

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

ORDER No. R2-2011-0050

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS and WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION  
FOR:

**EAST BAY REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
REGIONAL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES, ALAMEDA AND CONTRA COSTA  
COUNTIES**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, hereinafter the Regional Water Board, finds that:

1. The East Bay Regional Park District (hereinafter Discharger) proposes to conduct routine maintenance activities on land owned and/or managed by the Discharger within Alameda and Contra Costa counties. Land owned and/or managed by the Discharger currently is located on 65 regional parks, covering a total area of more than 100,000 acres. The Discharger conducts routine maintenance activities in streams, creeks, channels, catchment basins, seeps, springs, ponds, lakes, and beaches. Maintenance activities may involve culvert replacement, maintenance of existing structures, maintenance of existing road or trail crossings of creeks, bank stabilization, maintenance dredging, and beach replenishment. The purpose of the maintenance activities is to protect water quality and quantity, to reduce erosion, to maintain and enhance natural resources, and to provide safe access for the public and emergency vehicles. Obtaining timely regulatory agency approval for identified maintenance needs is critical, especially in heavy rainfall years.
2. Routine maintenance activities may occur in several watersheds within Alameda and Contra Costa counties including the Alameda, Alhambra, Claremont, Garrity, Rheem, Kirker, Mount Diablo, Pinole, San Pablo, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Walnut, and Wildcat creek watersheds that drain to San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, and Suisun Bay. A complete list of 102 creeks, lakes, reservoirs, and major ponds where routine maintenance activities could occur is contained in Attachment D. This Order applies to portions of these watersheds that are located within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board as shown in the figures in Attachment D
3. The Discharger developed documents referred to as *Activities that Constitute Routine Maintenance in Waterways, Ponds, and Lakes in the East Bay Regional Park District Watersheds* (Attachment A) and *Best Management Practices and Standard Operating Procedures for Routine Maintenance Activities in Waterways, Streams, Ponds and Lakes in East Bay Regional Park District, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties* (Attachment B). These documents describe maintenance activities, impact avoidance measures, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and habitat restoration measures.
4. The need for specific maintenance activities covered by this Order is normally the result of stormwater-related erosion, channel down-cutting and sedimentation

problems resulting from high stream flow events. Generally, between 30 and 60 maintenance projects covered by this Order are anticipated to be completed annually. Routine maintenance activities are summarized in Attachment A and consist of the following main categories:

- Vegetation management for stream flow measuring stations, for water control facilities, and for public health, safety, and benefit.
  - Planting of riparian vegetation.
  - Sediment and debris removal from siltation basins, managed ponds, and marinas.
  - Management of large woody debris, herbaceous vegetation, fallen trees, rubbish, garbage, and debris, as needed to maintain bank stability and minimize flood threats, while maintaining fish habitat.
  - Removal of non-native, invasive vegetation.
  - Repair or replacement of small areas of damaged or failed rock riprap, gabions, geocells, sacked concrete, concrete walls or cribwall bank revetments in order to maintain bank stability.
  - Bank stabilization using biotechnical bank stabilization techniques on creek banks that were not previously armored.
  - Routine maintenance or replacement of culverts in stream channels associated with park trails and access roads, including limited culvert replacement with in-kind structures, along with the installation of energy dissipaters, headwalls, and tailwalls on existing or replacement culverts.<sup>1</sup>
  - Maintenance of swim beaches using sand recapture or replenishment.
  - Maintenance of existing bridges and installation of clear span bridges.
  - Maintenance and repair of existing piers and docks.
  - Maintenance of existing stream fords and installation of articulated concrete blocks for small stream crossings.
5. The issuance of Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and Water Quality Certification (WQC) serves to govern the Discharger's various maintenance activities for the purpose of alleviating local flood damage problems, protecting fish and wildlife, and addressing public safety concerns in an environmentally responsible manner. In 2004, the Regional Water Board issued WDRs and WQC (Order No. R2-2004-0057) to the Discharger for regional maintenance activities. This Order updates the 2004 WDRs and WQC for consistency with the current Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin, consistency with current Regional Water Board reporting requirements, and consistency with other WDRs and WQC that have been issued by the Regional Water Board for multi-year maintenance programs.
6. The majority of the Discharger's routine maintenance activities consist of improving existing conditions and enhancing habitat for aquatic species with such activities as cattail removal from choked out water bodies, removing and replacing dysfunctional culverts, and removing stream obstructions and barriers. Overall, the majority of the maintenance activities authorized under this Order will improve existing conditions or result in a net environmental benefit. For the duration of the five-year permit, the

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<sup>1</sup> Note: The replacement of other forms of stream crossings with culverts is not authorized by this Order.

Discharger has identified 17 potential restoration projects that would create and/or enhance about 35 acres of tidal wetlands, 8.11 acres of lentic water bodies, and 0.88 acres (1,960 linear feet) of stream habitat. These proposed restoration sites are within the current distributional range of the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California clapper rail, salt marsh harvest mouse, and/or Western pond turtle and will be enhanced to provide additional permanent habitat for these special status species. In addition, restored sites will provide long-term habitat for a variety of other aquatic species. Restoring and/or creating permanent aquatic habitat will compensate for the small-scale temporary cumulative impacts associated with the various routine maintenance projects.

7. If excess mitigation credits are accrued, the Discharger, subject to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer's approval, may make credits available to itself and other public entities to be used as compensatory mitigation for loss of functions and values of waters of the State associated with other projects located within watersheds in Alameda or Contra Costa counties, and within the jurisdictional boundary of the Regional Water Board. Subject to the Executive Officer's approval, the Discharger may accept payment of an in-lieu fee or may allow public entities to use excess mitigation credits documented from previous years as compensatory mitigation.
8. The Discharger has contacted the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) concerning the proposed maintenance activities. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) will be created between CDFG and the Discharger regarding streambed alteration notification and routine maintenance activities subject to State Fish and Game Code Section 1601.
9. Between September 1 and 15, 2010, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) provided public notice of its intent to issue a Regional General Permit (RGP) (File No. 2003-28902S) to the Discharger authorizing various routine maintenance activities.
10. The Corps (File No. 2003-28902S) has determined that the proposed activities associated with the Discharger's routine maintenance activities appear to be covered under the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Proposed Procedures for Permitting Projects that will Not Adversely Affect Selected Listed Species in California* (NLAA) consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) (dated November 16, 2006). Federally listed species that occur on land managed by the Discharger are listed in Attachment E to this Order. Any proposed projects that do not fit the NLAA will require a separate USFWS authorization before work may be performed on those sites.
11. The Corps (File No. 2003-28902S) has determined that the proposed activities associated with the Discharger's routine maintenance activities will not adversely impact any Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) designated under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Any proposed projects that may adversely impact EFH will require a separate Section 7 authorization in consultation with NMFS before work may be performed on those sites.

12. On June 12 and August 17, 2009, and with subsequent submittals of March 15 and April 13, 2011, the Discharger applied to the Regional Water Board for WQC under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act.
13. Issuance of a multi-year permit to the Discharger allows for streamlining regulatory approvals, implementing watershed-scale mitigation to address cumulative impacts, increasing the efficient use of staff resources for the Regional Water Board and the Discharger, while allowing for review of all planned maintenance projects. In addition, a multi-year permit allows the Discharger to plan and budget for routine maintenance on a fixed annual cycle.

### ***Impacts and Mitigation Measures***

14. Routine maintenance activities covered under this Order are small in scale. The footprint of individual projects shall not exceed 2000 square feet (0.05 acres) or 150 linear feet for any one project, except: 1) clearing of inboard ditches when necessary to prevent or reduce road and trail erosion; 2) planting riparian vegetation to reduce erosion; and 3) fencing to keep people and livestock away from stream channels. Projects over 150 feet in length or adjacent projects implemented within three calendar years totaling over 150 feet in length shall require separate permit application to the Regional Water Board. Individual projects covered under this Order shall not exceed a total of 25 cubic yards of cut material, 25 cubic yards of fill material, or 200 cubic yards of dredged material.
15. Routine maintenance activities covered under this Order will not be performed in perennial, intermittent and ephemeral streams that are known to contain anadromous fish. Routine maintenance activities in streams that are either tributary to existing anadromous fish habitat or that provide potential habitat for anadromous fish shall be performed in conformance with Provisions E.6, E.7 and E.8 of this Order.
16. For most bank stabilization and sediment removal projects, excavators shall be used from the top-of-bank. For projects where the use of excavators from the top-of-bank is not possible, or would cause major vegetation impacts, equipment may be used within the channel when it is dry naturally or flows are bypassed. With the exception of material used to construct cofferdams for temporary channel dewatering, no temporary fills may be placed in natural stream channels.
17. If repair activities affect the active channel, the work area shall be isolated from flowing stream segments using cofferdams and restored to pre-project conditions after maintenance is complete. Cofferdams shall be constructed of materials that will not introduce sediment to the stream channel and can be completely removed following completion of the maintenance activity (See the Best Management Practices in Attachment B to this Order).
18. Vegetation management techniques include removal using small hand tools and hand-held equipment, mechanical removal using heavy equipment like a flail mower

attached to an excavator, and spot chemical control on tree stumps and along access roads.

19. All staging will occur on adjacent access roads or previously disturbed areas. Soil and rip-rap will be staged in areas that have been previously disturbed (i.e., service road, turn-outs, etc).
20. *The Activities that Constitute Routine Maintenance in Waterways, Ponds, and Lakes in the East Bay Regional Park District Watersheds* (Attachment A) and *Best Management Practices For Regional Routine Maintenance Activities in Waterways, Streams, Ponds, and Lakes in East Bay Regional Park District, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties* (Attachment B) include planning guidelines or principles to determine how, where, and when routine maintenance activities should occur. These principles should be used in the development of each year's maintenance work plan, prior to any work. These principles consider the natural function of the system, provide an understanding of local physical constraints, identify sensitive habitats, consider watershed processes, determine when action is needed, identify maintenance activities needed, and strive to recognize and implement solutions to minimize the on-going need for maintenance activities.
21. Most routine maintenance activities under this Order will be conducted in a manner that results in no net loss of waters of the State, including streams and wetlands. However, some wetlands associated with creeks, streambeds, basins and stock ponds will be temporarily impacted in some cases, and will require appropriate mitigation, consistent with the State's "no net loss" policy. All mitigation activities shall occur within the Discharger's jurisdiction, as described in Finding 6. Impacts and mitigations associated with individual projects shall be accounted for by acreage, linear feet, and type of water of the State impacted and shall be reported to the Regional Water Board annually.

### ***California Wetlands Portal***

22. It has been determined through regional, State, and national studies that tracking of mitigation/restoration projects must be improved to better assess the performance of these projects, following monitoring periods that last several years. In addition, to effectively carry out the State's "no net loss" wetland policy, the State needs to closely track both wetland losses and mitigation/restoration project success. Therefore, this Order requires that the Discharger use the California Wetlands Form to provide project information related to impacts and mitigation/restoration measures (see provisions E.31 and E.32 of this Order). An electronic copy of the form and instructions can be downloaded at:  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/certs.shtml> Project information concerning impacts and mitigation/restoration will be made available at the web link: <http://www.californiawetlands.net>.

***Regulatory Framework***

23. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (Basin Plan) is the Regional Water Board's master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State, including surface waters and groundwater. It also includes implementation plans to achieve water quality objectives. The Basin Plan was duly adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Office of Administrative Law, and U.S. EPA, where required.
24. The Basin Plan lists the following existing and potential beneficial uses for surface waters in Alameda and Contra Costa counties within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Discharger conducts maintenance activities on an estimated 102 creeks, lakes, reservoirs, and major ponds, including the Alameda, Alhambra, Claremont, Garrity, Rheem, Kirker, Mount Diablo, Pinole, San Pablo, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Walnut, and Wildcat creek watersheds that drain to San Francisco Bay, San Pablo Bay, and Suisun Bay (See Attachment D to this Order), with the following designated beneficial uses:
- a. Agricultural Supply (AGR)
  - b. Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD)
  - c. Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH)
  - d. Groundwater Recharge (GWR)
  - e. Fish Migration (MIGR)
  - f. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)
  - g. Navigation (NAV)
  - h. Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE)
  - i. Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
  - j. Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
  - k. Fish Spawning (SPWN)
  - l. Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
  - m. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

Sediment management, vegetation management, culvert repair or replacement, and bank stabilization activities could temporarily impact beneficial uses of waters of the State for:

- a. Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM)
  - b. Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD)
  - c. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
  - d. Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE)
  - e. Fish Migration (MIGR)
  - f. Fish Spawning (SPWN)
25. The Basin Plan lists the following existing and potential beneficial uses for portions of the shoreline of San Francisco Bay in Alameda and Contra Costa counties within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Discharger may conduct maintenance activities at the following shoreline parks, Bay Point Wetlands, Brooks Island, Carquinez Strait Shoreline, Coyote Hills, Crown Beach, Eastshore State Park, Hayward Shoreline, Lone Tree Point, Martin Luther King Jr. Shoreline, Martinez

Shoreline, Miller/Knox, Oyster Bay, Point Isabel, Point Pinole, and, San Pablo Bay Shoreline, with the following designated beneficial uses:

- a. Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
- b. Estuarine habitat (EST)
- c. Marine habitat (MAR)
- d. Industrial Service Supply (IND)
- e. Fish Migration (MIGR)
- f. Navigation (NAV)
- g. Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE)
- h. Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
- i. Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
- j. Fish Spawning (SPWN)
- k. Shellfish harvesting (SHELL)<sup>2</sup>
- l. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

Sediment management, vegetation management, and bank stabilization activities could temporarily impact beneficial uses of waters of the State for:

- a. Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)
- b. Estuarine habitat (EST)
- c. Marine habitat. (MAR)
- d. Fish Migration (MIGR)
- e. Navigation (NAV)
- f. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE)
- g. Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)
- h. Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2)
- i. Fish Spawning (SPWN)
- j. Wildlife Habitat (WILD)
- k. Shellfish harvesting (SHELL)

26. The following groundwater basins, which underlie, at least in part, land under the control of the Discharger, support the existing and potential beneficial uses listed below: Castro Valley Groundwater Basin, Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, Niles Cone Sub-Basin, Santa Clara Valley Groundwater Basin, East Bay Plain Sub-Basin, Livermore Valley Groundwater Basin, Sunol Valley Groundwater Basin, Pittsburg Plain Groundwater Basin, Clayton Valley Groundwater Basin, Ygnacio Valley Groundwater Basin, San Ramon Valley Groundwater Basin, and Arroyo del Hambre Valley Groundwater Basin.

- a. Agricultural Supply (AGR)
- b. Industrial Service Supply (IND)
- c. Industrial Process Supply (PROC)
- d. Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN)

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<sup>2</sup> Shellfish collection observations have occurred and could potentially occur on a limited basis at all San Francisco Bay shoreline parks (Hayward Shoreline, Oyster Bay, Martin Luther King Jr. Shoreline, Crown Beach, Eastshore State Park, Pt. Isabel, Miller/Knox, Point Pinole, Carquinez Strait Shoreline, Brooks Island, and Martinez Shoreline).

27. The following water bodies that could be affected by routine maintenance activities covered by this Order are identified as impaired on the federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list for the pollutants listed:

<b>Impaired Water Body</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>
<b><i>Creeks</i></b>	
Alameda Creek	Diazinon
Arroyo De La Laguna	Diazinon
Arroyo Del Valle	Diazinon
Arroyo Las Positas	Diazinon, Nutrient/Eutrophication, and Biological Indicators
Arroyo Mocho	Diazinon and Temperature (water)
Baxter Creek	Trash
Cerrito Creek	Trash
Codornices Creek	Temperature (water) and Trash
Damon Slough	Trash
Grayson Creek	Trash
Kirker Creek	Pyrethoids, Toxicity, and Trash
Mount Diablo Creek	Diazinon and Toxicity
Pine Creek	Diazinon
Pinole Creek	Diazinon
Rodeo Creek	Diazinon
San Leandro Creek (Lower)	Diazinon and Trash
San Lorenzo Creek	Diazinon
San Pablo Creek	Diazinon and Trash
Sausal Creek	Trash
Strawberry Creek	Trash
Walnut Creek	Diazinon
Wildcat Creek	Diazinon
<b><i>Lakes and Reservoirs</i></b>	
Del Valle Reservoir	Mercury and PCBs
Lafayette Reservoir	Mercury and PCBs
San Pablo Reservoir	Chlordane, Dieldrin, Heptachlor Epoxide, Mercury, PCBs, and Toxaphene

28. Central San Francisco Bay, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and

is listed as impaired for Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Furan Compounds, Invasive Species, Mercury, PCBs, Selenium, and Trash.

29. Lower San Francisco Bay, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and is listed as impaired for Chlordane, DDT, Diazinon, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Invasive Species, Furan Compounds, Mercury, PCBs, and Trash.
30. San Leandro Bay, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and is listed as impaired for Chlordane, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Furan Compounds, Invasive Species, Lead (sediment), Mercury, PAHs, Pesticides, and Zinc.
31. San Pablo Bay, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and is listed as impaired for Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Furan Compounds, Invasive Species, Mercury, PCBs, and Selenium.
32. Carquinez Strait, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and is listed as impaired for Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Furan Compounds, Invasive Species, Mercury, PCBs, and Selenium.
33. Suisun Bay, which is a receiving water body for some of the creeks listed above, is identified as impaired on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) list and is listed as impaired for Chlordane, DDT, Dieldrin, Dioxin compounds, Furan Compounds, Invasive Species, Mercury, PCBs, and Selenium.
34. The Discharger has certified in filings with the Alameda County Clerk on March 4, 2011, and the Contra Costa County Clerk on March 8, 2011, that the proposed maintenance activities are categorically exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines.

The action to adopt WDRs and WQC for the regional maintenance activities is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, in accordance with the following:

- Section 15301 for the operation, repair maintenance, or minor alteration of existing structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features involving negligible or no expansion of use;
- Section 15302 for the replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities on the same site having substantially the same purpose and capacity;
- Section 15303 for new construction of limited to small new facilities including installation of small, new equipment and facilities in small structures, and conversion of the use of small existing structures;
- Section 15304 for minor alterations in the condition of the land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees, except for forestry or agricultural purposes. This includes grading on land with a slope of less 10 percent, except in a waterway, wetland, officially designated scenic area, or officially mapped areas of severe geological hazard. This also

- includes new gardening, landscaping, minor trenching and filling, maintenance dredging and filling of earth into previously excavated land with compatible material; and
- Section 15311 for the construction or placement of minor structures accessory to existing facilities.
  - Section 15333 for small habitat restoration projects of less than 5 acres
35. The goals of the California Wetlands Conservation Policy (Governor’s Executive Order W-59-93, signed August 23, 1993) include ensuring no “overall loss”, and achieving a “long-term net gain in the quantity, quality, and permanence of wetlands acreage and values...”
  36. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 28 states that, “It is the intent of the legislature to preserve, protect, restore, and enhance California’s wetlands and multiple resources which depend on them for the benefit of the people of the State.”
  37. Section 13142.5 of the California Water Code (CWC) requires that “Highest priority shall be given to improving or eliminating discharges that adversely affect ... Wetlands, estuaries, and other biologically sensitive areas.”
  38. Pursuant to Title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR) sections 3857 and 3859, the Regional Water Board is issuing WDRs and WQC for routine maintenance activities proposed by the Discharger as described in Attachment A. The annual fee shall be in accordance with the current fee schedule, per CCR, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200(a)(1), based on the discharge’s Threat to Water Quality and Complexity rating of the Discharge to Land or Surface Waters, plus applicable surcharge(s). The Threat and Complexity rating shall initially be rated as 3C.
  39. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested parties of its intent to issue WDRs and WQC for routine maintenance activities.
  40. The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this Order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the East Bay Regional Park District (Discharger), in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

**A. Discharge Prohibitions**

1. The direct or indirect discharge of wastes, as defined in CWC Section 13050(d), within or outside of the active project site, to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as authorized in this Order.
2. The discharge shall not cause degradation of water quality and beneficial uses.
3. Excavated sediment shall remain within designated disposal areas at all times. The designated disposal areas are: (a) any offsite, authorized temporary or permanent

location maintained in compliance with federal and State regulations, (b) any onsite, authorized temporary or permanent location, provided material will be isolated and contained to prevent impacts to waters of the State and their beneficial uses, or (c) a permitted landfill. Sediment may be re-used by the Discharger or offered to other parties for re-use if such re-use is consistent with the screening levels contained in the Regional Water Board's May 2000 staff report, *Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials: Sediment Screening and Testing Guidelines*.

4. The discharge of sediment and runoff/decant water that exceeds effluent limits, from excavated materials disposed of at any temporary or permanent disposal site, to waters of the State is prohibited.
5. Any maintenance or dredge and disposal activity subject to these requirements shall not cause a condition of pollution or nuisance as defined in CWC Section 13050 (l) and (m).
6. Groundwater beneficial uses shall not be degraded as a result of routine maintenance activities.
7. No debris, soil, silt, sand, cement, concrete, or washings thereof, or other construction related materials or wastes, oil or petroleum products or other organic or earthen material shall be allowed to enter into or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into waters of the State. When operations are completed, any excess material shall be removed from the work area and any areas adjacent to the work area where such material may be washed into waters of the State.

**B. Discharge Specifications**

1. Appropriate soil erosion control measures shall be undertaken and maintained to prevent discharge of sediment to surface waters or surface water drainage courses.
2. In accordance with CWC §13260, the Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of any material change in the character, location, or quantity of this waste discharge. Any proposed material change in the discharge requires approval by the Regional Water Board after a hearing under CWC §13263.
3. A responsible representative of the Discharger shall immediately, and in no case no more than 24 hours, notify the Regional Water Board staff by telephone whenever an adverse condition occurs as a result of this discharge. An adverse condition includes, but is not limited to, a violation or threatened violation of the requirements of this Order, significant spill of petroleum products or toxic chemicals, or damage to control facilities that could affect compliance. Pursuant to CWC Section 13267(b), a written notification of the adverse condition shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within five days of occurrence. The written notification shall identify the adverse condition, describe the actions necessary to remedy the condition, and specify a timetable, subject to the modifications of the Regional Water Board, for the remedial actions.

**C. Effluent Limitations**

Excavated material effluent (decant water) discharged from any permanent or temporary disposal site located on the project site or off the site shall not exceed the following numeric and narrative limits at any time:

1. Numeric Limits:
  - a. pH 6.5 – 8.5
  - b. Settleable Matter < 1.0 ml/1-hour
2. Narrative Limits:
  - a. Waters shall not contain suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses; and,
  - b. All water shall be free from dissolved sulfide concentrations above natural background levels.

**D. Receiving Water Limitations**

1. Work in and around the stream channel or Bay shoreline shall not cause the following conditions to exist in waters of the State at any place:
  - a. Waters shall not contain floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
  - b. Waters shall not contain oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, that cause nuisance, or that otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses;
  - c. Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
  - d. Waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life;
  - e. There shall be no alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
  - f. Dissolved oxygen, with the beneficial use designations listed in D.1.g.a. below, shall not be reduced below the listed minimums in the receiving water from the point of discharge;
  - g. Routine maintenance activities shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in waters of the State at any point:

- a. Dissolved Oxygen: 5.0 (WARM) or 7.0 (COLD) mg/l minimum. When natural factors cause lesser concentrations, then this discharge shall not cause further reduction in the concentration of dissolved oxygen.
- b. Dissolved Sulfide: All water shall be free from dissolved sulfide concentrations above natural background levels. Concentrations of only a few hundredths of a milligram per liter can cause a noticeable odor or be toxic to aquatic life. Violation of the sulfide objective will reflect violation of dissolved oxygen objectives as sulfides cannot exist to a significant degree in an oxygenated environment.
- c. pH: A variation of natural ambient pH by more than 0.5 pH units.
- d. Toxicity: All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or that produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms.
- e. Un-ionized Ammonia: 0.025 mg/L as N, annual median; and 0.16 mg/L as N, maximum.
- f. Salinity: The project shall not increase total dissolved solids or salinity to adversely affect beneficial uses.
- g. Turbidity: Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increases from normal background light penetration or turbidity relatable to waste discharge shall not be greater than 10 percent in areas where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, or greater than 5 NTU where natural turbidity is less than 50 NTU.

- 2. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any particular water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted there under. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- 3. Groundwater shall not be degraded as a result of maintenance activities or sediment disposal.

**E. Provisions*****General Water Quality***

1. The Discharger shall comply with all the Prohibitions, Receiving Water Limitations, and Provisions of this Order immediately upon adoption of this Order or as provided below. Requirements prescribed by this Order supersede the requirements prescribed by Order No. R2-2004-0057.
2. The Discharger shall be restricted to maintenance activities summarized in Attachment A that would be eligible for coverage under the following Corps Nationwide permits (NWP) for the purpose of this Order:
  - NWP 3, Maintenance
  - NWP 13, Bank Stabilization
  - NWP 14, Linear Transportation Projects
  - NWP 18, Minor Discharges
  - NWP 19, Minor Dredging
  - NWP 27, Aquatic Habitat Restoration, Establishment, and Enhancement Activities
  - NWP 28, Modification of Existing Marinas
  - NWP 31, Maintenance of Existing Flood Control Facilities
  - NWP 37, Emergency Watershed Protection and Rehabilitation
  - NWP 40, Agricultural Activities
  - NWP 42, Recreational
  - NWP 45, Repair of Upland Damaged by Discrete Events
3. The Discharger shall submit separate WQC applications for projects that do not meet the criteria for the routine maintenance activities summarized in Attachment A, or would not qualify for the Corps NWPs listed in Provision E.2. At a minimum, the Discharger shall submit separate WQC applications for any single project with fill impacts to a water body or wetland of greater than 2000 square feet (0.05 acre), or for any single fill activity of more than 25 cubic yards, or for any single dredging activity of more than 200 cubic yards per site per year. The Discharger shall also submit separate WQC applications for any single channel project that would impact more than 150 linear feet for any one project, except: 1) clearing of inboard ditches when necessary to prevent or reduce diversion potential to road and trail systems; 2) planting riparian vegetation to reduce erosion, and 3) fencing to keep people and livestock away from stream channels. Projects over 150 feet in length or adjacent projects implemented within three calendar years shall require separate WQC applications to the Regional Water Board.
4. The Discharger shall submit by June 1st of each year an Annual Notification of Proposed Projects, specifying planned routine maintenance activities that will occur in the following year. The Annual Notification of Proposed Projects shall indicate project location, scope, purpose and need; the amount of fill of waters of the State, including wetlands; and any associated mitigation.

5. For required mitigation, including onsite restoration and offsite mitigation, the Annual Notification of Proposed Projects shall include performance criteria. Onsite performance criteria will be used to establish that habitats at impacted sites have recovered to near pre-impact levels (e.g., percent cover of disturbed surfaces with vegetation, percent survival of replanted riparian vegetation, etc.). Offsite performance criteria shall be used to establish that the mitigation projects successfully created or enhanced habitat (e.g., geomorphic stability of channels and/or berms, percent survival of planted riparian vegetation, percent cover of planted vegetation, sufficient ponding to support breeding of listed amphibians, etc.).
6. For routine maintenance activities impacting watercourses that are known to support or have the potential to support threatened and/or endangered species, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey. If any threatened and/or endangered species are located during the pre-construction survey at the project site, the Discharger shall conduct the maintenance project in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Proposed Procedures for Permitting Projects that will Not Adversely Affect Selected Listed Species in California* (NLAA) consultation with USFWS and NMFS (dated November 16, 2006).
7. Under this Order, routine maintenance activities conducted in perennial or intermittent streams known to contain anadromous fish need to comply with the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Proposed Procedures for Permitting Projects that will Not Adversely Affect Selected Listed Species in California* (NLAA) consultation with USFWS and NMFS (dated November 16, 2006). Federally listed species that occur on land managed by the Discharger are listed in Attachment E to this Order. Any proposed projects that do not fit the NLAA will require a separate NOAA - NMFS authorization before work may be performed on those sites.
8. The Discharger shall follow the procedures and protocols in the Fishnet 4C Manual<sup>3</sup> when removing large woody debris from stream channels for maintenance purposes. Large woody debris shall not be removed or be managed in a channel if it potentially functions as habitat for salmonids or other threatened and endangered species. If the large woody debris poses a credible risk of blocking a culvert, bridge, or otherwise obstructing flow or causing structural damage it may be relocated, repositioned, and or cabled to a stream bank in a manner to protect existing habitat. For channels that do not provide potential salmonid, or threatened and endangered species habitat that relies on large woody debris, large woody debris can be immediately removed or relocated to a more suitable location if the large woody debris is posing a significant and imminent threat of structural damage.

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<sup>3</sup> Fishnet 4C, MFG, Inc., Prunuske Chatham, Inc., Pacific Watershed Associates ( 2004) *Guidelines For Protecting Aquatic Habitat and Salmon Fisheries for County Road Maintenance*, prepared for Fishnet 4C Counties, California Department of Fish and Game, National Marine Fisheries Service, California Resources Agency

9. The Discharger shall immediately report all dead or stressed fish or amphibians that are found within 1,000 feet of work activity or discharge authorized by this Order. The Discharger shall immediately assign a qualified biologist to investigate the cause of the problem, to define an acceptable corrective action plan, and to determine if the cause is related to maintenance activities. Work shall be halted if the investigation determines that the problem was caused by work activity or discharge authorized by this Order. A copy of the qualified biologist's investigation report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of the discovery of dead or stressed fish or amphibians within 1,000 feet of work activity or discharge authorized by this Order.
10. The Discharger shall implement bioengineering methods as the preferred methodology for bank stabilization projects. Repairs that require alternative structural reinforcement, such as placement of rock rip-rap, shall be filled with native soil and local plant materials and mulch, unless these materials would contribute to further erosion and sedimentation. A rationale for each instance of using an alternate, more hardened bank stabilization method must be stated and discussed in the Annual Notification of Proposed Projects (See Provision E.33), and more hardened bank stabilization methods shall not be implemented without the approval of the Executive Officer.
11. Routine maintenance activities shall not result in direct or cumulative significant impacts to water quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State.
12. The Discharger shall implement all applicable BMPs described in Attachment B. Changes to bank repair methods shall be proposed in the Annual Notification of Proposed Projects package, or equivalent document, and approved in writing by the Executive Officer before implementation.
13. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable items of the Self Monitoring Program (Attachment C).

***Wetland/Waters of the State Mitigation***

14. Most routine maintenance activities under this Order will be conducted in a manner that results in no net loss of wetlands/waters of the State, but some maintenance activities may have impacts that require mitigation consistent with the State's "no net loss" policy. The Discharger shall maintain records of all wetland/waters of the State losses and gains associated with each individual routine maintenance activity project. The total acreage, linear feet, and type of wetland/waters of the State impacted and the total acres, linear feet, and type of wetland/water of the State created, and total credits available from prior years and the current year shall be reported in the Annual Post-Maintenance reports (See Provision E.34). In addition, the number, location, and nature of restoration sites, including pre-construction and post-construction photographs, of restored sites shall be submitted as part of the Annual Post-Maintenance reports.

15. For the duration of the five-year permit, the Discharger has identified 17 potential restoration projects that would create and/or enhance about 35 acres of tidal wetlands, 8.11 acres of lentic water bodies, and 0.88 acres (1,960 linear feet) of stream habitat. These proposed restoration sites are within the current distributional range of the California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California clapper rail, salt marsh harvest mouse, and/or Western pond turtle and will be enhanced to provide additional permanent habitat for these special status species. In addition, restored sites will provide long-term habitat for a variety of other aquatic species. Restoring and/or creating permanent aquatic habitat will compensate for the small-scale temporary cumulative impacts associated with the various routine maintenance projects, as well as any small permanent impacts associated with these projects.
16. The Discharger shall evaluate the anticipated impacts for which mitigation is required at each of the proposed project sites that are included in the Annual Notification Report (See Provision E.33). For each project in the Annual Notification of Proposed Projects, the Discharger shall describe onsite mitigation (e.g., stabilization of disturbed surfaces, re-vegetation of disturbed surfaces, planting of riparian vegetation, etc.) and the amount of offsite mitigation in one of the mitigation areas described in Provision E.15 that is proposed for the individual project (since many mitigation sites will be consolidated mitigation sites compensating for the impacts of multiple small projects, the appropriateness of each year's proposed mitigation shall be evaluated with respect to net impacts and net mitigation). The amount of proposed mitigation should be based on the following factors: anticipated temporal loss of habitat associated with the interval between impacts at the project-site and functioning of restored habitat at the mitigation site (longer recovery times, such as tree re-growth versus grass re-growth, require more mitigation); the distance between the impact site and the mitigation site (greater distances require more mitigation); differences in habitat type between the impacted site and mitigation site (greater differences require more mitigation); any uncertainties associated with the mitigation site (greater uncertainty requires more mitigation); and the permanence of the impact (permanent impacts require more mitigation than temporary impacts). Although most of the projects authorized by this Order are anticipated to have only temporary impacts, some projects may also have small areas of permanent impacts. The proposed mitigation in the Annual Notification of Proposed Projects is subject to review and approval by the Executive Officer.
17. Regional Water Board staff shall review Annual Notification of Proposed Projects and Annual Post-Maintenance Reports to assess the adequacy of the mitigation provided in each year for the impacts that occurred in that year. If staff determines that the Discharger has not completed sufficient mitigation, the Discharger shall be informed of the deficit and shall address it in the following year's Annual Notification of Proposed Projects. If the Executive Officer determines that the Discharger has provided excess mitigation, the Discharger will be allowed to accrue excess mitigation credit for use as described in the following provision.
18. If excess mitigation credits are accrued, the Discharger, subject to Executive Officer approval, may make credits available to itself and other public entities to be used as compensatory mitigation for loss of functions and values of waters of the State

associated with other projects located within watersheds in Alameda or Contra Costa counties, and within the jurisdictional boundary of the Regional Water Board. Subject to the Executive Officer's approval, the Discharger may accept payment of an in-lieu fee or may allow public entities to use excess mitigation credits documented from previous years as compensatory mitigation.

### ***Sediment Management***

19. The Discharger may temporarily stockpile excavated sediment prior to disposal or reuse, provided that appropriate State and federal regulations are met and BMPs are implemented to protect water quality and beneficial uses. The excavated sediment may be stockpiled onsite so that it can be loaded into trucks for offsite disposal within three working days. The excavated sediment may also be temporarily stockpiled at an offsite location so that runoff, sediment, or decant water from the excavated materials will not contact waters of the State.
20. The Discharger shall ultimately dispose of dewatered material at an appropriate upland sediment disposal site, or at an approved reuse site in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations, including applicable provisions of this Order.
21. Sediment may be re-used by the Discharger or offered to other parties for re-use, if such re-use is consistent with the screening levels contained in the Regional Water Board's May 2000 staff report, *Beneficial Reuse of Dredged Materials: Sediment Screening and Testing Guidelines*, including proper characterization of chemical constituents in the sediment through laboratory analytical testing.
22. All staging shall occur on adjacent access roads or previously disturbed areas. Soil and rip-rap shall be staged in areas that have been previously disturbed (i.e., service road, turn-outs, etc.).
23. If repair activities affect the active channel, the work area shall be isolated from flowing stream segments using cofferdams and restored to pre-project conditions as soon as maintenance is complete. Instream diversion techniques and instream isolation techniques are specified in Attachment B. All stream diversions shall be carefully maintained and monitored. Upon completion of work in diverted channels, the stream diversion shall be removed and flow shall be returned to the original stream channel or through any replacement culvert installed as part of the maintenance project.
24. Non ground-disturbing work may be conducted in the channel zone, but outside the low-flow channel, at anytime. This includes pruning and removing select non-native invasive plant species, maintaining channel access roads for drainage and accessibility, conducting minor repairs of culverts, and repairing fences (along either side of access roads, including the upper portion of stream banks where access is from the service road). These maintenance activities may be conducted at any time, provided there is no discharge of waste that may cause an adverse impact to water quality or beneficial uses. Planting of riparian vegetation may be done at any time

provided there is no erosion and sedimentation that may cause an adverse impact to water quality or beneficial uses.

25. Temporary road crossings that are primarily for emergency use, such as for the passage of heavy equipment for fire suppression, shall be graded carefully to preclude the discharge of sediment, soil or rock into flowing or standing water. Any rock and gravel being graded shall not be removed from the streambed.
26. The Discharger shall divert any flow at the site around the active maintenance site in a non-erosive manner, in accordance with *Best Management Practices for Standard Operating Procedures for Routine Maintenance Activities* (Attachment B).
27. Only dewatering equipment shall operate in standing or flowing water. Work may be performed in the stream channel if no water is flowing or if flow has been diverted in accordance with provisions E.23 and E.26 above.

### ***Waste Management***

28. The Discharge of any hazardous, designated or non-hazardous waste as defined in CCR Title 27, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 2 shall be conducted in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations.
29. The Discharger shall remove and relocate any wastes that are discharged in violation of this Order. Waste shall be disposed of at a location in compliance with federal and State regulations and in such a way as to prevent impacts to waters of the State and their beneficial uses.
30. The Discharger shall ultimately dispose of dewatered material at a permitted landfill, approved upland sediment disposal site, or at an approved reuse site in accordance with applicable State and federal regulations, including applicable provisions of this Order.

### ***Monitoring and Reporting***

31. To support annual program implementation, the Discharger will submit the following documents and reports annually to the Regional Water Board:
  - a) Annual Notification of Proposed Projects,
  - b) Annual Post-Maintenance Report, and
  - c) Any other self-monitoring reports required or deemed necessary by the Executive Officer

The Discharger is required to submit the above reports by uploading them to the California Wetlands Portal website at <http://www.californiawetlands.net/tracker/ba/list> or via email. To upload the reports, go to the above link, click on your project, click on Files & Links, and follow the steps. When any report is uploaded to the California Wetlands Portal, then the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board staff case manager that the report has been uploaded.

32. The Discharger is required to use the California Wetlands form to report net habitat losses and net gains as part of the Annual Post-Maintenance Report, as specified in Provision E.34. Habitat losses and gains shall be reported for each completed individual maintenance project, and the location of each project shall be reported in the Annual Post-Maintenance Reports. Tracking of individual maintenance projects will be used to identify areas of ongoing instability. The completed California Wetlands form shall be submitted electronically to [habitatdata@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:habitatdata@waterboards.ca.gov) and in hard copy to both: 1) the Regional Water Board (see the address on the letterhead), attention California Wetlands Portal; and 2) to the San Francisco Estuary Institute, 1110 Pardee Lane, Oakland, CA 94621-1424, to the attention of Mike May.
33. Annual Notification of Proposed Projects, prepared in conformance with the SMP in Attachment C to this Order, for the following year's proposed projects shall be submitted by June 1 of each year.
34. The Discharger shall file Annual Post-Maintenance Reports, prepared in conformance with the SMP in Attachment C to this Order, with the Regional Water Board by February 15 of each year. Annual Post-Maintenance reports shall include descriptions of work performed, any unanticipated field conditions, and changes to planned projects or performance of mitigation measures, as well as before and after photographs of each project site. Compensatory mitigation (restoration) activities shall be reported in these Annual Post-Maintenance Reports, which shall include the number, location, and nature of mitigation sites, as well as pre-construction and post-construction photographs of mitigation sites. The Discharger shall maintain records of all wetland/waters of the State losses and gains associated with each individual routine maintenance activity project. The total acreage, linear feet, and type of wetland/waters of the State impacted and the total acres, linear feet, and type of wetland/water of the State created, and total credits available from prior years and the current year shall be reported in the Annual Post-Maintenance reports. In addition, photographs of mitigation sites that have not yet attained their performance criteria must be submitted as part of the Annual Post-Maintenance reports. Each restoration site shall be monitored in subsequent annual reports until the restoration site meets its performance criteria (See Attachment C).
35. The following activities are exempt from annual notification requirements and may occur any time at the discretion of the Discharger: maintenance of existing access roads located along the top-of-bank where there will be no impact on waters of the State; maintenance of cross-slope drains across roads, on inboard ditches that run parallel to roads where all work is above the level of top-of-bank of the adjacent stream, and there is no impact to waters of the State; and removal of debris (trash, shopping carts, etc.) accumulations using hand labor and not involving the removal of vegetation or large woody debris.
36. After five years of routine maintenance activities, the Discharger and Regional Water Board will conduct a review in 2016 and consider reissuing WDR and WQC for an additional five years. The review will include an assessment of routine maintenance

activities conducted to date, BMPs, and overall program coordination and communication between the Discharger and regulatory agencies.

***Records Provisions***

37. The Discharger shall maintain records of all routine maintenance activities, natural resources in the program area, permitting requirements, and mitigation efforts.
38. The Executive Officer may request that data be provided to the Regional Water Board at times outside of the reporting requirements specified in this Order.
39. The Discharger shall retain records of all reports required by this Order, and records of all information used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least ten years. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Officer at any time.

***General Provisions***

40. This Order does not authorize commission of any act causing injury to the property of another or of the public; does not convey any property rights; does not remove liability under federal, State or local laws, regulations or rules of other programs and agencies nor does this Order authorize the discharge of waste without appropriate permits from other agencies or organizations
41. Capital improvement projects and emergency maintenance activities and procedures are not covered in this Order.
42. The Discharger shall comply with all necessary approvals and/or permits for routine maintenance activities from applicable government agencies, including, but not limited to: CDFG, Corps, USFWS, NMFS, and local agencies. The Discharger shall submit copies of such approvals and/or permits to the Executive Officer prior to routine maintenance implementation.
43. The Discharger shall implement the routine maintenance activities in accordance with BMPs described in Attachment B and the findings herein, and shall comply with all applicable water quality standards.
44. Any change to routine maintenance activities that would have a significant or material effect on the findings, conclusions, or conditions of this Order shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for review and written approval.
45. Routine maintenance activities shall occur only when there is no surface flow or the channel has been dewatered during the construction period of April 15 to October 31 of any year.-Routine maintenance activities shall occur beginning June 15 for streams that are tributary to streams that support anadromy. Routine maintenance activities started after October 15 shall only be started if no rain is forecast with greater than 20 percent

chance of precipitation and the project can be completed before the next forecast rain event.

46. These water quality certification and waste discharge requirements are subject to modification or revocation upon administrative or judicial review, including review and amendment pursuant to California Water Code Section 13330 and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 3867.
47. This water quality certification is not intended and shall not be construed to apply to any discharge from any activity involving a hydroelectric facility requiring a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license or an amendment to a FERC license unless the pertinent certification application was filed pursuant to Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 3855, Subdivision (b) and the application specifically identified that a FERC license or amendment to a FERC license for a hydroelectric facility was being sought.
48. The Regional Water Board may add to or modify the conditions of this Order, as appropriate; to implement any new or revised water quality standards and implementation plans adopted or approved pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act or Section 303 of the Clean Water Act and/or any new or revised TMDL requirements.
49. The Discharger shall maintain a copy of this Order, and all relevant plans and BMPs at routine maintenance work sites so as to be available at all times to site operating personnel.
50. The Discharger shall correct any and all problems that arise from routine maintenance activities, including a failure to meet the conditions of this Order that results in an unauthorized release of pollutants, including sediment.
51. The Discharger shall permit the Regional Water Board staff or its authorized representative, upon presentation of credentials:
  - a. Entry on to the premises on which maintenance activities are planned or underway, wastes are located, or in which records are kept.
  - b. Access to copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this Order.
  - c. Access to inspect any treatment equipment, monitoring equipment or monitoring method required by this Order.
  - d. Access to sample any discharge or surface water covered by this Order.
52. In the event of any violation or threatened violation of the conditions of this Order, the violation or threatened violation shall be subject to any remedies, penalties, process or sanctions as provided for under applicable State or federal law. For the purposes of section 401(d) of the Clean Water Act, the applicability of any State law authorizing remedies, penalties, process or sanctions constitutes a limitation necessary to assure compliance with the water quality standards and other pertinent requirements incorporated into this Order. In response to a suspected violation of any condition of

this Order, the Regional Water Board may require the Discharger to furnish, under penalty of perjury, any technical or monitoring reports the Regional Water Board deems appropriate, provided that the burden, including costs, of the reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports. In response to any violation of the conditions of this Order, the Regional Water Board may add to or modify the conditions of this Order as appropriate to ensure compliance.

53. **Rescission of Previous Orders.** The WDRs prescribed by this Order supersede those prescribed by this Regional Water Board's Order No. R2-2004-0057 for the East Bay Regional Park District. Order No. R2-2004-0057 is hereby rescinded, except for purposes of enforcement.
54. This Order is not transferable.
55. The authorization for activities covered by this Order expires in the Fall of 2016, when the Clean Water Act Section 404 authorization from the Corps expires. The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with CCR Title 23, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements. Mitigation reporting, accounting, and post-maintenance report requirements that extend beyond the term of this Order are not subject to the expiration date outlined above, and remain in full effect and are enforceable.

I, Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, complete and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region on July 13, 2011.

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BRUCE H. WOLFE  
Executive Officer

Attachments:

- A: Activities that Constitute Routine Maintenance in Waterways, Ponds, and Lakes in the East Bay Regional Park District Watersheds
- B: Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Standard Operating Procedures for Routine Maintenance Activities in Waterways, Streams, Ponds and Lakes in East Bay Regional Park District, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties
- C: Self-Monitoring Program
- D: Affected Water Bodies and Regional Maps
- E: Federally Listed Species that Occur Within East Bay Regional Park District Property