated from the date of the series.

§ 13999.8. Appropriations

(a) The sum of two hundred fifty million dollars ($250,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Clean Water Construction Grant Account and is appropriated for grants and loans to municipalities to aid in construction of eligible projects and the purposes set forth in this section.

(b) If the federal Clean Water Act authorizes a federal loan program for providing assistance for construction of treatment works, which requires state matching funds, the board may establish a State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to provide loans in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. The board, with the approval of the committee, may transfer funds from the Clean Water Construction Grant Account to the revolving fund for the purposes of meeting federal requirements for state matching funds.

(c) Any contract entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as may be determined by the board, provided that any contract concerning an eligible project shall include, in substance, all of the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible project.

(2) An agreement by the board to pay to the municipality, during the progress of construction or following completion of construction as agreed upon by the parties, an amount which equals at least 12 1/2 percent of the eligible project cost determined pursuant to federal and state laws and regulations.

(3) An agreement by the municipality to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the eligible project; commence operation of the treatment works upon completion and to properly operate and maintain the works in accordance with applicable provisions of law; apply for and make reasonable efforts to secure federal assistance for the eligible project; secure the approval of the board before applying for federal assistance in order to maximize the assistance received in the state; and provide for payment of the municipality's share of the cost of the eligible project.

(d) The board may, with the approval of the committee, transfer moneys in the Clean Water Construction Grant Account to the State Water Quality Control Fund, to be made available for loans to public agencies pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400).

(e) Grants may be made pursuant to this section to reimburse municipalities for the state share of construction costs for eligible projects which received federal assistance, but which did not receive an appropriate state grant due solely to depletion of the State Clean Water and Water Conservation Fund created pursuant to the Clean Water and Water Conservation Bond Law of 1978. (Chapter 12.5 (commencing with Section 13955)). Eligibility for reimbursement under this section is limited to the actual construction capital costs incurred.

(f) To the extent funds are available, if the federal share of construction funding under Title II of the federal Clean Water Act is reduced below 75 percent, [m]unicipalities otherwise eligible for a grant under this section shall also be entitled to a loan from the Clean Water Construction Grant Account of up to 12 1/2 percent of the eligible project cost.

(g) To the extent funds are available, if the federal Clean Water Act authorizes a federal loan program for providing assistance for construction of treatment works, the board may make those loans in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act and state law. The Legislature may enact legislation that it deems necessary to implement the state loan program.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and to the extent funds are available, if federal funding under Title II of the federal Clean Water Act ceases, municipalities shall only be entitled to a loan from the Clean Water Construction Grant Account of 25 percent of the eligible project cost.

(i) All loans pursuant to this section are subject to all of the following provisions:

(1) Municipalities seeking a loan shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the board, that an adequate opportunity for public participation regarding the loan has been provided.

(2) Any election held with respect to the loan shall include the entire municipality except where the municipality proposes to accept the loan on behalf of a specified portion, or portions, of the municipality, in which case the referendum shall be held in that portion or portions of the municipality only.

(3) Any loan made pursuant to this section shall be up to 25 years with an interest rate set annually by the board at 50 percent of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds for the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is executed.

(4) The first thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) in principal and interest from loans made pursuant to this section shall be paid to the Water Reclamation Account. All remaining principal and interest from the loans shall be returned to the Clean Water Construction Grant Account for new obligations.

§ 13999.9. Small communities

(a) The sum of forty million dollars ($40,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Small Communities Assistance Account and is appropriated for supplemental state assistance to small communities for construction of treatment works eligible for assistance under Title II of the federal Clean Water Act.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 13999.5, the board may make grants to small communities so that the combined federal and state grant is an amount up to 97 1/2 percent of pollution studies, the total estimated cost of planning, design, and construction determined in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations. No supplemental state assistance grant under this section shall be made for projects costing more than two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) unless a finding is made by the board that a higher cost project is the most cost-effective solution to a water quality or public health problem.

(c) Any contract entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as may be determined by the board, provided that any contract shall include the provisions required by paragraphs (1) and (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 13999.8.

§ 13999.10. Water Reclamation Account

(a) The sum of twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Water Reclamation Account and is appropriated for loans to municipalities for eligible water reclamation projects which will provide water for beneficial uses.

The board may loan a municipality up to 100 percent of the total eligible costs of design and construction of a reclamation project.

(b) Any contract for an eligible water reclamation project entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as determined by the board and shall include both of the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible water reclamation project.

(2) An agreement by the municipality to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the eligible water reclamation project; commence operation of the project in accordance with applicable provisions of law; provide for payment of the municipality's share of the cost of the project, including principal and interest on any state loan made pursuant to this section; and, if appropriate, apply for and make reasonable efforts to secure federal assistance, other than that available pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, for the state-assisted project.

(c) Loan contracts may not provide for a moratorium on payments of principal or interest.

(d) (1) Any loans made from the Water Reclamation Account shall be for a period of up to 25 years. The interest rate for the loans shall be set at a rate equal to 50 percent of the interest rate paid by the state on the most recent sale of state general obligation bonds, with that rate to be computed according to the true interest cost method. When the interest rate so determined is not a multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent, the interest rate shall be set at the next higher multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent.

(2) All principal and interest from loans shall be returned to the Water Reclamation Account for new loans.

(e) Funds available under this section may be used for loans pursuant to subdivisions (f), (g), and (h) of Section 13999.8 if the Clean Water Construction Grant Account is depleted. All principal and interest on any such loans shall be repaid to the Water Reclamation Account.

(f) No single project may receive more than ten million dollars ($10,000,000) from the board.

§ 13999.11. Water Conservation Account

(a) Ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Water Conservation Account and shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature for loans to municipalities to aid in the conduct of voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation programs and the purposes set forth in this section. Notwithstanding subdivision (e) of Section 13999.5 and subdivision (f) of this section, all of the funds deposited in the Water Conservation Account by this subdivision shall be available for water conservation programs. None of the funds deposited in the Water Conservation Account by this subdivision shall be expended for costs of administration.

(b) Any contract entered into pursuant to this section may include provisions as may be determined by the department. However, any contract concerning an eligible, voluntary, cost-effective capital outlay water conservation program shall include, in substance, all of the following:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost and benefit of the program.

(2) An agreement by the public agency to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the program.

(c) Loan contracts may not provide a moratorium on payments of principal or interest.

(d) Any loans made from the Water Conservation Account shall be for a period of up to 25 years with an interest rate set annually by the board at 50 percent of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is executed. All principal and interest from loans shall be deposited in the Water Conservation Account for new obligations.

(e) No single project may receive more than five million dollars ($5,000,000) from the department.

(f) As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the department may expend up to 5 percent of the funds in the Water Conservation Account for the administration of this section.

§ 13999.12. No transfer to General Fund

Except as expressly provided in this chapter, no money deposited in the fund pursuant to any provision of law requiring repayments to the state for assistance financed by the proceeds of the bonds authorized by this chapter shall be available for transfer to the General Fund.

§ 13999.13. Appropriation from General Fund

There is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury for the purpose of this chapter an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The sum necessary annually to pay the principal of and the interest on the bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(2) The sum necessary to carry out Section 13999.14 which is appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§ 13999.14. Withdrawal from General Fund

For the purpose of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may, by executive order, authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund and shall be disbursed by the board in accordance with this chapter. Any money made available under this section to the board or department shall be returned to the General Fund from money received from the sale of bonds. The withdrawals from the General Fund shall be returned to the General Fund with interest at the rate which would have otherwise been earned by those sums in the Pooled Money Investment Fund.

§ 13999.15. Issuance of bonds

Upon request of the board or department, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized under this chapter in order to make those arrangements, and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to make those arrangements progressively, and it shall not be necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued shall be sold at any one time.

§ 13999.16. Sale of bonds

The committee may authorize the Treasurer to sell all or any part of the bonds at times fixed by the Treasurer.

§ 13999.17. Rebate to federal government

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter and to the extent permitted by federal and state law, the money in the fund may be used to rebate to the federal

government all arbitrage profits required by the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. To the extent that the money in the fund may not be used for that purpose due to restraints of federal or state law, any rebates required shall be paid from the General Fund or from other sources as required by the Legislature.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or rule or regulation, the board may enter into contracts, or procure those services and equipment, which may be necessary to ensure prompt and complete compliance with any provisions relating to the fund imposed by either the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 or the federal act.

§ 13999.18. Treatment works in Mexico

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, and as approved by the Legislature, the board may share in the cost of the construction of treatment works under subdivision (b) of Section 510 of the Federal Water Quality Act of 1987. That participation may be approved only if the board determines that treatment works in Mexico, in conjunction with any defensive treatment works constructed under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, are not sufficient to protect the residents of the City of San Diego and surrounding areas, including Imperial County, from water pollution originating in Mexico. No project in which the board participates shall receive more than ten million dollars ($10,000,000) in loan proceeds from the board.

§ 13999.19. Accounts for proceeds and earnings

Notwithstanding Section 13999.17 or any other provision of this bond act, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this bond act that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law, or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

Chapter 16, Sections 14000-14040, is omitted. It may be consulted at http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html

CHAPTER 17. CLEAN WATER AND WATER RECLAMATION BOND LAW OF 1988

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 14050. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Clean Water and Water Reclamation Bond Law of 1988.

§ 14051. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) Clean water is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare.

(b) Clean water fosters the beauty of California's environment, the expansion of industry and agriculture, maintains fish and wildlife, and supports recreation.

(c) California's abundant lakes and ponds, streams and rivers, coastline, and groundwater are threatened with pollution, which could threaten public health and impede economic and social growth if left unchecked.

(d) The state's growing population has increasing needs for clean water supplies and adequate treatment facilities.

(e) It is of paramount importance that the limited water resources of the state be protected from pollution, conserved, and reclaimed whenever possible to ensure continued economic, community, and social growth.

(f) The chief cause of water pollution is the discharge of inadequately treated waste into the waters of the state.

(g) Local agencies have the primary responsibility for construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities to cleanse our waters.

(h) Rising costs of construction and technological changes have pushed the cost of constructing treatment facilities beyond the reach of many small communities.

(i) Because water knows no political boundaries, it is desirable for the state to contribute to construction of needed facilities in order to meet its obligations to protect and promote the health, safety, and welfare of its people and environment.

(j) The people of California have a primary interest in the development of facilities to reclaim water to supplement existing water supplies and to assist in meeting the future water needs of the state.

(k) A significant portion of the future water needs of California may be met by the use of reclaimed water.

(*l*) Local public agencies have the primary responsibility for the construction, operation, and maintenance of water reclamation facilities.

(m) Local public agencies need financial assistance to make cost-effective reclamation projects financially feasible.

(n)(1) It is also the intent of this chapter to provide special assistance to small communities to construct facilities necessary to eliminate water pollution and public health hazards.

(2) It is also the intent of this chapter to provide funds for the design and construction of eligible water reclamation projects and for the development and implementation of programs and activities that lead to increased use of reclaimed water in California.

§ 14052. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the following words have the following meanings:

(a) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Committee" means the Clean Water and Water Reclamation Finance Committee created by Section 14067.

(c) "Construction" has the same meaning as in the Federal Clean Water Act.

(d) "Eligible project" means a project for a small community for the construction of treatment works which is all of the following:

(1) Necessary to prevent pollution.

(2) Eligible for federal assistance pursuant to Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act.

(3) Certified by the board as entitled to priority over other treatment works, and complies with applicable water quality standards, policies, and plans.

(e) "Eligible reclamation project" means a water reclamation project which is cost-effective when compared with the cost of alternative new freshwater supplies, and for which no federal assistance is currently available. These projects shall comply with applicable water quality standards, policies, and plans.

(f) "Federal assistance" means funds available to a local agency pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act.

(g) "Federal Clean Water Act" or "federal act" means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

(h) "Fund" means the 1988 Clean Water and Water Reclamation Fund created pursuant to Section 14055.

(i) "Local public agency" means any city, county, district, joint powers authority, or any other local public body or political subdivision of the state created by or pursuant to state law and involved with water or waste water management.

(j) "Municipality" has the same meaning as in the Federal Clean Water Act and also includes the state or any agency, department, or political subdivision thereof.

(k) "Small community" means a municipality with a population of 3,500 persons or less, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality encompassing 3,500 persons or less, with a financial hardship as defined by the board.

(l) "State grant" means a grant given to a qualifying small community eligible for federal assistance under Title VI of the Federal Clean Water Act.

(m) "State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund" means a revolving fund created under state law for the purpose of issuing loans for the construction of eligible treatment works in accordance with the federal act.

(n) "Treatment works" has the same meaning as in the Federal Clean Water Act.

ARTICLE 2. CLEAN WATER AND WATER RECLAMATION BOND PROGRAM

§ 14055. Fund proceeds

(a) The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the 1988 Clean Water and Water Reclamation Fund, which is hereby created. There shall be established in the fund a Small Communities Grant Account for the purpose of implementing Section 14056 and a Water Reclamation Account for the purpose of implementing Section 14058.

(b) From time to time, the board may modify existing accounts in the fund, or may establish other accounts in the fund, and in all other bond funds administered by the board, which the board determines are appropriate or necessary for proper administration.

§ 14056. Small Communities Grant Account

(a) The sum of twenty-five million dollars ($25,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Small

Communities Grant Account and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is hereby continuously appropriated for state grants to small communities for construction of treatment works eligible for assistance under Title VI of the federal act.

(b) The board may enter into grant contracts in accordance with this section with qualifying small communities having authority to construct, operate, and maintain treatment works to aid in the construction of eligible projects.

(c) The board may make grants to small communities in an amount on a sliding scale, based on a community's ability to pay, not to exceed 97 1/2 percent of the total estimated cost of pollution studies, planning, design, and construction determined in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations. Total state assistance under this section shall not exceed two million dollars ($2,000,000) for any single eligible project.

(d) Any contract entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as may be determined by the board, provided that any contract shall include the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible project.

(2) An agreement by the small community to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the proposed eligible project, commence operation of the treatment works upon completion, and to properly operate and maintain the works in accordance with applicable provisions of law.

(e) Small communities eligible for a state grant may also apply for a loan from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund for costs not covered by the grant.

§ 14057. Guarantee Fund

The sum of ten million dollars ($10,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be available for transfer by the board to the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund and shall be available to the board to guarantee local agency bond issues pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 13425) of Chapter 6. After January 1, 1990, the board may transfer any funds in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund which have not been committed to guaranteeing local agency bond issues to the 1988 Clean Water and Water Reclamation Fund.

§ 14058. Water Reclamation Account

(a) The sum of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) of the money in the fund shall be deposited in the Water Reclamation Account and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is hereby continuously appropriated to the board for the purposes of this section.

(b) The board may enter into contracts with local public agencies having authority to construct, operate, and maintain water reclamation projects, for loans to aid in the design and construction of eligible water reclamation projects. The board may loan up to 100 percent of the total eligible cost of design and construction of an eligible reclamation project.

(c) Any contract for an eligible water reclamation project entered into pursuant to this section may include such provisions as determined by the board and shall include both of the following provisions:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the eligible water reclamation project.

(2) An agreement by the local public agency to proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the eligible water reclamation project; commence operation of the project in accordance with applicable provisions of law, and provide for the payment of the local public agency's share of the cost of the project, including principal and interest on any state loan made pursuant to this section.

(d) Loan contracts may not provide for a moratorium on payments of principal or interest.

(e) Any loans made from the fund may be for a period of up to 20 years. The interest rate for the loans shall be set at a rate equal to 50 percent of the interest rate paid by the state on the most recent sale of state general obligation bonds, with that rate to be computed according to the true interest cost method. When the interest rate so determined is not a multiple of one- tenth of 1 percent, the interest rate shall be set at the next higher multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent.

(f) All money repaid to the state pursuant to any contract executed under this chapter shall be deposited in the Water Recycling Subaccount in the Clean Water and Water Recycling Account in the Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water, Watershed Protection, and Flood Protection Bond Fund created by Section 79136, for the purposes set forth in Article 4 (commencing with Section 79135) of Chapter 7 of Division 26.

§ 14059. Administrative expense

As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the board may expend for the administration of this chapter not more than 5 percent of the amount of the bonds authorized to be issued under this chapter.

§ 14060. Board powers

As approved by the Legislature annually in the Budget Act, the board may, by contract or otherwise, undertake plans, surveys, research, development, and studies necessary, convenient, or desirable to carry out the purposes of this division, and may prepare

recommendations with regard thereto, including the preparation of comprehensive statewide or areawide studies and reports on water reclamation and the collection, treatment, and disposal of waste under a comprehensive cooperative plan.

§ 14061. Rules, regulations, guidelines

The board may adopt rules, regulations, and guidelines necessary or appropriate to carry out this chapter.

ARTICLE 3. FISCAL PROVISIONS

§ 14065. State obligation

Bonds in the total amount of sixty-five million dollars ($65,000,000), exclusive of refunding bonds, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this chapter and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of, and interest on, the bonds as the principal and interest become due and payable.

§ 14066. State General Obligation Bond Law incorporated in chapter

The bonds authorized by this chapter shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all of the provisions of that law apply to the bonds and to this chapter and are hereby incorporated in this chapter as though set forth in full in this chapter.

§ 14067. Clean Water and Water Reclamation Finance Committee created

(a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this chapter, the Clean Water and Water Reclamation Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this chapter, the Clean Water and Water Reclamation Finance Committee is "the committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee consists of the Governor, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Director of Finance, and the Executive Director of the State Water Resources Control Board, or their designated representatives. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, the State Water Resources Control Board is designated the "board."

§ 14068. Issuance of bonds

Consistent with Section 602 of the federal act, the committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter in order to carry out the actions specified in Sections 14056, 14057, 14058, 14059, and 14060, and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

§ 14069. Revenue

There shall be collected each year and in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act which is necessary to collect that additional sum.

§ 14070. Appropriation from General Fund

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the purposes of this chapter, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this chapter, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 14071, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§ 14071. Withdrawal from General Fund

For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which have been authorized by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this chapter. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund plus the interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account from money received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this chapter.

§ 14071.5. Pooled Money Investment Account

The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account, in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code, for the purposes of carrying out this

chapter. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds which the committee has, by resolution, authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying this chapter. The board shall execute those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated by the board in accordance with this chapter.

§ 14072. Transfer to General Fund

All money deposited in the fund which is derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§ 14073. Refunding bonds

The bonds may be refunded in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of the State General Obligation Bond Law.

§ 14074. Rebate to federal government

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter and to the extent permitted by federal and state law, the money in the fund may be used to rebate to the federal government all arbitrage profits required by the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. To the extent that the money in the fund may not be used for that purpose due to restraints of federal or state law, any rebates required shall be paid from the General Fund or other sources as the Legislature may require.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or rule or regulation, the board may enter into contracts, or procure those services and equipment, which may be necessary to ensure prompt and complete compliance with any provisions relating to the fund imposed by either the Federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 or the federal act.

§ 14075. Proceeds

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this chapter are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

§ 14076. Accounts

Notwithstanding Section 14074 or any other provision of this bond act, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), if the Treasurer sells bonds pursuant to this bond act that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law, or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

CHAPTER 22. GRAYWATER SYSTEMS

§ 14875. Safe uses

This chapter applies to the construction, installation, or alteration of graywater systems for subsurface irrigation and other safe uses.

§ 14875.1. Department defined

"Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

§ 14876. Graywater defined

"Graywater" means untreated wastewater which has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and which does not present a threat from contamination by unhealthful processing, manufacturing, or operating wastes. Graywater includes wastewater from bathtubs, showers, bathroom washbasins, clothes washing machines, and laundry tubs but does not include wastewater from kitchen sinks or dishwashers.

§ 14877. Graywater system defined

"Graywater system" means a system and devices, attached to the plumbing system for the sanitary distribution or use of graywater.

§ 14877.1. Adoption of standards

(a) On or before January 1, 1997, the department, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services and the Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno, shall adopt standards for the installation of graywater systems. In adopting these standards, the department shall consider, among other resources, "Appendix J," as adopted on September 29, 1992, by the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, the graywater standard proposed for the latest edition of the Uniform Plumbing Code of the International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, the City of Los Angeles Graywater Pilot Project Final Report issued in November 1992, and the advice of the Center for Irrigation Technology at California State University, Fresno, on the installation depth for subsurface drip irrigation systems.

(b) The department shall include among the approved methods of subsurface irrigation, but shall not be limited to, drip systems.

(c) The department shall revise its graywater systems standards as needed.

§ 14877.2. Compliance

A graywater system may be installed if the city or county having jurisdiction over the installation determines that the system complies with standards adopted by the department.

§ 14877.3. Adoption of local standards

After a public hearing, a city or county may adopt, by ordinance, standards that prohibit the use of graywater or standards that are more restrictive than the standards adopted by the department, as appropriate for the local area.

CHAPTER 23. THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DRAINAGE RELIEF ACT

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 14900. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Act.

§ 14901. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) A report on the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program entitled, "A Management Plan for Agricultural Subsurface Drainage and Related Problems on the Westside San Joaquin Valley," has identified 75,000 acres of irrigated agricultural lands that should be retired by the year 2040 primarily due to characteristics of low productivity, poor drainability, and high levels of selenium in shallow groundwater.

(b) Federal, state, and local water organizations and officials should consider the management plan and adopt those parts appropriate for their long- term strategy of contributing to the management or solution of the drainage problems of the west side of the San Joaquin Valley.

(c) The United States Department of the Interior and the State of California should jointly develop a technical assistance program to ameliorate the drainage problems.

(d) The people of the state are concerned with the continued leaching of harmful elements from these lands.

(e) Continued irrigation of these lands could create significant drainage and environmental problems.

(f) Implementing solutions to the drainage and environmental problems associated with these lands will be very costly.

(g) The department is responsible for water planning and development activities throughout the state, has participated in the development of the plan for the management of subsurface drainage problems, and shall take an active leadership role in implementing the plan, including the land retirement element of the plan.

(h) Local agencies have decisionmaking authority, and are subject to court judgments, and statutory and contractual obligations, relating to water use and distribution. The department shall coordinate its activities under this chapter with those local agencies.

(i) The federal government has ongoing statutory and contractual obligations to provide drainage service to the lands within the San Luis Unit of the Central Valley Project. The department shall recognize those obligations and shall coordinate land retirement activities with appropriate federal agencies.

(j) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the stewardship of the state's fish and wildlife resources and the habitat on which they depend, and can offer its considerable expertise to the department on matters relating to the management of lands in accordance with this chapter and shall be consulted concerning the management of the lands acquired pursuant to this chapter and managed as fish and wildlife habitat.

(k) The Department of Conservation is responsible for administering programs to conserve the state's agricultural lands and has information on the state's soil and farmlands and shall be consulted for the purpose of identifying agricultural lands that may be acquired pursuant to this chapter.

§ 14901.5. Legislative intent

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that the initial funding for the administrative costs of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Program be appropriated by the Legislature for the 1993-94 fiscal year from the water quality program component of the Environmental Water Fund.

(b) It is the further intent of the Legislature that, upon full implementation of the program, the program shall become self-supporting.

§ 14902. Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms used in this chapter have the following meanings:

(a) "Fund" means the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Fund.

(b) "Management plan" or "plan" means the management plan for agricultural subsurface drainage and related problems as described in the final report of the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Program, dated September 1990, described in subdivision (a) of Section 14901.

(c) "Program" means the San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Program.

(d) "Retirement land" means the lands recommended for retirement in the management plan, other irrigated agricultural lands characterized by low productivity, poor drainability, and high levels of dissolved selenium in shallow groundwater, or lands that contribute to agricultural subsurface drainage problems.

ARTICLE 2. THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY DRAINAGE RELIEF PROGRAM

§ 14903. Establishment, regulations, purpose

(a) The San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Program is hereby established in the department.

(b) The department shall carry out the program and may develop, in consultation with the state board, the Department of Conservation, and the Department of Fish and Game, a land retirement demonstration program.

(c) The department may adopt regulations to carry out the program.

(d) The purpose of the program is to encourage the cessation of irrigation of retirement land and to otherwise assist in the resolution of the agricultural subsurface drainage problems in the San Joaquin Valley through the coordinated efforts of federal, state, and local agencies, nonprofit organizations, and private landowners who elect to participate in the program.

§ 14904. Funding

The San Joaquin Valley Drainage Relief Fund is hereby created for purposes of the program.

§ 14905. Interagency cooperation

The department may enter into agreements with the state board, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Conservation, possessors of water rights, and other appropriate public agencies and nonprofit organizations to provide for the purchase and management of retirement land and water pursuant to this chapter.

§ 14906. Land management

Property acquired pursuant to this chapter shall be managed as upland habitat, wetlands, riparian habitat, or nonirrigated agricultural land, as appropriate. The department shall coordinate with the Department of Fish and Game to ensure that adequate funding is available for management of the retirement land and use of water for environmental purposes.

§ 14907. Water sale or distribution

(a) Agreements to sell water that is conserved as a result of the retirement of land pursuant to this chapter to public agencies, nonprofit organizations, investor-owned water utilities, corporations, or persons shall carry out the intent of the Legislature set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 14901.5.

(b) (1) Agreements to distribute water that is conserved as a result of the retirement of land pursuant to this chapter shall maximize amounts for environmental purposes, including the restoration and enhancement of riparian habitat, wetlands, fisheries, and instream flows.

(2) It is the intent of the Legislature that water distributed pursuant to paragraph (1) be deemed contributions to a water resources mitigation bank, if established by the state, to meet state or federal requirements to dedicate water for environmental purposes.

(c) Up to one-third of the amount of water conserved as a result of the retirement of land pursuant to this chapter and not sold pursuant to subdivision (a) may be used by local public agencies for environmental purposes, including the restoration and enhancement of riparian habitat, wetlands, fisheries, instream flows, or replenishment of groundwater resources.

§ 14907.5. Water rights

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the possessor of the water right determines the final disposition of the water.

§ 14907.6. Participation

Participation in the program by local public agencies and landowners is voluntary and shall be undertaken in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements, court judgments, and contractual obligations.

§ 14908. Fund management

The funds received from the sale of water pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 14907 shall be deposited in the fund. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, money in the fund is continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to pay for the purchase of the title to, or interests in, the retirement land from landowners who elect to participate in the program, for the management of that land, applicable charges and assessments for water and land, administrative costs, grants and loans made pursuant to Section 14913, and for related water transfer costs.

§ 14909. Other financial support

The department may apply for, and accept, federal and state grants and receive gifts, donations, and other financial support from public and private sources to be deposited in the fund to carry out this chapter.

§ 14910. Acquiring other interests

The department may acquire or accept the gift or dedication of fee title, easements, including conservation easements, leases, development rights, or other interests in retirement lands to carry out this chapter.

§ 14911. Payments

The department may accept advance payments for future water deliveries undertaken pursuant to this chapter.

§ 14912. Departmental authority

(a) The department may purchase, lease, rent, sell, exchange, or otherwise transfer any land, interest in land or water, or option acquired pursuant to this chapter.

(b) The proceeds from any lease, rental, sale, exchange, or transfer of land or water, or any interest therein, or option, shall be deposited in the fund.

(c) The department, in consultation with appropriate federal, state, and local agencies, shall determine the minimum acreage of contiguous land in which interests are needed to be acquired to carry out the purposes of this chapter with regard to drainage reduction. The determination required by this subdivision is exempt from Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(d) No interest in land is eligible for purchase unless the department determines that the purchase of the interest, by itself or together with other interest in land, is consistent with the minimum acreage determination made pursuant to subdivision (c).

(e) The rate of acquisition of title to, and interests in, retirement lands is within the discretion of the department, based on the availability of funds and other appropriate factors.

§ 14913. Grants and loans

The department may, by contract or agreement, make grants or loans to local public entities, state agencies, or nonprofit organizations to carry out this chapter.

§ 14914. Price reflective of benefit

The purchase price of any interest in land or water acquired pursuant to this chapter may reflect the benefit to the state of alleviating drainage problems in the San Joaquin Valley and the conversion of property to wildlife habitats.

§ 14915. Price of water sold

The price of water conserved and sold pursuant to this chapter shall be determined by the department so as to carry out the intent of the Legislature set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 14901.5.

§ 14916. Return to irrigated use

Purchase agreements entered into pursuant to this chapter may provide for the return of the property, that is the subject of the purchase, to irrigated agricultural use if affordable technological solutions to the drainage and environmental problems are identified and implemented.

§ 14917. Economic considerations

In carrying out this chapter, the department shall consider the effects of purchases of property pursuant to this chapter on the overall economy of the local communities, including the impact on job opportunities and businesses.

§ 14918. Coordination with C.V.P.

The department shall coordinate with the United States Department of the Interior regarding water distribution undertaken pursuant to this chapter in those areas served by the federal Central Valley Project.

§ 14920. Operative date

This chapter shall become operative on July 1, 1993.

CHAPTER 24. SHELLFISH PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

§ 14950. Short title

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Shellfish Protection Act of 1993.

§ 14951. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Commercial shellfish harvesting is a beneficial use of the waters of the state and, in addition, benefits the economy of the state through the creation of jobs.

(b) Pollution, from both point and nonpoint sources, currently threatens many of the state's commercial shellfish growing areas.

(c) In order to maintain the health, and encourage the expansion, of commercial shellfish harvesting within the state, it is necessary to protect the commercial shellfish growing areas from ongoing point and nonpoint sources of pollution.

(d) The regional boards whose jurisdictions include commercial shellfish growing areas shall have primary responsibility for the protection of commercial shellfish

harvesting from the effects of point and nonpoint pollution sources.

§ 14952. Commercial shellfish growing area

For the purposes of this chapter, a commercial shellfish growing area is an area certified pursuant to Section 112170 of the Health and Safety Code in which shellfish are grown and harvested.

§ 14953. Technical advisory committee

(a) If a commercial shellfish growing area is threatened by point or nonpoint source pollution, as specified in Section 14954, the regional board shall form a technical advisory committee, within 90 days of the effective date of this act, devoted solely to the threatened area. A technical advisory committee shall be formed for any subsequently threatened area within 90 days of the date the threat is identified pursuant to Section 14954. The technical advisory committee shall advise and assist that board in developing a strategy for appropriate investigation and remediation pursuant to Sections 14955 and 14956 to reduce pollution affecting that area. The regional board shall give public notice of the formation of the technical advisory committee. All meetings of the technical advisory committee shall be public.

(b) For the purpose of subdivision (a), the technical advisory committee shall include both of the following:

(1) One commercial shellfish grower from the threatened area, one representative from the State Department of Health Services, one representative from the Department of Fish and Game, one representative from the California Coastal Commission, one representative from each category of potential pollution source, one representative from a local environmental group, and one representative from the local health department.

(2) Additional members and a chairperson appointed by the regional board.

(c) Members of the technical advisory committee established pursuant to subdivision (a) shall not receive a per diem or other compensation, and shall not be reimbursed for any expenses.

§ 14954. "Threatened" conditions

For the purpose of Section 14953, a commercial shellfish growing area is threatened if any of the following applies:

(a) The State Department of Health Services downgrades the classification applicable to the commercial shellfish growing area.

(b) The commercial shellfish growing area is subjected to harvest closure for more than 30 days per calendar year during the previous three years.

(c) The State Department of Health Services classifies the commercial shellfish growing area as restricted.

(d) The regional board, the Department of Fish and Game, or the California Coastal Commission determines that the commercial shellfish growing area is threatened.

§ 14955. Additional efforts

(a) The technical advisory committee shall review existing data to determine whether additional investigatory efforts are needed to identify the pollution sources that threaten the commercial shellfish growing area, the scope of the pollution sources, and the degree to which those sources threaten the commercial shellfish growing area.

(b) If the technical advisory committee determines pursuant to subdivision (a) that additional investigatory efforts are needed, the regional board shall develop, with the assistance of the technical advisory committee, a water quality investigation project for funding under Sections 205 and 319 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.; Secs. 1285 and 1329) or any other appropriate funding sources.

(c) Any water quality investigation project developed pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be limited to accomplishing that which is reasonably necessary for the regional board to gather sufficient data to determine the appropriate remedial actions.

(d) The regional board shall not undertake any investigatory efforts determined to be necessary pursuant to subdivision (a) unless the regional board determines that funding is available to carry out those efforts.

§ 14956. Remedial action

(a) Once the nature, sources, scope, and degree of the pollution affecting a commercial shellfish growing area have been determined, the regional board, with the advice of the local technical advisory committee, shall order appropriate remedial action, including the adoption of best management practices, to abate the pollution affecting that area. The regional board shall monitor water quality in the threatened area during the implementation of pollution abatement measures to ensure that the measures are effective and shall provide the results of the monitoring to the technical advisory committee. The regional board shall give public notice of any actions proposed for adoption.

(b) If agricultural sources of pollution have been identified as contributing to the degradation of shellfish growing areas, the regional board shall invite members of the local agricultural community representing the type of agricultural discharge affecting the local shellfish growing area, the local resource conservation district, the local soil conservation service, the local agricultural stabilization

and conservation service, the cooperative extension of the University of California, and affected shellfish growers to develop and implement appropriate short- and long-term remediation strategies that will lead to a reduction in the pollution affecting the commercial shellfish growing area.

§ 14957. Rating proposals

When rating project proposals affecting shellfish growing areas for state and federal funding under Sections 205 and 319 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.; Secs. 1285 and 1329) or from other funding sources, the state board and regional boards shall give timely notice to the California Aquaculture Association and shall provide shellfish growers with the opportunity to comment on the following types of project proposals:

(a) Project proposals that seek to identify the nature, sources, scope, and degree of pollution threatening a commercial shellfish growing area.

(b) Project proposals that seek to reduce or eliminate the impact of point or nonpoint pollution that affects a commercial shellfish growing area. Proposals under this subdivision shall include waste reclamation projects.

§ 14958. Dissolving advisory committee

When a commercial shellfish area is no longer threatened, as specified in Section 14954, the regional board shall dissolve the technical advisory committee for that area. If the area is subsequently threatened, as specified in Section 14954, the regional board shall re-form the committee pursuant to Section 14953.