WHITEWATER RIVER REGION

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

June 2014
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1.0 PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

1.1 Purpose
The Whitewater River Region Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) describes those activities and programs implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit (MS4 Permit) for the Whitewater River Region. A glossary of the terms, abbreviations and acronyms used in this document is provided in Appendix A.

1.2 Regulatory Framework
The effort to control Pollution associated with Stormwater/Urban Runoff is the result of over forty years of legislative effort beginning with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which is also referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA was amended in 1972 to provide that the discharge of Pollutants to Waters of the United States is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. In 1987 Congress enacted the Water Quality Control Act that amended portions of the CWA and included §402(p), which established requirements for permitting Stormwater discharges. CWA §402(p) required that the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) establish regulations setting forth a program of NPDES applications and corresponding permits for Stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities and for Stormwater discharges from MS4s. CWA §402(p) also requires that NPDES MS4 permits include:

1. A requirement to effectively prohibit Non-Stormwater discharges into the MS4; and
2. Controls to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), including management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such Pollutants.

USEPA's Final Rule for NPDES Permit Application Regulations for Stormwater Discharges became effective December 17, 1990 and is often referred to as the "Phase I Stormwater regulations". The Phase I Stormwater regulations are administered nationwide through the USEPA's NPDES program. The Phase I Stormwater regulations require that the management program for an MS4 include a comprehensive planning process which involves public participation and, where necessary, inter-governmental coordination, to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MEP using management practices, control techniques and systems, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions which are appropriate. The Phase I Stormwater regulations also specify who is covered; prescribes a variety of required information-gathering, planning, and reporting activities; and sets forth a schedule for compliance. The Phase I Stormwater regulations also set forth requirements for specific industrial activities.

In response to the Phase I Stormwater regulations, the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), the County of Riverside (County), the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD), and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage (collectively, Permittees) submitted Part 1 and Part 2 applications to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board – Colorado River Basin.
Region (Regional Water Board). The Regional Water Board issued the first MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region (Order No. 96-015) in May 1996. In compliance with the 1996 MS4 Permit, the Permittees prepared and implemented the initial SWMP, and submitted an application for renewal of their area-wide MS4 Permit in December 2000. The Regional Water Board adopted the 2001 MS4 Permit (Order No. 01-077) in September 2001. In May 2008, the Regional Water Board adopted the 2008 MS4 Permit (R7-2008-0001). The 2009 SWMP was developed in compliance with the 2008 MS4 Permit, and a subsequent errata version of the SWMP was finalized and submitted with the 2010-2011 Annual Report (2011 SWMP). In November 2012, the Permittees submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for renewal of the 2008 MS4 Permit, which was due to expire in May of 2013. In June 2013, the Regional Water Board adopted the 2013 MS4 Permit (Order No. R7-2013-0011). As required by the 2013 MS4 Permit, the Permittees will operate under the 2013 MS4 Permit and implement the programs described in this 2014 SWMP, once the 2014 SWMP receives approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

Programmatic improvements have been incorporated into this 2014 SWMP based on the Permittees' experience in implementing prior versions of the SWMP, findings of the monitoring program, enhancements to the NPDES MS4 compliance programs in the Santa Ana River and Santa Margarita River regions of Riverside County, and implementation of statewide water quality policies. Components of the prior SWMP that have proven most effective have been carried forward and incorporated into the program for the 2013 MS4 Permit. Taking into account the unique nature of the Coachella Valley's desert environment, this 2014 SWMP continues to emphasize source control measures and strong public education/outreach efforts as being the most effective way to manage Urban Runoff in this highly arid region. A copy of the 2013 MS4 Permit (R7-2013-0011) adopted in June 2013 is provided in Appendix B.

1.3 Organization

The 2013 MS4 Permit identifies the District and the County as Principal Permittees, and CVWD and the Cities as Co-Permittees. Under this organizational framework, the Principal Permittees are responsible for coordinating collective Permittee MS4 Permit compliance activities, including report preparation and submittals to the Regional Water Board.

The Permittees established the NPDES Desert Task Force Advisory Committee (DTF) to facilitate coordination of program development and implementation policy and funding issues. The 2013 MS4 Permit requires each Permittee to designate one or more representative to the DTF, and regularly attend meetings. The Permit requires the DTF to meet at least quarterly; however, meetings are generally held monthly or every other month to disseminate information, discuss issues, and coordinate Permittee actions to implement the SWMP and facilitate MS4 Permit compliance.

To set forth the working framework among multiple agencies, the Permittees updated the Implementation Agreement in June of 2014; a copy of the Agreement is provided in Appendix C. The Implementation Agreement reinforces the roles and responsibilities of each Permittee established by the 2013 MS4 Permit. Specific provisions of the Implementation Agreement include cost sharing for Public Education and Outreach Program activities and water quality monitoring.

This 2014 SWMP is organized into the following program elements:

♦ Section 1, Program Management – This section describes the purpose of the SWMP, the regulatory framework related to Urban Runoff quality management, organization of the SWMP,
the Permit Area addressed by the 2013 MS4 Permit and the 2014 SWMP, the area-wide compliance programs implemented on behalf of the Permittees, legal authority of the Permittees to implement the compliance program, the strategy for enforcing Permittee ordinances and a description of the sources of funding for implementation of the compliance program.

♦ **Section 2, Detection and Elimination of Illicit Connections and Illegal Discharges (IC/ID)** – This program involves screening, detection, and elimination to the MEP of IC/IDs to the MS4. This program is implemented at both the area-wide and individual Permittee levels. The SWMP has been enhanced to provide for more formalized inspections of the MS4. In addition, descriptions of existing oversight programs for portable toilets and individual septic systems have been incorporated into the Whitewater River Region program.

♦ **Section 3, Commercial/Industrial Facilities Program** – The Commercial/Industrial program is implemented primarily through area-wide outreach, education, and facility visits. The program continues to include technical training for the Permittees' staff regarding BMPs and Stormwater management at industrial and commercial sites.

♦ **Section 4, New Development/Redevelopment** – New Development/Redevelopment program requirements continue to focus on integrating Stormwater management measures into current development review processes within the Permittees' Planning and Public Works Departments. Priority Development Projects continue to be required to prepare and implement Water Quality Management Plans (WQMPs).

♦ **Section 5, Private Construction Activities** – The Construction program is closely linked to the New Development/Redevelopment program, and continues to require construction projects under the jurisdiction of the Permittees to implement appropriate BMPs, and provides for prioritization, inspection, and enforcement for construction site compliance with Stormwater Ordinances.

♦ **Section 6, Permittee Facilities and Activities** – This program area is targeted at the Permittees' facilities and operations, including various departments within the Permittee's Public Works frameworks. Employee training activities are a key aspect of Stormwater management at the Permittee level. To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), on May 2, 2006 the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems¹ (Sanitary Sewer Order). The Sanitary Sewer Order requires public agencies that own or operate sewage systems to develop and implement Sewer System Management Plans (SSMPs) and report all SSOs through the SWRCB's online SSO database. The SWMP acknowledges that the Permittees will support the implementation of the compliance programs developed by sanitary sewer system operators in response to the Sanitary Sewer Order. Additionally, the Permittees operate facilities that have the potential to contribute Pollutants to Urban Runoff, but which do not fall under the General Industrial Permit. For such facilities, the Permittees prepare and implement Facility Pollutant Prevention Plans (FPPPs) which describe BMPs to manage Pollutants.

♦ **Section 7, Public Education and Outreach Program** – The Public Education and Outreach Program includes a media campaign that takes advantage of countywide resources to develop and increase public awareness of Urban Runoff issues on a regional scale, in both English and

Spanish. The enhancements to the Public Education and Outreach Program that have been implemented by the Permittees are reflected in this 2014 SWMP. These enhancements include revisions to the Public Education and Outreach Program to educate the general public regarding residential activities such as vehicle washing and maintenance, landscaping, home maintenance, pet ownership, and illegal dumping. The Public Education and Outreach Program also includes:

- The use of new advertisements, promotional materials, brochures and other media to increase Stormwater awareness; and
- Updates to the web site, 1-800 line, and other outreach channels.

♦ **Section 8, Monitoring Program** – Water quality sampling and analysis is conducted in the Whitewater River Region to characterize Urban Runoff discharges from the MS4, and to determine the impacts of those discharges on Receiving Waters, where applicable and feasible. The District developed and implements a monitoring program based on the requirements outlined in Section L, Monitoring and Reporting, of the 2013 MS4 Permit, with reference to the Water Quality Control Plan, Colorado River Basin (Basin Plan), and the guidance in the Model Monitoring Program (MMP) for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California. The MMP was prepared by the Southern California Stormwater Monitoring Coalition (SMC), which consists of the Permittees, Regional Water Quality Control Boards, citizen's groups, Southern California Coastal Watershed Research Project (SCCWRP), private consultants, and other agencies. The Permittees in the Whitewater River Region, in conjunction with the MS4 Permittees of the other major watersheds within Riverside County (Santa Ana River Region and Santa Margarita River Region), have created a Consolidated Monitoring Program to coordinate monitoring programs across the regions.

♦ **Section 9, Annual Reporting, SWMP Updates and Regional Program Evaluation/Assessment** – The Permittees prepare Annual Reports as described in Section F of the 2013 Permit for submittal to the Regional Water Board. The Permittees also evaluate the effectiveness of the elements of their respective programs to identify necessary revisions. As necessary, the Permittees review and assess the component program elements of the SWMP to identify improvements that will promote the reduction of Pollutants in Urban Runoff while also supporting the responsible management and allocation of the public resources available to implement the SWMP. Appendices to the SWMP may be revised to update dynamic factual information, to improve format and usability, and/or to reflect ongoing program development resulting from the program evaluation process.

♦ **Section 10, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Implementation** – EPA approved a Bacterial Indicator TMDL for the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC) on April 27, 2012. The approved Basin Plan Amendment specifies Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for Point Sources including the City of Coachella (the only Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittee named as a responsible party), CalTrans, Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Coachella Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Mid-Valley Water Reclamation Plant; as well as Load Allocations (LAs) for agricultural runoff, Federal and tribal lands, and septic systems. This SWMP section describes background, requirements, the measures that the City of Coachella is currently implementing to comply with Phase 1 implementation of the TMDL, and also discusses possible future actions.
1.4 Permit Area

The area covered under the 2013 MS4 Permit, referred to as the "Whitewater River Region", is defined as the area shown in the MS4 Permit Area Map (Figure 1-1). The Permittees update the MS4 Permit Area Map each year in the Annual Report. The Whitewater River Region includes the urbanized areas that lie approximately between Banning and the San Gorgonio Pass area to the northwest and the Salton Sea to the southeast. It is important to recognize that agricultural activities are exempt from regulation under the CWA and the 2013 MS4 Permit. Additionally, the Permittees do not have legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective MS4s from:

♦ State and Federal facilities,
♦ Utilities and special districts, and
♦ Native American tribal lands.

Although not included in the Whitewater River Region, discharges from these areas and agricultural activities may significantly affect Receiving Water quality. In addition, other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board may also affect water quality in the Whitewater River Region. The Permittees will apply the Development Planning and Construction program requirements described in Sections 4 and 5 of this SWMP to projects outside of the Whitewater River Region, but within the Whitewater River watershed.

The area of Riverside County in the Whitewater River Region, and under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board, is approximately 367 square miles, which is approximately 5 percent of the 7,300 square miles within Riverside County. Thirteen of the 24 municipalities within Riverside County are under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board.
Figure 1-1. MS4 Permit Area Map
1.5 Area-wide Programs

The Permittees employ four area-wide programs to implement certain BMPs. Each program is established through an agreement between the District and the agency providing the service.

1.5.1 Hazardous Materials Spill Response

The Riverside County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Emergency Spill Response Team (HAZMAT Team) is a major component of the area-wide source control efforts implemented by the Permittees. The HAZMAT Team responds to incidents of spills and illegal dumping of hazardous material throughout Riverside County. The HAZMAT Team directly oversees and directs incident response and clean-up of hazardous material with the goal of preventing discharges into the environment—including the MS4—whether the source is Illegal Dumping or accidental releases/spills.

1.5.2 Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program

The Commercial/Industrial Compliance Assistance Program (CAP) consists of contract services provided by Riverside County's Department of Environmental Health (DEH) to utilize existing inspection programs of commercial and industrial facilities to facilitate MS4 Permit compliance. There are approximately 11,500 facilities with Hazardous Materials permits issued by DEH, approximately half of which are inspected annually; the remaining facilities are inspected at least every other year. The industrial and commercial establishments that are inspected by DEH Hazardous Materials Management staff include, but are not limited to those that conduct automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning operations, automobile or other vehicle body repair or painting operations, and painting or coating operations. DEH also inspects all food services restaurants (approximately 9,000 facilities) within the County, at least once per Permit term. In addition, the Department of Building and Safety has implemented a Business License Program that funds comprehensive Stormwater regulatory compliance inspections in the unincorporated portions of Riverside County.

1.5.3 Household Hazardous Waste and Anti-freeze, Batteries, Oil, Latex Paint Programs

The Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) and Anti-freeze, Batteries, Oil, Latex Paint (ABOP) programs are principal components of the Permittees' source control efforts. Both programs are implemented by the Riverside County Waste Management Department (RCWMD) and provide practical alternatives to improper disposal of household hazardous wastes that might otherwise be disposed into the MS4.

1.5.4 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

The Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) Program is also managed by the RCWMD and is available to businesses that generate small quantities (27 gallons or 220 pounds) of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of extremely hazardous waste (i.e., wastes that would cause death, disabling personal injury, or serious illness) per month. The RCWMD collects hazardous waste from eligible businesses within Riverside County and provides proper labeling and documentation assistance. The CESQG program provides an alternative to improper disposal of hazardous waste that might otherwise be disposed into the MS4.
1.5.5 Public Education and Outreach Program

The Public Education and Outreach Program is broad-based, and communicates the importance of Urban Runoff management and Pollution Prevention to the general public and to targeted construction, commercial, and industrial sources through the use of various media. The goal of the program is to perform outreach to citizens by presenting clear and consistent messages that explain the connections between everyday activities and their impact on water quality.

1.6 Legal Authority

The Permittees are required to establish adequate legal authority to implement the provisions of the MS4 Permit in accordance with Federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.26. The Permittees have established this legal authority to implement the 2013 MS4 Permit. Legal authority is then maintained and exercised by the Permittees with jurisdiction over the MS4. The District and CVWD rely on the principle of "combined legal authority" as outlined in the USEPA Part 2 Permit Application Guidance. As special districts, the District and CVWD lack the "police power" expressly granted to cities and counties by California's constitution from which "land use authority" is derived.

1.7 Enforcement and Compliance Strategy

An Enforcement and Compliance Strategy for ensuring that construction sites, commercial establishments, and industrial facilities operate in compliance with Stormwater Ordinances was developed jointly by the Phase I MS4 Permittees in the Santa Ana and Santa Margarita River Regions. That Enforcement and Compliance Strategy has been incorporated into this Whitewater River Region SWMP to provide guidance for the enforcement approach implemented by the Permittees.

The goal of the Enforcement and Compliance Strategy is to enforce Stormwater Ordinances fairly and consistently throughout the Whitewater River Region. However, there is no clear, standard approach to handling all of the enforcement situations that may be encountered. Generally, the professional judgment of code enforcement staff will guide the appropriate level of response. Sections 1.7.1 through 1.7.3 provide guidelines for Permittees in implementing enforcement actions appropriate for a given violation.

1.7.1 Prioritize Violations

The Permittees' Stormwater Ordinances cover a wide range of prohibited activities with varying magnitudes of potential impact on the Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. For example, discharges of either hazardous materials (e.g., solvents and pesticides) or non-hazardous materials (e.g., food wastes, trash, and debris) into the MS4 are violations of Stormwater Ordinances, and subject to enforcement. Similarly, an accidental spill resulting from negligent management of materials or wastes into a catch basin inlet and an IC/ID are both violations. Prioritizing violations is important in focusing local resources on those violations that may have the greatest potential impact on Receiving Water quality.

It is not feasible to quantify the magnitude of violations of the Stormwater Ordinances. Instead, prioritizing violations is based on many factors, including the experience and professional judgment of code enforcement staff. The factors that should be considered in prioritizing violations of Stormwater Ordinances are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-2 has been developed to promote consistency in the Permittees' enforcement actions throughout the County. Table 1-2 provides general guidance for categorizing the severity of violations based upon the factors and/or circumstances associated with a violation; it also describes the criteria chosen to
characterize the severity of a violation as "high", "medium", or "low". For example, using Table 1-2, the accidental dumping of 20 gallons of trash several hundred yards away from an Ephemeral Stream would be considered a "low" priority violation. However, the intentional discharge of 2,000 gallons of pesticide directly into aquatic wildlife habitat would be a "high" priority violation.

In some cases, based on Permittee evaluation of circumstances, an individual violation may be categorized higher or lower than is indicated in Table 1-2. Violations may also not clearly fall into any single severity priority level described in Table 1-2. It is more likely that a violation would be characterized by factors representing more than one of the priority levels described in Table 1-2. In this case, a subjective evaluation of the violation would be required to select the priority level most representative of the characteristics and circumstances surrounding the violation.

**Table 1-1. Prioritization Factors for Violations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prioritization Factor</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Characteristics of the Potential Pollutant</td>
<td>Based on chemical characteristics and potential to impact Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. The more toxic, hazardous, or detrimental to the Beneficial Uses of the Receiving Waters a Pollutant is, the higher the priority of the discharge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity of the affected Receiving Waters</td>
<td>The priority of the violation should be considered directly proportional to the sensitivity of the affected Receiving Waters because, for example, a more sensitive Receiving Water may suffer severe adverse effects from the discharge of a particular Pollutant whereas a less sensitive Receiving Water may suffer no adverse effects from the same Pollutant discharge. It is also important to consider that a Receiving Water may be highly sensitive to one Potential Pollutant discharge while, at the same time, completely insensitive to another Potential Pollutant. Examples of Receiving Waters that may be particularly sensitive include those designated with municipal supply or wildlife habitat designated Beneficial Uses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity of Receiving Waters</td>
<td>The closer a Receiving Water is to the discharge, the less chance there is for dispersion, dilution, or degradation of the Potential Pollutant. Therefore, the closer the discharge is to Receiving Waters, the higher priority of the violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude of discharge (volume and mass)</td>
<td>A larger Illegal Discharge should be of a higher priority than a smaller Illegal Discharge because as the magnitude of the Pollutant discharge increases, the extent of impact of the discharge on the environment increases as well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsiveness of the discharger in taking corrective actions</td>
<td>A discharger who is responsive and implements a good faith effort to correct a violation is more likely to minimize adverse impacts to surface water quality than a discharger who takes no action to correct a violation. Therefore, the priority of a violation should decrease as the responsiveness of the discharger increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intent of the discharger</td>
<td>Is the violation accidental or the result of an accident or a deliberate attempt to circumvent regulations?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of the violation</td>
<td>Violations of local Stormwater Ordinances and erosion control ordinances that are continuous or reoccurring should be of a higher priority than isolated occurrences of violations. The more frequent a violation, the more likely it is that the discharge will impact surface water quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous history of non-compliance of the responsible party</td>
<td>A poor history of non-compliance of a discharger should result in a higher prioritization of subsequent violations as compared to a discharger with a good history of compliance because a history of non-compliance is evidence of a discharger's lack of concern for complying with local Stormwater and erosion control ordinances.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1-2. Severity of Violations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors Affecting the Severity of Violations</th>
<th>Severity Priority Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollutant characteristics</td>
<td>Hazardous materials (e.g., pesticides and solvents)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity of Receiving Waters</td>
<td>Drinking water source, wildlife refuge, Illegal Discharges containing Pollutants identified as Impairing the Receiving Water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity of Receiving Waters</td>
<td>Adjacent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge magnitude</td>
<td>1,000's gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responsiveness of discharger</td>
<td>No action to contain or mitigate discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intent of violation</td>
<td>Intentional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of violation</td>
<td>Continuous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous history of discharger</td>
<td>Enforcement and cleanup historically resisted and more than one previous violation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1.7.2 Enforcement and Compliance Responses

The enforcement/compliance response should be based on the severity of the violation. The hierarchy for the types of enforcement/compliance responses available, in order of increasing severity, is:

1. Education and information,
2. Verbal warning,
3. Written warning,
4. Notice of violation or non-compliance,
5. Administrative compliance order,
6. Stop work order or cease and desist order,
7. Civil citation or injunction, including misdemeanors and infractions,
8. Administrative fine, and

The general use of enforcement responses by the Permittees depending on the severity of the violation is described in Table 1-3.
1.7.2.1 Education and Warnings

To promote voluntary compliance, the Permittees provide education and verbal and written warnings. Education is provided at each step of the enforcement process and is intended to provide guidance regarding methods to achieve compliance. Verbal and written warnings are intended to communicate the compliance requirements and to identify potential administrative and enforcement actions that may result from further non-compliance.

1.7.2.2 Administrative Remedies

Notice of Non-Compliance. The notice of non-compliance constitutes a basic request that the property owner or facility operator rectify the condition causing or threatening to cause non-compliance with a Permittee's Stormwater Ordinance(s). The notice of non-compliance is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- The violation or threat is not significant and has been short in duration,
- The responsible party is cooperative and has indicated a willingness to remedy the conditions,
- The violation or threat is an isolated incident, and
- The violation or threat does not affect and will not harm human health or the environment.

Administrative Compliance Orders. The administrative compliance order is generally an appropriate enforcement tool in the following circumstances:

- An actual condition of non-compliance exists, but the condition cannot be remedied within a relatively short period of time.
- The owner of the property or facility operator has indicated willingness to come into compliance by meeting milestones established in a reasonable schedule.
- The violation does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment.

Stop Work Order or Cease and Desist Order. The stop work order or cease and desist order are appropriate when the immediate action of the owner of property or operator of a facility is necessary to stop an existing discharge, which is occurring in violation of a Stormwater Ordinance. The cease and desist order may also be appropriately issued as a first step in ordering the removal of Nuisance conditions, which threaten to cause an unauthorized discharge of Pollutants if exposed to rain or surface water runoff. The cease and desist order is generally issued when one or more of the following circumstances exist:

- The violation or threat is immediate in nature and may require an emergency spill response or immediate nuisance abatement if left unattended.
- The violation or threat exhibits a potential situation that may harm human health or the environment.
- The inspector's contacts with the property owner or facility operator indicate that further authority of the Permittee may need to be demonstrated before remedial action is forthcoming.
- The inspector's prior notices of non-compliance have not obtained a favorable response.
Prior to issuance of any administrative compliance order, cease and desist order or commencement of other civil or criminal enforcement action against any Person, the Permittee should deliver to the Person a written notice of non-compliance, which states the act or acts constituting the violation and directs that the violation be corrected. The notice of non-compliance should provide the Person with a reasonable time period to correct the violation before further proceedings are brought against the Person. However, a notice of non-compliance should not be the first enforcement method used if egregious or unusual circumstances indicate that a stronger enforcement method is more appropriate.

1.7.2.3 Criminal Enforcement

Misdemeanors. Criminal enforcement is appropriate when evidence of non-compliance indicates that the violator of the Stormwater Ordinance has acted willfully with intent to cause, allow, continue, or conceal a discharge in violation of the ordinance.

Infractions. At the discretion of the Permittees' attorneys, misdemeanor acts may be treated as infractions. Factors that the attorney may use in determining whether the misdemeanor is more appropriately treated as an infraction may include the:

♦ Duration of the violation or threatened violation.
♦ Compliance history of the person, business or entity.
♦ Effort made to comply with an established compliance schedule.
♦ Existence of prior enforcement actions.
♦ Actual harm to human health or the environment from the violation.

Issuance of Civil Citation or Injunction. Where criminal enforcement is indicated, the inspector will issue a citation including the:

♦ Name and address of the violator,
♦ Provisions of the Stormwater Ordinance violated,
♦ Time and place of required appearance before a magistrate.

The offending party must sign the citation thereby promising to appear. If the cited party refuses to sign the citation, the inspector may cause the arrest of the discharger, or may refer the matter to the city attorney/county counsel for issuance of a warrant for arrest. Inspectors should be aware that cited parties have the right to demand the immediate review by a magistrate, and such a request must be granted. Inspectors should respond to such a request by referring the request to the Permittee police or sheriff department.

Administrative Fine. An administrative fine may be imposed, after approval, for non-compliance with a Stormwater Ordinance.

1.7.2.4 Referral to Environmental Crimes Task Force

The Riverside County Environmental Crimes Task Force (telephone number 800-304-6100) is a committee designed to pursue enforcement of serious environmental crimes. Referral of a case to the Environmental Crimes Task Force may occur after repeated attempts at obtaining compliance have failed
or if a criminal violation or activity is suspected. Permittees maintain their authority to pursue criminal enforcement of their ordinances in addition to the referral to the Environmental Crimes Task Force.

1.7.2.5 Appropriate Enforcement/Compliance Responses

Permittees will emphasize and encourage voluntary compliance with Stormwater Ordinances to the MEP. Table 1-3 provides an example of appropriate enforcement responses that correspond to the severity priority level of a violation as determined from Table 1-2. Permittees and the Regional Water Board should work cooperatively in implementing enforcement/compliance responses according to their respective authorities. However, the Regional Water Board has substantial abilities to assess fines and penalties under State and Federal law that can be used to augment local enforcement where superior regulatory authority and the ability to assess fines and penalties would be beneficial. In general, the Regional Water Board may be asked to provide support in enforcement actions related to incidents that are or escalate to a high-priority status. The Permittees take the lead in initiating enforcement actions related to medium and low priority incidents. Both the Regional Water Board and the Permittees will enforce their respective regulations and ordinances in support of the enforcement lead. Finally, the Regional Water Board will take all enforcement actions related to compliance with the State General Permits.

Table 1-3. Enforcement Responses for Violations Where Overlapping Authority Exists

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incident Severity Priority Level</th>
<th>Appropriate Enforcement Responses</th>
<th>Lead Enforcement Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Permittee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Referral to Environmental Crimes Task Force</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative Fine</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civil Citation or Injunction</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infraction or Misdemeanor</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Infraction</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Misdemeanor</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stop work order or cease and desist order</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Administrative compliance order</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice of non-compliance</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Administrative compliance order</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notice of non-compliance</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written warning</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Verbal warning</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education and information</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Education and information should be incorporated into all enforcement responses.

1.7.2.6 Coordination of Enforcement/Compliance Activities with Other Permittees

Coordination with other Permittees and government agencies, including the Regional Water Board, is essential for successful implementation of an enforcement/compliance program. A single Permittee does not control the entire MS4, nor does any single Permittee have authority to take enforcement action for violations occurring outside of its jurisdiction. Further, other governmental agencies may have additional
enforcement authorities that are appropriate to the situation. Each Permittee will coordinate its enforcement activities, as practicable, with the appropriate Permittee (or Permittees) and agency (or agencies) in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Enforcement will be coordinated when multiple agencies have jurisdiction and an agency has not been able to obtain compliance by the discharger.
- Unless otherwise agreed to in writing, the lead enforcement agency role will be assigned on the basis of the origin of the discharge.
- The Regional Water Board may be asked to be the lead enforcement agency for higher priority Illegal Discharges in areas of overlapping authority and will be lead enforcement agency for all enforcement actions related to compliance with the State General Permits.
- Investigation and other relevant information will be shared among the participating agencies in a timely fashion.

**Lead Enforcement Agency's Responsibilities.** The lead enforcement agency will assume the following responsibilities:

- Coordinating activities and assigning responsibilities (e.g., investigations, site visits, etc.) among participating agencies;
- Maintaining communication and information exchange among participating agencies; and
- Ensuring that follow-up actions are implemented.

**Enforcement Activities Directory.** A list of contact names identifying who should be contacted to coordinate enforcement activities for each Permittee, as well as the Regional Water Board and other potentially interested agencies is submitted with each Annual Report. This list is maintained and distributed to the Permittees and others as appropriate by the District to facilitate coordination of enforcement activities.

**1.7.2 Coordination with the Regional Water Board**

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State has provided the Regional Water Quality Control Boards with overriding authority to manage water quality and administer compliance with State and Federal water quality law. This authority includes the ability to impose more significant fines and other sanctions than the Permittees. With this authority, the Regional Water Board may be more effective in obtaining the cooperation and compliance from those who violate Stormwater regulations. The Regional Water Board will be notified by the Permittees when findings of potential non-compliance with the State's General Stormwater Permits have been identified, or when Permittees have been unable to obtain the compliance of a party responsible for violating Stormwater Ordinances. The list of contact names maintained by the District will identify the appropriate Regional Water Board staff to contact to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify the Regional Water Board of potential findings of non-compliance. Where appropriate, notifications of potential non-compliance should be forwarded to the designated Regional Water Board contact person by the Permittee's Stormwater compliance coordinator.
1.7.2.8 Coordination with Other Agencies

In addition to the Regional Water Board, Permittees may also find it useful or necessary to coordinate or report findings of potential non-compliance to other government agencies with jurisdiction over water quality issues including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The list of contact names maintained by the District will identify the appropriate staff at these agencies that should be contacted to initiate coordination of enforcement activities or to notify of potential findings of non-compliance.

1.7.3 Recordkeeping and Reporting of Enforcement Actions

Records that should be retained regarding the Enforcement and Compliance Strategy include the following:

♦ Documentation of staff training;
♦ Inspection notes or reports;
♦ Copies of warning letters, violation notices, etc.;
♦ Documentation of follow-up actions;
♦ Contact reports from meetings or conversations with violators, Permittees, or other agencies; and
♦ Copies of notifications of potential non-compliance.

As required by Section H.8 of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the Permittees maintain compliance records for a minimum of three years.

Each Permittee tracks and summarizes enforcement actions taken in the IC/ID, Commercial/Industrial and Construction Site databases (described in Sections 2, 3 and 5 of this SWMP); database formats are included in Appendix E of this SWMP.

1.7.4 Training for Enforcement

Training is necessary for Permittees' enforcement/compliance program staff so that they can recognize and respond to violations in an appropriate manner. Therefore, staff involved in implementing a Permittee's enforcement/compliance program are made aware of the local, State, and Federal Stormwater regulations, and the procedures developed to enforce these regulations. A variety of training methods may be used to educate staff on Stormwater issues, including but not limited to: video presentations, informal tailgate meetings and formal staff meetings, and informal briefings by code enforcement staff. Each Permittee provides training to applicable staff on respective enforcement procedures and requirements of Stormwater Ordinances. Additionally, the Permittees provide formal Stormwater training workshops to staff who are involved in inspections of industrial and commercial facilities, construction sites, enforcement of Stormwater Ordinances, administration of the enforcement/compliance program, and other staff as appropriate.

Formal Stormwater training workshops address the following areas:

♦ Requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit and 2014 SWMP;
♦ Requirements of the General Industrial Permit and Construction General Permit;
♦ Proper BMP implementation; and
Identification of IC/IDs associated with the area of training.

Knowledge of the applicable requirements and the overall Stormwater program helps inspectors and other staff to recognize potential violations, respond with appropriate levels of enforcement, and effectively coordinate with other agencies. The Permittees individually maintain a log of trained staff, and this information is summarized in the Annual Reports.

1.8 **Fiscal Analysis**

The Permittees use three sources of fiscal resources to implement the SWMP:

- Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area
- County Service Area 152
- General Fund

The Permittees intend to continue to use these existing funding sources to implement the SWMP during the 2013 MS4 Permit term.

1.8.1 **Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area**

The Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA) was established in 1991 as the District's funding source for MS4 Permit compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the Whitewater River Region including County and city jurisdictions that lie within the District's service area. Assessments are calculated on the basis of proportional Stormwater runoff, and are enrolled on the property tax bills generated by the County Tax Assessor's office. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide MS4 program and the District's individual MS4 Permit compliance activities.

1.8.2 **County Service Area 152**

County Service Area 152 (CSA 152) was formed in December 1991 to provide funding for compliance activities associated with the MS4 Permit. Under the laws that govern CSAs, sub-areas may be established within the overall CSA area with different assessment rates set within each sub-area. Initially, the County and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage assessed through CSA 152. However, with the passage of Proposition 218 in 1996, the County and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Indio, and Palm Desert discontinued assessing.

1.8.3 **General Fund / Other Revenues**

A portion of the ad valorem property taxes received by CVWD, together with minimal revenues generated by flood management and new subdivision fees, are the only financial resources available for CVWDs Stormwater programs. The County and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Indian Wells, Indio, and Palm Desert currently utilize general fund revenue to finance MS4 Permit compliance activities.
2.0 DETECTION AND ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT CONNECTIONS AND ILLEGAL DISCHARGES

This program element is designed to detect and eliminate IC/IDs to the MS4 to the MEP. Three types of IC/IDs are addressed under this program:

- **Illicit Connection**: An Illicit Connection is any connection to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, State, or Federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations. The term Illicit Connection includes all Non-Stormwater discharges and connections except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, allowable Non-Stormwater discharges identified in Section C of the 2013 MS4 Permit, and other discharges authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board. Examples of Illicit Connections could include sanitary sewer connections, industrial process waters, and floor drains.

- **Illegal Discharge**: An Illegal Discharge is any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of Stormwater except discharges pursuant to a separate NPDES Permit, allowable Non-Stormwater discharges identified in Section C of the 2013 MS4 Permit, and other discharges authorized by the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board. Examples of Illegal Discharges could include boiler blowdown, contact cooling water, commercial vehicle wash water, residential engine degreasing, and drainage from secondary containment or waste dumpsters.

- **Illegal dumping**: Illegal dumping is any discharge of Pollutants into the MS4 through either legal connections, such as catch basins, or by direct dumping into creeks, streams, and channels. In addition, illegal dumping includes the illegal disposal of Pollutant material in the drainage channels, creeks, and streams throughout the Whitewater River Region such that Stormwater has the potential to mobilize and carry the Pollutant material to other portions of the MS4 and to Receiving Waters. Examples of illegal dumping could include the disposal of used oil, paint, improper management of pet waste, and wash water from a mobile carpet cleaner or mobile auto detailer.

The IC/ID program element addresses:

- Discharge limitations and prohibitions;
- Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges;
- BMPs to manage Stormwater/Urban Runoff and Non-Stormwater discharges;
- Training for the Permittees' staff in IC/ID identification, investigation, elimination and BMPs;
- Program tracking, reporting, evaluation and assessment.
2.1 Discharge Limitations and Prohibitions

The following discharge limitations and prohibitions are implemented by the Permittees:

1. The Permittees, to the MEP, prohibit Illicit Connections and Illegal Discharges to the MS4 through their Stormwater Ordinances.

2. The discharge of Urban Runoff from the Permittee's MS4 to Waters of the United States containing Pollutants which have not been reduced to the MEP is prohibited.

3. The discharge of waste to Waters of the State in a manner causing or threatening to cause, a condition of Pollution, Contamination, or Nuisance, as defined in CWC Section 13050, except in compliance with the terms and conditions of Section D of the 2013 MS4 Permit, is prohibited.

4. The discharge of Pollutants or dredged or fill material to Waters of the United States, except as authorized by an NPDES permit or a dredged or fill material permit subject to the exemption described in CWC Section 13376, is prohibited.

5. Discharges to the MS4 which are not composed entirely of Stormwater are prohibited, unless authorized by Section C of the 2013 MS4 Permit.

6. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to Waters of the State, or to the MS4, is prohibited.

7. The discharge of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, or any other petroleum derivative or any toxic chemical or Hazardous Waste into the MS4 is prohibited.

2.2 Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Permittees must continue to prohibit the discharge of Non-Stormwater into their respective MS4 facilities unless such discharge is specifically allowed by the following provisions. The Permittees need not prohibit the following discharges unless identified by the Permittees as a significant source of Pollutants to the Receiving Waters:

a. Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB;

b. Air conditioning condensate;

c. Potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;

d. Passive foundation drains;

e. Passive footing drains;

f. Water from crawl space pumps;

g. Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;

h. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;

i. Non-commercial vehicle washing (e.g., residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organizations);

j. Diverted stream flows;

k. Rising ground waters and natural springs;
1. Ground water infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20) and uncontaminated pumped groundwater;

m. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;

n. Street wash water;

o. Emergency water flows (i.e., firefighting flows and other flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited.

p. Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code §13050 (d); and

q. Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the Permittees and approved by the Regional Water Board.

A discharge may include Stormwater and other types of discharges as indicated above. If the Permittees identify an allowable discharge category from the list above that causes or contributes to an exceedance of Water Quality Standards, or is a significant contributor of Pollutants to Waters of the United States, the Permittees will either prohibit the discharge category from entering the MS4, or ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented to the MEP to reduce or eliminate Pollutants associated with the discharge. The Permittees will also provide a report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with Section D.2 of the 2013 MS4 Permit.

2.3 Surveillance and Source Identification

2.3.1 Field MS4 Surveillance

Field surveillance of the MS4 consists of: Source identification, routine field screening and MS4 inspection, and quarterly Dry Weather IC/ID monitoring at select MS4 Outfall sites.

The Permittees report new major MS4 Outfall locations, and additions or modifications to major structural controls in MS4 Permit Area map updates with each Annual Report. Each Permittee also maintains a jurisdiction-specific database of:

♦ Active construction sites which require coverage under California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), and

♦ Industrial facilities requiring coverage under California's General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit (General Industrial Permit), and targeted commercial establishments as documented through (1) the CAP for the incorporated cities and (2) the Business Licensing Program managed by the Transportation Land Management Agency–Department of Building and Safety for the unincorporated area.

These source identification efforts are further described in Section 3, Commercial/Industrial Facilities Program, and Section 5, Private Construction Activities Program.
The Permittees:

- Implement IC/ID MS4 field inspection schedules as established within each Permittees' respective jurisdiction. At the regional scale, field screening is conducted at major MS4 Outfalls specified in Section L of the 2013 Permit as part of the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

- Document field inspections during the performance of existing field activities, including recording and forwarding IC/ID observations to appropriate jurisdictions when necessary.

- Maintain a database of IC/ID investigations which includes case specifics.

District and CVWD maintenance staff, and County staff of the Transportation Land Management Agency–Transportation Department, Code Enforcement Department, Building and Safety Department, other designated County departments, Lighting and Landscape Maintenance Districts, or County Service Areas routinely patrol and inspect the MS4 facilities and infrastructure that they own and operate, and report IC/ID incidents. Co-Permittees have also instructed staff, including building inspectors, street or road maintenance staff, code enforcement officers and community service staff to identify and report IC/ID incidents while in the field performing their specific duties. Inspections of Permittee-owned catch basins are performed by public works and/or street maintenance staff on a schedule, as part of routine maintenance activities. The District and CVWD also perform field inspections of their respective elements of the MS4 as part of ongoing facility maintenance programs. If an IC/ID is observed during field inspections of the MS4, the observation is documented.

On behalf of the Permittees, the District and CVWD conduct water quality monitoring in accordance with Section L of the 2013 MS4 Permit. One component of the monitoring program is quarterly Dry Weather IC/ID monitoring at the two Major MS4 Outfall sites specified by the Permit. Additionally, as part of compliance with the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel Bacterial Indicators Total Maximum Daily Load (CVSC TMDL) the City of Coachella conducts monthly monitoring at its three major MS4 Outfalls. If evidence of irregular flow or water quality conditions is observed during these monitoring activities, and IC/ID activity is suspected, monitoring staff document case information, and forward that information on to the Permittee with jurisdiction over the tributary area of the MS4 Outfall to conduct a follow-up investigation.

Each Permittee maintains a database of jurisdictional IC/ID investigations. The IC/ID database tracks case specifics, outcomes and enforcement actions. The model IC/ID database format is included in Appendix E.

2.3.2 Reporting

The Permittees have developed a program for reporting and documenting IC/IDs and spills. IC/IDs are usually reported to code enforcement, public works, spill response or fire department staff. Within 24 hours of receipt of notification or observation by staff or a third party, the Permittees initiate an investigation of all spills, leaks, and/or Illegal Discharges to the MS4. For sewage spills, the Permittees refer to a Sanitary Sewer Overflow Guidance Document (Appendix F). All sanitary sewer overflows are reported to the sewer agency with jurisdiction.

2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.a.xi. requires that Permittees with jurisdiction over a spill report all discharges that endanger human health or the environment to the Regional Water Board at 760-346-7491, and the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES) at 800-852-7550. At a minimum, the
following types of spills, leaks, and/or Illegal Discharges will be reported immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances):

♦ Any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation
♦ Any oil spill that could impact wildlife
♦ Any hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated
♦ Any spill of reportable quantities of hazardous waste (as defined in 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302)
♦ Any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the Cal OES, such as:
  – Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
  – Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage, into or on any Waters of the State
  – Any found or lost radioactive materials
  – Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any Waters of the State
  – Hazardous liquid pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.

Incidents involving hazardous materials are documented using the Cal OES Emergency Release Follow-up Notice Reporting Form (304) (see Appendix D). Permittees with jurisdiction over IC/ID or spill incidents that endanger human health or the environment will include in their Annual Report, an incident report which contains a description of the spill, its causes, duration, enforcement steps that the Permittee has taken or intends to take, and the actual or anticipated time for the violator to achieve compliance.

Other spill incidents, including unauthorized discharges that are not reportable to Cal OES, are also documented. 2013 Permit Sections F.1.a.ii and F.1.a.xvii.1 require the Permittees to utilize standardized reporting forms when documenting IC/ID cases; however, Regional Water Board staff have recognized that case documentation can vary widely among agencies and their departments, with no one method being superior to another given a varying set of circumstances. As such, Regional Water Board staff agreed during an email conversation on December 30, 2013, that the IC/ID reporting forms located in Appendix D may be utilized by the Permittees to document IC/ID cases; however, other incident documentation methods may be utilized as well. Where other documentation methods are utilized, the following information is gathered, at a minimum:

♦ Date the complaint was received or IC/ID identified;
♦ Date incident was responded to;
♦ Type of complaint or IC/ID identified (i.e., spill, illicit connection complaint, etc.);
♦ Source owner name, operator or facility name, or responsible party;
♦ Street address, city, zip code, and APN (if applicable) of the complaint or IC/ID location, along with any other obtained location information specifics (i.e., GIS coordinates, cross streets, etc.);
♦ Where applicable, information on any municipal permits that the responsible party might hold (i.e., business license, wastewater discharge permit, etc.);
♦ A description of the non-compliance, the cause, the duration, actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance, and the enforcement steps that the Permittee has taken, or intends to take, in order to prevent recurrence;

♦ Where applicable, agencies which the Permittee has notified for the incident (i.e., Cal OES, City code enforcement, etc.);

♦ Actions taken during investigation and abatement (i.e., educational materials provided, spill cleaned up, field samples taken, etc.); and

♦ At Permittee discretion, other findings and/or outcomes which will assist in accurate documentation of the case.

This required IC/ID incident documentation may be maintained by the Permittees in a database, computer file, hard file, or other storage format. IC/ID incident records are kept for a period of at least three years from the date of the incident.

2.3.3 Detection, Response, Investigation, Cleanup, and Enforcement

The Permittees have programs in place to survey their MS4 facilities to identify and eliminate Illicit Connections; these programs are described in Section 2.3.1 above. Some Permittees conduct this aspect of their MS4 Permit compliance program as a part of existing business and/or inspection programs, or during routine maintenance of their MS4 facilities.

The Permittees actively seek to eliminate and prohibit IC/IDs to the MS4. In addition, the Permittees implement and improve routine inspection and monitoring and reporting programs for their MS4. If routine inspections or Dry Weather monitoring indicate IC/IDs, they are investigated and eliminated or permitted² as soon as possible. However, Illicit Discharges that are a serious threat to public health or the environment are eliminated immediately and reported to the Cal OES and the Regional Water Board. The Permittees may also pursue enforcement actions against those that have caused IC/IDs, pursuant to Section 1.7 above.

Co-Permittee public works and/or code enforcement staff receive notification of Illegal Discharges by taking phone calls and/or emails, or by receiving complaints at the counter. Upon response, an assessment of the magnitude of the discharge is conducted, and then either direct follow-up is initiated, or County HAZMAT is notified to respond (where significant quantities of hazardous materials are reported). The Permittees continue to support HAZMAT crews responding to IC/ID incidents.

Permittees meet the following minimum guidelines when responding to reports of IC/IDs:

♦ If the reported incident is outside of a Permittee's jurisdiction, referral to the appropriate agency and/or the Regional Water Board is made.

♦ Permittees respond to reports of IC/IDs within their jurisdiction.

♦ When appropriate, samples of Illegal Discharges are collected. The procedure for collecting IC/ID samples is provided in Volume V of the Consolidated Monitoring Program, which is available on the District's website, at: [http://rcflood.org/NPDES/WhitewaterWS.aspx#WWmember](http://rcflood.org/NPDES/WhitewaterWS.aspx#WWmember).

² Unauthorized Non-Stormwater discharges to surface waters and a MS4 must be permitted through the applicable Regional Water Board.
Enforcement actions are taken, if necessary.

IC/ID case specifics are documented in accordance with the guidelines specified in Section 2.3.2 above. Each Permittee maintains a database of their IC/ID investigations, including types of enforcement action taken and the resolution of the case.

A toll-free "hotline" (800-506-2555) has been established to specifically receive area-wide public complaint calls regarding improper discharges. The hotline staff is trained to notify the appropriate responders of any hazardous or non-hazardous material released to the MS4.

### 2.3.4 Sanitary Waste Management

To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), on May 2, 2006, the SWRCB adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Sanitary Sewer Order). The Sanitary Sewer Order requires public agencies that own or operate sewage systems to develop and implement Sewer System Management Plans (SSMPs) and report all SSOs through the SWRCB’s online database, known as the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS).

As required by the Sanitary Sewer Order, each Permittee that owns or operates a sanitary sewage system has developed and implemented a SSMP. The SSMP includes provisions for proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems, while taking into consideration risk management and cost benefit analysis. Additionally, the SSMP includes a spill response plan that establishes standard procedures for immediate response to a SSO in a manner designed to minimize water quality impacts and potential nuisance conditions.

Within the Whitewater River Region, all areas which have sanitary sewer access fall under the jurisdiction of a sewering agency which has an SWRCB approved SSMP. Sewering agencies which service the MS4 Permit area include the City of Banning Wastewater Utility, Mission Springs Water District, the City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant, Coachella Valley Water District, Valley Sanitation District, and Coachella Sanitary District. In the event that an SSO does occur, the sewering agency with jurisdiction is immediately notified by Permittee staff, or directly from a third party. Response, clean-up and reporting requirements associated with the SSO are addressed by the sewering agency, per their respective SSMP.

The Permittees take feasible steps to assist with containment and mitigation of impacts associated with SSOs. As detailed in the Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure (Appendix F), Permittees with land jurisdiction over an area where an SSO has occurred work collaboratively with sewering agencies to provide access to MS4 facilities when needed, and may also supply requested information, and instigate case investigation and enforcement where necessary.

The DEH regulates septic tanks and portable toilets under County Ordinance No. 712. This ordinance requires sanitary waste haulers to inform residential septic tank pumping customers in writing of:

- The number of compartments within the system to be pumped.

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3 SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003.
♦ An assessment of tank condition as to necessity for pumping chambers, in addition to the primary chamber. For routine maintenance, all compartments of a septic tank should be made available for pumping of liquid and solids.
♦ The number of compartments actually pumped.
♦ The number of gallons removed.
♦ The pH value of the load.

In 2013, the Regional Water Board amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the SWRCB's On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Siting Policy (OWTS Policy); County DEH is currently developing a Local Agency Management Plan (LAMP) to address OWTS Policy requirements. Until such time that the County receives Regional Water Board approval for the LAMP, it will continue to implement regulations adopted by the SWRCB pursuant to California Water Code §13290-13291.7 through terms described in the Basin Plan; design review of septic systems is also performed by DEH through these terms.

In addition, Ordinance No. 650 establishes local construction requirements for septic systems, and in conjunction with the California Health and Safety Code §5411 and §5461, establishes the authority and responsibility of the DEH to investigate septic system failures. Primarily a complaint driven process, the DEH investigates all suspected incidents of improper discharge. DEH staff use a variety of enforcement tools including citation, criminal prosecution and summary abatement to mitigate discharges from septic system failures.

The majority of septic system failures are confined to the owner's property and are effectively abated, providing minimal impact to the MS4. In cases where there are clustered failures or violations indicating a previously unknown or deteriorating geological condition, DEH has and continues to provide additional investigations to identify the geological condition and its extent. Where necessary for the ongoing control of on-site waste generation, DEH provides support to efforts to bring sewers to the community.

2.3.5 Swimming Pool Discharges

In addition to MS4 inspections, the Permittees may address swimming pool discharges in one of the following ways:

♦ Permittees with land use authority may issue permits for swimming pool drainage that require the pool owner/operator to stop chlorinating the pool for three to seven days, and to test the dechlorinated water for confirmation of an acceptable level of total chlorine residual (0.1 mg/L) in the water prior to discharge.

♦ Permittees may encourage the pool owner/operator to hire a professional pool draining company to haul the water offsite for proper disposal.

♦ Permittees may encourage or require the pool owner/operator to reuse/recycle the pool water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area.

♦ Permittees may encourage the pool owner/operator to drain their pool to the sanitary sewer; however, where the discharge of pool water to the sanitary sewer is not allowed or not feasible, Permittees may conditionally allow the release of dechlorinated swimming pool water into the MS4. In general, the guidelines for such releases require that pool owners/operators ensure that all the following criteria are met:
The total residual chlorine does not exceed 0.1 mg/L (parts per million).
- The pH is between 6.5 and 8.5.
- By visual observation the water is free of filter media, vegetative debris, and other materials.
- There is no discharge of pool cleaning wastes.
- Each Permittee has adequate legal authority to halt an IC/ID incident that results in the improper disposal of swimming pool discharges.

### 2.4 Litter and Pet Waste Control

The Permittees implement control measures to reduce and/or eliminate the discharge of Pollutants, including trash and debris, from the MS4 to Receiving Waters to the MEP. Information related to trash and debris control measures is included in each Permittees' Annual Report. As a matter of general public health and safety, applicable Permittees provide, collect and maintain litter receptacles at public areas, and during public events. Additionally, each Permittee with land use authority and code enforcement powers has developed, and currently implements and enforces leash laws and/or other pet laws to assist further with source control of potential pollutants. Other typical litter and debris control activities may include public education, street sweeping, code enforcement activities targeted at illegal dumping, watershed cleanup events and/or other activities implemented by the Permittees collectively or individually.

### 2.5 Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection and Anti-freeze, Batteries, Oil, and Latex Paint (ABOP) Collection Programs

The Permittees participate in the HHW and ABOP collection programs in conjunction with the Riverside County Waste Management Department (RCWMD). The RCWMD took over operation of the HHW and ABOP collection programs in 2007 from DEH. The programs have been in existence since 1993 to discourage illegal disposal and to assist residents in properly disposing potentially hazardous or toxic materials.

The District supports three permanent HHW/ABOP collection sites, one of which is located in the Whitewater River Region. The site is open Saturdays from 9:00 AM until 2:00 PM with the exception of holiday weekends. Mobile and permanent site locations are also offered at various locations throughout the watershed. Details, site locations, maps and schedules of operation for both the HHW and ABOP collection events are available on the Internet at [http://www.rivcowm.org/opencms/hhw/schedule.html](http://www.rivcowm.org/opencms/hhw/schedule.html) or by calling 800-304-2226 or 951-486-3200.

Examples of wastes that are accepted at HHW collection events include the following items:
- Bathroom – chlorine bleach, deodorizers, air fresheners, disinfectants, mercury-containing devices, nail polish remover, shoe dye, toilet/tub/tile cleaners, hair dye.
- Kitchen – aerosol cans, aluminum cleaner, ammonia, drain openers, floor care products, furniture polish, oven cleaner, microwave oven.
- Workshop & Hobby – Caulking, gun cleaner, fiberglass & epoxy resins, latex paint, oil-based paint, paint stripper, paint thinner/turpentine, photographic chemicals, varnish, wood
preservative, glue, roof coating, hobby chemicals pool/spa chemicals, lighter fluid, paint stripper with solvent, paint thinner, caulking material, latex & oil based paints.

♦ Gardening – fertilizer, fungicide, insecticides/pesticides, aerosol insecticides, slug and snail poison, weed killer/herbicides, rodent bait/poison, BBQ propane tanks.

♦ Garage – antifreeze, auto batteries, carburetor cleaner, chrome polish, engine degreaser, gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, oil filters, transmission & brake fluid, fluorescent tubes/bulbs, televisions, computers, rodent poison

♦ Miscellaneous – artist's paints, camp propane tanks, batteries (all), flea powder, kerosene/lamp oil, lighter fluid, moth balls/flakes, pool/spa chemicals, rug cleaner, sharps/needles, spot remover w/solvent, electronic devices.

Wastes from businesses or non-profit facilities or activities are not accepted at HHW collection events. Examples of wastes that are not accepted at HHW collection events include the following items: ammunition, asbestos or other remediation waste, compressed gas cylinders greater than 40 pounds, explosives, infectious or medical waste other than home-generated sharps, radioactive waste, non-residentially generated waste, waste generated by businesses, non-profit facilities, or wastes generated outside of Riverside County.

2.6 Program for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste (CESQG)

Another program designed to eliminate improper and illegal disposal of hazardous waste is the Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) Program. The CESQGs Program is also managed by the RCWMD and is available to businesses that generate small quantities (27 gallons or 220 pounds) of hazardous waste or 2.2 pounds of extremely hazardous waste per month.

The RCWMD collects hazardous waste from eligible businesses within Riverside County and provides proper labeling and documentation assistance. Hazardous waste collected by the CESQG Program is transported to a State-permitted processing facility. The waste is further processed and packaged for off-site recycling (oil filters, oil, latex paint, antifreeze, and batteries) or destructive incineration (pesticides, corrosives, flammables, oil-based paint).

The most common CESQGs in Riverside County are dry cleaners, painters, home improvement contractors, furniture refinishers, print shops, photo-finishing, auto shops, photographers, educational and vocational shops, builders, landscapers, nonprofit organizations, (including city governments/agencies, school districts and churches) and property managers.

For further information, businesses can call the RCWMD at (888) 722-4234 or (951) 358-5055. Additional information on the CESQG Program is also available on the RCWMD website:

http://www.rivcowm.org/opencms/hw_info/hhw_business.html

2.7 Training

During routine MS4 facility inspections, maintenance staff may come across evidence of potential IC/ID. Therefore, training Permittee staff to recognize and respond appropriately to Stormwater pollution problems is an integral part of the IC/ID program.
For the Permittees, a variety of training methods can be used to educate personnel on Urban Runoff issues, including video presentations, informal tailgate meetings, formal staff meetings, informal briefings by code enforcement staff, and fire department "First Responder Courses". The Permittees provide annual training to CAP program inspectors; this training includes information regarding IC/ID identification and notification procedures. The Permittees have also developed formal employee training workshops for maintenance staff, commercial/industrial inspectors, new development/redevelopment staff and construction inspectors. The workshops address 2013 Permit requirements, duty-specific NPDES issues, proper BMP implementation, and IC/ID identification and elimination. The workshops are periodically assessed and updated when necessary, and are generally offered in the spring and in the fall.

The Permittees' NPDES coordinators track their respective formal and informal staff training activities, and record pertinent information such as: training date, the number of staff in attendance and the type of training received; this information is included in each Permittee's Annual Report.

2.8 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following IC/ID program records:

1. IC/ID incident documentation, as described in Section 2.3.2 above;
2. An up-to-date IC/ID database.

For some Permittees, the program records listed above may be one and the same. To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. Total number of IC/ID complaints received during the reporting year;
2. Total number of IC/ID complaints requiring response during the reporting year;
3. Total number of enforcement actions (including type of enforcement) resulting from IC/ID complaints during the reporting year;
4. Any report(s) for incident(s) reportable to Cal OES, if applicable;
5. A narrative summarization of IC/ID program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year, if any;
6. A narrative summarization of trash and debris removal activities conducted during the reporting year; and
7. A narrative summarization of MS4 inspected throughout the reporting year, by MS4 facility type.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective IC/ID programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Reduce the discharge of trash and debris from respective MS4s to Receiving Waters;
2. Confirm that IC/ID cases are reviewed and responded to in a timely manner; and
3. Ensure that confirmed IC/ID events are expeditiously eliminated.
If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications will take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
3.0 COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES PROGRAM

The purpose of this program area is to conduct source identification and outreach to reduce discharges of Pollutants from targeted commercial businesses and industrial operations to the MEP.

3.1 Inspection and Source Identification

The Permittees continue to coordinate with the DEH, Regional Water Board staff, and others as necessary, to maintain a database of targeted commercial and industrial facilities which are potential sources of Pollutant loads to the MS4. In addition, the County Department of Building and Safety maintains the business registration and licensing program database that includes commercial and industrial businesses in the unincorporated area.

As the responsible Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) in Riverside County, County DEH is responsible for regularly inspecting all facilities within the County that handle Hazardous Waste. There are approximately 11,500 facilities with Hazardous Materials permits, approximately half of which are inspected annually; the remaining facilities are inspected at least every other year. The industrial and commercial establishments that are inspected by DEH Hazardous Materials Management staff include, but are not limited to those that conduct automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning operations, automobile or other vehicle body repair or painting operations, and painting or coating operations. DEH also inspects all food services restaurants (approximately 9,000 facilities) within the County.

In July 2009, the District and the DEH executed an agreement that provides continued support for the area-wide CAP. Under the CAP, County DEH inspectors have added an NPDES Stormwater compliance survey to their regular inspection processes. All hazardous material permit facilities are surveyed for NPDES compliance at least twice during the MS4 Permit term; retail food facilities are surveyed for NPDES compliance at least once per MS4 Permit term. Completed surveys are forwarded to the appropriate Permittees for their records, review and follow-up action, if necessary.

During the CAP surveys of the hazardous materials permit facilities the following BMPs are verified:

- Hazardous waste/materials storage areas are clean, no signs of leakage, and protected from rainfall and runoff;
- Trash bin areas are clean, the bin lids are present and not missing or in disrepair, the bins are not filled with liquid, and no signs of leakage from the trash bins;
- Aboveground tanks have been properly maintained including no signs of leakage, and secondary containment is in good condition;
- Onsite storm drain inlets are protected from prohibited Non-Stormwater discharges;
- Oil/water separators are connected to sanitary sewer and not a septic system;
- Wash water from wash pads (steam cleaning or high pressure cleaning) is directed to the sanitary sewer and not a septic system, and does not discharge to parking lot, soil, or the MS4;
- Mop bucket wash water is discharged to sanitary sewer via clarifier;
Parking lot areas are free of trash, debris, and fluids other than water; and

Facility has coverage under the General Industrial Permit, if appropriate.

These specific topics are addressed in questions 1-11 of the "Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials Facility Stormwater Compliance Survey" form included in Appendix G.

During the CAP restaurant surveys the following minimum BMPs are verified:

- Oil and grease wastes are properly handled, and not discharged onto a parking lot, street or adjacent catch basin;
- Trash bin areas are clean, the bin lids are closed, the bins are not filled with liquid, and the bins have not been washed out into the MS4;
- Floor mats, filters and garbage containers are not washed in adjacent parking lots, alleys, sidewalks, or streets and that no wash water is discharged to MS4s; and
- Outdoor seating areas, sidewalks, and drive-through lanes are cleaned by sweeping, not by hosing down, and that the facility operator uses dry methods for spill cleanup.

These specific topics are addressed in questions 1-8 of the "Food Facility Stormwater Compliance Survey" form included in Appendix G.

The DEH submits completed CAP survey reports to the District, and the District forwards copies of the completed survey reports to the respective Permittees. Each Permittee conducts follow-up inspections to ensure compliance with their respective Stormwater Ordinances at facilities for which an inspection item was noted as "requires follow-up" or "needs improvement."

The Riverside County Department of Building and Safety was tasked with developing a pilot project to establish a standalone Stormwater Compliance Inspection and Enforcement Program (CIEP) for Industrial and Commercial Facilities in the unincorporated areas of the County. Ordinance 857 (Business Registration and Licensing) was adopted on September 12, 2006 by the County Board of Supervisors, and provides the basis for registering all businesses that are within the unincorporated areas of the County. A database has been established to register businesses, and inspections take place to determine the compliance status of the registrants with the County's Stormwater Ordinance. As the CIEP is implemented, the CAP will diminish except in the incorporated Cities that rely on the CAP to meet their inspection requirements.

### 3.2 General Industrial Permit Coordination

Many manufacturing and industrial operations are subject to the requirements of the General Industrial Permit. The Permittees may use CAP surveys to identify facilities lacking General Industrial Permit coverage within their respective jurisdictions. The Permittees also require proof of coverage under the General Industrial Permit prior to issuance of a business license or a certificate of occupancy for new industrial facilities.

In addition to compliance inspection, the CAP includes educational outreach to facilities. In conducting a facility survey, if it appears that a facility may be required to have coverage under the General Industrial Permit and the facility operator indicates that a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is not onsite, the inspector provides the facility operator with an informational brochure on the requirements of the General Industrial Permit, and makes note on the compliance survey that the SWPPP was not
available onsite. On behalf of the Permittees, the District offers Industrial and Commercial Facilities informational brochures for CAP and Permittee inspectors to hand out while conducting compliance inspections.

### 3.3 Regional Water Board Notification Requirements

The Permittees notify the Regional Water Board when staff observes potential non-compliance with the General Industrial Permit, including failure to obtain coverage, or failure to keep a SWPPP at the facility site. Upon providing notification to the Regional Water Board, no further action is taken by Permittee staff with respect to enforcement of the General Industrial Permit. However, the Permittee continues with progressive enforcement of its ordinances at the site as described in Section 1.7 of the SWMP.

### 3.4 Commercial/Industrial Facilities Database

Each Permittee with land use authority develops and maintains a source database of commercial and industrial facilities within their respective jurisdictions. Permittee maintenance of the source database includes regularly updating the database for information obtained during facility inspections or other sources. The Permittees' source databases of commercial and industrial facilities include the following categories:

- Restaurant
- Automotive Service
- Industrial
- Mobile Cleaning Business (tracked by Permittees through a business license or some other process/procedure)

A model commercial and industrial source database format is included in Appendix E.

### 3.5 Training

CAP inspectors and Permittee staff that conduct commercial/industrial inspections attend training workshops annually regarding the following topics:

- Selection, implementation, and maintenance of appropriate BMPs for industrial and commercial facilities;
- General Industrial Permit requirements;
- Identification of IC/IDs that may be associated with industrial and commercial facilities;
- Applicable requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit and the 2014 SWMP; and
- How to provide guidance to facility operators on proper selection, implementation and maintenance of industrial/commercial BMPs.

The training workshops are generally offered semi-annually—in the spring and in the fall. Where commercial/industrial inspection staff are unable to attend one of the semi-annual training workshops, in-house or tailgate training may also be provided which addresses the training topics detailed above. The Permittees' track their respective staff training activities, and record pertinent information such as:
training date, the number of staff in attendance and the type of training received; this information is included in each Permittee's Annual Report.

3.6 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following Commercial/Industrial Facilities Program records:

1. An up-to-date commercial/industrial facilities database.

To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. Total number of commercial and industrial facilities inspected during the reporting year;
2. Total number of commercial and industrial facilities which required follow-up inspection during the reporting year; and
3. Total number and type of enforcement actions issued to commercial and/or industrial facilities during the reporting year.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective Commercial/Industrial Facilities programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain an updated database of commercial and industrial facilities;
2. Confirm that commercial and industrial facilities targeted for inspection have implemented BMPs that comply with Permittee Stormwater Ordinances; and
3. Implement enforcement measures at commercial and industrial facilities as necessary to reduce the occurrence and recurrence of violations of respective Permittee Stormwater Ordinances.

If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
4.0 NEW DEVELOPMENT/REDEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

4.1 Introduction
The Permittees have revised the SWMP to address 2013 MS4 Permit requirements related to the planning and permitting of New Development and Redevelopment Projects within their jurisdictions that:

♦ Are discretionary and fall into one or more of the following Priority Development Project categories:
  – Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area where the natural slope is 25% or greater;
  – Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet of impervious area where the natural slope is 10% or greater where erosive soil conditions are known;
  – Commercial and industrial developments of 100,000 square foot or more;
  – Automotive repair shops (with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7538, and 7539);
  – Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
  – Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
  – Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units; and
  – Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff.

Or

♦ Discharge into the MS4 and disturb an area of one acre or more, or disturb less than one acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale (referred to as Other Development Projects).

The objective of the New Development/Redevelopment Program is to ensure that controls are in place to prevent or minimize water quality impacts from New Development and Redevelopment Projects to the MEP. The development approval and permitting processes carries forth project-specific requirements in the form of conditions of approval, design criteria, tracking, inspection, and enforcement actions. Figure 4-1 is a flow diagram that generally depicts the development planning and permit process.
It must be noted that each respective Permittee has the option to require a WQMP (preliminary or final) on any project. Since some Priority Development Projects are subject to discretionary approval during the planning phase (land use entitlement) and ministerial approval for subsequent grading or building permits, project applicants may be required to submit a preliminary project-specific WQMP for discretionary project approval (land use entitlement). The level of detail in a preliminary project-specific WQMP submitted during the land use entitlement process depends upon the level of detail known about the overall project design at the time project approval is sought. Project applicants are required to submit for Permittee review and approval, a final project-specific WQMP that is in substantial conformance with the preliminary project-specific WQMP prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit.
4.2 Identifying Development Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP

Priority Development Projects\(^4\) submitted to the Permittees after the effective date of the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document (60 days after the Regional Water Board Executive Officer approves the 2014 WQMP Guidance document) are conditioned to require the preparation, review, and approval of a project-specific WQMP that is in conformance with the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document, prior to issuance of the first approval or permit. The primary objective of the 2014 WQMP Guidance document is to ensure that the land use approval and permitting process of each Permittee will minimize the impact of Urban Runoff to the MEP through application of Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs on a project-specific and/or sub-regional or regional basis.

To ensure that Priority Development Projects are identified as early in the planning process as possible, the Permittees utilize a checklist to document the determination as to whether a project requires a project-specific WQMP or not. An example checklist that may be used by the Permittees for this purpose is shown in Figure 4-2. The Permittees use the standardized WQMP database (Appendix E to this SWMP) to track all projects which have been conditioned to submit a project-specific WQMP throughout the year; this information is provided in each Annual Report.

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\(^4\) “Priority Projects” as defined in Section F.1.c.iii of the 2013 MS4 Permit and shown in Figure 4-2.
Figure 4-2. Checklist – Projects Requiring Project-Specific WQMPs: Whitewater River Region

Checklist for Identifying Discretionary New Development or Redevelopment Projects as Priority Development Projects Requiring a Project-Specific WQMP
Whitewater River Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project File No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Applicant Information (Name, Address, Telephone No.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Project Consists of or Includes:</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is 25% or greater.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is 10% or greater where erosive soil conditions are known.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and industrial developments of 100,000 square feet or more.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive repair shops (with Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes¹ 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7538, and 7539).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces, and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project designated as a “Priority Development Project” due to situation-specific reasons at discretion of Permittee.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Descriptions of SIC codes can be found at [http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html](http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html).

**DETERMINATION:** Circle appropriate determination.

- Any question answered “YES” ⟷ Project requires a project-specific WQMP.
- All questions are answered “NO” ⟷ Project requires incorporation of Site Design BMPs and Source Control BMPs imposed through Conditions of Approval or Permit conditions.
4.2.1 Other Development Projects

The Permittees require Other Development Projects (projects that are not Priority Development Projects, but discharge into the MS4 and disturb an area of one acre or more) to incorporate a combination of Structural and Non-Structural Source Control BMPs, as applicable and feasible, into project plans through conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions. A summary of the BMP requirements for Other Development Projects is shown in Table 4-1 below. Brief descriptions of the Non-Structural and Structural Source Control BMPs are provided in Appendix H, the 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document, Sections 3.5.2.1 and 3.5.2.2, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Control BMPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Structural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See SWMP Appendix H, Section 3.5.2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required for all Other Development Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Education/Training for Property Owners, Operators, Tenants, Occupants, or Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Activity Restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Irrigation System and Landscape Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Common Area Litter Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Drainage Facility Inspection and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See SWMP Appendix H, Section 3.5.2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required for all Other Development Projects that incorporate the target project features (e.g., fueling areas, maintenance bays, loading docks, outdoor storage areas, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Storm Drain Inlet Stenciling and Signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Landscape and Irrigation System Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Protection of Slopes and Channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Provide:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Community Car Wash Racks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>♦ Proper Design and Maintenance of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Fueling Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Air/Water Supply Area Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Trash Storage Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Loading Docks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Maintenance Bays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Outdoor Material Storage Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>− Outdoor Work Areas or Processing Areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2.2 Conditions of Approval

The Permittees have reviewed and revised their standard conditions of approval to ensure that the standard conditions are not in conflict with any provisions of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the 2014 SWMP, the Construction General Permit, the General Industrial Permit, and adopted Total Maximum Daily Load allocations within their jurisdiction. For example, a condition requiring "sweeping or washing public
access points within 30 minutes of dirt deposition" should be revised to specify that "washing" must include capture and proper disposal of all wash water.

To minimize the short-term and long-term impacts of Urban Runoff on Receiving Water quality from Priority Development Projects and Other Development Projects, Permittees have reviewed and will revise, or supplement their standard conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions that may be used to include the following conditions or the equivalent, as deemed appropriate:

♦ Prior to the issuance of a building or grading permit, the applicant shall submit to the Permittee for review and approval a project-specific WQMP that:

  – Addresses Site Design BMP concepts such as minimizing impervious areas, maximizing permeability, minimizing directly connected impervious areas, creating Self-Treating and/or Self-Retaining areas, and conserving natural areas to the extent feasible, as described in Sections 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4 of the WQMP Guidance document;

  – Incorporates the applicable Source Control BMPs as described in Section 3.5.2 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document, and provides a detailed description of their implementation;

  – Incorporates LID/Site Design BMPs in lieu of Treatment Control BMPs where feasible, as described in Section 3.5.1 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document, and provides information regarding design considerations;

  – Where applicable, incorporates the 50% rule requirement, which states that where a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) will replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, and the site was not previously subject to Priority Development Project requirements, the WQMP design standards will apply only to the addition or replacement. However, where a Priority Redevelopment Project replaces 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, the WQMP design standards shall apply to the entire development;

  – Describes the long-term operation and maintenance requirements for BMPs; and

  – Describes the mechanism for funding the long-term operation and maintenance of the BMPs.

♦ Prior to issuance of any building or grading permits, the property owner shall record with the County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder a "Covenant and Agreement", BMP Maintenance Agreement, or other instrument acceptable to the Permittee to inform future property owners of the requirement to implement the approved project-specific WQMP. Other alternative instruments for requiring implementation of the approved project-specific WQMP include: requiring the implementation of the project-specific WQMP in Home Owners Association or Property Owner Association Conditions, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&Rs); formation of Landscape, Lighting and Maintenance Districts, Assessment Districts or Community Service Areas responsible for implementing the project-specific WQMP; or equivalent. Alternative instruments must be approved by the Permittee prior to the issuance of any building or grading permits.
Prior to the issuance of any grading or building permits for projects that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of land, the applicant shall demonstrate that coverage has been obtained under the Construction General Permit, as appropriate, by providing a copy of the site's SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number.

If the project will cause soil disturbance of one acre or more, the project must comply with the Construction General Permit and shall prepare and implement a Stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Where applicable, the project applicant shall cause the approved final project-specific WQMP to be incorporated by reference or attached to the project's SWPPP as the Post-Construction Management Plan. A copy of the up-to-date SWPPP shall be kept at the project site and be available for review upon request.

Prior to grading or building permit close-out and/or the issuance of a certificate of use or a certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall:

- Demonstrate that all structural BMPs have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications; and

- Demonstrate that applicant is prepared to implement all non-structural BMPs included in the approved project-specific WQMP, conditions of approval, or building/grading permit conditions.

- Demonstrate that an adequate number of copies of the approved project-specific WQMP are available for the future owners/occupants (where applicable).

For industrial facilities subject to the General Industrial Permit as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, prior to grading or building permit close-out and/or the issuance of a certificate of use or a certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall demonstrate that coverage has been obtained by providing a copy of the facility's SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number.

4.2.3 Review and Approval of Project-Specific WQMPs

Project-specific WQMPs may be submitted as "preliminary" during the discretionary or land use entitlement phase, depending upon the level of detail known about the overall project design at the time project approval is sought. However, prior to issuance of grading or building permits, the project applicant must submit the final project-specific WQMP for review and approval by the Permittee. The review and approval of a final project-specific WQMP is one of the last critical points at which a Permittee can impose conditions or standards that will minimize the impacts of Urban Runoff. To assist the Permittees in conducting thorough and consistent reviews of project-specific WQMPs, the Permittees utilize a WQMP Review Checklist. An example Project-Specific WQMP Review Checklist is included as Appendix I to this SWMP. Also, for purposes of tracking project-specific WQMPs, the Permittees have developed a standardized WQMP database, which is included in Appendix E to this SWMP.

When reviewing a project-specific WQMP submitted for approval, Permittees assess the project's potential impacts on Receiving Waters, and ensure that the project-specific WQMP adequately identifies such impacts, including all Pollutants and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern. The Permittees assess, as a whole, the BMPs identified in the project-specific WQMP to ensure that the applicant has adequately addressed the potential Pollutants and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern associated with the proposed
project, and also the existing developed site, if the project proposes to replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site. The project-specific WQMP is a project planning level document, and as such is not expected to contain final BMP design drawings and details (these will be in the construction plans). However, the project-specific WQMP must identify and denote the location of selected structural BMPs, provide design parameters including hydraulic sizing of LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs, and convey final design concepts. Guidance for designing structural BMPs to manage runoff consistent with the design sizing requirements, $Q_{BMP}$ and/or $V_{BMP}$, are described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook. BMP fact sheets can be used in conjunction with project-specific design parameters and sizing to convey design intent. BMP fact sheets typically contain detailed descriptions of each BMP, applications, advantages/disadvantages, design criteria, design procedure, and inspection and maintenance requirements to ensure optimal performance of the BMPs.

4.2.4 Plan Review and Approval: Issuance of Grading or Building Permits

4.2.4.1 Standard Construction Requirements

Each Permittee requires proponents of applicable projects to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit as part of standard conditions of project approval; proof of coverage must be furnished prior to the issuance of any building or grading permits. Proponents seeking coverage must file all required documentation to the SWRCB, including their site SWPPP, online via the SMARTS system. The Construction General Permit specifies minimum BMPs that site operators must implement dependent upon their construction site's calculated risk.

The Permittees specify that erosion and sediment controls must be implemented on applicable construction sites through their grading and/or Stormwater Ordinances; construction waste controls can be required through standard conditions of approval, stated in project specifications and/or on standard notes that appear on grading plans.

4.2.4.2 Plan Review and Approval for Priority Development Projects

Construction plans submitted by the applicant for plan review must incorporate the structural BMPs identified in the approved final project-specific WQMP. Once a Priority Development Project\(^5\) reaches the plan review phase, the project applicant should have an approved final project-specific WQMP in accordance with the 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document (Appendix H to this SWMP).

To gain an understanding of the water quality issues and structural BMPs required, Permittees review additional permits or approvals which may be required for the project (i.e., CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Game Code, §1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement, etc.), the relevant CEQA documentation (including the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program) if applicable, the conditions of approval, and the project-specific WQMP as part of the plan review process. Construction plans are reviewed for consistency with the project-specific WQMP. If the selected BMPs were approved in concept during the land use entitlement process, the applicant is required to submit detailed construction plans showing locations and design details of all BMPs that are in substantial conformance with the preliminary approvals. The construction

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\(^5\) "Priority Development Projects" as defined in Section F.1.c.iii of the 2013 MS4 Permit and shown in Figure 4-2.
plans are reviewed to assure that the plans are consistent with the BMP design criteria and guidance provided in Appendix H, the 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document.

424.3 Plan Review and Approval for Other Development Projects

For Other Development Projects (projects that do not qualify as Priority Development Projects, but discharge into the MS4 and disturb an area of one acre or more), applicants will typically submit a grading or building permit application with construction plans that incorporate the Source Control BMPs required by the conditions of approval.

4.2.5 Permit Closeout, Certificates of Use, and Certificates of Occupancy

The end of the construction phase is typically accompanied by the close out of permits and issuance of certificates of use and/or occupancy. The Permittees use this juncture to assure satisfactory completion of all requirements in a project-specific WQMP or the conditions of approval for Other Development Projects by requiring the applicant to demonstrate, where applicable, that:

♦ All structural BMPs have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications.

♦ A mechanism or agreement acceptable to the Permittee has been executed for the long-term funding and implementation, operation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of BMPs.

♦ The applicant is prepared to implement all non-structural BMPs. For example, an HOA can show that they have educational materials available; or an owner/operator of a commercial or industrial facility can show that they have training materials available for their employees and a training schedule; or an owner/operator or an HOA can show that they have documented either through policy and procedure or through contract the responsibilities of maintenance staff.

♦ An adequate number of copies of the project-specific WQMP, if applicable, are available onsite.

♦ Industrial facilities subject to the General Industrial Permit as defined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code provide a copy of the facility's SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number. Additionally, Permittees may verify coverage by accessing a searchable database of construction sites with coverage under the Construction General Permit, known as SMARTS. The SMARTS database is maintained by the SWRCB, and is searchable by Regional Water Board, WDID number, owner name or city, developer name or city, and county. The website address for the database is:

https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwPublicUserMenu.jsp

BMPs for Priority Development Projects and Other Development Projects cannot be considered effective unless a mechanism is in place to provide for long-term reliability, which is achieved through proper implementation, operation, and maintenance. Therefore, once construction of a project is complete, assurance is required for the long-term implementation, operation and maintenance of BMPs, and most particularly for LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs.

The responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs may be with a private entity or a public agency (for example, a Permittee) under various arrangements and with various funding
sources. The responsibility to provide for the long-term implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs associated with Priority Development Projects or Other Development Projects may:

♦ Remain with a private entity (property owner, home owners association, etc.); or
♦ Be transferred to a public entity (e.g., a city, county, special district, etc.) through dedication of the property; or
♦ Be transferred to a public entity, or another private party through a contract.

Following satisfactory inspection, the Permittee may accept structural BMPs within public right-of-ways, and may accept structural BMPs on land dedicated to public ownership. Upon acceptance, responsibility for operation and maintenance will transfer from the developer or contractor to the appropriate entity, including the funding mechanism identified in the approved final project-specific WQMP for Priority Development Projects or the conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions for Other Development Projects.

If a property owner or a private entity retains or assumes responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs, the Permittee will require an agreement that can take the form of:

♦ A Covenant and Agreement recorded with the County Recorder,
♦ A Home Owners Association or Property Owners Association, Covenants, Codes, and Restrictions,
♦ The formation of, or annexation to, a maintenance district or assessment district, or
♦ BMP maintenance agreement or other instrument sufficient to guarantee long-term implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs.

Examples of requirements for typical maintenance mechanisms and a sample of a Covenant and Agreement are provided in Appendix H (2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document, Exhibits 3 and 4, respectively).

4.3 Training

4.3.1 Educational Program for Developers and Contractors

The 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document contains the legal, administrative, and technical information needed to acquaint developers and contractors with the requirements for post construction BMPs in Priority Development Projects. It also provides information relevant and useful to Other Development Projects. The 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document is available through the Permittee websites, and as part of the review process for project planning and permitting. The Permittees may also coordinate with other groups (e.g., agencies, building or planning industry associations, etc.) to provide training to the property owners, developers, builders, architectural and engineering firms, planning firms, etc.

4.3.2 Training Programs for Municipal Development Planning Staff

To support an effective program, the Permittees have developed and provide informational workshops to staff responsible for implementing the New Development/Redevelopment requirements of the 2013 MS4
Permit. New Development/Redevelopment staff attend training annually, which addresses the following topics:

- Applicable requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the General Industrial Permit, and the Construction General Permit,
- Proper BMP implementation; and

The semi-annual training for New Development/Redevelopment staff is generally offered in the fall and spring; staff attend at least one workshop annually. Where inspection staff are unable to attend one of the semi-annual training workshops, in-house or tailgate training may also be provided which addresses the training topics detailed above. Permittee staff with New Development/Redevelopment responsibilities may also attend training sponsored by industry associations (e.g., Building Industry Association, American Society of Civil Engineers, etc.), the California Stormwater Quality Association, or training sponsored by other entities in lieu of Permittee sponsored training. The Permittees individually maintain a log of trained staff and type of training, and then include this information in the Annual Reports.

4.4 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following New Development/Redevelopment program records:

1. An up to date WQMP tracking data base.

To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. Total number of projects conditioned for WQMPs during the reporting year;
2. A summary of Other Development Projects conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs during the reporting year;
3. Percent of Priority Development Projects which met the goal of achieving 100% of the Treatment Control BMP requirement through the use of LID/Site Design BMPs during the reporting year.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective New Development/Redevelopment programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Confirm that WQMPs are in place at Priority Development/Redevelopment Projects, to prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP;
2. Encourage the use of LID/Site Design BMPs to address the Treatment Control BMP requirement for Priority Development/Redevelopment Projects; and
3. Confirm that Other Development Projects are conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs.
If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
5.0 PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

5.1 Private Development Construction Activities

Construction related activities conducted at project sites, such as clearing and grubbing, soil import or export, grading operations, storage and handling of materials, fueling, equipment maintenance, etc. present opportunities for potential pollutants to be introduced into the MS4. The 2013 MS4 Permit requires that Permittees continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in Urban Runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre or more, and from construction activities that disturb less than one acre but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale. Therefore, the Permittees implement the following related to construction activities:

- Verify that applicants for private construction projects requiring coverage under California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit) have filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) prior to the issuance of a building or grading permit. Additionally, Permittees may verify coverage by accessing a searchable database of construction sites with coverage under the Construction General Permit, known as SMARTS. The SMARTS database is maintained by the SWRCB, and is searchable by Regional Water Board, WDID number, owner name or city, developer name or city, and county. The website address for the database is:
  
  https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwPublicUserMenu.jsp

- Ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance to the extent allowable under State or local law.

- Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts.

- Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck wash-out, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality.

- Procedures for construction site inspection and enforcement control measures. Each Permittee conducts construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances, regulations, codes and the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

5.2 Construction Site BMPs

Each Permittee requires applicable project proponents to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit as part of standard conditions of project approval; proof of coverage must be furnished prior to the issuance of any building or grading permits. Proponents seeking coverage must file all required documentation to the SWRCB, including their site SWPPP, online via the SMARTS system. The

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Construction General Permit specifies minimum BMPs that site operators must implement dependent upon their site's calculated risk.

The Permittees specify that erosion and sediment controls must be implemented on applicable construction sites through their grading and/or Stormwater Ordinances; construction waste controls can be required through standard conditions of approval, stated in project specifications and/or on standard notes that appear on grading plans.

## 5.3 Construction Site Prioritization

The Permittees have identified construction site prioritization criteria that are used to assign either high priority or low priority to construction sites that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre. In order to standardize site prioritization, the Permittees developed a matrix to detail the relationship between priority ratings, threat to Receiving Water quality, and inspection frequency; this Construction Site Prioritization Matrix is presented in Table 5-2. After each inspection, the priority assigned to the construction site is reassessed based upon the prioritization matrix shown in Table 5-2 and the subsequent inspection frequency is determined. This information is used to update the Construction Site database.

**Table 5-1. Construction Site Prioritization Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Wet Season(^{(a)}) Inspection Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| High     | **Project Size**  
Sites that disturb an area greater than 50 acres  
**Project Location**  
Sites that disturb greater than one (1) acre and directly discharge to a 303(d) listed waterbody identified as impaired by sediment, siltation, or turbidity\(^{(b)}\)  
**Soil Erosion Potential**  
Hillside sites that disturb an area greater than five acres  
**History of Compliance**  
Sites that disturb an area greater than one (1) acre with a low-range (0-50%) compliance history noted on respective City/County construction site inspection forms and/or database(s) | Once each month |
| Low      | **Project Size**  
Sites that disturb an area of one (1) acre or greater and equal to or less than 50 acres, and do not directly discharge to a 303(d) listed waterbody identified as impaired by sediment, siltation, or turbidity\(^{(b)}\)  
**History of Compliance**  
Sites noted as being predominantly in compliance on respective City/County construction site inspection forms and/or database(s) | Once per wet season |

\(^{(a)}\) Wet season: August 1 – October 1 and November 1 – May 1 (Consistent with Caltrans definition of rainy season for the eastern desert areas.)

\(^{(b)}\) See [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/tmdl/rb7_303d_list.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/tmdl/rb7_303d_list.shtml)

## 5.4 Construction Site Inspections

Each Permittee conducts construction site inspections within their existing building/grading inspection framework. At a minimum, the following items are addressed during construction site inspections:
◆ For applicable projects, verify coverage under the Construction General Permit. Verification is typically made by requesting the SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number for the site. Additionally, Permittees may verify coverage by accessing the SMARTS system. The database is maintained by the SWRCB and is searchable by Regional Water Board, WDID number, owner name or city, developer name or city, and county. The website address for the database is:

https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwPublicUserMenu.jsp

◆ For applicable projects, confirm that a SWPPP is onsite;
◆ Confirm compliance with the Permittee's ordinances including the Stormwater Ordinance, and the WQMP;
◆ Check for active Non-Stormwater discharges or potential IC/IDs to the MS4.

During the course of inspecting construction sites, if it appears that a construction site is required to obtain coverage under the Construction General Permit, the Permittee's inspector asks the construction site manager whether or not a WDID has been issued to the site by the SWRCB. If not, the inspector notifies the appropriate Permittee Stormwater program representative, who in turn notifies Regional Water Board staff. Permittees may also choose to request a current listing from the Regional Water Board of all construction sites within their jurisdiction covered under the Construction General Permit to facilitate this aspect of construction site compliance. Permittee inspectors also provide educational materials and information on upcoming training and/or educational workshops to contractors at inspected sites, as necessary.

Some Permittees have chosen to document construction site inspection information on internal inspection forms, while other Permittees have chosen to utilize the Whitewater River Region template construction site inspection form (Appendix J). Based on inspection findings, the Permittees implement follow-up actions as necessary.

### 5.5 Site Inventory Database

In conformance with Section F.1.d.vii.1 of the 2013 Permit, each Permittee maintains an inventory database (or databases) of Construction Sites which result in a Land Disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre, for which they have issued a building or grading permit. The database is updated with new projects added when the project is issued a building or grading permit, or when the pre-construction meeting has occurred. Projects may be removed from the database when construction is completed and the project's building or grading permit is closed. At a minimum, the Permittees' databases include the following project information:

◆ Facility/Project name;
◆ Facility/Project address;
◆ Tract number(s) or Assessor Parcel Number (APN);
◆ Watershed;
◆ Project type;
◆ Project priority;
♦ Number of inspections performed;
♦ Site size;
♦ WDID number;
♦ Grading Permit number;
♦ Other permits;
♦ Developer's information;
♦ Site contact information; and
♦ Enforcement status.

5.6 Enforcement
If it is determined during a routine inspection or an inspection in response to a complaint that a site/project is non-compliant with the Permittee's Stormwater or erosion control ordinance, the Permittee begins enforcement procedures that may include:

1. Education and information,
2. Verbal warning,
3. Written warning,
4. Notice of non-compliance,
5. Administrative compliance order,
6. Stop work order or cease and desist order,
7. Civil citation or injunction,
8. Administrative fine, and

Enforcement procedures are described in more detail in Section 1.7 of the SWMP. As described in Section 1.7, the severity of the violation is based on various factors. After considering the various factors, the Permittee determines the level of enforcement required consistent with the enforcement levels described in Table 1-3 of Section 1.

5.7 Regional Water Board Notification Requirements
The Permittees notify the Regional Water Board when staff observe potential non-compliance with the Construction General Permit, including failure to obtain coverage, or failure to keep a SWPPP at the construction site. Such notifications are made by telephone (760-346-7491) and email within 2 working days of receiving notice from staff or third party. Upon providing notification to the Regional Water Board, no further action is taken by Permittee staff with respect to enforcement of the Construction General Permit. However, the Permittee continues with progressive enforcement of its ordinances and permits at the site as described in Section 1.7 of the SWMP.

5.8 Training Requirements
To support effective Stormwater and Non-Stormwater pollution prevention, the Permittees have developed and provide informational workshops to staff conducting construction site inspections.
Construction training modules provide a construction Stormwater orientation for field inspectors and address the following topics:

♦ Applicable 2013 MS4 Permit requirements,
♦ Proper BMP implementation;
♦ Construction General Permit requirements as they pertain to Permittee compliance with the 2013 MS4 Permit;
♦ Identification of IC/IDs which may be associated with active Construction sites; and
♦ Site inspection criteria and priorities.

The semi-annual training for construction site inspectors is generally offered in the fall and spring; inspection staff attends at least one workshop annually. Where inspection staff are unable to attend one of the semi-annual training workshops, in-house or tailgate training may also be provided which addresses the training topics detailed above. The Permittees individually maintain a log of trained staff, and report training in their Annual Reports. The training program is reviewed and updated as necessary to address concerns in the Whitewater River Region.

5.9 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following Private Construction Activities Program records:

1. An up-to-date construction site inspection database.

To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. Total number of construction site inspections conducted during the reporting year;
2. Total number and type of enforcement action(s) issued during the reporting year, including referrals to the Regional Water Board; and
3. Confirm that the construction site inspection database has been implemented to track inspection activities during the reporting year.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective Private Construction Activities programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain an updated database of active construction sites which includes site prioritization;
2. Perform inspections to confirm construction site compliance with respective Permittee ordinances; and
3. Implement enforcement measures as necessary to reduce the occurrence of violations of respective Permittee ordinances.
If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
6.0 PERMITTEE FACILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

6.1 Planning for Post-Construction BMPs in Permittee Public Works Projects

The requirement for managing the quality and quantity of Stormwater runoff applies to Permittee public works projects in the Whitewater River Region meeting the definition of New Development or Redevelopment just as it applies to private development. Although the Permittees do not plan, design, or construct most of the Priority Development Project categories per se (see SWMP Section 4.1), some Permittee public works projects may have similar functions or characteristics, or may conduct similar activities after construction is completed. For example, a corporation yard may include a vehicle and equipment maintenance facility, which is very similar to an automotive repair shop. Other examples are a civic center or library that is very similar in its characteristics to that of a commercial office building, and a senior citizens center or a jail may have a cafeteria, which is similar to a restaurant. Additionally, public works projects that discharge into the MS4 and disturb an area of one acre or more, or disturb less than one acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development (referred to as Other Development Projects) will incorporate permanent structural and non-structural Source Control BMPs that prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP. This approach is also consistent with the SWRCB's Construction General Permit post-construction requirements.

The process for planning, design, approval, and construction oversight of Permittee projects differs from the process of planning and permitting for private sector development projects. For example, typically private sector projects are regulated through a process of a development plan approval (i.e., conditions of approval); building or grading permit applications, and permit conditions. In comparison, Permittee projects may undergo design review by the Permittee's own internal department, or contracting agency; be issued permits or similar administrative authorizations; and are then regulated through the enforcement of contract terms and approved plans and specifications.

For those public works projects that qualify as a Priority Development Project, the planning and design conforms to 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.c.v (WQMP Design Standards) that addresses (1) peak discharge rates where applicable, (2) Site Design BMP concepts, (3) Source Control BMPs, and (4) Treatment Control BMPs. Treatment Control BMPs are implemented through utilization of LID/Site Design BMPs to meet the measurable goal (see Section 4 above) where feasible. Where a Permittee requires retention of Urban Runoff via on site retention ordinance for its public works projects as it does for private development, additional LID/Site Design BMPs and/or Treatment Control BMPs are not required.

Where applicable, the operation and maintenance procedures for the project-specific Structural Source Control, LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs included in a Permittee's public works project are incorporated into the site's Facility Pollution Prevention Plan (FPPP). Upon completion of construction and when contract close-out occurs, the responsibility for implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs will transfer from the contractor to the appropriate Permittee department and become part of the Permittee Facilities and Operations Program (see SWMP Section 6.3).

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7 Permit Section F.1.c.iii
Each Permittee has developed and implemented policies and procedures to ensure that the planning and design of its public works projects reflect these requirements for managing the quality and quantity of Stormwater runoff to prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP.

6.2 Permittee Construction Activities

The Permittees implement the applicable components of Section 5 of this SWMP in the construction of public works projects; therefore, Permittee public works construction projects one acre or larger, or which are part of a public works construction project one acre or larger, comply with the Construction General Permit. Prior to commencement of construction activities, the Permittees file Permit Registration Documents by using the SMARTS System, and submit the annual coverage fee(s). Upon completion of the construction project, a NOT and other project close-out documentation is filed via the State Board SMARTS. SMARTS can be accessed at:

https://smarts.waterboards.ca.gov/smarts/faces/SwSmartsLogin.jsp

The Construction General Permit defines routine maintenance activities that are exempt from coverage. Specific maintenance activities, which include BMPs implemented as part of a Permittee's MFPPP or model municipal maintenance BMP fact sheets, can be considered as meeting "routine maintenance activities", as defined in the Construction General Permit.

As described in Section 6.1 above, the Permittees implement 2013 Permit WQMP design standards (Permit Section F.1.e.v) for applicable public works projects; this is consistent with the post-construction requirements detailed in the Construction General Permit. During construction closeout, the Permittees assure satisfactory completion of the requirements of the project-specific WQMP by:

♦ Verifying that structural post-construction BMPs have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications;

♦ Assuming responsibility for the long-term funding and implementation, operation, maintenance, repair, and/or replacement of BMPs; and

♦ Confirming that procedures are in place to implement non-structural BMPs.

6.3 Operation and Maintenance of Permittee Facilities

6.3.1 Sewage Systems

To provide a consistent, statewide regulatory approach to address Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs), the SWRCB adopted General Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Sanitary Sewer Systems\(^8\) (Sanitary Sewer Order) on May 2, 2006. The Sanitary Sewer Order requires public agencies that own or operate sewage systems to develop and implement Sewer System Management Plans (SSMPs) and report all SSOs through the SWRCB's online SSO database, known as the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). As required by the Sanitary Sewer Order, each Permittee that owns or operates a sanitary sewage collection system greater than one mile in length must develop a SSMP. The SSMP includes provisions for proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems, while taking into consideration risk management and cost benefit analysis. Additionally, an

\(^8\) SWRCB Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003.
SSMP includes a spill response plan that establishes standard procedures for immediate response to a SSO in a manner designed to minimize water quality impacts and potential nuisance conditions.

Within the Whitewater River Region, all areas which have sanitary sewer access fall under the jurisdiction of a sewering agency which has a SWRCB approved SSMP. Sewering agencies which service the MS4 Permit area include the City of Banning Wastewater Utility, Mission Springs Water District, the City of Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant, Coachella Valley Water District, Valley Sanitation District, and Coachella Sanitary District. In the event that an SSO does occur, the sewering agency with jurisdiction is immediately notified by Permittee staff, or directly from a third party. Response, clean-up and all reporting requirements associated with the SSO are addressed by the sewering agency, per their respective SSMP.

The Permittees take feasible steps to assist with containment and mitigation of impacts associated with SSOs. As detailed in the Sanitary Sewer Overflow Guidance Document (Appendix F), Permittees with land jurisdiction over an area where an SSO has occurred work collaboratively with sewering agencies to provide access to MS4 facilities when needed, and may also supply requested information, and instigate case investigation and enforcement where necessary.

### 6.3.2 Landscape Maintenance

Each Permittee requires that pesticides be applied in conformance with existing State and Federal regulations. Additionally, some Permittees have developed and implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.

### 6.3.3 Streets and Roads

The Permittees utilize BMP Fact Sheet SC-70 (Road and Street Maintenance) from the California Stormwater BMP Handbook–Municipal\(^9\) as a model for common road maintenance activities, and implement the BMPs specified therein for streets and roads maintenance activities conducted by Permittee staff. Additionally, the Permittees incorporate applicable BMPs from BMP Fact Sheet SC-70 into streets and roads maintenance contracts.

### 6.3.4 MS4 Facilities

The Permittees have developed and implement maintenance schedules for their MS4 facilities, keep and maintain those maintenance schedules as part of regular program data tracking, and report on MS4 maintenance activities annually. MS4 maintenance schedules address clean-out schedules and frequencies for the Permittees’ catch basins, Stormwater conveyance structures, open channels, debris basins, and retention/detention basins. Stencils, markers, and signs to discourage illegal dumping to the MS4 are replaced or reapplied as necessary. As described in SWMP Section 2.3.1, the Permittees implement a field program for the detection and elimination of illegal discharges and illicit connections to the MS4. Wastes and materials removed are disposed of per applicable laws and appropriate BMPs are implemented to minimize impacts to Receiving Waters.

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6.3.5 Other Permittee Facilities and Operations

The Permittees have identified the types of facilities they operate, the activities conducted at those facilities, and those activities conducted that have the potential to contribute Pollutants to Urban Runoff as shown in Table 6-1. Identification of the Potential Pollutants at each type of Permittee facility was necessary in order to select appropriate candidate BMPs. Table 6-2 identifies Pollutants of Concern that may be associated with activities conducted at or based from Permittees' municipal facilities.

Where applicable, Permittee facilities such as wastewater treatment plants, airports, and landfills already have coverage under the General Industrial Permit, or under an individual NPDES permit or Waste Discharge Requirements, and have developed and implemented an industrial facility SWPPP when required by the applicable permit; such facilities do not require an MFPPP. MFPPPs are prepared, implemented, and maintained for Permittee facilities that have outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas; such Permittee facilities are listed in Table 6-3. MFPPPs are reviewed annually, and updated by the Permittees when necessary to reflect changed conditions. The Permittee facilities listed in Table 6-3 are inspected annually with regard to appropriate BMP implementation. Re-inspections and corrective actions are taken where deficiencies are found. Inspection reports and documentation of resulting corrective actions are kept for a period of at least three years, and are incorporated into the facility-specific MFPPP. A template facility-specific Pollution Prevention Plan for Permittee facilities, including an annual inspection form, is provided in Appendix K.

Based on the facilities, associated activities, and the Pollutants of Concern that were identified, a list of potential Source Control BMPs was developed (Table 6-4). The Permittees have identified BMPs for municipal activities including street sweeping, catch basin cleaning, maintenance yards, vehicle and equipment maintenance areas, waste transfer stations, corporation and storage yards, parks and recreational facilities, landscape maintenance, swimming pool operation and maintenance, and the application of pesticides.

This list utilizes the BMP designations used in the 2003 California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks\(^{10}\) (Industrial and Municipal Handbooks), and includes the following potential Source Control BMPs:

**Industrial Handbook References**

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup
- SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading of Materials
- SC-31 Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal
- SC-35 Safer Alternative Products
- SC-40 Contaminated or Erodible Areas
- SC-41 Building & Grounds Maintenance
- SC-42 Building Repair and Construction
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance
- SC-44 Drainage System Maintenance

Municipal Handbook References

- SC-10 Non-Stormwater Discharges  
- SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control and Cleanup  
- SC-20 Vehicle and Equipment Fueling  
- SC-21 Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning  
- SC-22 Vehicle and Equipment Repair  
- SC-30 Outdoor Loading/Unloading  
- SC-31 Outdoor Container Storage  
- SC-32 Outdoor Equipment Maintenance  
- SC-33 Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials  
- SC-34 Waste Handling and Disposal  
- SC-41 Building and Grounds Maintenance  
- SC-43 Parking/Storage Area Maintenance  
- SC-60 Housekeeping Practices  
- SC-61 Safer Alternative Products  
- SC-70 Road and Street Maintenance  
- SC-71 Plaza and Sidewalk Cleaning  
- SC-72 Fountains & Pools Maintenance  
- SC-73 Landscape Maintenance  
- SC-74 Drainage System Maintenance  
- SC-75 Waste Handling and Disposal  
- SC-76 Water and Sewer Utility Maintenance

This list is not intended to be all-inclusive. However, the BMPs listed are both effective and widely accepted. Permittees may also consult other sources of BMP information and consider implementation of additional methods and measures as appropriate. These BMPs are incorporated into the facility-specific MFPPPs, as appropriate. A matrix identifying potential BMPs that may be appropriate to implement for Permittee facilities and their associated activities is presented in Table 6-4. Fact sheets describing each of the Source Control BMPs can be viewed or downloaded from [http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com/).
### Table 6-1. Permittee Facilities and Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Permittee Facility</th>
<th>Operations of Concern Conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Yards¹</td>
<td>Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, anti-freeze, asphalt, batteries, chemicals, concrete, diesel wastes, emulsions, fertilizer, fuel, green wastes, hazardous materials, new and used oil, paint products, pesticides, scrap metal, solvents, trash and debris, and wash water</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Filling of aboveground and underground storage tanks (ASTs and USTs) with fuels</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle and equipment parking and storage</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vehicle, equipment, and material washing and steam cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leak and spill cleanup</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parks &amp; Recreation Facilities, including Golf Courses</td>
<td>Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paving, Painting, solid waste management, fertilizer and pesticide application, reclaimed water application</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civic or Community Centers &amp; Libraries</td>
<td>Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warehouses</td>
<td>Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire and Police Stations, including Fire Training Facilities</td>
<td>Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of antifreeze, chemicals, new and used oil, scrap metal, and trash and debris</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dispensing fuel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vehicle and equipment maintenance</td>
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<td>Vehicle and equipment parking and storage</td>
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<td>Vehicle washing and steam cleaning</td>
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<td>Leak and spill cleanup</td>
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<td>Fire retardant use/cleanup</td>
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<td>Equipment storage, maintenance and cleaning</td>
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<td>Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities²</td>
<td>Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of potentially hazardous materials</td>
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<td>Leak and spill cleanup</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Shelters</td>
<td>Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, chemicals, and fuel</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vehicle, equipment, and material washing</td>
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<td>Leak and spill cleanup</td>
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<td>Type of Permittee Facility</td>
<td>Operations of Concern Conducted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swimming Pools</td>
<td>Storage and use of chemicals, including chlorine</td>
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<td>Filter maintenance and backwashing</td>
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<td>Leak and spill cleanup</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning</td>
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</table>

1 Corporation yards include equipment, transit maintenance, public works, fleet maintenance, and parks and recreation equipment yards.

2 Includes permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Pollutants</th>
<th>Material Loading, Unloading, Handling, or Storage</th>
<th>Filling of ASTs &amp; USTs</th>
<th>Dispensing Fuel</th>
<th>Vehicle &amp; Equipment Maintenance</th>
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<td>Wash Waters</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6-3. Permittee Facilities Inventory

*Note:* This inventory reflects only those Permittee facilities that have outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas. This inventory does not include Permittee facilities having coverage under individual NPDES permits or the General Industrial Permit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permittee</th>
<th>Corporate Yards</th>
<th>Parks &amp; Recreation Facilities</th>
<th>Civic or Community Centers &amp; Libraries</th>
<th>Warehouses</th>
<th>Fire Stations</th>
<th>Police Stations</th>
<th>Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities*</th>
<th>Animal Shelters</th>
<th>Swimming Pools</th>
<th>Potable Water Treatment Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Riverside</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral City</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Wells</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indio</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Quinta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12 Parks; 1 Golf Course; 1 Fitness Center</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Desert</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Springs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 Rec Center; 1 golf course</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancho Mirage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Valley Water District</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside County Flood Control &amp; Water Conservation District</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Includes household hazardous waste collection facilities.
### Table 6-4. Potential Source Control BMPs for Permittee Facilities and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>BMP References from Industrial &amp; Commercial Handbook (1)</th>
<th>BMP References from Municipal Handbook (2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material Loading/Unloading/Handling/Storage</td>
<td>X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Handling and Disposal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling of ASTs/USTS</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensing Fuel</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance/Repair</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Storage</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leak and Spill Cleanup</td>
<td>X X X X X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping, Garden, and General</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
6.4 Fire Fighting Agency BMPs

In coordination with the Riverside County Fire Agencies, the Permittees developed a list of appropriate BMPs to be implemented to reduce Pollutants from firefighting training activities, fire hydrant/sprinkler testing or flushing, and BMPs feasible for emergency firefighting flows. These firefighting agency BMPs and the strategy for providing training and updating the list of BMPs are described in Appendix L.

6.5 Training for Permittee Maintenance Employees

Staff involved with implementing a Permittee's maintenance program attend annual training on the following topics:

- Applicable requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit and 2014 SWMP
- Applicable requirements of the General Industrial, and General Construction Permits
- Source Control BMPs listed in SWMP Section 6.3.5
- Identification of IC/IDs
- Permittee Municipal Facilities Pollution Prevention Plans
- Proper use and management of pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides

Permittee streets and roads maintenance staff also conduct tailgate training every other year at a minimum, to review the model fact sheet of BMPs (BMP Fact Sheet SC-70: Road and Street Maintenance) for common road maintenance activities.

Permittee staff responsible for restricted use pesticide application are trained and certified under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements and the California Food and Agriculture Code. The Permittees maintain a list of pesticide application personnel and their certifications. Additionally, landscape maintenance contractors contracted by Permittees for pest management or pesticide application are required to be certified.

Formal training workshops are offered twice a year, in the fall and spring; Permittee maintenance staff attends at least one training workshop annually. The training program is reviewed and updated as necessary to address concerns in the Whitewater River Region. Where municipal staff are unable to attend one of the semi-annual training workshops, in-house or tailgate training may also be provided which addresses the training topics detailed above. Permittee staff may also attend training sponsored by third parties (for example, California Stormwater Quality Association) in lieu of Permittee-sponsored training. The Permittees individually maintain a log of trained staff and report training in their Annual Reports.

6.6 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following Permittee Facilities and Activities program records:

1. An up-to-date inventory of respective Permittee facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas;
2. Completed inspection forms from inspections conducted at Permittee facilities requiring MFPPPs;
3. An up-to-date MS4 inspection and maintenance schedule; and
4. An up-to-date list of pesticide application personnel and their certifications.

To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. Total percentage of facilities requiring MFPPPs that were inspected during the reporting year;
2. A narrative summary of municipal facilities inspection results, including a summary of deficiencies noted and corrective actions taken, if any; and
3. A summary of MS4 facilities maintained (by MS4 facility type) during the reporting year.

Additionally, a map of the Whitewater River Region which identifies the most current MS4 Permit boundary, Receiving Waters and Major MS4 Outfalls will be submitted collectively by the Permittees with each Annual Report.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective Permittee Facilities and Activities programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain a current map of Major MS4 Outfalls, Receiving Waters, and the MS4 Permit boundary;
2. For facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas, confirm that BMPs described in each facility's MFPPP are implemented; and
3. Confirm that basins, inlets and open channels that are part of the Permittee's MS4 are maintained on the schedule developed by the Permittee.

If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
7.0 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAM

7.1 Introduction

Public education and outreach is an essential part of a MS4 permit compliance program. Developing programs to increase public awareness and to involve the public can be an effective method for controlling pollution associated with Urban Runoff. Emphasizing the relevant impact of Urban Runoff to target audiences increases the likelihood that messages will be noticed and that the audiences will support and participate in program implementation. The Permittees have developed a strong area-wide Public Education and Outreach program.

To leverage finite resources, the Public Education and Outreach program may partner with various entities, including Riverside County's Waste Management Department, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts and University of California Cooperative Extension, to promote pollution prevention and environmental awareness. The Public Education and Outreach program maintains an Internet website that provides information to residents and businesses about the problem of Urban Runoff Pollution and offers simple Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention activities. The website also provides materials order forms for educational materials. The website also has a tracking mechanism for the number of queries. The website address is: http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/stormwater/.

7.2 MS4 Permit Requirements

The 2013 MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to:

- Conduct education/outreach to the general public on impacts to Receiving Waters from littering, illegal dumping and other improper disposal of Wastes; and leakage or dumping of gasoline, oil and grease, antifreeze and hydraulic fluid from vehicles into the streets. (Section F.1.f.i.1)
- Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of dumping Pollutants, including Pollutants from landscaping and home maintenance activities, into MS4 facilities. (Section F.1.f.i.2)
- Conduct education/outreach to the general public about BMPs for residential car washing. (Section F.1.f.i.4)
- Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the proper application and management of pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides. (Section F.1.f.ii.1)
- Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the proper management of irrigation systems to prevent runoff to the MS4. (Section F.1.f.ii.2)
- Conduct education/outreach to the general public regarding the need to clean-up and properly dispose of pet waste. (Section F.1.f.iii.1).
- Make construction activities program public education materials available to contractors, operators, and Permittee staff, as appropriate. (Section F.1.f.iv.1).
♦ Conduct education/outreach to landowners, tenants, business owners, and industrial operations regarding the need to implement appropriate BMPs to control Non-Stormwater discharges and properly maintain outdoor material storage areas. (Section F.1.f.v.1).

♦ To promote the 1-800 hotline for reporting clogged storm drains, faded or missing catch basin decals or markers, illegal dumping from residential, industrial, construction and commercial sites into public streets, the MS4 and water bodies, and providing general Urban Runoff and BMP information.

7.3 Objectives

The Public Education and Outreach program element has established the following guiding objectives:

**Outreach Objectives:**

♦ Foster broad public awareness of water Pollution concerns;

♦ Increase public acceptance of Pollution Prevention activities to curtail everyday human behaviors that contribute to water quality problems;

♦ Educate/inform the general public, regulators and key local government and State decision makers on Urban Runoff conditions in Riverside County; and

♦ Promote stewardship of local water resources.

**Program Management Objectives:**

♦ Encourage/educate/inform the regulators, Permittee personnel and other key local government and State decision makers on the purpose, use and elements of the SWMP;

♦ Solicit public involvement in the development of local water quality programs;

♦ Focus on water quality issues specific to the Whitewater River Region;

♦ Coordinate public education efforts with adjacent Urban Runoff management programs and other related education programs to share resources, coordinate outreach efforts, and avoid duplication of effort; and

♦ Adapt public education programs and objectives, based on feedback surveys, monitoring data, and other methods, to address changing MS4 program needs and objectives.

Program management objectives serve as a management strategy for Public Education and Outreach program implementation and development. These objectives are achieved through techniques such as local coordination meetings, participation in regional organizational efforts, advertising and outreach to adjacent programs. Table 7-1 identifies secondary objectives and typical techniques used to implement them.
Table 7-1. Public Management Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Potential Outreach Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SWMP Education (Section 7.5.2.1)</td>
<td>• NPDES Desert Task Force Committee • Personnel Training Programs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Coordination Meetings with other Departments/Agencies • Comments on CEQA Documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Participation (Section 7.5.2.2)</td>
<td>• Information at Public Permit Counters • Public Workshops • Public Notifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Posting Notices on Web Sites • Notification to Interested Parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Coordination (Section 7.5.2.3)</td>
<td>• Participation in California Association of Stormwater Quality Agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participation in various Watershed Management Efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Direct contact with adjacent or overlapping program managers (Stormwater, Waste, others)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adaptive Management (Section 7.5.2.4)</td>
<td>• Surveys of attendants of public fairs and events • Online web surveys • Review of monitoring data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Participation in surveys organized and coordinated by other local/State agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Staff Feedback • Incorporation of new State or Federal guidelines or information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.4 Implementation

7.4.1 NPDES Desert Task Force Advisory Committee

The DTF provides oversight and guidance for the implementation of the Public Education and Outreach program in the Whitewater River Region. The District's Public Education Coordinator works directly with the DTF on the development and implementation of the Public Education and Outreach program in the Whitewater River Region.

7.4.2 Program Framework

The Public Education and Outreach program is implemented at a countywide, regional and local level. The following subsections describe how the Public Education and Outreach program is implemented at each level.

7.4.2.1 Countywide Level

As Principal Permittee for the County's three MS4 permits, the District is the administrator for the Public Education and Outreach program and is responsible for developing a consistent and effective message on Urban Runoff Pollution prevention throughout the County. This countywide program consists of developing a program image and core message, implementing countywide education programs, and coordinating countywide events and interagency activities. The Public Education and Outreach program maintains a consistent look, theme and focus of the public education materials in each region to promote familiarity in most communities. Countywide public education activities coordinated by the District can include school education programs, distribution of public education materials to countywide inspection programs, participation in State organizations such as CASQA, coordinating with and taking the lead with other county agencies on various advertising campaigns, developing a look and theme for all public education materials and operation of the County's 24-hour toll-free pollution hotline (800-506-2555).

7.4.2.2 Regional Level

The Public Education and Outreach program is also tailored for each of the three regions in the County. This approach integrates elements of the countywide program while focusing on the specific geography and water quality issues of the area and allows the program to address the impacts of local activities on local water quality. The District incorporates regional public education requirements established by each
region's MS4 permit. Regional public education needs are established through formal and informal public education committees who discuss public education requirements and funding requirements each year. Regional public education programs may include participation in large community fairs, customized public education materials to address regional water quality issues, and participation in other local agencies' regional public education efforts.

7.4.2.3 Local Level

Each Permittee may also undertake public education activities to address local needs or MS4 Permit requirements. These local activities may include distribution of public education information during construction site, and commercial and industrial facilities inspections; distribution of public education materials at front counters, local fairs and other community activities; and/or development of specific public education programs/materials to address specific local needs.

7.5 Program Components

The following subsections identify specific programs implemented by the Permittees to address program objectives. These programs are adaptively managed by the Permittees to meet the changing needs of the Public Education and Outreach program based on changing regulations, water quality conditions, and feedback surveys.

7.5.1 Outreach Objectives

7.5.1.1 Public Behavior Education Program

The following programs are implemented to foster broad public awareness of water Pollution concerns, increase public acceptance of Pollution Prevention activities to curtail everyday human behaviors that contribute to water quality problems, and to promote stewardship of local water resources:

♦ **School Education Outreach.** Outreach to school children fosters an environmental ethic in the next generation that may help prevent Pollution of Urban Runoff. Implementation of this element may combine multiple elements – assembly presentations, teacher workshops and field events. The program is implemented through a contract with S. Groner Associates, Inc., and currently focuses on 3rd through 5th grade.

♦ **Partnerships.** As appropriate, the Permittees may partner with several agencies, including:

  – **Animal Care Services.** Riverside County Community Health Services provides independent and various pet owner services, including pet licensing and patrol services to contracted cities and unincorporated areas of the County. County Community Health Services may partner with the Public Education and Outreach program to distribute educational materials that provide guidelines for pet care activities.

  – **Riverside County Waste Management Department.** Riverside County Waste Management Department (RCWMD) manages the recycling and composting programs and utilizes a variety of educational materials to recommend alternatives for reducing, reusing and recycling of unwanted hazardous products and food wastes. The Public Education and Outreach program may coordinate with RCWMD to promote the proper disposal of unwanted waste in media print as well as at outreach events. For example, the Permittees contribute funds towards the operation and maintenance of several Antifreeze, Battery, Oil and Paint
Whitewater River Region SWMP

(ABOP) and HHW Recycling centers, both fixed and mobile, throughout the Region. In further support of this activity, the Permittees, RCWMD and Environmental Health coordinates the development of several outreach materials that identify the times and locations of HHW/ABOP recycling activities. These materials may include distribution of an environmental calendar at public events, as well as a brochure regarding HHW/ABOP disposal that describes how and where to properly dispose of HHW/ABOP items.

− Public Outreach Events. Participation in several public outreach events that may include the Tamale Festival and Date Festival.

7.5.1.2 Business Specific Education Program

The business education program consists of the development and distribution of formal BMP guidance for target business activities including mobile detailing businesses, automotive service center and restaurant cleaning operations, and outreach to business associations. The business specific public education program also provides education to the business community regarding the State Board's General Industrial Permit. The business specific education efforts currently include:

♦ Food Services Inspection Program. This program focuses on the inspection of retail and wholesale food facilities. The District collaborates with DEH to ensure that Urban Runoff management issues are discussed during food service facilities inspections. DEH Registered Environmental Health Specialists (REHS) inspect over 9,000 food establishments throughout Riverside County. During these inspections, food establishments are provided brochures identifying BMPs that should be employed while performing various maintenance activities. In addition, inspectors discuss common Pollution Prevention activities that food services facilities can undertake to prevent Pollution of Urban Runoff. The inspectors generally review appropriate methods for cleaning of dumpster and grease bin areas, replacement of leaking or dirty dumpsters, reducing liquid waste in trash and double bagging trash to prevent leaks, encouraging dry sweeping and using dry methods for spill clean-up; disposing of wash water to the sanitary sewer rather than the MS4, stopping spills at their source, and proper maintenance of outdoor grease interceptors.

♦ Industrial/Commercial Business Inspection Program. The District partners with the DEH Hazardous Materials Management Division (HMMD) to ensure that Stormwater issues are discussed during HMMD's CUPA inspections of Riverside County businesses. HMMD implements the Hazardous Waste Inspection Program throughout Riverside County. Specialists in this program inspect facilities that generate hazardous waste, evaluate hazardous waste generating industries, investigate reports of illegal hazardous waste disposal, and respond to emergency spills of hazardous chemicals. During inspections, specialists routinely distribute appropriate Stormwater Pollution Prevention brochures and/or posters to business owners, as appropriate. They also distribute brochures regarding the requirements of the General Industrial Permit. In addition, inspectors discuss common Pollution Prevention BMPs that facilities can undertake to prevent Stormwater Pollution. Common activities discussed include proper disposal of automotive fluids, working on transmissions, engines, and miscellaneous repairs, preventing and cleaning up leaks and spills/dry method clean up; control of wastewater discharges, vehicle fueling and battery removal and storage, solvent and grease management, metal grinding and
finishing; storing and disposal of waste, outdoor parking and wash water management during outdoor cleaning, and steam cleaning practices.

- **Construction Inspection Program.** Construction project inspections ensure compliance with Permittee ordinances and coverage under the Construction General Permit. During these inspections, the inspectors discuss appropriate methods to prevent Pollutants from being mobilized at Construction Sites. In addition, Permittees inform contractors, operators, and staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site erosion control and construction materials management sponsored by professional organizations and public agencies. Permittees also make associated public education materials available at the public counter, as appropriate.

- **New Development Reviews.** The Permittees review development projects for compliance with the WQMP and Section 4 of the SWMP. During this review, the Permittees discuss appropriate BMPs with developers and engineers to ensure that reasonable Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs are incorporated to protect downstream Receiving Waters.

### 7.5.1.3 Potential Pollutants Education Program

The District has developed a number of brochures and outreach methods to address specific targeted pollutants such as fertilizers, pesticides, household hazardous waste chemicals, antifreeze, oil, batteries, and paint.

- **Partnerships.** The District often partners with several agencies to communicate program messages, including:
  - Riverside County Waste Management Department
  - Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner
  - Riverside County Code Enforcement
  - Air Quality Management District
  - Coachella Valley Water District
  - Natural Science Collaborative
  - Groundwater Guardians

### 7.5.2 Program Tools

Pollution Prevention based education BMPs is a major focus of the outreach program. Table 7-2 identifies typical audience and outreach programs for the three categories of the outreach program.
Table 7-2. Public Education and Outreach Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Audience</th>
<th>Potential Outreach Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Behavior</td>
<td>Residents; General Public</td>
<td>• Pamphlets • Brochures • Calendar • Radio • TV/Cable • Billboards • Utility Bill Inserts • Door Hangers • Newspaper Inserts • Direct Mail • Advertisements • Community Events • Surveys • Community Presentations • Internet Website • 1-800 line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Students</td>
<td>• Classroom Presentations • DVDs &amp; Videos • Workbook Materials • Children's Workshops • Contests • Internet Website</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home Gardeners</td>
<td>• Focused Brochures • Posters • Composting Workshops • Newspaper Inserts • Home &amp; Garden Shows • Flower Shows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business Activity</td>
<td>Commercial; Industrial (restaurants, automotive service centers, gasoline service stations, pavement cutting, etc.)</td>
<td>• Brochures • Posters • Site Inspections • Trade Shows • Shelf Talkers • Brochures • Information at Public Permit Counters • Site Inspections (base of operations) • Trade Shows • Chambers of Commerce • Business License Counters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile Operators (auto maintenance; vehicle washing; mobile carpet, drape and furniture cleaning; mobile steam cleaning)</td>
<td>• Focused Brochures • Posters • Workshops • Newspaper Inserts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groundskeepers, landscape installation, nurseries, greenhouses</td>
<td>• Focused Brochures • Posters • Workshops • Newspaper Inserts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Architects; Developers</td>
<td>• Focused Brochures • Information at Public Permit Counters • WQMP Workshops • Information at Public Planning Counters • Riverside County Stormwater Quality BMP Design Handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>General Contractors; Construction Contractors</td>
<td>• Focused Brochures • Information at Public Permit Counters • Site Inspections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential Pollutants</td>
<td>Users or Generators of fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, and other pollutants</td>
<td>• Pamphlets • Brochures • TV/Cable • Utility Bill Inserts • Newspaper Inserts • Advertisements • Community Events • Community Presentations • Surveys • Internet • Licensing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The potential outreach methods and applications include:

♦ **Brochures and other Printed Materials.** As appropriate, brochures, posters, pamphlets and fliers are developed and distributed to address topics including illegal dumping, disposal of HHW and Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil and Paint, car washing, fertilizer, pesticide and household chemical use, pet care, mobile businesses including outdoor cleaning, pool and spa maintenance, septic tank maintenance, home lawn and garden care, construction site supervision, automotive maintenance and car care, industrial and commercial facilities, and the food service industry. Additionally, various materials including shop cloths, dust pans, U Mix-it spray bottles, etc., are provided free of charge to the public at community events to promote pollution prevention activities.

♦ **1-800 Hotline.** The District operates a countywide 1-800 hotline number to encourage the public to report clogged storm drains and illegal dumping from residential, industrial, construction and commercial sites into public streets, MS4 facilities and water bodies. This hotline is capable of receiving reports in both English and Spanish 24 hours per day seven days per week.

♦ **Website.** The District operates a website that provides information on how to report illegal dumping and clogged storm drains, as well as provides information on upcoming activities, opportunities for public participation in program development, and general information about Urban Runoff pollution prevention. The website also provides information for children and teachers, as well as an online media library and materials order form. The link to the District's
Stormwater website can also be found on many of the Permittees' individual web pages for the public to access:

http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us/stormwater/

♦ **Community Events.** Participation in several public outreach events may include the Tamale Festival and Date Festival. Additionally, information and materials may be delivered to business people during trade shows, trade meetings, or other appropriate community events.

♦ **Media Outreach.** The Permittees may implement radio, television and/or billboard campaigns to deliver Pollution Prevention concepts and information to the public.

### 7.5.3 Management Objectives

The general public is provided opportunities to participate in the development of compliance documents, to train Permittee staff on the purpose, requirements and implementation of the programs outlined in the SWMP, to ensure that a consistent and cost effective message is brought to the public by coordinating with other regional education programs, and to ensure that the public education message is adaptively managed to ensure that it keeps up with the most recent regulatory requirements, watershed information, and changing MS4 program needs and objectives.

#### 7.5.3.1 SWMP Education

The District has incorporated methods into their SWMP programs to ensure that regulators, Permittee personnel and other key local government and State decision makers are educated regarding the purpose, use and requirements of the SWMP. The following paragraphs describe some of the specific practices used:

♦ **DTF –** At least quarterly, the Whitewater River Region Permittees meet to discuss progress on SWMP development, upcoming activities, changes to the regulatory framework, and to present information on available latest BMP technologies. Special presentations are also occasionally made by other NPDES permit holders to discuss their programs and how they inter-relate with our programs. These meetings are open to the public, and members of regulatory agencies and other local government and State agencies are invited to attend, particularly when issues affecting their operations are addressed.

♦ **Permittee Staff Training Programs –** The District offers training at least twice a year for groups of Permittee staff that follow four broad categories of activities: Construction Inspection, New Development Review, Municipal Activities, and Industrial and Commercial Facility Inspection. These training programs provide a broad overview of the NPDES regulatory framework, discuss other State permits that impact Permittee activities and discuss SWMP requirements and BMPs to be deployed during those activities. The Permittees continue to review and improve the adequacy of the existing staff training programs. The Permittees may also seek to work with neighboring MS4 programs to cooperate in the development of staff training materials.

♦ **Coordination Meetings with Other Agencies/Departments –** As needed, the Permittees may coordinate with other local governments and State agencies to discuss the requirements of the SWMP and the MS4 programs. These meetings are used to coordinate agency activities.
Comment on CEQA Documents – Each Permittee reviews CEQA documents for public and private projects in their jurisdictions. The CEQA review includes specific questions regarding water quality and compliance with the SWMP and local ordinances. These questions help to ensure that other public and private entities are aware of requirements for management of Urban Runoff.

7.5.3.2 Public Participation

In order for the SWMP to be an effective planning tool for reducing Pollutants in Urban Runoff, it is essential to educate both the general public and other agencies on the purpose, requirements and implementation of programs outlined in the SWMP. The public participation process integrates public values into the planning, decision-making and problem-solving process. Under the public participation approach, interested and affected persons are afforded opportunities to influence the planning and decision-making process prior to the identification of a recommended solution. This approach allows solutions to public sector problems to be developed that are much more likely to be acceptable to the public, and therefore, implementable. The following methods are used to facilitate the public participation process:

♦ Open Meetings – The Permittees currently hold DTF meetings regarding the ongoing implementation of the SWMP and related water quality regulatory programs. These meetings are open to the public, and they may provide comment on any activity that the District is undertaking in support of the SWMP.

♦ Public Notice – The Regional Water Board posts public notices on their website and in local newspapers, to notify the public of the release of draft compliance documents. These notices identify the period in which public comment will be accepted, where public comments may be submitted, and where printed copies of documents or supporting information is available for review.

♦ Public Workshop – The Permittees may use formal or informal public workshops to facilitate an interactive discussion on draft compliance documents. These public workshops are usually publicly noticed at least two weeks prior to their date and are usually held in conjunction with publicly noticed comment periods.

♦ Community Meetings – The District may use community meetings, such as city council meetings, Board of Supervisors meetings, or other forums, to solicit comments from the public and staff from other agencies.

7.5.3.3 Program Coordination

The public education program is coordinated with related programs at the local, State and national level. Such programs include Stormwater Pollution programs being developed in counties adjacent to Riverside County and throughout California; environmental education programs at the community level offered through other local agencies, environmental organizations, or schools; and county-wide or municipal efforts to promote ride-sharing, recycling, water conservation, and proper Household Hazardous Waste disposal. These programs are coordinated to deliver a consistent message regarding Urban Runoff to the public.
The Permittees may coordinate activities with several agencies and entities including the San Bernardino County MS4 Program; San Diego County MS4 Program; Orange County MS4 Program; CASQA; RCRCD, and Mission Resource Conservation District; DEH, County Agriculture, Building Industry Association, RCWMD, County Economic Development Agency, County Auditor-Controller's Office, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards, Air Quality Management District and Caltrans.

7.5.3.4 Adaptive Management

The success of the Public Education and Outreach program will depend on its ability to assess its effectiveness and adapt to changing water quality issues within each region of Riverside County. The following tools may be used by the Permittees to assess the effectiveness of the Public Education and Outreach program or to determine changing needs:

♦ Monitoring Data – The Permittees are collecting Urban Runoff monitoring data from each region of Riverside County. This data is analyzed for trends in Pollutant loading and to see if Pollutant problems can be tied to particular activities or land uses. This data may be used to modify the Public Education and Outreach Program to address potential Pollutant problems or activity problems within specific regions or countywide.

♦ Public Surveys – The Permittees either conduct surveys, or may coordinate with surveys conducted by others to assess the effectiveness of Permittee public education outreach activities. Where feasible, the Permittees conduct a Stormwater survey of attendees at community fairs. Results from these surveys are used to adaptively manage the Public Education and Outreach program.

♦ Staff Feedback – The Permittees may modify the Public Education and Outreach program based on staff feedback or knowledge of water quality issues affecting Riverside County or specific regions of Riverside County.

♦ Incorporation of New State or Federal Guidelines – The Permittees may modify the Public Education and Outreach program to address changes to the regulatory framework or regulatory requirements for specific SWMP related programs or activities.

7.6 General Education and Outreach

General education and outreach focuses on activities such as vehicle washing and maintenance, landscaping, home maintenance, illegal dumping, and pet ownership.

7.6.1 Vehicle Washing and Maintenance

The Public Education and Outreach program can provide information on vehicle washing and maintenance related Pollution Prevention BMPs through distribution of brochures, and flyer advertisements, presentations to student and adult audiences, etc.

The Public Education and Outreach program informs the general public of Pollution Prevention BMPs related to vehicle washing and maintenance. The RCWMD implements motor oil recycling programs to encourage the proper disposal of used motor oil. The Public Education and Outreach Program provides education to the general public on the impacts of the following activities on Receiving Waters:

♦ Leakage or dumping of gasoline, oil and grease, antifreeze and hydraulic fluid from vehicles into the streets.
7.6.2 Landscaping

The Public Education and Outreach program has developed a landscape and gardening brochure to inform residents of the adverse effects of Pollution of Urban Runoff caused by improper landscaping techniques, and to offer environmentally safe alternatives such as Integrated Pest Management and composting. The brochures are distributed to the general public via local nurseries, garden workshops conducted by the Agricultural Commissioner and UC Riverside Cooperative Extension.

The Public Education and Outreach program provides display units with information on Urban Runoff Pollution, household hazardous waste, less toxic home gardening alternative products, etc. at public outreach events, and will continue to implement the following activities to promote landscaping activities that are protective of Receiving Waters:

♦ Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the proper application and management of pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides, as well as the proper management of irrigation systems to prevent runoff to the MS4. Where appropriate, the Public Education and Outreach program will coordinate with the Soil Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts, and UC Cooperative Extension.

♦ Conduct education/outreach to the general public of the impacts of dumping Pollutants into the MS4.

7.6.3 Home Maintenance

The Public Education and Outreach program has developed a brochure to educate residents on the importance of proper disposal of household hazardous wastes, as well as offer less toxic alternatives to commonly used household products. The Permittees also sponsor HHW collection events and ABOP centers to encourage the proper disposal of household hazardous wastes.

The District addresses home maintenance related issues through the HHW collection events and ABOP centers. The public education efforts may include newspaper inserts, brochures, presentations, etc. as methods to inform the general public of the proper disposal of household hazardous wastes and to offer less toxic alternative products. The Public Education and Outreach program will continue to implement the following activities to promote home maintenance activities that are protective of Receiving Waters:

♦ Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of dumping Pollutants into the MS4.

♦ Continue to support the efforts of the HHW Program to provide a convenient means to properly dispose of oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, and other potentially harmful chemicals.

7.6.4 Illegal Dumping

Environmental educational tools including brochures and video have been developed to inform the general public of the impacts on Receiving Waters resulting from the improper disposal of Pollutants. In addition, an MS4 facility marking program has also been implemented to remind residents that no dumping is allowed. The Public Education and Outreach program implements the following activities to promote residential waste management activities that are protective of Receiving Waters:
Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of littering, illegal dumping and other improper disposal.

Educate/inform the general public on the impacts of dumping Pollutants into the MS4.

### 7.6.5 Pet Ownership

The importance of proper clean-up and disposal of pet waste has been addressed and emphasized throughout the Public Education and Outreach program campaign in various formats including educational brochures, flyers, and related promotional materials. The intent is to increase awareness of the adverse effects of improper disposal of pet waste and to promote responsible pet care to prevent Pollution of Urban Runoff.

The Permittees will continue to use an area-wide Public Education and Outreach Program to inform pet owners of the importance of responsible pet care and to curtail the improper disposal of pet wastes. The Public Education and Outreach program also distributes a "focused" brochure for pet owners on proper disposal of pet wastes. The Public Education and Outreach Program will continue to implement the following activities to promote pet ownership activities that are protective of Receiving Waters:

- Conduct education/outreach to the general public regarding the need to clean-up and properly dispose of pet waste.
- Continue to implement and enforce leash laws and other pet laws (i.e., pet waste clean-up, no pets in public areas) in selected public-use areas.

### 7.7 Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment

Evaluation and assessment of BMP performance is performed through year-round program documentation, annual analysis of program data, and Annual Reporting. The Permittees maintain the following Public Education and Outreach program records:

1. Number of public education outreach events conducted, by type (construction, industrial, residential, new development, schools, general public, etc), including approximate attendance where applicable;
2. HHW collection program activities including:
   - Event dates and number of days per event;
   - Type and amount of material collected; and
   - Advertisement impressions by type (newspaper, television, radio, banners, flyers, etc.).
3. Records of Permittee staff trained, including topic, date and number of staff trained;
4. Usage (call volume) of the "Only Rain Down the Stormdrain" Pollution Prevention Program hotline;
5. Copies or records of public education materials utilized and/or made available to the general public and target audiences during Permittee education/outreach activities; and
6. Public surveys and impression counts, to be gathered where feasible.
To prepare Annual Reports, the Permittees extract data from the program records specified above, and provide the following information on the Annual Report forms included in Appendix M:

1. A narrative summary of Public Education and Outreach program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year;

2. The number of public education outreach events conducted during the reporting year, by type (construction, industrial, residential, new development, schools, general public, etc.), including approximate attendance where applicable;

3. A summary of type(s) and numbers, where feasible, of outreach materials distributed during the reporting year; and

4. Number of Permittee staff trained during the reporting year; including topic (municipal, industrial/commercial, construction, New Development) and date.

Each year in the Annual Report, the Permittees evaluate their respective Public Education and Outreach programs by utilizing the reported data specified above to assess whether the following program goals have been achieved:

1. Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of improper disposal of pollutants into MS4s;

2. Develop and distribute targeted BMP guidance for specific pollutants and residential and business activities; and

3. Confirm that Permittee employees are trained to implement MS4 Permit compliance programs.

If a Permittee finds that any of the above stated program goals have not been achieved during the reporting year, that Permittee will review applicable BMPs to identify program modifications which may be necessary. A workplan and schedule which addresses proposed program modifications will be developed and implemented by the Permittee, and included in its Annual Report. Because many program modifications take time to completely implement, applicable Permittees will provide status updates in their Annual Report, as necessary.
8.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

8.1 Introduction
The overall goal of the Permittees' water quality monitoring program for the Whitewater River Region is to collect data for the ultimate purpose of characterizing Urban Runoff discharges from the MS4 and to determine the impacts of those discharges on Receiving Waters, where applicable and feasible. The District and the CVWD jointly implement the monitoring program and each district conducts monitoring activities in its respective jurisdiction. The District coordinates monitoring in the Whitewater River Region with required surface water quality sampling activities in two other MS4 Permit areas in Riverside County through the Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring (CMP).

The current water quality monitoring program was established when the Regional Water Board adopted Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 96-015 with the first-term MS4 Permit in 1996. Since inception, the program has included monitoring the quality of wet and dry weather MS4 discharges and Receiving Waters.

8.2 Goals and Objectives
Since inception of the Whitewater MS4 Urban Runoff program in 1996, the objectives of the monitoring program have continually been evaluated and adjusted as necessary to best support the direction of the Urban Runoff program, and reflect lessons learned through regional program implementation and analysis of water quality data. For the 2013 MS4 Permit term, the major objectives of the Whitewater River Region monitoring program are:

- Objective 1: Develop and support an effective Urban Runoff management program;
- Objective 2: Collect monitoring data from designated MS4 Outfall stations in order to characterize Pollutants associated with Urban Runoff in the region;
- Objective 3: Determine the impact of Urban Runoff on the Beneficial Uses of regional Receiving Waters;
- Objective 4: Collect monitoring data from the only perennially flowing Receiving Water in the region (i.e., the lower 17-mile reach of CVSC) during Wet and Dry Weather conditions to evaluate the health of the CVSC; and
- Objective 5: Analyze and interpret the collected data to identify long term trends, if any, both to maintain existing Receiving Water quality through the implementation of BMPs, and to track water quality improvements which may be observed as a result of the MS4 management program.

Based on these objectives, the monitoring program of the 2013 MS4 Permit includes:

- In lieu of Dry Weather sampling, an IC/ID program that encourages identification and elimination of sources of illicit Dry Weather flows;
- The removal of requirements to analyze for those Priority Pollutants which have seldom or never been detected in regional MS4 discharges;
Requirements to maintain more detailed records of field observations at monitoring sites, in an effort to track and substantiate the ephemeral nature of the watershed;

Removal of the Upper Whitewater River Receiving Water monitoring station in favor of focused monitoring at the Region's one perennially flowing Receiving Water monitoring station at CVSC; and

A streamlined Annual Monitoring Report format which, for the 2015-2016 reporting year, will additionally include analysis of long term trends and BMP effectiveness. The findings of the 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report will be used to support development of the 2017 Report of Waste Discharge.

8.3 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Monitoring Program

8.3.1 Data Management

Chemical data allow for comparisons with Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives, other benchmarks, and for comparisons between the monitoring stations. However, an understanding of potential water quality impacts on Receiving Waters requires an understanding of the flows throughout the MS4 and Receiving Waters.

The District uses a proprietary integrated hydrology/water quality data management system known as Hydstra. The Hydstra system supports the export of water quality and hydrologic data to a variety of commonly used electronic formats. The District's monitoring database contains approximately 8,000 discrete samples, including analysis results for over 75 chemical constituents for most samples and as extensive as over 200 chemical constituents per sample.

The measurement of chemical constituents in Urban Runoff at the trace level is often difficult due to inherent variability of environmental samples, field sampling techniques, and analytical techniques. The CMP outlines the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures implemented to protect the integrity of water quality data gathered for the monitoring program. The QA/QC program is designed to enable an evaluation and validation of the analytical data for representativeness, accuracy, and precision. The CMP includes separate descriptions for the field and laboratory portions of the QA/QC program.

Records containing monitoring information include:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);
- The individual(s) performing sampling or measurement(s);
- For MS4 Outfall monitoring, visual observations of:
  1) The presence or absence of discharge from the monitored Outfall;
  2) Presence or absence of surface flow in the Receiving Water which the Outfall discharges to;
  3) Presence or absence of connectivity of flow from the Outfall being monitored to its associated Receiving water; and

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The use of company, trademark or brand names does not constitute a recommendation of a particular product.
4) If conditions are safe enough, estimations of flows of both the Outfall being monitored and its associated Receiving Water.

♦ The date(s) analyses were performed;
♦ The analytical techniques or method used; and
♦ The results of such analyses.

Records of monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, and copies of reports required by the 2013 MS4 Permit will be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application.

8.3.2 Source Identification

The monitoring program includes Dry Weather MS4 Outfall sampling to characterize non-storm Urban Runoff throughout the region, and to support efforts to identify and eliminate IC/IDs to the MS4. If evidence of irregular flow or water quality conditions is observed during these monitoring events, and IC/ID activity is suspected, monitoring staff document case information, and forward that information on to the Permittee having jurisdiction over the tributary area of the MS4 Outfall to conduct a source investigation. Additional monitoring may be conducted if necessary to characterize or document the IC/ID (oil and grease, etc.) or for use in follow up enforcement actions against sources of an IC/ID.

8.3.3 MS4 Characterization

The District has developed a system of MS4 maps to show District facilities using a Geographic Information System (GIS) application known as ArcGIS. The ArcGIS format includes the MS4 depicted over aerial photographs of the Whitewater River Region. Primary regional features are shown on the map, such as Receiving Waters, MS4 Outfalls and the MS4 Permit boundary. The MS4 maps are annually updated to include the MS4 facilities of all Permittees; updated MS4 maps are submitted with the Annual Report.

8.3.4 Water Quality Monitoring

An effective monitoring program characterizes Urban Runoff discharges, identifies problem areas, and determines the impact of Urban Runoff on Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters. However, due to the limited annual rainfall and the ephemeral nature of most Receiving Waters within the Whitewater River Region, collecting sufficient wet and dry weather data to characterize discharges from the MS4 and assess improvement or degradation in water quality due to Urban Runoff can be challenging at best. There is only one Receiving Water with perennial flow that may be impacted by Urban Runoff under normal hydrologic conditions in the Whitewater River Region, the lower 17-mile reach of CVSC.

Although local climate and hydrology make consistent sample collection difficult, it is feasible to safely collect data from MS4 outfalls and certain Receiving Water stations during daylight hours of Wet Weather monitoring events that do not result in flash flood warnings and/or watches. Continual efforts to collect data for the ultimate purpose of characterizing Urban Runoff discharges, assessing the effectiveness of implemented BMPs, and determining the impacts of those discharges on Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters, will continue where applicable and feasible.

Table 8-1 outlines all monitoring stations implemented under the CMP since the initial MS4 permit application in 1995-1996. Of these sites, two MS4 Outfall and one Receiving Water station will be used
throughout the term of the 2013 MS4 Permit. MS4 Outfall data gathered by the City of Coachella in accordance with Phase I implementation of the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL will be incorporated into Annual Monitoring Reports by reference.
Table 8-1. Historical Whitewater River Region Sampling Sites

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Site Names in **bold type** indicates monitoring stations for the 2013 MS4 Permit term.

** Denotes site which will be monitored by the City of Coachella in accordance with Phase I implementation of the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.
8.4 Program Implementation

Monitoring will be conducted for field parameters and Constituents of Concern as described in the following:

**Field Parameters**

- Water temperature (°C);
- pH;
- Electrical Conductivity (EC, mS/cm or µS/cm);
- Turbidity (NTU); and
- Dissolved Oxygen (DO, mg/L).

Additional parameters may be collected if necessary to characterize or document the IC/ID (oil and grease, etc.) or for use in follow-up enforcement actions against sources of an IC/ID. The minimum levels of analysis for the field parameters will be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives.

**Constituents of Concern**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Metals</th>
<th>Pathogen Indicator</th>
<th>Nutrients &amp; Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrate as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrite as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium⁶⁺</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Phosphorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ortho Phosphorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methylene Blue Activated Substances (MBAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylene Glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The minimum levels of analysis for the metals in the above table are as listed in Attachment C of the 2013 MS4 Permit; all other constituents will be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives.

**Field Data Sheets**

Sampling visits, including visits in which no water samples were collected, will be documented on field data sheets. At a minimum, the following will be documented:

- The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);
The individual(s) performing sampling or measurement(s);

For MS4 Outfall monitoring, visual observations of:

1) The presence or absence of discharge from the monitored Outfall;
2) Presence or absence of surface flow in the Receiving Water which the Outfall discharges to;
3) Presence or absence of connectivity of flow from the Outfall being monitored to its associated Receiving water; and
4) If conditions are safe enough, estimations of flows of both the Outfall being monitored and its associated Receiving Water.

The date(s) analyses were performed;

Type of sampling (wet weather, dry weather, IC/ID, grab or composite, bacteria);

Results of field analyses (field parameters outlined above);

Flow estimation or measurement;

Other field observations and/or conditions; and

Any procedural variances due to site conditions at the time of the event.

8.4.1 Wet Weather Monitoring

**MS4 Outfall Monitoring** – Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Monitoring is conducted for the purposes of evaluating long term trends in Whitewater River Region Urban Runoff. Results of Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Monitoring are discussed in the Annual Monitoring Report as described in Section 8.7.

The following stations will be monitored as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outfall Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. Events/Year</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey Street Storm Drain (Hydron # 782) 33° 48' 35.0&quot;, -116° 51' 31.5&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Ave Outfall (Hydron # 817) 33° 44' 16.8&quot;, -116° 22' 24.6&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Constituents of Concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limited annual rainfall within the Whitewater River Region can place constraint on collection of Wet Weather data. As such, the Permittees can only conduct Wet Weather MS4 Outfall monitoring during qualifying storm events that meet EPA's criteria and the CMP's Wet Weather mobilization criteria. As described in USEPA's NPDES Stormwater Guidance Document (USEPA 833-B-92-001[1]), a qualifying Wet Weather event meets the following criteria:

- The depth of the storm must be greater than 0.1 inch accumulation;
- The storm must be preceded by at least 72 hours of Dry Weather; and
- Where feasible, the depth of rain and duration of the event should not vary by more than 50 percent from the average depth and duration.
Receiving Water Monitoring – Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring assesses the health of the perennial reach of the CVSC during Wet Weather conditions. Results of the Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring are discussed in the Annual Monitoring Report as described in Section 8.7.

The following stations will be monitored as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving Water Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. Events/Year</th>
<th>Type of Sample</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge (Hydron # 884) 33° 40’ 20.9&quot;, -116°08’57.8&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters, Constituents of Concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4.2 Dry Weather Monitoring

Dry Weather monitoring focuses on the field identification and elimination of IC/IDs.

MS4 Outfall IC/ID Monitoring – Due to the general ephemeral nature of the Whitewater River Region during Dry Weather conditions, IC/IDs to Receiving Waters from MS4 Outfalls can be identified by field inspections, using visual and/or olfactory indicators.

Where evidence of irregular flow or water quality conditions are observed during a MS4 Outfall IC/ID monitoring event, the Permittee(s) with jurisdiction over the outfall's tributary area will be notified of the potential IC/ID and be requested to conduct a follow-up IC/ID investigation. Results of IC/ID investigations are documented in the IC/ID database (see model format in Appendix E). SWMP Section 2.0 (Detection and Elimination of Illicit Connections and Illegal Discharges) describes requirements and procedures including identification, detection, investigation, enforcement, and reporting related to IC/ID. Volume V, Section 5 of the CMP (WWR Monitoring Plan) provides IC/ID inspection and field reconnaissance guidance that may be used to assess if a Pollutant source is potentially contributing to Receiving Water impairment.

Dry Weather samples from the following MS4 Outfall stations will be collected as indicated below. IC/ID monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly basis at the following stations to look for evidence of non-typical flow and water quality conditions for each site. Results of Dry Weather Monitoring are discussed in the Annual Monitoring Report as described in Section 8.7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IC/ID Outfall Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. Events/Year</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey Street Storm Drain (Hydron # 782) 33° 48’ 35.0&quot;, -116° 51’ 31.5&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Ave Outfall (Hydron # 817) 33° 44’ 16.8&quot;, -116° 22’ 24.6&quot;</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Receiving Water Monitoring – Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring is conducted for the purposes of evaluating the health of the perennial portion of the CVSC during Dry Weather conditions. Results of Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring are discussed in the Annual Monitoring Report as described in Section 8.7.
The following station will be monitored as indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving Water Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. Events/Year</th>
<th>Sample Type</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge (Hydron # 884) 33° 40' 20.9&quot;, -116° 08' 57.8&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Constituents of concern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.5 Special Studies

The MS4 Permit allows the Permittees, either individually or collectively, to continue participation in regional monitoring and scientific studies conducted by the Southern California Monitoring Coalition (SMC), the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), and/or other regional groups or efforts in order to improve monitoring program design, parameter test methods, laboratory calibration, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs, and/or advance the science and understanding of urban runoff impacts on Receiving Waters.

8.6 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Monitoring at CVSC

The perennial section of the CVSC, which begins at Valley Sanitation District's outfall in Indio and continues to the Salton Sea, has a Bacterial Indicator TMDL which received final approval from EPA on April 27, 2012. The City of Coachella is the only Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittee with Major MS4 Outfalls to the CVSC; therefore, the June 17, 2010 Basin Plan Amendment which establishes the TMDL names the City of Coachella as a responsible party.

In accordance with its Quality Assurance Project and Monitoring Plan (QAPMP) and Phase I of TMDL implementation, the City of Coachella performs monthly monitoring at each of its three (3) MS4 Outfalls to CVSC; gathered monitoring data is provided to the Regional Water Board on a quarterly basis. The monitoring data gathered by the City of Coachella in accordance with Phase I of the TMDL is incorporated into the Permittees' Annual Monitoring Report.

8.7 Reporting

The Monitoring Report is a section of the Annual Report due to the Regional Water Board each year on March 1st. The monitoring report will include:

- Monitoring station locations;
- Frequency of sampling;
- Reference to quality assurance/quality control procedures utilized;
- Sampling and analysis protocols;
- Summary of the data/results;
- Methods of evaluating the data;
- Graphical summaries of the data; and
- Reference to the City of Coachella's monitoring data gathered in accordance with Phase I of the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL.
In addition, monitoring reports include an analysis of the findings of each monitoring year. The analysis will identify water quality parameters which may have been measured outside of normal ranges for that parameter based on historic water quality data.

All monitoring reports shall use a standard report format and shall include the following:

- An introduction;
- Summary of Special Studies participated in during the reporting period;
- Comprehensive interpretations and conclusions; and
- Recommendations for necessary future actions.

The 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report will include identification and analysis of long term trends in Stormwater or Receiving Water quality and analyze long term trends for signs of Chronic Water Quality Concerns, if it is determined that any exist. The analysis will include identification of potential urban sources of chronic concerns, effectiveness of existing BMP control measures, and recommendations for necessary next steps. Next steps may include allowing for additional time to statistically confirm a Chronic Water Quality Concern, additional data collection necessary to examine urban sources, potential revisions to the SWMP to address urban sources found to be contributing to the chronic condition, or other similar measures necessary to confirm and/or address the condition. The analysis provided in the 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report will be used to facilitate preparation of the 2017 ROWD.
9.0 **ANNUAL REPORTING, SWMP UPDATES AND REGIONAL PROGRAM EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT**

9.1 Annual Reporting and Individual Program Evaluation/Assessment

By March 1st of each year, the Permittees prepare an Annual Report summarizing the implementation of the component program elements described in the SWMP for submittal to the Regional Water Board. Each Permittee utilizes the "Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment" sections located at the end of each chapter of this SWMP in preparing their individual reports, as these SWMP sections describe the targeted program information to be reported, and also provide guidance on how each Permittee should conduct annual evaluation and assessment of their respective program elements.

To support preparation of the Annual Report, the Permittees submit their individual reports to the District utilizing standardized reporting forms (see Appendix M). The reporting forms are amended by the Permittees, as needed, to facilitate changes in compliance programs or more accurate reporting of compliance programs. In addition to the reporting requirements specified in the, "Program Data Tracking, Annual Reporting and Evaluation/Assessment" sections of this SWMP, the Annual Reports provided by each Permittee include:

- A list of contact names identifying: a primary point of contact for the Permittee, the Permittee representative(s) designated to the Desert Task Force, and also who should be contacted to coordinate enforcement and inspection activities for the Permittee.
- Where applicable, Permittees which have entered into a land use agreement with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (as described in 2013 MS4 Permit Finding #17) will include a brief description of SWMP implementation on those applicable tribal lands in their Annual Report.
- A certification statement page signed by a duly authorized representative of the Permittee.
- Other information as requested on the Annual Reporting forms sent out to Permittees.

The Co-Permittees work with the District to update the MS4 Permit Area Map (includes Receiving Waters, new MS4 Outfall locations and additions or modifications to major structural controls) each year; an updated MS4 Permit Area map is submitted with each Annual Report. Additionally, an executive summary describing significant regional Urban Runoff management program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year is submitted collectively by the Permittees with the Annual Report.

9.2 SWMP Revisions and Updates

As necessary, the Permittees review and assess the component program elements of the SWMP to identify improvements that will promote the reduction of Pollutants in Urban Runoff while also supporting the responsible management and allocation of the public resources available to implement the SWMP. Appendices to the SWMP may be revised to update dynamic factual information, to improve format and usability, and/or to reflect ongoing program development resulting from the program evaluation process. When revisions are made to the SWMP, the revised SWMP is submitted to the Regional Water Board with the Annual Report.
9.3 Regional Program Evaluation/Assessment

In addition to annually assessing the effectiveness of each individual Permittee's program, the Permittees will collectively conduct an assessment of the effectiveness of the Whitewater River Region program. This assessment will take place in the 2017 Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), and will include:

- Changes in land use and/or population;
- Significant changes to MS4, major Outfalls, detention and/or retention basins or dams, and other major structural controls, including MS4 Permit Area map updates;
- Proposed revisions to the SWMP, based on program data gathered throughout the 2013 MS4 Permit term, and the data and analysis detailed in the 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report; and
- New or revised program elements and compliance schedules(s) necessary to comply with Sections D (Receiving Water Limitations) and G (Total Maximum Daily Loads) of the 2013 MS4 Permit.

Major accomplishments and changes proposed to be implemented during the subsequent MS4 Permit term to improve the effectiveness of the program may also be included in the evaluation.
10.0 TMDL IMPLEMENTATION

10.1 Introduction

Federal Clean Water Act Section 303(d) requires that States identify Receiving Waters that do not or are not expected to meet Water Quality Standards (Beneficial Uses, Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) and the antidegradation policy). Once a waterbody has been identified and placed on the 303(d) List of Impaired waters, States are required to develop a TMDL to address each Pollutant causing Impairment. A TMDL defines how much of a Pollutant a waterbody can tolerate and still meet Water Quality Standards (WQSs). Each TMDL must account for all sources of the Pollutant, including: discharges from wastewater treatment facilities; runoff from homes, forested lands, agriculture, and streets or highways; contaminated soils/sediments, legacy contaminants; onsite disposal systems (septic systems); and aerial deposition.

Federal regulations require that the TMDL, at a minimum, account for contributions from Point Sources (permitted discharges) and contributions from Non-Point Sources, including natural background. In addition to accounting for past and current activities, TMDLs may consider projected growth that could increase Pollutant levels. TMDLs allocate allowable Pollutant loads to each source, and identify management measures that, when implemented, will assure that WQSs are attained. State Water Code Section 13000 also requires the Regional Water Boards to develop implementation plans to define schedules, dischargers, tasks, and other actions necessary to attain WQSs.

This section summarizes applicable Permittees’ programs to comply with TMDL WLAs and TMDL implementation plan tasks assigned to applicable Permittees through the incorporation of Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) into the 2013 MS4 Permit. It should be noted that TMDLs are waterbody specific, and, therefore, do not regulate all of the Permittees in the Whitewater River Region.

10.2 TMDL Implementation Strategy

USEPA’s Interim Permitting Approach for Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations in Stormwater Permits, 61 Federal Register 43761 (Aug. 26, 1996) recognizes the need for an iterative BMP approach to control Pollutants in Stormwater discharges. In addition, USEPA recommends the use of the term "phased TMDLs" for TMDLs with significant data uncertainty where the State expects that the loading capacity and allocation scheme will be revised in the near future as additional information is collected. \(^{12}\)

The Regional Water Board describes the TMDL WLA and implementation requirements in the TMDL implementation plan. TMDL implementation plans assign responsibilities to specific dischargers to identify sources of Impairment, to propose BMPs to address those sources, and to monitor, evaluate and revise BMPs based on the effectiveness of the BMP implementation program. Once a TMDL is approved by USEPA, the Regional Water Board is then required to amend existing NPDES Permits to incorporate either narrative or numeric WQBELs consistent with the intent of the TMDL. In many cases efforts to address the underlying TMDL impairment are already underway prior to approval of the TMDL.

There is currently one USEPA approved TMDL in the Whitewater River Region, a bacterial indicators (E. coli) TMDL in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (CVSC). The TMDL implementation plan

specifies that WQBELs described in the MS4 Permit are to be expressed as narrative management practices; therefore, the 2013 MS4 Permit includes BMP-based interim WQBELs, and also BMP-based final WQBELs which are based on the WLA for the TMDL.

**10.3 CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL**

**10.3.1 Background**

The perennial section of the CVSC, which begins at Valley Sanitation District's outfall in Indio and continues to the Salton Sea, was originally listed as impaired for bacterial indicators on the 1998 303 (d) List of Impaired Waterbodies for California. At that time, only a small portion of the listed reach of the CVSC was actually located within the MS4 Permit area – the portion beginning near Valley Sanitary District, to the City of Coachella's eastern boundary. Presently, the City of Coachella is the only Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittee with Major MS4 Outfalls to the CVSC.

Stakeholders, including the MS4 Permittees, coordinated with Regional Water Board staff during development of the TMDL, and the Regional Water Board subsequently adopted the TMDL at their May 16, 2007 Board meeting. However, for the SWRCB March 18, 2008 Board meeting, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer requested that the SWRCB wait to adopt, and withdraw the TMDL from its agenda for approximately 18 months. In a letter addressed to the SWRCB Executive Director, the Regional Water Board Executive Officer explained that the withdrawal was needed to address comments and concerns raised by the Coachella Valley agricultural community regarding the appropriateness of being named as a responsible party in the TMDL implementation plan without sufficient data.

To address this data gap, agricultural dischargers and CVWD formed a Task Force, the Coachella Valley Agricultural Stakeholder Water Quality Task Force (CVAS), which developed a monitoring plan; water quality monitoring data was then gathered over a 12-month period, and a final report of monitoring results was submitted to the Regional Water Board on August 17, 2009.

On June 17, 2010, the Regional Water Board approved an amendment to their Basin Plan to establish the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL, which subsequently received final approval from the SWRCB on July 19, 2011, the Office of Administrative Law on February 2, 2012, and finally EPA, on April 27, 2012. The approved Basin Plan Amendment specifies WLAs for Point Sources including the City of Coachella (the only Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittee named as a responsible party), CalTrans, Valley Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant, Coachella Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant, and Mid-Valley Water Reclamation Plant; as well as Load Allocations (LAs) for agricultural runoff, Federal and tribal lands, and septic systems.

The CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL implementation plan is divided into two phases. On October 8, 2012, the Regional Water Board provided notification to responsible parties that Phase I implementation of the TMDL had been initiated. Phase I actions take three years to complete, and focus on monitoring to assess individual contributions of bacteria to CVSC from each identified source. Each party was given 90 days from the date of notification by the Regional Water Board to develop and submit respective Quality Assurance Project Monitoring Plans (QAPMPs), which would describe their monitoring activities. The Regional Water Board exempted the agricultural community and CVWD from having to complete Phase I monitoring actions regarding agricultural discharges, and acknowledged that the monitoring completed by CVAS in 2008-2009 accurately characterized the contribution of irrigated agriculture to the bacterial indicator impairment in the CVSC. However, agricultural dischargers and CVWD did not receive
exemption from completing Phase II actions, should Phase II actions become necessary, and available data indicate that discharges into the CVSC from irrigated agriculture exceed E. coli WQOs.

Within seven years after the end of Phase I, the Regional Water Board will analyze monitoring data gathered from responsible parties, tribal and Federal dischargers, and the three POTWs which discharge to the impaired reach of the CVSC, to assess whether WQOs have been achieved, sources have been identified, and whether additional actions are required in Phase II.

### 10.3.2 Interim WQBELs

Consistent with SWRCB Compliance Schedule Policy (Resolution No. 2008-0025), the 2013 MS4 Permit defines the TMDL's interim and final WQBELs. As previously mentioned, the City of Coachella is the only Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittee with Major MS4 Outfalls to the CVSC, and has, therefore, been named as a responsible party to the TMDL.

The City of Coachella addresses the interim WQBELs, which are consistent with the requirements of Phase I of the TMDL implementation plan. The City was given 90 days from the date that Regional Water Board staff announced initiation of Phase I implementation to develop and submit its Quality Assurance Project Monitoring Plan (QAPMP); the City's QAPMP describes its TMDL compliance monitoring activities over the next three years. The City submitted its QAPMP to the Regional Water Board on January 6, 2013; final approval was received on May 9, 2013, thus, beginning the City's three year monitoring period.

As a proactive measure, the City of Coachella recently completed construction of drywell diversions at each of their three outfalls to CVSC, thereby eliminating the City's dry weather discharges to the channel. However, in accordance with its QAPMP and Phase I of TMDL implementation, the City performs monthly monitoring at each of these outfalls, and gathered monitoring data is provided to the Regional Water Board on a quarterly basis. The monitoring data gathered by the City of Coachella in accordance with Phase I of the TMDL is also incorporated into the Permittees' Annual Monitoring Report.

By January 31, 2016, the City of Coachella will submit to the Regional Water Board a Quality Assurance Project Plan and summary report (2016 QAPP), which includes the following:

1. A description of whether Urban Runoff discharges from the City's MS4 to the CVSC are in compliance with the City's WLA;
2. Whether sources of exceedances, if any, are controllable;
3. Recommendations for additional BMPs, if required, that are appropriate given background conditions, cost factors and the status of Regional Water Board efforts to revise WQOs for the CVSC to address the City's WLA as required by the TMDL. If recommendations for additional BMPs are provided, then the following information will be provided:
   - The specific additional BMPs implemented to reduce the concentration of bacterial indicators from controllable urban sources and the water quality improvements expected to result from these BMPs;
   - The specific regional treatment facilities and the locations where such facilities will be built to reduce controllable urban bacterial indicators and the water quality improvements to result when the facilities are complete;
- The scientific and technical documentation used to conclude that the additional BMPs, once fully implemented, are expected to achieve the City's WLA;
- A schedule for implementing the additional BMPs including identification of milestones to assess satisfactory progress toward achieving the City's WLA;
- The specific metrics that will be used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the additional BMPs; and
- Identification of additional BMPs that may be required if the initial plan does not achieve the City of Coachella's WLA as required by the TMDL.

### 10.3.3 Final WQBELs

Once submitted, the City of Coachella's 2016 QAPP will undergo review and comment by Regional Water Board staff, followed by a 30-day period for public review and comment. Once the City's 2016 QAPP receives approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, it will be incorporated into the 2013 MS4 Permit and the 2014 SWMP as the City's final WQBEL for the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL. In this instance, implementation of the requirements described in the 2016 QAPP will constitute the City's compliance with the final WQBEL and Phase II of the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL implementation plan.

Alternatively, if the Regional Water Board Executive Officer does not approve the City's 2016 QAPP by June 30, 2016, the WLAs described in the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL will become the City's final WQBEL. In this instance, compliance with the final WQBEL will entail Regional Water Board staff working with the City to develop alternate BMPs (i.e., BMPs which may not have been described in the City's submitted 2016 QAPP) which would be implemented in accordance with Phase II of the CVSC Bacterial Indicator TMDL implementation plan.
Appendix A

Glossary
Appendix A

Glossary

ABOP – Anti-freeze, batteries, oil, latex paint.

Annual Report – Annual compliance report required under the 2013 MS4 Permit.

APN – Assessor's parcel number.

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Water Board.

Beneficial Uses – The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. “Beneficial Uses” of the Waters of the State that may be protected against 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. Existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. “Beneficial Uses” are equivalent to “Designated Uses” under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)]


BMP (Best Management Practices) – Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the Pollution of Waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of MS4 permits, the Effluent Limitation required is implementation of BMPs to the MEP.

Caltrans – California Department of Transportation

Cal OES – California Office of Emergency Services

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program

CASQA – California Stormwater Quality Association

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code).

Chronic Water Quality Concern - A constituent for which a given water body frequently experiences exceedances of Receiving Water WQOs, or for which there is an established TMDL for a particular water body. The term Chronic Water Quality Concern does not relate water quality and water toxicity.

Cleaning – The removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring
Appendix A

Construction General Permit – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; State Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ and 2012-0006-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002).

Connectivity - As used in this SWMP, contiguous flow between two or more surface waters.

Contamination – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is “an impairment of the quality of 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 United States are affected.

Co-Permittees – Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage.

County – County of Riverside, a legal subdivision of the State of California

CSA 152 – County Service Area 152

CVWD – Coachella Valley Water District

CVSC - Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

DEH – County Department of Environmental Health.

CWA Section 303(d) Waterbodies - A "section 303(d) water body" is designated by the State Board and USEPA as an Impaired Water body where water quality does not meet applicable WQS, even after the application of technology based Pollution controls required by the CWA.

Desert Task Force – A technical committee, consisting of representatives from each Permittee, which directs the development or revision of the program elements comprising the SWMP and coordinates implementation of the Whitewater River Region MS4 program. Per requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the Desert Task Force meets quarterly, at a minimum.

District – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

Dry Weather - Dry Weather for the purposes of monitoring must be preceded by at least 72 hours of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of precipitation).

E/CS – Enforcement Compliance Strategy.

Effluent Limitations – Effluent Limitations, or Effluent Limits, means any restriction imposed by the Regional Water Board on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of Pollutants which are discharged from Point Sources into Waters of the United States. The Effluent Limitations contained in
the 2013 MS4 Permit are narrative and include the SWMP’s requirement to implement appropriate BMPs to the MEP.

**Emergency Situation** - Any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any Hazardous Material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of Hazardous Waste (as defined in 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the Cal EMA.

**ESA (Environmentally Sensitive Area)** – Areas “in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which would easily be disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments “ (California Public Resources Code Section 30107.5).

**Executive Officer** – The Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board

**General Industrial Permit** – General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; State Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001).

**General Stormwater Permits** – General Industrial Permit and General Construction Permit.

**GIS** – Geographical Information Systems.

**Grading** - The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

**Hazardous Material** – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the Waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

**Hazardous Waste** - Hazardous Waste is defined as “any Waste, which, under Section 600 of Title 22 of this code, is required to be managed according to Chapter 30 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.” [CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 1]

**HAZMAT** – Hazardous materials.

**HHW** – Household Hazardous Waste

**Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC)** – Changes caused by a New Development or Redevelopment Project to Urban Runoff flow rates, velocities, durations and/or volumes that cause significant downstream erosion beyond the pre-development condition or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat.

**IC/ID** – Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge

**Illegal Discharge (ID)** – Defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of Storm Water, except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit, and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. The term excludes discharges that are identified as not
prohibited in Section C, Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges, of the 2013 MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

**Illicit Connection (IC)** – Any connection to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations.

**Impaired Waterbody** – See CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies.

**Impairment** – A waterbody condition where Water Quality Standards are not attained.

**Implementation Agreement** – Establishes the responsibilities of the Permittees and provides for funding of “umbrella” activities related to compliance with the MS4 Permit.

**Impressions** – The most common measure is "gross impressions" that includes repetitions. This means if the same person sees an advertisement or hears a radio or sees a TV advertisement a thousand times, that will be counted as 1000 impressions. There are independent auditing agencies (e.g., Nielsen Rating) that perform this task and provide you with the numbers. In most cases, when you buy an advertisement in any media, they will provide you this number.

**LA (Load Allocation)** – Distribution or assignment of TMDL Pollutant loads to entities or sources for existing and future Non-Point Sources, including background loads.

**Low Impact Development** - Comprises a set of approaches to Stormwater management and land development that combines a hydrologically functional Site Design with Pollution Prevention measures to compensate for potential land development impacts on hydrology and water quality.

**LID/Site Design BMPs** – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing Urban Runoff, increasing infiltration, reducing Pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development Urban Runoff. LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention or feature a natural treatment mechanism, and can include, but are not limited to: retention basins, extended detention basins, drywells, naturally-lined swales, and filter strips. Additional examples are provided in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook.

**Land Disturbance** – The clearing, grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that results in the possible mobilization of soils or other Pollutants into the MS4. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Water Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any General Storm Water Permit or other Orders (i.e. 401 Water Quality Certifications) issued by the State or Regional Water Board.

**MEP (Maximum Extent Practicable)** – MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that MS4 dischargers must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a
combination of treatment and BMPs. The MEP approach generally emphasizes Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). In selecting BMPs which will achieve MEP, the following factors may be useful to consider:

a. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a Pollutant of concern?

b. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with Storm Water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?

c. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?

d. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?

e. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc.?

**MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System)** – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other Wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting of conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

**MS4 Outfall** - Includes Outfall, Major Outfall and Major MS4 Outfall, and means a MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for MS4s that receive Stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

**MS4 Permit** - Order No. R7-2013-0011 NPDES No. CAS617002

**MS4 Permit Area** – MS4 Permit Area, or “Permit Area”, means the Whitewater River Region, as identified in Figure 1-1, “MS4 Permit Area Map” of this SWMP.

**New Development** – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. New Developments do not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor do they include emergency new developments required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Water Board staff whether or not a particular routine
maintenance activity is subject to the 2013 MS4 Permit. **NOI (Notice of Intent)** – A NOI is an application for coverage under either General Storm Water Permits.

**Non-Point Source** – Diffuse, widespread sources of Pollution, and which do not qualify as a Point Source. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a watershed. Non-point sources, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial area, roads, highways, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation.

**Non-Storm Water** – Non-Storm Water consists of all discharges to and from a MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a MS4 system other than Stormwater). Non-Stormwater includes Illicit Discharges, non-prohibited discharges and NPDES permitted discharges.

**NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)** – Federal permits authorizing the discharge of Waste to Waters of the U.S. All NPDES permits issued by the State of California are also WDRs.

**Nuisance** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisance is “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.”

**Numeric Effluent Limitations** – A quantitative limitation on Pollutant concentrations or levels to protect Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Objectives of a water body.

**Other Development Projects** - Development projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre, including projects that disturb less than 1 acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the MS4.

**OWTS Policy** – The State Water Resources Control Board’s On-Site Wastewater Treatment and Siting Policy.

**Permittees** – County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD, and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A Permittee to the Whitewater River Region is only responsible for MS4 Permit conditions relating to the discharge of Urban Runoff from MS4 facilities located within the Whitewater River Region, and for which the Permittee is the operator.

**Person or Party** – A person is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

**Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal
feeding operations, landfill leachate collection systems, vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture, or agricultural Stormwater runoff.

**Pollutant** – As defined at 40 CFR 122.2, Pollutant means dredged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

a) Sewage from vessels;

b) Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources; or

c) Those discharged substances that are specifically excluded from coverage under the NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.3.

**Pollutants of Concern** – Any Pollutants generated by the development, including Pollutants that are listed in CWA Section 303(d), Pollutants associated with the land use type of the development and legacy Pollutants associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to Urban Runoff.

**Pollution Prevention** – Practices and processes which reduce or eliminate the generation of Pollutants, in contrast to source control, Pollution control, treatment, or disposal.

**Post-Construction BMPs** – A subset of BMPs including Source Control and Structural Treatment Control BMPs that detain, retain, filter or educate to prevent the release of Pollutants to Receiving Waters during the final functional life of development.

**POTW** – Publicly owned treatment works

**Principal Permittees** – District and the County of Riverside.

**Priority Development Projects** – Discretionary New Development or Redevelopment Projects that fall into one of the Priority Development Project categories enumerated in Section F.1.c.iii of the 2013 MS4 Permit.

**Rainy Season** – Not defined for the Whitewater River Region. Under the General Industrial Permit, rainy season (or wet season) is defined as October 1st through May 30th.

**RCWMD** – County Waste Management Department

**Receiving Water(s)** – The Waters of the United States within the Whitewater River Region.
Receiving Water Limitations – Any applicable numeric or narrative water quality objective or criterion, or limitation to implement the applicable water quality objective or criterion, for the Receiving Water as contained in the Basin Plan, water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Board, or federal regulations applicable to Receiving Waters.


Redevelopment Project – New development on a previously disturbed parcel. Emergency redevelopment activities required to protect public health and safety, and routine maintenance activities conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or restore original purpose of the facility are not included.

Regional Water Board – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin

Riverside County – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the County.

ROWD – Report of Waste Discharge

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO) – Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater form a sanitary sewer system.

Santa Ana Region (SAR) – The portion of the Santa Ana River watershed that is within the County of Riverside.

Santa Margarita Region (SMR) – The Portion of the Santa Margarita River watershed that is within the County of Riverside.

Sediment – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants. The 2008 MS4 Permit regulates only the discharges of sediment from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of sediment.

SIC – Standard Industrial Classification

Site Design BMP Concepts – Design concepts which aim to incorporate natural site features such as vegetation and porous surfaces to reduce and control post-development runoff rates. Because Site Design BMP concepts reduce runoff, incorporating them into project design plans minimizes: 1) the transport mechanism (runoff) for moving pollutants off site, 2) the difference between pre- and post-development hydrology thereby reducing changes in flow regime, and 3) the size of necessary LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs to treat Pollutants of Concern in Urban Runoff prior to discharge from the site or at regional facilities.

Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Storm Water or authorized Non-Storm Water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and
other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

SSMP – Sewer System Management Plan

SSO – Sanitary sewer overflow

**Storm Water (or Stormwater)** – Storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, consisting only of those discharges that originate from precipitation events. Examples include: the water that flows off a building’s roof when it rains (runoff from an impervious surface); the water that flows into streams when snow on the ground begins to melt (runoff from a semi-pervious surface); and the water that flows from a vegetated surface when rainfall is in excess of the rate at which it can infiltrate into the underlying soil (runoff from a pervious surface). When all factors are equal, runoff increases as the perviousness of a surface decreases.

**Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)** – Document describing those activities and programs implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region.

**Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS)** - An online tool which assists stormwater dischargers with submittal of compliance documentation, viewing/printing Receipt Letters, monitoring the status of submitted documents, and viewing application/renewal fee statements. The system also allows Regional Water Board and SRWCB staff to process and track the discharger submitted documents.

**Stormwater Ordinance** – The Stormwater/Urban Runoff management and discharge control ordinances and ordinances addressing grading and erosion control adopted by each of the Co-Permittees

**Structural BMPs** – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

**SWPPP** – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

**SWRCB** – State Water Resources Control Board

**TDS** – Total dissolved solids.

**Third-term MS4 Permits** – Referring to the Third-term Santa Ana, Santa Margarita and Whitewater River Region MS4 Permits.

**TLMA** – Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency.
**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** – TMDL is the maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA Section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls.

**Toxicity** – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

**Treatment Control BMPs** – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate Pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

**TSS** – Total suspended solids.

**Uncontaminated Pumped Groundwater** – Groundwater that meets the surface water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan to which it is proposed to be discharged.

**Urban Runoff** – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, POTWs, and open space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of Stormwater and Non-Stormwater surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the U. S. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by the MS4 Permit receive flows from agricultural activities, open space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and illicit connections. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over Stormwater discharges into their respective MS4s from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and non-point source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad wear, tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geography.

**USEPA** – United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Waste** – As defined in Water Code Section 13050(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.” Article 2 of CCR Title 23, Chapter 15 (Chapter 15) contains a waste classification system that applies to solid and semi-solid waste
that cannot be discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the state and which therefore must be discharged to land for treatment, storage, or disposal in accordance with Chapter 15. There are four classifications of waste (listed in order of highest to lowest threat to water quality): hazardous waste, designated waste, non-hazardous solid waste, and inert waste.

**WDRs – Waste Discharge Requirements** – As defined in Section 13374 of the California Water Code, the term "waste discharge requirements" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended. The Regional Water Board usually reserves reference to the term “permit” to Waste Discharge Requirements for discharges to surface Waters of the U.S.

**Waste Load Allocation (WLA)** - Maximum quantity of Pollutants a Point Source discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway, as set pursuant to a TMDL.

**Water Code** – California Water Code

**Water Quality Objective (WQO)** – Numeric or narrative 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 [CWC 13050 (h)]. California’s WQOs are established by the State and Regional Water Boards in the Basin Plans.

**Water Quality Standards (WQS)** – are defined as the water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating Beneficial Uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,) to be made of the water and the water quality objectives or criteria necessary to protect those uses.

**Waters of the United States** – Waters of the United States can be broadly defined as navigable surface waters and all tributary surface waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not included. As defined in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;” (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the U.S. under this definition: (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) “Wetlands” adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not Waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in Waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of Waters of the United States. Waters of the U.S. do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the...
determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

**Waters of the State** - Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [CWC Section 13050 (e)].

**Watershed** – That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

**Watershed Storm Water Management Plan (Watershed SWMP)** – The Riverside County DAMP as referenced in the 2008 SMR MS4 Permit.

**WDID** – Waste discharger identification number.

**Wet Season** – Relative to construction activities, wet season defined as August 1 – October 1 and November 1 – May 1, which is consistent with Caltrans definition of rainy season for the eastern desert areas). Under the General Industrial Permit, rainy season (or wet season) is defined as October 1st through May 30th.

**Wet Weather** - As described in USEPA’s NPDES Stormwater Guidance Document (USEPA 833-B-92-001[1]), a qualifying Wet Weather event meets the following criteria:

- The depth of the storm must be greater than 0.1 inch accumulation;
- The storm must be preceded by at least 72 hours of Dry Weather;
- Where feasible, the depth of rain and duration of the event should not vary by more than 50 percent from the average depth and duration.

**Whitewater River Region** – The urbanized area of the Whitewater River watershed under the jurisdiction of the Permittees and covered by this MS4 Permit.

**Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA)** – the District’s funding source for MS4 Permit compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the watershed including County and city jurisdictions that lie within the District’s service area. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide MS4 program and the District’s individual MS4 Permit compliance activities.

**WQBEL** - Water quality based effluent limitations.

Appendix B

2013 MS4 Permit
June 27, 2013

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District – General Manager
County of Riverside – Executive Office, Steve Horn
City of Banning – Director of Public Works
City of Cathedral City – Director of Public Works
City of Coachella – Director of Public Works
City of Desert Hot Springs – Director of Public Works
City of Indian Wells – Director of Public Works
City of Indio – Director of Public Works
City of La Quinta – Director of Public Works
City of Palm Desert – Director of Public Works
City of Palm Springs – Director of Public Works
City of Rancho Mirage – Director of Public Works
Coachella Valley Water District – General Manager

SUBJECT: NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS WITHIN THE WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED (RENEWAL)

Enclosed is a copy of Board Order No. R7-2013-0011. This Board Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on June 20, 2013, at its meeting in the Town of Yucca Valley, California. This Board Order supersedes Board Order No. R7-2008-0001, previously issued to this Permit.

Additional full text copies of the WDRs are available on the Regional Water Board’s web site at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver. Under the heading of “Board Orders”, select “Year 2013” then Order R7-2013-0011. If you need a hard copy of this order mailed to you, please contact Hilda Vasquez by phone at (760) 346-7491 or via e-mail at hvasquez@waterboards.ca.gov.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Anders Wistrom at (760) 776-8964.

ROBERT PERDUE
Executive Officer

AW/sw
Enclosure: Board Order R7-2013-0011
File WDID No. 7A 33 2001 M04-13, Coachella Valley MS4, Board Order R7-2013-0011
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100, Palm Desert, CA 92260
Phone: (760) 346-7491 • Fax (760) 341-6820
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver

ORDER NO. R7-2013-0011
NPDES NO. CAS617002

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT
FOR
DISCHARGES FROM THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4)
WITHIN THE WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED
RIVERSIDE COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
OWNER/OPERATOR
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, OWNER/OPERATOR
COACHELLA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT, OWNER/OPERATOR
AND INCORPORATED CITIES OF RIVERSIDE COUNTY WITHIN THE
WHITEWATER RIVER BASIN, OWNERS/OPERATORS

Table 1. Administrative Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:</td>
<td>June 20, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Order shall become effective on:</td>
<td>June 20, 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This Order shall expire on:</td>
<td>June 19, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the Order expiration date as application for issuance of new Waste Discharge Requirements. The date for submitting a complete application for reissuance is December 23, 2017.

I, Robert Perdue, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order, with all attachments, is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on June 20, 2013.

[Signature]
ROBERT PERDUE, Executive Officer
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A. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Water Board) finds that:

Background

1. On November 21, 2012, the County of Riverside (County) and the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (RCFC&WCD), in cooperation with the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Permittees1), jointly submitted National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Application No. CAS617002 and a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) for re-issuance of the third term MS4 NPDES permit (MS4 Permit).

2. For the purposes of this MS4 Permit, the following two Permittees are identified as the Principal Permittees:

   County of Riverside, 4080 Lemon Street, P.O. Box 1090, Riverside, California 92501-1090; and

   Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, California 92501

   The CVWD and each of the Cities are identified as a Co-Permittee. Collectively, the Principal Permittees and the Co-Permittees comprise the Permittees. Under this organizational framework, the Principal Permittees are responsible for coordinating collective Permittee activities required by the MS4 Permit, including report preparation and submittals to the Regional Water Board.

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1 Permittee(s) and discharger(s) are used interchangeably in this MS4 Permit. Also, see Section K. Glossary of Terms for definitions of certain terms used in this MS4 Permit. Defined terms are capitalized and shown in italicized, bold lettering throughout the MS4 Permit.
3. The County and the incorporated Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage are general purpose governments with specified land use authorities and code enforcement powers.

4. RCFC&WCD and CVWD are special purpose districts established by the State Legislature, and are not general purpose governments with land use authorities or code enforcement powers. The RCFC&WCD and CVWD do not own or operate any public streets, roads, or highways, and have no planning, zoning, development permitting or other land use authority over industrial or commercial facilities, New Development or Redevelopment Projects, or development construction sites located in any incorporated or unincorporated areas within their service areas.

5. The urbanized area of the Whitewater River Watershed under the jurisdiction of the Permittees and covered by this MS4 Permit is referred to herein as the Whitewater River Region. The MS4 Permit area referred to as the Whitewater River Region is shown in Attachment A – Site Map, incorporated herein, and made a part of this MS4 Permit by reference.

6. The Whitewater River Watershed is an arid desert region in Riverside County encompassing an area of approximately 1,645 square miles. The Whitewater River Region accounts for approximately 367 square miles (22%) of the Whitewater River Watershed.

7. The USEPA Phase I Storm Water Final Rule became effective on December 17, 1990. The Phase I rule sets forth NPDES application requirements for: Storm Water discharges associated with industrial activity; discharges from a MS4 serving a population of 250,000 or more (defined as Large MS4s); and discharges from MS4s serving a population of 100,000 or more but less than 250,000 (defined as Medium MS4s). On March 14, 1991, the Executive Officer designated the Whitewater River Region as an area required to have a Phase 1 NPDES MS4 Permit. It is estimated that as of January 1, 2012, approximately 483,449 persons resided in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Whitewater River Region.

8. The City of Banning, although included as a Permittee on this MS4 Permit, does not share an interconnected MS4 with the remainder of the Permittees. The MS4 operated by the City of Banning discharges directly into the San Gorgonio River, an ephemeral Receiving Water. Most MS4 discharges from the City of Banning infiltrate. Rarely and only during significant runoff events, storm drainage may flow as far as the CVWD infiltration basins near the City of Palm Springs, which are located several miles upstream of Urban Runoff discharges from the MS4s operated by the other Permittees. However, the City of Banning is included in this


A. FINDINGS
MS4 Permit to facilitate coordination with the regional programs implemented by the Permittees and to reduce the administrative duties on the Regional Water Board.

9. The City of Desert Hot Springs also does not share an interconnected MS4 with the remainder of the Permittees. The MS4 operated by the City of Desert Hot Springs drains to several washes tributary to the Little and Big Morongo Washes, which are Receiving Waters. Most discharges from the City of Desert Hot Springs infiltrate. Rarely, and only during significant storm events, would any storm drainage flow into the Whitewater River. However, the City of Desert Hot Springs is included in this MS4 Permit to facilitate coordination with the regional programs implemented by the Permittees and to reduce the administrative duties on the Regional Water Board.

10. The Permittees submitted a revised Whitewater River Region Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) for approval by the Executive Officer on June 29, 2009; an errata version of the SWMP was subsequently created by the Permittees in 2011. The SWMP is incorporated by reference as an enforceable element of this MS4 Permit. Future Permittee revisions of the SWMP, once approved by the Executive Officer, also become enforceable components of this MS4 Permit.

11. This MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to revise the SWMP to incorporate the new requirements described herein.

12. Within the Whitewater River Region, it is necessary for the Permittees to coordinate their Urban Runoff management activities to achieve appropriate protection of Receiving Water quality. Establishment of a management structure will assist the Permittees subject to this MS4 Permit to fund and coordinate those aspects of their joint obligations. Also, this management structure will promote cost-effective implementation of the SWMP within the Whitewater River Region.

13. The Permittees entered into an Implementation Agreement to carry out the activities, regional compliance programs and responsibilities prescribed in the previously issued NPDES Permit, Order No. R7-2008-0001. The Implementation Agreement sets forth the working framework among the multiple Permittee agencies. Specific provisions of that agreement include cost sharing for public education activities and water quality monitoring. The Implementation Agreement provides non-binding guidance as to the organizational framework of the Principal Permittees and Co-Permittees and their respective responsibilities, duties, and obligations imposed by Order No. R7-2008-0001. The Permittees intend to review and amend the Implementation Agreement to address the requirements of this MS4 Permit.

14. An MS4 program audit conducted at the City of Palm Springs by Regional Water Board staff and a USEPA-contracted auditor in June 2012 confirmed that the City’s storm water program was demonstrating compliance with the 2008 MS4 Permit.

A. FINDINGS
15. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective MS4s from certain facilities, entities, properties, and other Point and Non-Point Source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board finds that the Permittees are not responsible for such discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate Pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples may include: operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad and tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) and transient encampments, or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), and leaching of naturally occurring nutrients and minerals from local soils, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from landscape activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geology. This MS4 Permit is not intended to address background or naturally occurring pollutants or flows.

16. Certain areas and facilities in the Whitewater River Region are excluded from coverage under this MS4 Permit because the Regional Water Board finds that those areas can be and/or are being addressed through other regulatory programs, including programs administered by the Regional Water Board and other federal, state and local regulatory agencies. Excluded areas include:

- Federal lands and state properties, including, but not limited to, military bases, national forests, hospitals, colleges and universities, and highways;
- Native American tribal lands;
- Open space and rural (non-urbanized) areas;
- Agricultural lands (exempted under the CWA); and
- Utilities and special districts (including school districts, park districts, publicly owned treatment works and water utilities).

17. Whitewater River Region SWMP requirements apply to all MS4 facilities covered under this MS4 Permit that are operated by the Permittees on Municipal and Tribal Lands. As described in USEPA’s Tribal Policy, regulation of any potential MS4 operating under Tribal jurisdiction would take the form of a permit from the federal agency (USEPA) to the Tribe, in accordance with Tribal sovereignty. On May 24, 2011, USEPA issued a letter to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (Tribe) clarifying that the Tribe is not the operator of an MS4 required to maintain coverage under a NPDES Permit. USEPA determined, based on an assessment of the unique pattern of State and Tribal jurisdiction in the area, and the provisions of existing land use contracts between the Tribe and state and municipal authorities, that the Tribe is not presently the owner or operator of a regulated MS4 within an urbanized area. USEPA determined that under the existing structure of land-use agreements with local government entities including the Permittees, areas currently under direct tribal jurisdiction meet the criteria specified in CFR section 122.32(d), and have a sufficiently low total population to qualify for a waiver from MS4 permit requirements.

A. FINDINGS
Tribal land intersects with Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, Palm Springs, and unincorporated areas of Riverside County in a checkerboard pattern. In order to address the unique logistical issues of managing checkerboard areas for government services, the Tribe entered into land use contracts with certain local government entities. The provisions of these contracts vary, and may cover a host of land use issues, including land use ordinances and statutes required to be administered by each local government entity. However, the Tribe retains sovereign authority over its lands, including authority to override municipal requirements with regard to the management of tribal lands. In the event the Tribe chooses to exercise this authority to override municipal requirements, it could place itself in the position of being an owner/operator of a regulated MS4 and be required to obtain permit coverage on the land(s) affected. Additionally, in its position as trustee for all Tribal and Allotted Trust Lands, the U.S. Department of the Interior Indian Affairs Bureau of Indian Affairs holds ultimate authority and duty to negotiate, execute, and otherwise administer existing and future leases of trust lands.

18. Discharges of Storm Water runoff from lands owned by the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) are currently regulated under a separate NPDES permit (Order No. 2012-0011-DWQ – NPDES No. CAS000003) issued by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). CalTrans is required to comply with specific Effluent Limitations prior to discharging from its right-of-way into the MS4 operated by the Permittees.

Urban Runoff Characterization

19. Urban Runoff contains Waste, as defined in the CWC, which contains Pollutants that could adversely affect the quality of the Waters of the State. The discharge of Pollutants in Urban Runoff from a MS4 is a "discharge of Pollutants from a Point Source into Waters of the United States" as defined in the CWA.

20. Urban Runoff may contain elevated levels of pathogens (bacteria, protozoa, viruses), Sediment, trash, fertilizers (nutrients, compounds of nitrogen and phosphorus), pesticides (DDT, chlordane, diazinon, chlorpyrifos), heavy metals (cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, zinc), and petroleum products (oil, grease, petroleum hydrocarbons, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons). Urban Runoff may carry these Pollutants to Receiving Waters within the Whitewater River Region. In addition, although infrequently, Urban Runoff from the Whitewater River Region may carry these Pollutants to other Receiving Waters, such as the Whitewater River. These Pollutants can then impact the Beneficial Uses of the Receiving Waters and may cause or threaten to cause a condition of Pollution or Nuisance.

21. Pathogens (from Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO), septic system leaks, and spills and leaks from portable toilets, pets and human activities) may impact water contact recreation and non-contact water recreation. Floatables (from trash) are an aesthetic Nuisance and may provide a substrate for algae and insect vectors. Oil and grease may coat birds and aquatic organisms, adversely affecting respiration and/or thermoregulation. Other petroleum hydrocarbon components
A. FINDINGS

may cause **Toxicity** to aquatic organisms and may impact human health. Suspended and settleable solids (from **Sediment**, trash, and industrial activities) may be deleterious to benthic organisms and may cause anaerobic conditions. **Sediments** and other suspended particulates may cause turbidity, clog fish gills, and interfere with respiration in aquatic fauna. **Sediment** and other suspended particles may also screen out light, hindering photosynthesis and normal aquatic plant growth and development.

22. It is recognized that **Storm Water** flows from non-urbanized areas such as National Forests, State Parks, Wilderness, and Agriculture, as shown on the Site Map (Attachment A), naturally exhibit high levels of suspended solids due to climate, hydrology, geology, and geography. Runoff from these non-urbanized areas may flow into the MS4 and affect flow and water quality. Toxic substances (from pesticides, petroleum products, metals, and industrial **Wastes**) may cause acute and/or chronic **Toxicity**, and may bioaccumulate in organisms to levels that may be harmful to human health. Nutrients (from fertilizer use, firefighting chemicals, decaying plants, confined animal facilities, pets, and wildlife) may cause excessive algal blooms. These blooms may lead to problems with odor, color and increased turbidity, and may depress the dissolved oxygen content leading to fish kills.

23. There is a direct correlation between “urbanization” and “impacts to receiving water quality.” In general, the more heavily developed the area, the greater the potential impact to receiving waters from **Urban Runoff**.

24. During urban development two important changes may occur:

a. Natural pervious ground cover is converted to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking lots. Natural soil can both absorb rainwater and remove **Pollutants**. Because pavement and concrete can neither absorb water nor remove **Pollutants**, the absorptive characteristics of the land are greatly reduced; and

b. Urban development may create new **Pollution** sources as human population density increases and brings with it proportionately higher levels of vehicle emissions, vehicle maintenance **Wastes**, municipal sewage, pesticides, **HHW**, pet wastes, trash, etc., which may either be washed into or directly dumped into the **MS4**.

Because of these two changes the runoff leaving the developed urban area may be significantly greater in volume, velocity, and **Pollutant** load than the predevelopment runoff from the same area. These effects are minimized when effective **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** to manage **Urban Runoff** are implemented and maintained.

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25. **Urban Runoff** may contain **Pollutants** that may threaten human health. Individually and in combination, **Pollutants** discharged from **MS4s** may cause or threaten to cause a condition of **Pollution** (i.e., an alteration of water quality by **Waste** to a degree which unreasonably affects the waters for designated **Beneficial Uses** and/or facilities which serve these designated **Beneficial Uses**) or **Nuisance**. The discharge of **Pollutants** from **MS4s** may cause the concentration of **Pollutants** to prevent attainment of applicable **Receiving Water Quality Objectives (WQO)** and thereby impair or threaten to impair designated **Beneficial Uses**.

**Rationale for Requirements**

26. The **Regional Water Board** developed the requirements in this **MS4 Permit** based on information submitted as part of the 2012 **ROWD, Whitewater River Region** monitoring and reporting data, program audits, and other available information and consistent with the **CWA, CWC** and regulations adopted thereunder.

27. The Fact Sheet, Section O. of this **MS4 Permit**, contains additional background information and rationale for requirements specified in this **MS4 Permit**, and constitutes part of the Findings for this **MS4 Permit**.

28. This **MS4 Permit's Receiving Water Limitations** language is consistent with Order WQ 99-05, adopted by the **State Board** on June 17, 1999, and Order WQ 2001-15, adopted by the **State Board** on November 15, 2001. **Receiving Water Limitations** apply to all **Permittees** as set forth in Section D of this **MS4 Permit**.

29. The **Permittees** are separate legal entities and, as such, have the authority to develop, administer, implement, and enforce **Urban Runoff** management programs only within their respective jurisdictions. In addition, the **Permittees** have maintenance responsibilities for the **MS4** facilities within their jurisdictional boundaries. Therefore, the **Permittees** are responsible for implementing that portion of the **Urban Runoff** management program for discharges to and from their **MS4** facilities that is commensurate with those jurisdictional limitations.

**Characteristics of the Whitewater River Region**

30. The **Whitewater River Region** lies within the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit and is unique relative to other regulated **MS4s**. Some of the unique characteristics are:

**Climate**

- Climatic conditions in the **Whitewater River Region** are arid. The winters are mild and summers are hot, with temperatures ranging from below freezing to over 120°F. Evapotranspiration rates in the **Whitewater River Region** are among the highest to be found throughout the State, with an average reference evapotranspiration of 71.6 inches per year.⁴

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Rainfall

- Precipitation in the *Whitewater River Region* averages 3.6 inches per year.\(^5\) This is 65-75% less annual precipitation than the western portions of *Riverside County* that drain to the coast and coastal counties in Southern California.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/watershed</th>
<th>Average Annual Rainfall (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R8/Santa Ana</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9/Santa Margarita</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4/Los Angeles County</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9/San Diego County</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R7/Whitewater</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In addition to the overall lack of precipitation there is no defined *Rainy (Wet) Season* within the *Whitewater River Watershed*. Convective rainfall events (summer thunderstorms) make up a large portion of *Whitewater River Region* annual rainfall, in contrast to the general winter precipitation that dominates rainfall events in western Riverside County and the coastal plains. When storms occur, they tend to be discrete convective cells, and feature short but intense rainfall, typical of monsoonal thunderstorms; individual storm events typically are local and rarely affect the entire drainage network.

Land Use

- Approximately 33 percent\(^6\) of the *Whitewater River Region* is comprised of urban land uses (residential, commercial, industrial parks and recreation facilities and streets and roads). Although portions of the *Whitewater River Region* experienced rapid growth from 2000 through 2006, the economic recession has resulted in little development or population growth since adoption of the 2008 *MS4 Permit*. It is projected that the population of the *Whitewater River Region* will increase approximately 6.7 percent by 2015.\(^7\) Assuming that the *Whitewater River Region*'s population and urbanized areas increase at a proportional rate, approximately 65 percent of the *MS4 Permit* area would remain in non-urban land uses in 2015.

- Approximately 60 percent of the *Whitewater River Watershed* consists of federal, state, and tribal lands\(^8\) that are not under the jurisdiction of the Permittees.

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\(^6\) County of Riverside Assessor, current as of February, 2013.


\(^8\) County of Riverside Assessor, current as of February, 2013.
Soils and Geology

- The **Whitewater River Region** is located in a wide valley; perennial stream flows from surrounding mountains have deposited bouldery alluvial fans comprised of loosely packed, highly pervious soils where they have interfaced with the flat valley floor. Field inspections and inspection of aerial photography demonstrate that most of the development in the **Whitewater River Region** has occurred at or near the base of the mountains, on or near historical alluvial fans.\(^9\)

- Alluvial-fan flash flooding from the surrounding mountain ranges has been recorded in the **Whitewater River Region**, beginning as early as 1825.\(^10\) Many of the **Receiving Waters** tributary to the Whitewater River, which historically have not featured concentrated stream flows due to their location on alluvial fans have been captured by existing flood control works at the alluvial fan apex and channelized to mitigate flood hazards to **Whitewater River Region** life and property.\(^11\)

- The predominant soil types within the **Whitewater River Region** are classified as Carsitas and Myoma.\(^12\) These sands are extremely pervious, and promote rapid infiltration of runoff.

- The southeastern portion of the **Whitewater River Region**, which includes sections of Indio, La Quinta, Coachella and unincorporated County area, sits atop a shallow subterranean clay lens; typical for the most downstream reach of an ephemeral waterbody. These portions of the **Whitewater River Region** feature shallow depth to groundwater.\(^13\)

- Due to the small percentage of the **Whitewater River Watershed** and the **Whitewater River Region** in urban land uses, Permittee requirements for New Developments to retain Urban Runoff, and natural soil conditions, Urban Runoff constitutes a minor percentage of the total flow in the Whitewater River during storm conditions. During non-storm conditions, Urban Runoff discharges to **Receiving Waters** in the **Whitewater River Region** are also relatively minor based on flow volume.

Hydrology

- The Whitewater River is the major drainage course in the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit Planning Area, and is defined in the **Basin Plan** as the reach from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater recharge basins near the Indian Canyon Drive crossing in the City of Palm Springs. The reach of the Whitewater River from the Whitewater recharge basins near Indian Canyon Drive to the **CVSC** near Indio is defined as a Wash (Intermittent or **Ephemeral Stream**) in the **Basin Plan**. Tributary

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\(^9\) Riverside County Flood Control, March 2013.
\(^11\) Riverside County Flood Control, March 2013.

A. FINDINGS
Receiving Waters to this reach exhibit perennial flow in the surrounding mountains, but because of diversions and percolation into the basin, these perennial flows typically infiltrate, evaporate or are consumed through evapotranspiration before reaching the Whitewater River Region.

- Within the Whitewater River Region, the Whitewater River and its tributaries are dry ephemeral washes. Due to soil type and lack of interflow contributions, time and volume of flow in Receiving Waters after storm events are minimal. Flow in the Whitewater River downstream of the Whitewater recharge basins is so infrequent that several sections of the channel have been integrated into golf courses.

- While developing the 2012 ROWD, the Permittees aggregated and reviewed rainfall and United States Geological Survey (USGS) flow data for Palm Canyon Creek, a Receiving Water tributary to the Whitewater River, located in the City of Palm Springs. Twenty-three years of data showed that the reach of Palm Canyon Creek located within the Whitewater River Region exhibited flow due to discharges of Urban Runoff from the urbanized area, an average of less than 1 percent of the days of each year.\(^{14}\)

- The CVSC is the 25 mile long, constructed downstream extension of the Whitewater River channel, beginning west of Washington Street in La Quinta and ending on the north shore of the Salton Sea. The lower 17-mile reach of the CVSC is the only surface waterbody in the Whitewater River Region that features perennial flow; these flows are dominated by effluent from NPDES-permitted POTW discharges, rising groundwater, and agricultural return flows.\(^{15}\)

- CVWD operates and maintains the CVSC and the regional subsurface drainage collection system for the Coachella Valley, which drains to the CVSC. General information from CVWD’s 2011 Annual Review and Water Quality Report states approximately 251,249 acre feet of water was provided for irrigation. Approximately one-third of the applied volume is water that drains to the subsurface drainage collection system to the CVSC.

- Within the Whitewater River Region, both the Whitewater River and the CVSC are stabilized, engineered and maintained dry washes. Although the Whitewater River follows the general path of the historic waterbody, there was no pre-existing dry wash for the CVSC. Channel design capacity attenuates as the river moves through the MS4 Permit area. The Standard Project Flood (SPF)\(^{16}\) peak discharge is approximately 86,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) at Windy Point within the Whitewater River, and 82,000 cfs at Washington Street in La Quinta, where the CVSC begins. The SPF peak discharge for the CVSC


A. FINDINGS
NPDES CAS617002 13 Order No. R7-2013-0011

is 67,000 cfs at the outlet to the Salton Sea. The Whitewater River and CVSC are designed to convey these flows with a minimum of 1 foot of freeboard.

Colorado River Region Basin Plan

31. The Basin Plan, as amended to date, designates the Beneficial Uses of ground and surface waters in the Colorado River Basin Region. The Whitewater River Region lies within the Whitewater River Hydrologic Unit Planning Area.

32. The majority of surface water bodies within the Whitewater River Region are designated as Washes. These include the Whitewater River, starting from the Whitewater recharge basins located west of the City of Palm Springs and extending to the upstream channel reach located one-quarter mile west of the Monroe Street crossing near the City of Indio. The majority of the urban area in the Whitewater River Region drains into this reach of the Whitewater River. The Permittee’s MS4 facilities drain into the following Washes:

- Smith Creek
- Montgomery Creek
- West Cathedral Canyon Channel
- East Cathedral Canyon Channel
- West Magnesia Canyon Channel
- East Magnesia Canyon Channel
- Palm Valley Storm Water Channel
- Deep Canyon Storm Water Channel
- Bear Creek
- La Quinta Resort Channel
- La Quinta Evacuation Channel
- Whitewater River from Whitewater recharge basins to the CVSC

The designated Beneficial Uses for the aforementioned Washes are Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), Groundwater Recharge (GRW), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC 2) and Wildlife Habitat (WILD). Each of the uses in these Washes are identified as being intermittent, meaning that they are only applicable if flows are sufficient to support those uses.

33. The Permittees also own and operate MS4 facilities that discharge Urban Runoff into the following surface water bodies, which have additional designated Beneficial Uses:

a. Mission Creek
b. San Gorgonio River
c. Whitewater River
d. Tahquitz Creek
e. Palm Canyon Creek

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17 Flow in the CVSC decreases over distance travelled towards the Salton Sea due to infiltration in the unlined channel

A. FINDINGS
f. Little Morongo Creek
g. CVSC

**Beneficial Uses** for these specific water bodies are identified and summarized in the following table. In addition to the **Beneficial Uses** described above, these include Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agriculture Supply (AGR), Aquaculture (AQUA), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Water Contact Recreation (REC 1), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Hydropower Generation (POW) and Preservation of Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE). Note that existing **Beneficial Uses** are designated by X; potential **Beneficial Uses** are designated by P, and intermittent uses by I:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterbody</th>
<th>MUN</th>
<th>AGR</th>
<th>AQUA</th>
<th>FRSH</th>
<th>IND</th>
<th>GWR</th>
<th>REC1</th>
<th>REC2</th>
<th>WARM</th>
<th>COLD</th>
<th>WILD</th>
<th>POW</th>
<th>RARE</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>CVSC(^{18})</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X(^{19})</td>
<td>X(^{20})</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X(^{21})</td>
<td>Perennial reach from approx. Dillon Road to Salton Sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Little Morongo Creek</td>
<td>P</td>
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<td>Palm Canyon Creek</td>
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<td>San Gorgonio River</td>
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<td>Tahquitz Creek</td>
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<td>Whitewater River(^{22})</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>From headwaters to Whitewater Recharge Basins</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Washes</strong>(^{23}) (<strong>Ephemeral Streams</strong>)</td>
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<td>I(^{24})</td>
<td>I</td>
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34. Numeric and narrative **WQOs** exist for the **Receiving Waters** in the **Whitewater River Region**. It is not feasible or appropriate at this time to establish **Numeric Effluent Limitations** due to the variability in the quality, quantity, and complexity

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\(^{18}\) Section of perennial flow from approximately Indio to the Salton Sea.  
\(^{19}\) Unauthorized use.  
\(^{20}\) Unauthorized use.  
\(^{21}\) Rare, endangered or threatened wildlife exists or utilizes these waterway(s). If the **RARE Beneficial Use** may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered or threatened species on a case-by-case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the **Regional Water Board**; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Water Board.  
\(^{22}\) Includes the section of flow from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater recharge basins near Indian Avenue crossing in Palm Springs.  
\(^{23}\) Washes – Intermittent or **Ephemeral Streams** including the section of ephemeral flow in the Whitewater River and the **CVSC** from Indian Canyon Drive to approximately ¼ mile west of Monroe Street crossing.  
\(^{24}\) Applies only to tributaries to Salton Sea.  
\(^{25}\) Use, if any, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

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of Urban Runoff. Moreover, the impact of Urban Runoff discharges on the quality of Receiving Waters has not been fully determined.

35. Therefore, the Effluent Limitations contained in this MS4 Permit are narrative and include the SWMP’s requirement to implement appropriate BMPs. The narrative Effluent Limitations constitute compliance with the requirements of the CWA and can be found in Section B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS, Section D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS and Section G. IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADs of this MS4 Permit.

CWA Section 303(d) Listed Waterbodies and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

36. Section 305(b) of the CWA requires USEPA and each state that has been delegated NPDES Permitting authority to routinely monitor and assess the quality of waters in their respective regions. If this assessment indicates that Beneficial Uses are not met, then the waterbody must be listed under Section 303(d) of the CWA as an Impaired Waterbody.

37. On October 11, 2011 the USEPA issued its final decision regarding the water bodies and pollutants added to the California 303(d) List. Within the MS4 Permit area, the CVSC has been identified as impaired for pathogens in that portion from Dillon Road to the Salton Sea. The source of these pollutants is unknown.

38. Federal regulations require that a TMDL be established for each 303(d) listed waterbody for each of the Pollutants causing Impairment. The TMDL is the total amount of a Pollutant that can be discharged to a subject waterbody, while still enabling the waterbody to attain Water Quality Standards (WQSs) in the Receiving Water. Attaining WQSs means that the receiving waterbody’s Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) are met and its Beneficial Uses are protected. The TMDL is the sum of the individual Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point source inputs, Load Allocations (LAs) for Non-Point Source inputs and natural background, and a margin of safety. The TMDLs are one of the bases for limitations established in Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs).

39. The Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment incorporating the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL of Escherichia coli (E. coli) on May 16, 2007, and as further modified on June 17, 2010. The TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Board on July 19, 2011, approved by the Office of Administrative Law on February 2, 2012 and approved by USEPA on April 27, 2012. The USEPA approved the TMDL on the condition that the Basin Plan would be subsequently amended to reduce the number of bacterial indicators from three (fecal coliform, enterococci, and E. coli) to just the single indicator of E. coli to be consistent with the approved CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

40. The Regional Water Board satisfied that USEPA condition by amending the Basin Plan to specify E. coli as the sole bacterial indicator for the CVSC. This amendment was approved by the Regional Water Board on June 17, 2010, the State Board on July 19, 2011, the Office of Administrative Law on February 2, 2012 and the USEPA on April 27, 2012.

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41. The **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** established limits for bacterial source indicators for the **CVSC** from Dillon Road to the Salton Sea. The **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** Source Analysis identified **MS4** operated by the City of Coachella as a potential source of bacterial indicators.

42. The **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** specifies **WLAs** for **Point Sources** including the City of Coachella’s **MS4**, **CalTrans**, Valley Sanitary District wastewater treatment plant, Coachella Sanitary District wastewater treatment plant, and Mid-Valley Water Reclamation Plant; as well as **LAs** for agricultural runoff, federal lands, tribal lands and septic systems. To protect **REC-I Beneficial Uses**, the **TMDL** has specified a **WLA** for E. coli.

43. The **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** specifies that if it is to be implemented in the Whitewater River Watershed **MS4 Permit**, Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (**WQBELs**) are to be expressed as narrative management practices rather than direct application of **Numeric Effluent Limitations**.

44. The City of Coachella has proactively implemented structural **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** to effectively infiltrate all **Dry Weather Urban Runoff** prior to reaching **MS4 Outfalls** regulated by the **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL**. These structural **BMPs** were completed in 2011 with additional modifications planned to improve the effectiveness of the Avenue 52 outfall controls. These **BMPs** ensure that there are no discharges from the City’s **MS4** during **Dry Weather**.

45. The **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** Implementation Plan is divided into two phases. Phase I actions will take three years to complete and focus on monitoring and addressing bacterial indicators associated with wastewater discharges from **MS4** and other **NPDES** facilities. If E. coli **WQOs** are not achieved by the end of Phase I, **Regional Water Board** staff will implement additional actions to control E. coli sources in Phase II (within seven years after the end of Phase I). Section 2.3 of the **CVSC** Bacterial Indicators **TMDL** states:

> “If monitoring and assessment in Phase I indicate that waste discharges to the **CVSC** from anthropogenic activities violate this **TMDL**, and that violations persist despite recommended operation and maintenance procedures and control measures in existing permits, the **Regional Water Board** shall require the implementation of additional actions to control anthropogenic sources of bacteria in Phase II. The **Regional Water Board** will require the responsible parties to select and implement new/additional management practices for Phase II, following characterization of these sources and a determination of whether these sources can be controlled. This determination shall take into consideration background conditions and cost factors. The **Regional Water Board** may revise **MS4** permit water quality based effluent limitations, which may be expressed in terms of narrative management practice (MP) requirements. The **Regional Water Board** may also consider revising **WQOs** for **CVSC** to address natural background sources of bacteria....”

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46. In *Defenders of Wildlife, et al v. Browner*, 191 F.3d 1159 (9th Cir. 1999), the court held, based on principles of statutory interpretation, that the 1987 Water Quality Act amendments to the *CWA* does not require municipal storm-sewer discharges to comply strictly with State WQSs for MS4 permits under section 301(b)(1)(C), but that such compliance may be included at the discretion of the permitting agency (id., 191 F.3d at 1165). The Court explained that the language in section 402(p)(3)(A), which addresses discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity, and section 402(p)(3)(A), which addresses discharges from municipal storm-sewers, was unambiguous and showed Congress’ intent to apply different requirements for these two types of storm water discharges. In particular, the Court noted that section 402(p)(3)(A) requires industrial storm water discharges to comply with all requirements of section 402(p) and section 301, which includes the requirement that such discharges “shall ... achiev[e] ... any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards” (id., 191 F.3d at 1165). In contrast, the Court observed that section 402(p)(3)(B) requires municipal storm-sewer discharges to comply with a completely different set of standards, which does not include a specific reference to section 301. Thus, the Court held that the language in section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), which requires “controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the Maximum Extent Practicable [MEP], including management practices, ..., and such other provisions as the [EPA] Administrator ... determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants,” unambiguously showed that Congress gave the EPA Administrator discretion to determine what pollution controls are appropriate (id., 191 F.3d at 1166). The Court commented that the EPA has exercised that discretion for municipal storm-sewer discharges by adopting an interim approach, which uses BMPs to provide for the attainment of water quality standards (id., 191 F.3d at 1166). Federal implementing regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3) specifically allow the use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of Pollutants when Numeric Effluent Limitations are infeasible or when practices are reasonably necessary to achieve Effluent Limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. The legislative history and the preamble to the federal storm water regulations indicate that Congress and USEPA were aware of the difficulties in regulating Urban Runoff solely through traditional end-of-pipe treatment. It is the Regional Water Board’s intent to require the Permittees to implement BMPs consistent with the MEP standard in order to support attainment of WQSs. This MS4 Permit includes Receiving Water Limitations based on WQOs; it prohibits causing a condition of Nuisance and requires the reduction of WQSs impairment in Receiving Waters. This MS4 Permit includes a procedure for evaluating whether the SWMP must be revised to include additional or more effective BMPs designed to meet WQSs. This MS4 Permit establishes an iterative process to determine compliance with Receiving Water Limitations.

47. Federal regulations (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)), to the extent applicable to municipal Stormwater permits, require inclusion of Effluent Limitations that are “consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available WLA for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by USEPA.” Consistent with this requirement, this MS4 Permit includes BMP-based interim WQBELs. This MS4

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Permit additionally includes BMP-based final WQBELs which are based on the WLA for the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL. This MS4 Permit includes requirements to develop and implement control measures necessary to achieve WLAs by the deadlines specified in the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

48. Consistent with the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL Implementation Plan, the City of Coachella submitted a monitoring program to the Regional Water Board on January 6, 2013. The CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL requires the City of Coachella to implement the monitoring program, upon approval, and submit a report on January 31, 2016 (with Permittee Annual Reports) indicating whether Urban Runoff violates the City of Coachella’s WLA, whether the sources of violation are controllable and recommendations for additional BMPs that are appropriate given background conditions, cost factors and the status of Regional Water Board efforts to revise WQOs for the CVSC to address the City of Coachella’s WLA (the 2016 QAPP).

49. These WQBELs are consistent with the assumptions and requirements identified in the TMDL Implementation Plans adopted with the TMDLs because the BMPs are expected to be sufficient to meet the WLAs by the compliance dates. The CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL, relies on this MS4 Permit to implement the WLA for the City of Coachella.

Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements

50. Consistent with the State Board’s Compliance Schedule Policy (Resolution No. 2008-0025), this MS4 Permit incorporates interim and final Effluent Limits, where applicable. Additionally, since the TMDL compliance dates are outside the term of this MS4 Permit, it is also appropriate to require Permittees subject to TMDL compliance dates that are outside the term of this MS4 Permit to monitor and report the effectiveness of BMPs implemented in the MS4 Permit area to evaluate progress towards attainment of WLA by the time schedules specified in the adopted TMDL. This MS4 Permit includes the schedules for deliverables as part of the TMDL Implementation Plan as well as a requirement to monitor the effectiveness of BMPs in the MS4 Permit area in reducing Pollutant discharges and to report progress towards compliance with the TMDL WLA by the compliance dates.

Whitewater River Region Water Quality

51. Neither the Whitewater River nor its tributaries are CWA 303(d) listed as Impaired Waterbodies for any Pollutant within the Whitewater River Region. Most of the waterbodies assessed within the Whitewater River Region for inclusion into USEPA’s most current 305(b) Report have been identified as having good water quality. Waterbodies listed as threatened or impaired do not identify Urban Runoff as a source.

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Table A.2. 305(b) Report Information for the Whitewater River Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waterbody Name</th>
<th>Type of Waterbody</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Water Quality Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater River</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Morongo Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Morongo Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CVSC</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Impaired (Cause: Pathogens; Probable Source: Unknown)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falls Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millard Canyon Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow Creek (Riverside County)</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahquitz Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Threatened (Cause: Pathogens; Probable Source: Agriculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twin Pines Creek</td>
<td>River</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Miles</td>
<td>Threatened (Cause: Pathogens; Probable Source: Agriculture)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52. Permittee Outfall and Receiving Water monitoring data gathered during Wet and Dry Weather events during the past two MS4 Permit terms show that most conventional pollutants, including but not limited to nutrients, oil and grease, detergents, ammonia and nitrates, were not observed in exceedance of Receiving Water Quality Objectives listed in the Basin Plan.

53. As required by the 2001 and 2008 MS4 Permits, the Permittees performed water quality monitoring at the Upper Whitewater River Receiving Water monitoring station to “assist with determination of natural background concentrations of field parameters and constituents of concern that may also be found in Urban Runoff.” Monitoring data from this location revealed elevated levels of Lead and Chromium, in amounts which exceed Water Quality Objectives, during Wet Weather conditions only. These constituents have also been found to be present in natural deposits and groundwater throughout the Whitewater River Region.27,28

54. Permittee MS4 Outfall and Receiving Water monitoring data gathered over three MS4 Permit terms show that Priority Pollutant constituents have either never been detected, or have rarely been detected in the Whitewater River Region. Therefore, the requirement for analyses of Priority Pollutants has been eliminated from this MS4 Permit.


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Objectives of this MS4 Permit

55. Consistent with State Board orders, this MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to comply with applicable WQSs through an iterative approach, requiring the implementation of increasingly more effective BMPs until WQSs are being met. Aside from issues relating to the lower reach of the CVSC, which is being addressed through a TMDL, Beneficial Uses in Whitewater River Region Receiving Waters have been protected since MS4 Permit program inception. Therefore, the objectives of this MS4 Permit are to:

   a. Renew Board Order No. R7-2008-0001 NPDES No. CAS617002, which regulates Urban Runoff within the Whitewater River Watershed;

   b. Regulate the discharge of Potential Pollutants in Urban Runoff that discharge to surface waters in the Whitewater River Region.

   c. Implement regulatory requirements prescribed in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region of California (Basin Plan), and requirements of Section 402(p) of the CWA and Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 122; and

   d. Require implementation of preventative measures to assure maintenance of existing Receiving Water quality within the Whitewater River Region.

Federal NPDES Storm Water Regulations

56. Federal regulations for Phase I MS4 Storm Water discharges were promulgated by the USEPA on November 16, 1990 (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124) and apply to the discharge regulated by this MS4 Permit.

57. Pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA and Section 13370 of the CWC, the USEPA approved the California State Program to issue and enforce NPDES permits for discharges to surface Waters of the State. Section 405 of the Water Quality Act of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the CWA, which requires the USEPA to develop a phased approach to regulate Storm Water discharges under the NPDES program.

58. Section 402(p)(2)(C) of the CWA requires the issuance of NPDES permits for Storm Water discharges from MS4s serving a population of 250,000 or more or serving populations between 100,000 to 250,000.

59. Section 402(p) of the CWA and the Phase 1 rule require NPDES permits for MS4s to include a requirement to effectively prohibit Non-Storm Water discharges into MS4s unless such discharges are either authorized by a separate NPDES permit or not prohibited in accordance with Section C. ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES of this MS4 Permit. The requirement in the CWA to reduce Pollutants to the MEP provides a minimum level of water quality protection. The State may develop WQS more stringent than those required by the CWA.
60. Title 40 CFR Section 122.26 requires a proposed management program that covers the duration of this MS4 Permit. It must include a comprehensive planning process that involves public participation and, where necessary, intergovernmental coordination to reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MEP using management practices, control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods, and such other provisions that are appropriate. The proposed management program is described in the Whitewater River Region SWMP. The proposed management program shall include a description of Structural and Source Control BMPs to reduce Pollutants discharged from Urban Runoff into the MS4 that are to be implemented during the term of this MS4 Permit.

Mitigation of Urban Runoff

61. Pollutants may be reduced in Urban Runoff by the appropriate application of Pollution Prevention, Source Control, and Treatment Control BMPs to the MEP.

62. This MS4 Permit provides flexibility for Permittees to request approval by the Executive Officer to substitute a BMP under this MS4 Permit with an alternative BMP, if they can provide information and documentation on the effectiveness of the alternative, equal to or greater than the prescribed BMP in meeting the objectives of this MS4 Permit.

New Development/Redevelopment

63. Permittees with land use authority authorize urbanization and land uses that may generate Pollutants and runoff, which can contribute to the impairment of Receiving Waters. Therefore, the Permittees can also exercise their legal authority to require implementation of BMPs to the MEP, such that New Development/Redevelopment projects do not result in increases in Pollutant loads, and flows do not further degrade Receiving Waters.

64. Urban development has three major phases: (1) land use planning for New Development; (2) construction; and (3) the current land use or existing development phase. Because the Permittees with land use authority authorize each of these phases, they have commensurate responsibilities to protect Receiving Water quality to the MEP during each phase.

65. On October 5, 2000, the State Water Board adopted Order No. WQ-2000-11, Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans (SUSMPs), which is a precedential order. Order No. WQ-2000-11 determined that requiring Urban Runoff generated by the 85th percentile storm events from specific types of development categories be infiltrated, filtered or treated was consistent with MEP. The essential elements of this precedential order were incorporated into the 2008 MS4 Permit, and are incorporated herein. In accordance with the requirements specified in the 2008 MS4 Permit, the Permittees developed a model Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) and template.

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66. Requirements for post-construction Stormwater controls have been implemented in the Whitewater River Region for many years. As detailed in Table A-3 below, through ordinance or municipal code, the cities of Cathedral City, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage have required specified New Developments to retain and infiltrate runoff on-site to mitigate increased runoff and downstream impacts many years prior to development and implementation of the post-construction requirements found in the 2008 MS4 Permit.

Table A.3. Permittees with Ordinances for On-site Retention Adopted Prior to Implementation of 2008 MS4 Permit Post-Construction Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permittee</th>
<th>Ordinance Description</th>
<th>Storm Event (Required Design Capture Volume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral City</td>
<td>Applies to development of all land within the City, with certain exceptions.</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 3-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indio</td>
<td>Projects one-acre or greater</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 24-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Quinta</td>
<td>Applies to development of all land within the City, with certain exceptions.</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 24-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Desert</td>
<td>Development and Re-development projects one acre or greater</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 24-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Springs</td>
<td>Hillside residences and commercial projects over 2 acres, in drainage areas that are less than 70% developed.</td>
<td>Retain the difference between most conservative 100-year storm in the developed condition and the pre-development condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancho Mirage</td>
<td>Properties one-acre or greater located north of Whitewater River</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 24-hr event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

67. Since development of the Whitewater River Region WQMP, more Permittees (in addition to those listed in Table A.3 above) have implemented ordinances that require developments to retain Stormwater volumes or flows in excess of the 85th percentile storm event required by the WQMP.

Table A.4. Permittees with Ordinances Requiring On-Site Retention of Stormwater Volumes/Flows Greater than WQMP Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permittee</th>
<th>Ordinance Description</th>
<th>Storm Event (Required Design Capture Volume)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banning</td>
<td>Requirement for all Priority Development Projects</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 3-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>Requirement for all Priority Development Projects</td>
<td>100% retention of the 100-year, 24-hr event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>Applies to New Development and Redevelopment, with certain exceptions</td>
<td>100% retention of post-development runoff, based on the 100-year, 24 hour event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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68. Location of urbanized areas on alluvial fans comprised of pervious soils, low annual rainfall, low density of development, minimal vegetative cover, constructed flood control improvements, Permittee requirements for on-site retention, and WQMP requirements for New Development and Redevelopment all combine to limit potential impacts of Urban Runoff on the Whitewater River Region natural drainage system. The WQMP requires identification of Hydrologic Conditions of Concern (HCOC). An HCOC may exist when a New Development or Redevelopment site’s hydrologic regime is altered and results in significant impacts on downstream channels and, where they may exist, aquatic habitats. Currently, New Development and Redevelopment projects are required to perform this assessment and incorporate appropriate BMPs to the MEP to ensure existing hydrologic conditions are maintained.

69. LID techniques promote the reduction of impervious areas which may achieve multiple environmental and economic benefits. This MS4 Permit requires Permittees to continue to implement the per project measurable goal of addressing 100% of the WQMP Treatment Control BMP requirement through implementation of Site Design/LID BMPs.

70. Some LID concepts are not compatible with water efficient landscape ordinances adopted throughout the Whitewater River Region. Such ordinances include requirements for xeriscaping, and implementation of water budgets and desert tolerant landscape standards.

71. Certain BMPs implemented or required by Permittees for urban runoff management may create a habitat for vectors (e.g., mosquitoes and rodents) if not properly designed or maintained. Close collaboration and cooperation among the Permittees, local vector control agencies, Regional Water Board staff, and the California Department of Public Health is necessary to identify and implement appropriate vector control measures that minimize potential nuisances and public health impacts resulting from vector breeding.

72. This MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to review and approve covenants, conditions and restrictions (CC&Rs) or other mechanisms to ensure proper long-term operation and maintenance of post-construction BMPs.

Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge (IC/ID)

73. This MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to continue to implement the BMPs listed in the approved SWMP, and to continue to effectively prohibit IC/IDs to the MS4. One of the major elements of the SWMP is a Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinance. The Permittees with land use authority have adopted such an ordinance as well as ordinances addressing Grading and Erosion control (collectively, the "Storm Water Ordinance"). The purpose of each Storm Water Ordinance is to prohibit Pollutant discharges in the MS4 and to regulate IC/IDs and Non-Storm Water discharges to the MS4.

74. The Permittees have implemented programs to control litter, trash, and other anthropogenic-sourced materials from Urban Runoff. In addition to municipal
ordinances prohibiting littering, the Permittees will continue to implement these programs, and continue organizing and implementing other programs to reduce litter and IC/IDs, such as solid waste collection programs, Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collections, Hazardous Material spill response, catch basin Cleaning, street sweeping, and recycling programs. These programs are intended to work together to address urban sources and reduce Pollutants in Urban Runoff to the MEP. This MS4 Permit includes requirements for the continued implementation of programs for litter, trash, and debris control.

75. This MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to continue to implement routine inspection and monitoring and reporting programs for IC/IDs to their MS4 facilities. Due to the ephemeral nature of the Whitewater River Region during Dry Weather conditions, IC/IDs to Receiving Waters from MS4 outfalls can be identified by field inspections. Therefore, this MS4 permit also requires, in part, that the Permittees’ Dry Weather monitoring program focus on field identification and elimination of IC/IDs.

76. There are several local, regional and watershed-wide efforts underway to reduce Dry Weather discharges to Whitewater River Region MS4 facilities, of which the Permittees are active participants. These efforts include, but are not limited to:

• The County, and all water suppliers within the Whitewater River Region, including CVWD, Desert Water Agency (DWA), Mission Springs Water District (MSWD), Coachella Water Authority (CWA), Indio Water Agency (IWA), and the City of Banning Water Utility, have adopted water efficient landscape ordinances which are either as stringent as, or are more stringent than, the State’s model water efficient landscape ordinance. Development projects within the Whitewater River Region must demonstrate compliance with the landscape standards described in respective ordinances to receive water service. The standards include, but are not limited to: site plan check/approval for compliance with water allowances and requirements for drought tolerant plants, water budget components which establish the amount of water that can be used on particular landscapes, and encouraging retention of Stormwater and prevention of runoff.

• CVWD, CWA, and the City of Banning Water Utility have implemented tiered water usage rates.

• DWA, IWA and the City of Banning Water Utility have implemented water waste prohibitions, conduct water use audits, and/or enforce against negligent water usage.

• CVWD, CWA, DWA, MSWD, and the IWA offer water conservation incentive programs, including offering rebates for: turf removal, sprinkler upgrades, and other water efficient irrigation measures.

• The Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) is a collaborative effort led by the five water purveyors of the Coachella Valley

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(CVWD, CWA, DWA, IWA, and MSWD) to develop an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan (IRWMP) to address the water resources planning needs of the Valley; each of the Coachella Valley Permittees were planning partners in development of the IRWMP. The IRWMP, which was finalized in December 2010, enables the CVRWMG to apply for grants related to the IRWMP program led by the California Department of Water Resources.

In July 2012, the CVRWMG was awarded a $4,000,000 Proposition 84 grant to use towards implementation of a Regional Water Conservation Program. Program features include: implementation of a water auditing program, workshops for landscape professionals, incentives for turf replacement, subsidies for irrigation clocks, increased public education and outreach, subsidization of residential sprinkler upgrades and a residential leak detection program. The term for this program will end on December 31, 2017.

Private Construction Activities

77. Construction activities may be a significant cause of Receiving Water impairment in California. Sediment runoff rates from construction sites exceed natural Erosion rates of undisturbed lands, causing siltation and impairment of Receiving Waters. However, siltation has not been identified by the Regional Water Board as a cause of Receiving Water impairment in the Whitewater River Region. In addition to requiring implementation of BMPs, an effective construction runoff program must include local plan review, permit conditions, field inspections, and enforcement.

78. One method to reduce Potential Pollutants in Urban Runoff is to incorporate BMPs as early in the planning phase of a project as possible. The implementation of BMPs is necessary to prevent Erosion and sedimentation in storm and non-storm Urban Runoff discharges.

Commercial/Industrial

79. Enforcement of local Urban Runoff related ordinances, permits, and plans are an essential component of the SWMP. Routine inspections provide an effective means by which Permittees can evaluate compliance. Inspections are especially important in areas with increased potential for Pollutant discharges, such as at industrial and construction sites.

Public Education/Outreach

80. Education is the foundation of the SWMP. Education of the Permittee’s planning, inspection, and maintenance department staff is critical. The Public Education Program contained in the SWMP incorporates a well-developed approach to education and outreach. The program, entitled “Only Rain Down The Storm Drain Pollution Prevention Program”, combines resources and efforts from the three County MS4 permit programs to effectively communicate responsible Urban Runoff management. Public participation is necessary to ensure that all stakeholder interests, and a variety of creative solutions, are considered.

A. FINDINGS
participation is important in the development of a complete Urban Runoff management program. The Permittees propose to continue to emphasize the public participation component of this program.

Monitoring

81. An effective monitoring program characterizes Urban Runoff discharges, identifies problem areas, and determines the impact of Urban Runoff on Receiving Waters. However, due to the limited annual rainfall and the ephemeral nature of most Receiving Waters within the Whitewater River Region, collecting sufficient wet and dry weather data to characterize discharges and assess improvement or degradation in water quality due to Urban Runoff quality control program implementation is challenging at best. Under normal hydrologic conditions in the Whitewater River Region, there are limited flowing Receiving Waters impacted by Urban Runoff.

82. Although local climate and hydrology make consistent sample collection difficult, it is feasible to safely collect data from MS4 outfalls and certain Receiving Waters during daylight hours of those wet weather events that do not result in flash flood warnings and/or watches. The Permittees should continue to take efforts to collect data for the ultimate purpose of characterizing Urban Runoff discharges, effectiveness of implemented BMPs, and determining the impacts of those discharges on Receiving Waters, where applicable and feasible.

Compliance with CEQA and Other Requirements

83. The Permittees will be required to comply with amendments to WQS or WDRs, which may be imposed by the USEPA or the State of California prior to the expiration of this MS4 Permit. This MS4 Permit may be reopened to include WLAs to address Pollutants in Urban Runoff causing or contributing to the impairments in Receiving Waters and/or other requirements developed and adopted by the Regional Water Board. The MS4 Permit also includes language requiring the Permittees to amend the SWMP to address TMDL Basin Plan Amendments, including incorporation of WLA requirements.

84. CWC Section 13243 provides that a Regional Water Board, in a water quality control plan or in WDRs, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of Waste or certain types of Waste is not permitted.

85. The issuance of an NPDES permit for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code, in accordance with CWC Section 13389.

86. The Regional Water Board has considered state and federal anti-degradation requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and State Board Resolution No. 68-16. This MS4 Permit does not allow degradation of surface Waters of the State. Therefore, compliance with the MS4 Permit will satisfy these anti-degradation requirements.

A. FINDINGS
87. The **State Board** issued one state-wide general permit to address **Storm Water** discharges from construction activities: the General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002) (**Construction General Permit**). Construction activities that qualify are required by federal regulations to obtain permit coverage under either an individual NPDES permit or the statewide **Construction General Permit** by filing a **Notice of Intent (NOI)** with the **State Board**. Therefore, separate coverage under the **Construction General Permit** is necessary for **Permittee** construction projects within or outside of the **Whitewater River Region**.

88. The **Regional Water Board** has notified the **Permittees** and other interested agencies and **Persons** of its intent to re-issue this **MS4 Permit** for discharges of **Urban Runoff** into the **Whitewater River Region**.

The **Regional Water Board**, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to this **MS4 Permit**. The **Regional Water Board** reserves the right to reopen this **MS4 Permit** after proper notice and an opportunity to be heard, is given to all concerned parties.

**THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that this **MS4 Permit** supersedes Order No. R7-2008-0001 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the **CWC** (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the **CWA** and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this **MS4 Permit**. This action does not prevent the **Colorado River Basin Regional Water Board** from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous **MS4 Permit**. If any part of this **MS4 Permit** is subject to a temporary stay of enforcement, unless otherwise specified, the Discharger shall comply with the analogous portions of the previous **MS4 Permit**, which shall remain in effect for all purposes during the pendency of the stay.
B. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. The discharge of Urban Runoff from the Permittees’ MS4 to Waters of the United States containing Pollutants, which have not been reduced to the MEP, is prohibited.

2. The Permittees shall continue to prohibit IC/IDs to the MS4 through their Storm Water Ordinances.

3. The following discharge prohibitions are applicable to any Person, as defined by Section 13050(c) of the CWC, who is a citizen, domiciliary, or political agency or entity of California and whose activities in California could affect the quality of Waters of the State within the boundaries of the Colorado River Basin Region:
   a. The discharge of Waste to Waters of the State in a manner causing, or threatening to cause, a condition of Pollution, Contamination, or Nuisance, as defined in CWC Section 13050, except in compliance with the terms and conditions of Section D, below.
   b. The discharge of Pollutants or dredged or fill material to Waters of the United States, except as authorized by an NPDES permit or a dredged or fill material permit subject to the exemption described in CWC Section 13376.
   c. Any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of “Storm Water” is prohibited, unless authorized by Section C. ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES.
   d. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to Waters of the State or to the MS4.
   e. The discharge of oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, or any other petroleum derivative or any toxic chemical or Hazardous Waste into the MS4.
C. ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

1. Each Permittee shall effectively prohibit all types of Non-Storm Water discharges into the MS4 unless such discharges are authorized in accordance with Item No. 2 of this Section.

2. The following discharges are not prohibited, unless identified by the Permittees as a significant source of Pollutants to the Receiving Waters:
   a. Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the Regional Water Board or State Board;
   b. Air conditioning condensation
   c. Potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;
   d. Passive foundation drains;
   e. Passive footing drains;
   f. Water from crawl space pumps;
   g. Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;
   h. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
   i. Non-commercial vehicle washing; (e.g. residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organizations);
   j. Diverted stream flows;
   k. Rising ground waters and natural springs;
   l. Groundwater infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005 (20) and uncontaminated pumped ground water;
   m. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
   n. Street wash water;
   o. Emergency water flows (i.e., firefighting flows and other flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited. However, appropriate BMPs shall be considered where practicable when not interfering with emergency public health and safety issues;
   p. Waters not otherwise containing Wastes, as defined in CWC Section 13050 (d); and
   q. Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the Permittees and approved by the Regional Water Board.

3. For purposes of this MS4 Permit, a discharge may include Storm Water and other types of discharges as indicated in Section C.2. If the Permittee identifies an allowable discharge category from Section C.2 that causes or contributes to an
exceedance of WQS or is a significant contributor of Pollutants to Waters of the United States, a Permittee shall either:

Prohibit the discharge category from entering its MS4 or ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented to the MEP to reduce or eliminate Pollutants resulting from the discharge. The Permittees shall also provide a report to the Regional Water Board per Section D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS, Item No. 2.

C. ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES
D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. The SWMP and its components shall be updated to achieve compliance with Receiving Water Limitations associated with discharges of Urban Runoff. It is expected that compliance with Receiving Water Limitations will be achieved through an iterative process and the application of BMPs to the MEP.

2. A Permittee shall be considered in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Receiving Water Limitations, so long as it is timely implementing control measures and other actions to reduce Pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the SWMP and other requirements of this MS4 Permit, including any modifications. If exceedance(s) of WQS persist, notwithstanding implementation of the SWMP and other requirements of this MS4 Permit, a Permittee shall continue to be considered in compliance with Discharge Prohibitions, Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges, and Receiving Water Limitations by complying with the following procedure:
   a. Upon a determination by the Permittee or Regional Water Board that discharges of Urban Runoff from the MS4 are causing or exceeding or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable WQS, the Permittee shall promptly notify Regional Water Board staff within two (2) working days by telephone (760.346.7491) or e-mail notice and thereafter submit within 30 days a report to the Regional Water Board that describes BMPs that are currently being implemented and additional BMPs that will be implemented to prevent or reduce any Pollutants that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of WQSs. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Regional Water Board may require modifications to the report;
   b. Alternatively, if the exceedances of the applicable WQSs are due to discharges to the MS4 from activities or areas not under the jurisdiction of the Permittee, the Permittee shall promptly notify Regional Water Board staff within two (2) working days by telephone (760.346.7491) or e-mail notice and thereafter shall provide documentation of these discharges and submit a report within 30 days to the Regional Water Board. The Permittee shall trace the source of the discharge upstream by contacting the appropriate neighboring MS4 facility that does have jurisdiction to locate the source of the Pollution;
   c. Submit any modifications to the above reports (either D.2.a. or D.2b., as appropriate) within 30 days when required by the Regional Water Board;
   d. Within 30 days following approval by the Regional Water Board of the report described above in Section D., 2.a., the Permittee shall revise the SWMP and monitoring program to incorporate the approved modified BMPs that will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required; and
   e. Implement the revised SWMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved implementation schedule.

D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS
As long as a Permittee has complied with the procedures set forth above and is implementing the revised SWMP, the Permittee does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same Receiving Water Limitations, unless directed in writing by the Regional Water Board or Executive Officer to develop and implement additional BMPs, including Source and Treatment Controls BMPs.

D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS
E. SPECIFIC PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS

1. The Permittees shall revise the SWMP to address the requirements found within this MS4 Permit. The revised SWMP shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer within 12 months of adoption of this MS4 Permit. Until such time that the Executive Officer provides approval of the revised SWMP, the Permittees shall continue to implement the requirements described in Order No. R7-2008-0011 and the 2011 SWMP. Upon approval by the Executive Officer, the Permittees shall be required to implement the revised SWMP, and the requirements of this MS4 Permit.

2. The Principal Permittees shall:
   a. Coordinate MS4 Permit compliance activities;
   b. Establish a uniform data submittal format for use by all Permittees;
   c. Prepare the Annual Report;
   d. Forward information received from the Regional Water Board to the Permittees;
   e. Implement MS4 Permit activities of common interest;
   f. Inform Permittees on USEPA and Regional Water Board regulations pertaining to the MS4;
   g. Convene all Desert Task Force meetings that are held at least quarterly and consist of one or more representatives from each Permittee. The Desert Task Force shall direct the maintenance and update of the SWMP and coordinate the implementation of the overall Urban Runoff program, as described in the ROWD; and
   h. Maintain and update the Whitewater River Region map.

3. Each Permittee shall:
   a. Comply with the requirements of this MS4 Permit within its jurisdiction, and to the extent of its authority;
   b. Provide certification for all reports and other information requested by the Regional Water Board as specified in Section I.9 of this MS4 Permit;
   c. Annually review the Whitewater River Region map to ensure that it encompasses urbanized areas within the jurisdiction of the Permittee. If additional urbanized areas (or non-urbanized areas are incorrectly identified as urbanized) within the jurisdiction of the Permittee are identified, the Permittee shall submit an amendment to the Whitewater River Region map to the Principal Permittees as part of the Annual Report;

29 The District and CVWD do not govern as municipal authorities over any land areas; therefore, this provision is not applicable to them.
d. Prepare and provide documents required by the MS4 Permit to the Principal Permittees in a timely manner;

e. Implement the Whitewater River Region SWMP consistent with this MS4 Permit to:

   i. Reduce Potential Pollutants in Urban Runoff from municipal, commercial, industrial, and residential areas to the MEP;

   ii. Reduce Potential Pollutants in Urban Runoff from land development and construction sites to the MEP through the use of Structural and/or Non-Structural BMPs;

   iii. Reduce Potential Pollutants in Urban Runoff from Permittee’s maintenance activities to the MEP;

   iv. Eliminate IC/IDs to the MEP;

   v. Encourage spill prevention and containment as well as provide appropriate spill response plan for Permittees’ maintenance facilities to the MEP;

   vi. Increase public awareness to the MEP;

   vii. Continue to provide MS4 Permit compliance related training for Permittee’s staff to the MEP; and

   viii. Control increases in Urban Runoff flows within the Permittees’ jurisdictional boundaries to the MEP, so as not to potentially cause Erosion or sedimentation problems downstream.

f. Designate at least one representative to the Desert Task Force as described in Section E.2.g. The Principal Permittees shall be notified immediately, of changes to the designated representative. The designated representative shall attend the Desert Task Force meetings.

4. Each Permittee shall establish and maintain adequate legal authority through statute, ordinance, or series of contracts, which authorizes or enables the Permittee to implement and enforce, at a minimum, each of the following requirements contained in 40 CFR Section 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F):

   a. Control through ordinance, permit, contract, order or similar means, the contribution of Pollutants to the MS4 by Urban Runoff associated with industrial activity and the quality of Urban Runoff discharged from sites of industrial activity;

   b. Prohibit through ordinance, order or similar means, IDs to the MS4, including, but not limited to, discharges:

      i. Of wash water resulting from the hosing or cleaning of gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive services facilities;

      ii. Resulting from the cleaning, repair, or maintenance of any type of equipment or machinery including motor vehicles, cement-related equipment, and port-a-potty servicing;

E. SPECIFIC PERMITTEE REQUIREMENTS
iii. Of wash water from mobile operations such as oily or greasy discharges from mobile automobile washing, and/or discharges from steam cleaning, power washing, and carpet cleaning, etc.;

iv. Of runoff from material storage areas containing chemicals, fuels, grease, oil, or other **Hazardous Materials**; and

v. Of food-related **Wastes** (e.g., grease, fish processing, and restaurant kitchen mat and trash bin wash water, etc.).

c. Control through ordinance, order or similar means the discharge to the **MS4** of spills, dumping or disposal of materials other than **Urban Runoff**.

d. Control through interagency agreements among **Permittees** the contribution of **Pollutants** from one portion of the **MS4** to another portion of the **MS4**;

e. Require compliance with conditions in **Permittee** ordinances, permits, contracts or orders consistent with the Enforcement and Compliance Strategy described in Section 1.7 of the **SWMP**;

f. Carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance with **MS4 Permit** conditions, including the prohibition on **IDs** to the **MS4**, and

g. Require that **Urban Runoff** collection, transport, and storage facilities shall be in good working condition at all times to effectuate compliance with this **MS4 Permit**.

Because the **RCFC&WCD** and **CVWD** are not general purpose local government entities and only operate facilities that may convey **Urban Runoff**, these **Permittees** lack the authority to adopt and enforce ordinances to regulate development and other authorities and abilities of general purpose government entities. The **RCFC&WCD** and **CVWD** shall therefore comply with this Provision as well as other aspects of this **MS4 Permit** only to the extent of their statutory authority and within the constraints imposed by the California Constitution.

5. Each **Permittee** shall review its ordinances, contracts and/or agreements to ensure that they continue to have adequate authority to implement and enforce applicable provisions of this **MS4 Permit**. Each **Permittee** shall submit a statement (signed by legal counsel) certifying legal authority to implement and enforce the applicable provisions of this **MS4 Permit** as part of its Fiscal Year 2014-2015 **Annual Report**. If a **Permittee** determines that such legal authority does not exist, that **Permittee** shall provide an implementation schedule identifying the legal changes necessary to adopt a new ordinance, amend an existing ordinance, or create and/or amend any agreement(s) that would enable the **Permittee** to obtain the requisite legal authority to fully implement and enforce the applicable provisions of this **MS4 Permit**. The implementation schedule shall be provided to **Regional Water Board** staff for its approval as part of the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 **Annual Report**. Upon the final date of the approved implementation schedule, the **Permittee** shall submit a statement (signed by legal counsel) certifying legal authority to implement and enforce the applicable

E. SPECIFIC **PERMITTEE** REQUIREMENTS
provisions of this MS4 Permit. If a Permittee determines that legal authority does not exist or is insufficient at any time after submittal of the Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Annual Report, that Permittee shall implement appropriate measures to ensure that it has obtained adequate legal authority, and submit the required statement certifying legal authority as part of its Annual Report.

6. Permittees that have entered into land use agreements with Tribal entities, as described in Finding #17 of this MS4 Permit, shall periodically inform the Regional Water Board on implementation of the SWMP on Tribal Lands.

7. Permittee Construction Activities:

The Permittees will be required to file a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the Construction General Permit for Permittee construction projects which create a Land Disturbance greater than or equal to one acre, or less than one acre if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more.

The Construction General Permit defines routine maintenance activities that are exempt from coverage under the Construction General Permit. Specific maintenance activities, which include BMPs implemented as part of a Permittee's Municipal Facility/Activities Pollution Prevention Plan or model municipal maintenance BMP fact sheets, can be considered as meeting “routine maintenance activities”, as defined in the Construction General Permit.
F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

1. Each Permittee shall implement the following programs and BMPs to the MEP as described in the SWMP and this MS4 Permit. These programs and BMPs include the following:

   a. IC/ID, Litter, Debris, and Trash Control Program:

      i. The Permittees shall continue to reduce the discharge of Pollutants, including trash and debris, from their respective MS4s to Receiving Waters to the MEP.

      ii. The Permittees shall document the observations of field personnel of unauthorized dumping or spills so that the information can be used to help locate the source of Pollutants. The Permittees shall continue to utilize standardized IC/ID reporting forms to document, track and report IC/ID incidents.

      iii. The Permittees shall maintain a database of IC/ID investigations. The database shall track case specifics, including description, cause, duration, the outcome of the case (spill/connection was terminated and cleaned up, source owner/operator educational visit, warning letter, referral to an enforcement agency, etc.), and the enforcement actions issued/taken (e.g., notice of non-compliance, notice of violation and order to comply, referral to District Attorney for prosecution).

      iv. The Permittees shall continue to provide, collect, and maintain litter receptacles in strategic public areas and during public events.

      v. The Permittees shall assess and modify, if necessary, existing field programs to detect and prevent dumping or routine discharge of Pollutants into MS4 facilities.

      vi. The Permittees shall continue to implement and enforce leash laws and other pet laws (i.e., pet waste clean-up, no pets in public areas) in selected public-use areas.

   Field Screening/System Surveillance

      vii. The Permittees shall continue to implement routine field inspections for their MS4 facilities, and the Dry Weather monitoring and reporting program (as detailed in Section L.10.A. of this MS4 Permit), to assist with identification and elimination of IC/IDs.

      viii. Permittees may utilize existing MS4 maintenance programs, business/construction inspection programs and/or complaint reports to facilitate field screening. Permittee field staff shall utilize visual or olfactory indicators for determining IC/IDs during field screening.

      ix. If routine field inspections or the Dry Weather monitoring and reporting program indicate IC/IDs, they shall be investigated and
eliminated, or regulated by the Regional Water Board, as soon as possible after detection.

x. **IC/ID** elimination measures may include an escalating series of enforcement actions for those **IC/IDs** that do not endanger public health or the environment. **IC/IDs** that endanger public health or the environment (as defined in the Reporting Section F.1.a.xi.2. below) shall be eliminated as soon as possible. A summary of elimination measures taken shall be maintained by the Permittees as part of the **IC/ID** database.

**Reporting**

xi. The Permittees shall immediately (within 24 hours of receipt of notice) initiate an investigation of all spills, leaks, and/or **IC/IDs** to the MS4 upon being put on notice by staff or a third party. Based upon their assessment and as specified below, the Permittees with jurisdiction for the spill shall report all discharges that endanger human health or the environment as follows:

1. By phone to the California Emergency Management Agency ("Cal EMA") at (800-852-7550) and to the Regional Water Board at (760-346-7491).

2. At a minimum, any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any Hazardous Material spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of Hazardous Waste (as defined in 40 CFR Part 117 and 40 CFR Part 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to Cal EMA (collectively, an "Emergency Situation") shall be reported within twenty four (24) hours of becoming aware of the circumstances. Additional reporting requirements shall be per Section I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, Item No. 6.a.

xii. Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharge, that are not incidents reportable to the Cal EMA shall be documented; documentation shall include a description of the spill, its cause(s), duration, actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance, and the enforcement steps that the Permittee has taken, or intends to take. These incidents shall be included in the **IC/ID** database, and be available upon request;

xiii. Permittees with jurisdiction over incidents described by Section F.1.a.xi. shall submit a report for each incident to the Executive Officer as an attachment to their Annual Report, if not already done by another responsible agency, per Section F.1.a.xv, below. This report shall contain a description of the non-compliance, its causes, duration, and the actual or anticipated time for the violator to achieve compliance. The report shall include the enforcement steps that the Permittee has taken, or intends to take;

F. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
xiv. The Permittees may propose an alternative reporting program, including reportable incidents and quantities, jointly with other agencies such as the County Department of Environmental Health (DEH), subject to approval by the Executive Officer.

xv. In cases where an incident is reportable to Cal EMA and/or Executive Officer and that incident has been reported to Cal EMA and/or Executive Officer, as applicable, by another responsible agency, the Permittee with jurisdiction is not required to duplicate the report.

Incident Response, Investigation, and Clean Up

xvi. Continue to support the existing Hazardous Materials incident response programs implemented jointly by the County DEH and the County Fire Department HAZMAT Team;

Program Data Tracking

xvii. The Permittees shall maintain the following records:

1. IC/ID reporting forms used to document, track and report IC/ID incidents;

2. An up-to-date IC/ID database, including information specified in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit; and

3. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access to similar trackable data, such a system may be used in lieu of the IC/ID database requirements in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit.

Annual Reporting

xviii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:

1. Total number of IC/ID complaints received during the reporting year;

2. Total number of IC/ID complaints requiring response during the reporting year;

3. Total number and type of enforcement actions resulting from IC/ID complaints during the reporting year;

4. Report(s) for incident(s) reportable to Cal EMA, as required in Section F.1.a.xiii. of this MS4 Permit;

5. A narrative summary of IC/ID program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year;

6. A summary of trash and debris removal activities conducted; and

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
7. A summary of MS4 facilities inspected (by MS4 facility type) during the reporting year pursuant to Sections F.1.a.vii through F.1.a.ix. (above).

xix. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access pursuant to Section F.1.a.xvii.3 (above), the Annual Report requirements listed in section F.1.a.xviii (above) are waived.

Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment

xx. Each Permittee shall evaluate in its Annual Report whether the IC/ID program goals listed below have been achieved:
   1. Reduce the discharge of trash and debris from respective MS4s to Receiving Waters;
   2. Confirm that IC/ID reports are reviewed and responded to in a timely manner;
   3. Ensure that confirmed IC/ID events are expeditiously eliminated.

xxi. If a Permittee finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that Permittee shall review its applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve IC/ID program effectiveness, as necessary to comply with this MS4 Permit. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, and provided and/or updated with the applicable Annual Report.

b. Commercial/Industrial Facilities Program

   Source Identification, Inspection and Enforcement

   i. The Permittees shall continue to coordinate with County DEH, Regional Water Board staff, and others as necessary to maintain a commercial and industrial facility database;

   ii. The Permittees shall maintain an implementation schedule for conducting inspections of the targeted list of facilities listed in the database, as detailed in Section 3.1 of the SWMP;

   iii. The existing Compliance/Assistance Program (CAP) described in Section 3 of the SWMP meets the intent of this section; however, individual Permittees may propose an alternative inspection program for Regional Water Board approval as part of their Annual Reports;

   iv. Each Permittee shall continue to enforce its ordinances, including its Storm Water Ordinance, at industrial and commercial facilities as necessary to maintain compliance with this MS4 Permit. Where CAP Industrial/Commercial surveys indicate that a facility is out of compliance with a Permittee’s Storm Water Ordinance, Permittee staff shall perform a re-inspection. Sanctions for non-compliance may include: verbal or written warnings, issuance of notices of violation or
non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work, or cease and desist order, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor);

v. Each Permittee shall implement and enforce its ordinances that require all new industrial facilities subject to the General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (General Industrial Permit) to show proof of compliance (such as a waste discharge identification (WDID) number from submittal of a NOI) prior to: 1) issuance of a business license (applicable only to those Permittees which require business licenses) or 2) issuance of a certificate of occupancy for New Development;

vi. Upon referral of an industrial facility to Regional Water Board staff for failure to obtain coverage under the General Industrial Permit, failure to keep a SWPPP at the industrial facility, or an observed act or omission that suggests failure to comply with either, the Permittee will take no further action at the industrial facility with regard to securing compliance with the General Industrial Permit. It is understood by the Permittees and Regional Water Board staff that this will ensure that consistent direction is provided to the facility owner/manager as to what is required to bring the facility into compliance with the General Industrial Permit. Each Permittee shall take appropriate actions to bring an industrial facility into compliance with its local ordinances, rules, regulations, and the Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP), where applicable;

Program Data Tracking

vii. The Permittees shall maintain the following records:

1. An up-to-date commercial and industrial facility database, which includes the categories of facilities named in Section 3.4 of the SWMP, and information specified in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit; and

2. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access to similar trackable data, such a system may be used in lieu of the commercial and industrial facility database requirements in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit.

Annual Reporting

viii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:

1. Total number of commercial and industrial facilities inspected during the reporting year;

2. Total number of commercial and industrial facilities requiring re-inspection during the reporting year;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
3. Total number and type of enforcement actions issued to commercial and/or industrial facilities during the reporting year.

ix. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access pursuant to Section F.1.b.vii.2. (above), the Annual Report requirements listed in Section F.1.b.viii (above) are waived.

**Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment**

x. Each Permittee shall evaluate in its Annual Report whether the following commercial and industrial facilities program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain an updated database of commercial and industrial facilities;
2. Confirm that industrial and commercial facilities described in Section F.1.b.ii (above) have implemented BMPs that comply with Permittee Stormwater Ordinances; and
3. Implement enforcement measures as necessary to reduce the occurrence and recurrence of violations of Permittee Stormwater Ordinances from industrial and commercial facilities.

xi. If a Permittee finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that Permittee shall review its applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve commercial/industrial program effectiveness as necessary to comply with this MS4 Permit. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, and will be provided and/or updated with the applicable Annual Report.

c. **New Development/Redevelopment Program**

Permittees shall:

i. Make information available to architects, engineers, building department personnel, and local government officials on water quality problems associated with Urban Runoff and the requirements for meeting NPDES regulatory requirements and program goals for properly managing the quality of Urban Runoff.

Provide information on upcoming training workshops and distribute educational materials as appropriate;

ii. The Permittees shall continue to implement the existing development and approval review procedures outlined in the SWMP. The Permittees must:

1. Implement and enforce a program to address Urban Runoff from New Development and Redevelopment Projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre, including projects less than 1 acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the MS4 (herein

F. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
referred to as Other Development Projects) by ensuring that Source Control BMPs specified in Item No. F.1.c.v.3 of this Section (below) are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP;

2. As necessary, revise the Whitewater BMP Design Manual, which includes a combination of Structural and/or Non-Structural BMPs, to reflect updated BMP technologies that the Permittees determine to be appropriate and feasible for the Whitewater River Region;

3. Use an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction Urban Runoff from New Development and Redevelopment Projects to the extent allowable under state or local law. The requirements must include the design standards specified in Item No. F.1.c.v. of this Section (below) or a functionally equivalent program that is acceptable to the Regional Water Board; and

4. Require mechanisms to ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of post-construction BMPs on Priority Development Project sites.

iii. All discretionary New Development and Redevelopment Projects that fall into one of the following categories (herein referred to as Priority Development Projects) are subject to the WQMP design standards specified in Item No. F.1.c.v. of this Section (below):

1. Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is twenty-five percent (25%) or greater, including single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet of impervious area where the natural slope is ten percent (10%) or greater where erosive soil conditions are known;

2. 100,000 square foot commercial and industrial developments;

3. Automotive repair shops (with Standard Industrial Classification (“SIC”) codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7438, and 7539);

4. Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;

5. Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;

6. Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units; and

7. Parking Lots 5,000 square feet or larger in size, or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff.

iv. Where a Priority Redevelopment Project replaces less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, and the site

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
was not previously subject to *Priority Development Project* requirements, the *WQMP* design standards specified in Section F.1.c.v. (below) apply only to the addition or replacement, and not to the entire developed site. Where a *Priority Redevelopment Project* replaces 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, the *WQMP* design standards specified in Section F.1.c.v. (below) apply to the entire development.

v. **WQMP** Design Standards. Discretionary development specified in Section F.1.c.iii. (above) must implement the following **BMPs**:

1. **Peak-Urban Runoff** Discharge Rates.
   
   Post development peak *Urban Runoff* discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development rates for developments where the increased peak *Urban Runoff* discharge rate will result in increased potential for downstream *Erosion*. The *Permittees* shall continue implementation of the existing design standard for Peak-*Urban Runoff* Discharge Rate control as specified in the *WQMP*.

2. **Site Design BMPs**.
   
   Unless infeasible, the following **Site Design BMPs** are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

   a. Minimize *Urban Runoff*, minimize impervious footprint, and conserve natural areas,
   
   b. Minimize directly connected impervious area; and
   
   c. The *Permittees* shall continue to implement the *Treatment Control BMP* requirement (specified in Section F.1.c.v.4. below) through implementation of **Site Design BMPs**, as specified in the *WQMP*, and Section F.1.c.v.5.b. below.

3. **Source Control BMPs**.
   
   The *Permittees* shall address *Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* through the implementation of **Source Control BMPs**. *Urban Runoff* from a site has the potential to contribute oil and grease, suspended solids, metal, gasoline, pesticides, and pathogens to the *MS4*. *Priority Development Projects* and *Other Development Projects* must be designed so as to minimize, to the *MEP*, the introduction of *Pollutants* generated from on-site runoff of directly connected impervious areas to the *MS4* as approved by the building official. The *Permittees* shall require the following **Source Control BMPs**:

   a. Protect slopes and channels from eroding;

F. **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
b. Include storm drain inlet stenciling and signage;
c. Include properly designed outdoor material storage areas; and
d. Include properly designed trash storage areas.

4. **Treatment Control BMPs.**

The WQMP shall require *Treatment Control BMPs* for all *Priority Development Projects*. All *Treatment Control BMPs* shall be located so as to infiltrate, filter or treat the required runoff volume or flow prior to its discharge to any *Receiving Water*. Multiple *Priority Development Projects* may share *Treatment Control BMPs* as long as construction of any shared *Treatment Control* BMP is completed prior to the use of any development project from which the *Treatment Control* BMP will receive *Urban Runoff*, and prior to discharge to a *Receiving Water*. *Treatment Control BMPs* shall be designed to address *Pollutants of Concern*. *Pollutants of Concern* consist of any *Pollutants* generated by the *Priority Development*, including *Pollutants* that are listed under *CWA* Section 303(d) for the *Receiving Water* into which the *Priority Development* would discharge, *Pollutants* associated with the land use type of the *Priority Development* and legacy *Pollutants* associated with past use of the *Priority Development* site that may be exposed to *Urban Runoff*. *Treatment Control BMPs* shall be collectively sized to comply with the following numeric sizing criteria:

a. Volumetric *Treatment Control* BMP design criteria.
   
i. The 85th percentile 24-hour event determined as the maximized capture *Storm Water* volume for the project area, from the formula recommended in Urban Runoff Quality Management, Water Environment Federation Manual of Practice No. 23/ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, (1998); or
   
   ii. The volume of annual runoff based on unit basin storage water quality volume, to achieve 80% or more volume treatment by the method recommended in California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook – Industrial/Commercial (2003); or
   
   iii. The volume of runoff produced from a historical-record based reference 24-hour rainfall criterion for “treatment” that achieves approximately the same reduction in *Pollutant* loads achieved by the 85th percentile 24-hour runoff event; or

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
iv. An alternative treatment design criteria, appropriate for the unique arid hydrologic conditions of the Whitewater River Region that has been proposed by the Permittees and is approved by the Executive Officer.

b. Flow-Based BMP design criteria

i. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event; or

ii. The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity (for each hour of the storm event), as determined from the local historical rainfall record, multiplied by a factor of two; or

iii. The maximum flow rate of runoff for each hour of a storm event, as determined from the local historical rainfall record that achieves approximately the same reduction in Pollutant loads and flows as achieved by mitigation of the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity multiplied by a factor of two; or

iv. An alternative treatment design criteria, appropriate for the unique arid hydrologic conditions of the Whitewater River Region proposed by the Permittees and approved by the Executive Officer.

5. Treatment Control Alternatives and Waivers.

a. Projects that retain and infiltrate 100% of the rainfall conditions specified in Section F.1.c.v.4 are deemed to comply with the Treatment Control BMP requirements of that Section.

b. The Permittees have developed, and shall continue to implement a Site Design BMP substitution program, which has been incorporated into the WQMP, and allows the Permittees to substitute implementation of Low Impact Development (LID) Site Design BMPs for implementation of some or all Treatment Control BMPs. The Site Design BMP substitution program utilizes specific design criteria for each LID Site Design BMP to be utilized by the Site Design BMP substitution program.

c. A Permittee may provide for a Priority Development Project to be waived from the requirement of implementing Treatment Control BMPs. All waivers,
along with documentation justifying the issuance of a waiver, must be submitted to the Regional Water Board staff in writing within thirty (30) calendar days. If the Executive Officer determines that waivers are being inappropriately granted, this MS4 Permit may be reopened to modify these waiver conditions. Waivers may be granted:

i. If infeasibility can be established. A waiver of infeasibility shall only be granted by a Permittee when all available Treatment Control BMPs have been considered and rejected as technically infeasible and/or the cost of implementing the Treatment Control BMP greatly outweighs the Pollution control benefit; or

ii. For those portions of the Whitewater River Region that will not result in a discharge to Receiving Waters under the rainfall conditions specified in Section F.1.c.v.4.

6. Limitation of Use of Infiltration BMPs.

   a. Infiltration based Treatment Control BMPs shall:

      i. Be located at least 50 feet horizontally from water supply wells, unless it can be shown that well construction and site geology will provide adequate protection for the domestic water well in which case the minimum distance will be provided on a case by case basis; and

      ii. Not cause a Nuisance, including odor, vectors or Pollution as defined by CWC Section 13050.

   vi. The Permittees shall revise the 2009 WQMP to address the requirements described within Section F.1.c. (above); the revised WQMP shall be submitted for approval by the Executive Officer within 12 months of adoption of this MS4 Permit. Until such time that the Executive Officer provides approval of the revised WQMP, the Permittees shall continue to implement the Priority Development Project requirements described in Order No. R7-2008-0011 and the 2009 WQMP. Upon approval by the Executive Officer, the Permittees shall be required to implement the revised WQMP. Priority Development Projects submitted after the approval date of the revised WQMP shall be subject to the requirements of the revised WQMP, and the Priority Development Project requirements of this MS4 Permit.
Program Data Tracking

vii. The Permittees shall keep the following records:

1. An up-to-date WQMP tracking database, including information specified in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit;

2. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access to similar trackable data, such a system may be used in lieu of the WQMP tracking database requirements in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit.

Annual Reporting

viii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:

1. Number of projects conditioned for WQMPs during the reporting year;

2. A summary of Other Development Projects conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs during the reporting year;

3. Percent of projects requiring WQMPs which met the goal of achieving the Treatment Control BMP requirement through the use of LID Site Design BMPs during the reporting year.

ix. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access pursuant to Section F.1.c.vi.2. (above), the Annual Report requirements listed in Section F.1.c.vii. (above) are waived.

Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment

x. Each Permittee shall evaluate in its Annual Report whether the following New Development/Redevelopment program goals have been achieved:

1. Confirm that WQMPs are in place at Priority Development/Redevelopment Projects, to prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP;

2. Encourage the use of LID Site Design BMPs to address the Treatment Control BMP requirement for Priority Development/Redevelopment Projects; and

3. Confirm that Other Development Projects are conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs.

xi. If a Permittee finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that Permittee shall review its applicable activities.
and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve New Development/Redevelopment program effectiveness, as necessary to comply with this MS4 Permit. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, and provided and/or updated with the applicable Annual Report.

d. Private Construction Activities Program

The Permittees shall:

i. Make information available to developers, contractors, operators, and agency staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site Erosion and Sediment control and construction materials management sponsored by industry groups, professional organizations and public agencies.

Make associated public education materials available to the public;

ii. Continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce Pollutants in Urban Runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a Land Disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of Pollutants in Urban Runoff discharges to the MS4 from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in a program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The program must continue to include implementation of, at a minimum:

1. Ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms to require Erosion and Sediment controls, as well as sanctions, or other effective mechanisms, to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under State or local law;

2. Requirements for construction site operators to control Waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck wash-out, chemicals, litter, and sanitary Waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

3. Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts; and

4. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement control measures. Each Permittee shall continue to conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances, including its Stormwater Ordinance, codes and the WQMP. Sanctions for non-compliance may include: verbal and/or written warnings, issuance of notices of violation or non-compliance, obtaining an administrative compliance, stop work or cease and desist order, a civil citation or injunction, the imposition of monetary penalties or criminal prosecution (infraction or misdemeanor). Construction site inspections shall at a minimum:

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
a. Verify coverage under the **Construction General Permit**, if required;

b. Confirm that a **SWPPP**, if required, is onsite;

c. Confirm compliance with the **Permittee's** ordinances; and

d. Check for active **Non-Storm Water** discharges or potential **IC/IDs** to the **MS4**.

iii. Identify priorities for inspecting sites and enforcing control measures for construction projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre. In establishing priorities for the inspection of construction sites consistent with this **MS4 Permit**, the **Permittees** shall identify sites of high and low threat to **Receiving Water** quality. Evaluation of construction sites should be based on such factors as soil **Erosion** potential, project size, proximity and sensitivity of **Receiving Waters**, history of compliance, and other relevant factors. High priority construction sites shall in any event include:

1. Construction sites that disturb an area greater than fifty (50) acres; and

2. Construction sites that disturb greater than one (1) acre and directly discharge to an identified 303 (d) listed waterbody.

Low priority construction sites shall include:

1. Construction sites that disturb an area of one acre or greater and less than fifty (50) acres, and do not discharge directly to an identified **CWA Section 303 (d)** listed waterbody; and

2. Construction sites which have a demonstrated history of compliance.

High priority sites may be re-categorized to low priority construction sites during construction. The **Permittees** shall establish inspection frequencies for individual construction sites based upon site priority, as detailed in Section 5.3 of the **SWMP**.

iv. If a **Permittee** receives notice by its staff of a possible violation of the **Construction General Permit**, the **Permittee** shall, within two (2) working days, provide oral (Telephone: 760.346.7491) and e-mail notice to **Regional Water Board** staff of the location within its jurisdiction where the incident occurred and describe the nature of the incident;

v. Upon referral of a construction site to **Regional Water Board** staff for failure to obtain coverage under the **Construction General Permit**, failure to keep a **SWPPP** at the construction site, if applicable, or an observed act or omission that suggests failure to comply with either, the **Permittee** will take no further action at the construction site with regard to securing compliance with the **Construction General Permit**.

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**F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**
Permit. Each Permittee shall continue to take appropriate action to bring a construction site into compliance with its local ordinances, rules, and regulations;

vi. Prior to the issuance of a building, Grading or other construction project permit, the Permittees shall require proof that the applicant has filed a NOI for the Construction General Permit, if such coverage is required.

Program Data Tracking

vii. The Permittees shall keep the following records:

1. An up-to-date construction site inspection database, including information specified in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit;

2. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access to similar trackable data, such a system may be used in lieu of the construction site inspection database required in Attachment B of this MS4 Permit.

Annual Reporting

viii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:

1. Total number of construction site inspections conducted, pursuant to Section F.1.d.ii.4 (above), during the reporting year;

2. Total number and type of enforcement action(s), including referrals to the Regional Water Board, issued on construction sites during the reporting year; and

3. Provide confirmation that the construction site inspection database (Attachment B of this MS4 Permit) has been implemented to track inspection activities during the reporting year.

ix. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access pursuant to Section F.1.d.vii.2. (above), the Annual Report requirements listed in Section F.1.d.viii. (above) are waived.

Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment

x. Each Permittee shall evaluate in its Annual Report whether the following Private Construction Activities program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain an updated database of active construction sites which includes categorization of sites by priority;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
2. Perform inspections to confirm construction site compliance with *Permittee Stormwater Ordinance*; and

3. Implement enforcement measures as necessary to reduce the occurrence and recurrence of violations of *Permittee Stormwater Ordinances*.

xi. If a *Permittee* finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that *Permittee* shall review its applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve Private Construction Activities program effectiveness, as necessary to comply with this *MS4 Permit*. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, and provided and/or updated with the applicable *Annual Report*.

e. *Permittee Activities Program*

i. Sewage Systems

1. *Permittees* shall provide Sanitary Sewer Operators access to their *MS4* facilities for the purposes of allowing control of SSOs, or for the purpose of limiting the impacts to Receiving Waters once a spill has entered the *MS4*. *Permittees subject to State Board Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 (Sanitary Sewer Order)* shall obtain coverage under that Order.

ii. *Permittee* Facilities and Operations

The *Permittees* shall continue to maintain an inventory of *Permittee* facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas. Requirements for all *Permittee* facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas:

1. Continue to maintain and implement *Permittee Municipal Facility/Activity Pollution Prevention Plans*; and

2. Inspect facilities requiring *Municipal Facility/Activity Pollution Prevention Plans* for appropriate BMP implementation once per year, at a minimum. Re-inspections and/or corrective actions shall be taken if deficiencies are found.

iii. Landscape Maintenance

Each *Permittee* shall require that pesticides be applied in conformance with existing state and federal regulations.

iv. *Permittee* Streets and Roads

1. Maintain the model fact sheet of BMPs for common road maintenance activities. Each *Permittee* will continue to require road maintenance personnel to review the fact sheet biennially, and implement the BMPs specified therein; and

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
2. Each Permittee will continue to incorporate applicable elements of the model fact sheet of BMPs for common road maintenance activities into road maintenance contracts.

v. MS4 Facilities
1. A map identifying Receiving Waters and Major MS4 Outfalls shall be maintained and updated as required;
2. Continue to implement the existing field program to detect and prevent dumping or IDs into MS4 facilities; and
3. Continue to implement MS4 maintenance schedules for basins, inlets and open channels.

Program Data Tracking

vi. The Permittees shall keep the following records:
1. An up-to-date inventory of Permittee facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas;
2. Reports from inspections conducted at Permittee facilities requiring Municipal Facility/Activity Pollution Prevention Plans;
3. An up-to-date MS4 inspection and maintenance schedule; and
4. An up-to-date list of pesticide application personnel and their certifications.

Annual Reporting

vii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:
1. Total percentage of facilities requiring Municipal Facility/Activity Pollution Prevention Plans that were inspected during the reporting year;
2. Narrative summary of the results of municipal facility inspections conducted pursuant to Section F.1.e.ii. (above), including a summary of deficiencies noted and corrective actions taken, if any; and
3. A summary of MS4 facilities maintained (by MS4 facility type) pursuant to Section F.1.e.v.3. (above) during the reporting year.

viii. A map of the Whitewater River Region which identifies the most current MS4 Permit boundary, Receiving Waters and Major MS4 Outfalls shall be submitted by the Permittees with each Annual Report.

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
ix. If the Permittees choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the Regional Water Board with access to the reportable information listed in Section F.1.e.vii. above, the Annual Report requirements listed in that Section are waived.

Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment

x. Each Permittee shall evaluate in its Annual Report whether the following Permittee Facilities and Activities program goals have been achieved:

1. Maintain a current map of MS4 Outfalls, Receiving Waters, and the MS4 Permit boundary;

2. For facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas: confirm that BMPs described in each facility’s Municipal Facility Pollution Prevention Plans are implemented; and

3. Confirm that basins, inlets and open channels that are part of the Permittee’s MS4 are maintained on the schedule developed by the Permittee.

xi. If a Permittee finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that Permittee shall review its applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve Permittee Facilities and Activities program effectiveness, as necessary to comply with this MS4 Permit. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, and provided and/or updated with the applicable Annual Report.

f. Public Education and Outreach Program

i. Illegal Dumping and General Outreach

1. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public on impacts to Receiving Waters from:
   a. Littering, illegal dumping and other improper disposal of Wastes; and
   b. Leakage or dumping of gasoline, oil and grease, antifreeze and hydraulic fluid from vehicles into the streets.

2. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of dumping Pollutants, including Pollutants from landscaping and home maintenance activities, into MS4 facilities;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
3. Continue to support the efforts of the **County HHW Program**, which provides a convenient means to properly dispose of oil, antifreeze, pesticides, herbicides, paints, solvents, and other potentially harmful chemicals; and

4. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public about **BMPs** for residential car washing.

ii. Landscaping

1. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public on the proper application and management of pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides; and

2. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public on the proper management of irrigation systems to prevent runoff to the **MS4**. Where appropriate, coordinate with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Resource Conservation Districts and University of California Cooperative Extension.

iii. Pet Ownership

1. Continue to conduct education/outreach to the general public regarding the need to clean-up and properly dispose of pet **Waste**.

iv. Construction

1. Continue to make information available to contractors, operators, and **Permittee's** staff about upcoming educational and training workshops on construction site **Erosion** control and construction materials management sponsored by professional organizations and public agencies. Make associated public education materials available, as appropriate.

v. Industrial/Commercial

1. Continue to conduct education/outreach to landowners, tenants, business owners, and industrial operations regarding the need to implement appropriate **BMPs** to control **Non-Storm Water** discharges and properly maintain outdoor material storage areas.

vi. Training of **Permittee** Staff

The **Permittees** shall continue to develop and implement training programs for the following categories of their employees: Maintenance staff, Industrial/Commercial inspectors, **New Development/Redevelopment** staff, and Construction inspectors. The training program shall cover: a) applicable requirements of this **MS4 Permit**, the **General Industrial Permit and Construction General Permit**, b) proper **BMP** implementation, and c)
identification of IC/IDs that may be associated with the area of training.

Additionally, for Permittee Maintenance staff, the training shall continue to educate/inform Permittee’s personnel responsible for MS4 facility, park, golf course, and highway right-of-way maintenance on the proper use and management of pesticides, fertilizers, and herbicides. Alternative methods for controlling insects and weeds such as biological controls and the use of less toxic chemicals should be encouraged. This training may be accomplished through existing mandatory training programs for pesticide, fertilizer and herbicide management.

Program Data Tracking

vii. The Permittees shall keep the following records:

1. Number of regional public education outreach events conducted, by type (construction, industrial, residential, New Development, schools, general public, etc), including approximate attendance where applicable;

2. HHW Collection Program activities including:
   a. Event dates and number of days per event;
   b. Type and amount of material collected; and
   c. Advertisement impressions by type (newspaper, television, radio, banners, flyers, etc.).

3. Records of Permittee staff trained, including topic, date and number of staff trained;

4. Usage (call volume) of the “Only Rain Down the Stormdrain” Pollution Prevention Program hotline;

5. Copies or records of public education materials utilized and/or made available to the general public and target audiences during Permittee education/outreach activities; and

6. Public surveys and impression counts, to be gathered where feasible;

Annual Reporting

viii. In its Annual Report, each Permittee shall include the following information:

1. A narrative summary of Public Education and Outreach program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year;

F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
2. The number of public education outreach events conducted during the reporting year, by type (construction, industrial, residential, *New Development*, schools, general public, etc.), including approximate attendance where applicable;

3. A summary of type(s) and numbers, where feasible, of outreach materials distributed during the reporting year; and

4. Number of *Permittee* staff trained during the reporting year; including topic (municipal, industrial/commercial, construction, *New Development*) and date.

ix. If the *Permittees* choose to move to an online recordkeeping and reporting tool that provides the *Regional Water Board* with access to the reportable information listed in Section F.1.f.viii. above, the *Annual Report* requirements listed in that Section are waived.

**Annual Program Evaluation and Assessment**

x. Each *Permittee* shall evaluate in its *Annual Report* whether the following Public Education and Outreach program goals have been achieved:

1. Conduct education/outreach to the general public on the impacts of improper disposal of pollutants into *MS4*s;

2. Develop and distribute targeted BMP guidance for specific pollutants and residential and business activities; and

3. Confirm that *Permittee* employees are trained to implement *MS4 Permit* compliance programs.

xi. If a *Permittee* finds that the above stated program goals have not been achieved, that *Permittee* shall review its applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve Public Education and Outreach program effectiveness, as necessary to comply with this *MS4 Permit*. A work plan and schedule to address program modifications shall be developed and implemented, be provided and/or updated with the applicable *Annual Report*.

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F. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
G. IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL

1. Interim WQBEL and Phase 1 Implementation and Compliance
   a. Interim WQBEL. The City of Coachella shall:
      i. Upon approval by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, implement the monitoring plan submitted on January 6, 2013 and revised on February 13, 2013, for the City of Coachella’s outfalls to the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.
      ii. Submit by January 31, 2016 a Quality Assurance Project Plan and summary report (2016 QAPP) that addresses:
         1. Whether Urban Runoff discharges from the City of Coachella’s MS4 to the CVSC are in compliance with the City of Coachella’s WLA,
         2. Whether sources of exceedances, if any, are controllable; and
         3. Recommendations for additional BMPs, if required, that are appropriate given background conditions, cost factors and the status of Regional Water Board efforts to revise WQOs for the CVSC to address the City of Coachella’s WLA as required by the TMDL. If recommendations for additional BMPs are provided, then the following information should be provided:
            a. The specific additional BMPs implemented to reduce the concentration of Bacterial Indicators from controllable urban sources and the water quality improvements expected to result from these BMPs;
            b. The specific regional treatment facilities and the locations where such facilities will be built to reduce controllable urban bacterial indicators and the water quality improvements to result when the facilities are complete.
            c. The scientific and technical documentation used to conclude that the additional BMPs, once fully implemented, are expected to achieve the City of Coachella’s WLA.
            d. A schedule for implementing the additional BMPs including identification of milestones to assess satisfactory progress toward achieving the City of Coachella’s WLA.
            e. The specific metrics that will be used to demonstrate the effectiveness of the additional BMPs; and
            f. Identification of additional BMPs that may be required if the initial plan does not achieve the City of Coachella’s WLA as required by the TMDL.
iii. Implementation of the requirements of Section G.1.a. shall constitute compliance with the Interim WQBEL and Phase 1 of the implementation plan for the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

2. Final WQBEL Implementation and Compliance
   a. Once approved by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, the City of Coachella’s 2016 QAPP shall be incorporated into this MS4 Permit as the final WQBEL for the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL. Implementation of the requirements of the 2016 QAPP shall constitute compliance with the final WQBEL and Phase 2 of the implementation plan for the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.
   b. If the Regional Water Board Executive Officer does not approve the 2016 QAPP prior to June 30, 2016, the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL WLAs will become the final WQBEL(s), and compliance with the WQBEL(s) will be assessed through implementation of BMPs by the City as approved by the Regional Water Board consistent with Phase 2 of the implementation plan for the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.
H. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Comply [40 CFR 122.41 (a)]

   a. The Permittee must comply with all of the conditions of this MS4 Permit. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

   b. The Permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the MS4 Permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity not a Defense [40 CFR 122.41 (c)]

   It shall not be a defense for a Permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this MS4 Permit.

3. Duty to Mitigate [40 CFR 122.41(d)]

   The Permittees shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this MS4 Permit, which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Proper Operation and Maintenance [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

   The Permittees shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Permittees to achieve compliance with the conditions of this MS4 Permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, which are installed by the discharger only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this MS4 Permit.

5. Permit Actions [40 CFR 122.41(f)] [CWC § 13381]

   This MS4 Permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 124.5, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to:

   a. Endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, including information that the discharge(s) regulated by this MS4 Permit may have the potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or Beneficial Uses;
b. Acquisition of newly-obtained information that would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of MS4 Permit adoption;

c. To address changed conditions identified in required reports or other sources deemed significant by the Regional Water Board;

d. To incorporate provisions as a result of future amendments to the Basin Plan, such as a new or revised WQO or the adoption or reconsideration of a TMDL, including the program of implementation. Within 18 months of the effective date of a revised TMDL or as soon as practicable thereafter, where the revisions warrant a change to the provisions of this MS4 Permit, the Regional Water Board may modify this MS4 Permit consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the revised WLA(s), including the program of implementation;

e. To incorporate provisions as a result of new or amended statewide water quality control plans or policies adopted by the State Board, or in consideration of any State Board action regarding the precedential language of State Water Board Order WQ 99-05, Receiving Water Limitations; and/or

f. To incorporate provisions as a result of the promulgation of new or amended federal or state laws or regulations or judicial decisions that becomes effective after adoption of this MS4 Permit.

The filing of a request by the Permittee for a MS4 Permit modification, revocation, and reissuance, or termination or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition of this MS4 Permit.

6. Property Rights [40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This MS4 Permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

7. Inspection and Entry [40 CFR 122.41(i)] [CWC § 13267(c)]

The Permittees shall allow an authorized Regional Water Board representative, or an authorized representative of the USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Regional Water Board or USEPA), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this MS4 Permit;

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this MS4 Permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any Permittee facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this MS4 Permit; and

H. GENERAL PROVISIONS
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring compliance with this MS4 Permit or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or CWC, any substances or parameters at any location.

8. Records [40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2)]

The Permittees shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this MS4 Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this MS4 Permit, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time.

9. Bypass [40 CFR 122.41 (m)]

a. Bypass not exceeding limitations - A Permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause Effluent Limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Section H.9.b. and H.9.c. (below).

b. Notice – If a Permittee knows in advance of the need for bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. A Permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Section I.6. of this MS4 Permit.

c. Prohibition of Bypass - Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Permittee for bypass, unless:

i. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

iii. The Permittee submitted notice as required under Section 9.b. (above).

d. The Executive Officer may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Executive Officer determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Section H.9.c. (above).

10. Upset [40 CFR 122.41 (n)]

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based effluent limitations because of
factors beyond the reasonable control of the Permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

a. Effect of an upset - An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Section H.10.b. (below) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

b. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset - A Permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

i. An upset occurred and that the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

ii. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;

iii. The Permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Section I.6. (below); and

iv. The Permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Section H.3. (above).

c. Burden of Proof - In any enforcement proceeding the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

11. The Permittees shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this MS4 Permit, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge.

12. The provisions of this MS4 Permit are severable, and if any provision of this MS4 Permit, or the application of any provision of this MS4 Permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this MS4 Permit, shall not be affected thereby.

13. The Permittees shall comply with any interim Effluent Limitations as established by addendum, enforcement action, or revised WDRs that have been, or may be, adopted by this Regional Water Board.

14. In cases where Urban Runoff quality is impacted by discharges of Wastes from lands or facilities not owned, operated or maintained by, or under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Permittee(s), or which is under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board by NPDES permit, waste discharge requirement or waiver of waste discharge requirement), the Permittee(s) may notify the Regional Water Board.
of its need to regulate those discharges, to the extent the Regional Water Board has jurisdiction over such discharges. Such a notice shall include:

a. A written description of the discharge and documentation, if available, of water quality problems caused by the discharge;

b. An 8½ inch x 11 inch location map which delineates the location of the discharge; and

c. Documentation that the Permittee(s) does not have jurisdiction over the discharge and/or is unable to require compliance or that the discharge is under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board.

The Permittee(s) may submit such notice at any time.
I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Duty to Reapply [40 CFR 122.41(b)]

This MS4 Permit expires on June 20, 2018. If the Permittees wish to continue any activity regulated by this MS4 Permit after the expiration date of this MS4 Permit, the Permittees must apply for and obtain a new MS4 Permit. The Permittees must file a ROWD in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date of this MS4 Permit as application for issuance of a new MS4 Permit. The ROWD shall, at a minimum, include:

a. Proposed revisions to the SWMP, based on program data gathered throughout the MS4 Permit term, and analysis required by Section L.11.d of this MS4 Permit. Proposed SWMP revisions may include, but not be limited to: activities the Permittees proposed to undertake during the next MS4 Permit term, goals and objectives of such activities, an evaluation of the need for additional Source Control and/or Structural BMPs, proposed pilot studies, etc.;

b. Any new or revised program elements and compliance schedule(s) necessary to comply with Section D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS and Section G. IMPLEMENTATION OF TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS of this MS4 Permit;

c. Changes in land use and/or population including map updates; and

d. Significant changes to the MS4s, outfalls, detention or retention basins or dams, and other controls, including map updates of the MS4s.

2. Duty to Provide Information [40 CFR 122.41 [h]]

The Permittees shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Board, or USEPA, within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this MS4 Permit, or to determine compliance with this Permit. The Permittees shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Board, or USEPA, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this MS4 Permit.

3. Anticipated Non-Compliance [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(2)]

The Permittees shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this MS4 Permit.

4. Transfers [40 CFR 122.41(l)(3)]

This MS4 Permit is not transferable to any Person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or
revocation and reissuance of this **MS4 Permit** to change the name of the **Permittees** and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the **CWA** or the **CWC** in accordance with the following:

a. Transfers by Modification [40 CFR 122.61(a)]

This **MS4 Permit** may be transferred by the **Permittees** to a new owner or operator only if this **MS4 Permit** has been modified or revoked and reissued, or a minor modification made to identify the new **Permittee** and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the **CWA** or **CWC**.

b. The **Regional Water Board** does not notify the existing **Permittee** and the proposed new **Permittee** of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue this **MS4 Permit**. A modification under this subparagraph may also be a minor modification under 40 CFR Part 122.63. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement mentioned in paragraph 40 CFR Part 122.63 b. (2) of this reporting requirement.

5. Compliance Schedules [40 CFR 122.41(l)(5)]

Written reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this **MS4 Permit** shall be submitted to the **Regional Water Board** no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

6. Twenty-four Hour Reporting [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(6)]

a. Each **Permittee** shall report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to the **Regional Water Board** within 24 hours from the time the **Permittee** becomes aware of the circumstances. A written description of any noncompliance shall be submitted to the **Regional Water Board** within five business days of such an occurrence and contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

7. Other Non-Compliance [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(7)]

A **Permittee** shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Sections I.5. and I.6. (above), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Section I.6. (above).

8. Other Information [40 CFR 122.41 (l)(8)]

Where a **Permittee** becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a **ROWD**, or submitted incorrect information in a **ROWD**, or in any report to the **Regional Water Board**, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
9. Signatory Requirements [40 CFR 122.41(k)(1) and 40 CFR 122.22]

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board shall be signed and certified.

a. All ROWDs shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. All reports required by this MS4 Permit, and other information requested by the Regional Water Board shall be signed by a Person described in Item No. 9. a. of this reporting requirement, or by a duly authorized representative of that Person. A Person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   i. The authorization is made in writing by a Person described in Item No. 9. a. of this reporting requirement;

   ii. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity; and

   iii. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board.

c. If an authorization under paragraph b. of this reporting requirement is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirement of Item No. 9. b. of this reporting requirement must be submitted to Regional Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

d. Any Person signing a document under paragraph Item No. 9 a. or b. of this reporting requirement shall make the following certification:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the Person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

10. Except for data determined to be confidential under 40 CFR Part 2, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this MS4 Permit shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Regional Water Board. As required by the CWA, ROWDs, this MS4 Permit, and monitoring data shall not be considered confidential.

11. The discharger shall submit reports and provide notifications as required by this MS4 Permit to the following:

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Eugene Bromley
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX Permits Issuance Section
(W-5-1)
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Unless otherwise directed, the discharger shall submit one hard copy and one electronic copy, as a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF), of each report required under this *MS4 Permit* to the *Regional Water Board* and one electronic copy, as a searchable PDF, to *USEPA*. 

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NPDES CAS617002 68 Order No. R7-2013-0011
J. NOTIFICATIONS

1. **CWC** Section 13263(g)

   No discharge of *Waste* into the *Waters of the State*, whether or not the discharge is made pursuant to *WDRs*, shall create a vested right to continue the discharge. All discharges of *Waste* into *Waters of the State* are privileges, not rights.

2. The **Regional Water Board** has, in prior years, issued a limited number of individual **NPDES** permits for *Non-Storm Water* discharges. The **Regional Water Board** or **State Board** may in the future, upon prior notice to the **Permittee(s)**, issue an **NPDES** permit for any *Non-Storm Water* discharge (or class of *Non-Storm Water* discharges) to the **MS4**. **Permittees** may prohibit any *Non-Storm Water* discharge (or class of *Non-Storm Water* discharges) to the **MS4** that is authorized under such separate **NPDES** permits.


4. The **CWA** provides that any **Person**, who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day for each violation. The **CWA** provides that any **Person**, who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a **Person** shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any **Person** who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a **Person** shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six years, or both. Any **Person** who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation of this **MS4 Permit**, and who knows at that time that he or she 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 $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a **Person** shall be subject to a fine of not more than $500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the **CWA** shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 and can be fined up to $2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions. Nothing in this **MS4 Permit** shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the **Permittee** from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the **Permittees** are or may be subject to under Section 311 of the **CWA** or established pursuant to any applicable State law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the **CWA**.
K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

305(b) Report - Every two years, the State Board submits a report on the State's water quality to USEPA pursuant to Section 305(b) of the CWA. The Report provides water quality information to the general public and serves as the basis for USEPA's National Water Quality Inventory Report to Congress.

AGR – Agriculture Supply

Annual Report – Annual Compliance Report required under this MS4 Permit.

Annual Monitoring Report - Annual Compliance Report required under Section L.11 of this MS4 Permit.

AQUA – Aquaculture

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan developed by the Regional Water Board.

Beneficial Uses – 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – BMPs are defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce Pollutant loading from storm water or non-storm water discharges to Receiving Waters. In the case of MS4 permits, the Effluent Limitations required is implementation of BMPs to the MEP.

Cal EMA – California Emergency Management Agency

CalTrans – California Department of Transportation

CAP – Compliance Assistance Program

CASQA – California Stormwater Quality Association

CEQA – California Environmental Quality Act (Section 21000 et seq. of the California Public Resources Code)

Chronic Water Quality Concern- A constituent for which a given water body frequently experiences exceedances of Receiving Water WQOs, or for which there is an established TMDL for a particular water body. The term Chronic Water Quality Concern does not relate water quality and water toxicity.

Cleaning – The removal of litter or debris that can impact Receiving Waters.

CMP – Consolidated Program for Water Quality Monitoring

Coachella Valley Regional Water Management Group (CVRWMG) - A collaborative effort led by the five water purveyors of the Coachella Valley to develop and implement an Integrated Regional Water Management Plan to address the water resources planning needs of the Coachella Valley. The CVRWMG Region is located in central Riverside County, within the Colorado River Funding Area, as defined by the Department of Water Resources.
boundary for the CVRWMG Management Region is chiefly the same boundary as the Whitewater River Basin.

**COLD** – Cold and Freshwater Habitat **Beneficial Use**

**Contamination** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, **Contamination** is “an impairment of the quality of 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.

**Connectivity** – As used in this **MS4 Permit**, contiguous flow between two or more surface waters.

**Constituents of Concern** - Water quality constituents, not including field parameters, which have been detected in **Whitewater River Region** monitoring results more than once during the last two **MS4 Permit** terms, at concentrations higher than respective minimum reporting limits. In the **Whitewater River Region, Constituents of Concern** include: Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Beryllium, Cadmium, Copper, Chromium, Chromium\(^{6+}\), Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Zinc, Nitrite, Nitrate, Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, Total Nitrogen, Ammonia, **TSS, TDS**, Total Phosphorous, Ortho Phosphorous, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH), Methylene-blue activated substances (MBAS), Ethylene-Glycol, Oil and Grease and E. coli.

**Co-Permittees** – CVWD and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage are identified as the **Co-Permittees** of this **MS4 Permit**.

**County** – County of Riverside, a legal subdivision of the State of California.

**Construction General Permit (CGP)** – General Permit for **Storm Water** Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; **State Board** Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002).

**CVSC** – Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel

**CVWD** – Coachella Valley Water District

**CWA** – Federal Clean Water Act

**CWA Section 402(p)** – [33 USC 1342(p)] is the federal statute requiring discharges of **Storm Water** from **MS4** and industrial facilities and activities to obtain **NPDES** permits.

**CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies** – A "section 303(d) water body" is designated by the **State Board** and **USEPA** as an Impaired Water body where water quality does not meet applicable **WQS**, even after the application of technology based **Pollution** controls required by the **CWA**.

**CWC** – California Water Code

**DEH** – **County** Department of Environmental Health

**Desert Task Force** – A technical committee, consisting of representatives from each **Permittee**, which directs the development or revision of the program elements comprising the **SWMP** and coordinates implementation of the **Whitewater River Region MS4**
program. Per requirements of this **MS4 Permit**, the **Desert Task Force** meets quarterly, at a minimum.

**Dry Weather** – *Dry Weather* for the purposes of monitoring must be preceded by at least 72 hours of dry conditions (less than 0.1 inch of precipitation).

**Effluent Limitations** – *Effluent Limitations*, or *Effluent Limits*, means any restriction imposed by the **Regional Water Board** on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of *Pollutants* which are discharged from *Point Sources* into *Waters of the United States*. The **Effluent Limitations** contained in this **MS4 Permit** are narrative, and include the **SWMP’s** requirement to implement appropriate **BMPs** to the **MEP**.

**Emergency Situation** – Any sewage spill above 1,000 gallons or that could impact water contact recreation, any oil spill that could impact wildlife, any **Hazardous Material** spill where residents are evacuated, any spill of reportable quantities of **Hazardous Waste** (as defined in 40 CFR 117 and 40 CFR 302), or any other spill or discharge that is reportable to the **Cal EMA**.

**Ephemeral Streams** – Surface waters without perennial or intermittent flow. Table 2-3 of the **Basin Plan** defines **Beneficial Uses** for **Receiving Waters** within the Western Colorado River Basin. Table 2-3 broadly categorizes all surface waters not specifically named as either **Washes** or “Unlisted Perennial and Intermittent Streams”. **Ephemeral Streams** include the section of ephemeral flow in the Whitewater River and **CVSC** from Indian Canyon Drive to approximately ¼ mile west of Monroe Street crossing.

**Erosion** – When land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water, or glacial ice.

**Executive Officer** – The **Executive Officer** of the **Regional Water Board**

FRSH – Freshwater Replenishment Beneficial Use

**General Industrial Permit** – General Permit for **Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities**; **State Board** Order No. 97-03-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS00001)

**General Storm Water Permits** – **General Industrial Permit** and **General Construction Permit**.

**Grading** – The cutting and/or filling of the land surface to a desired slope or elevation.

**GRW** – Groundwater Recharge **Beneficial Use**

**Hazardous Material** – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its **Toxicity**, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the **USEPA** to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the **Waters of the United States** or emitted into the environment.

**Hazardous Waste** – **Hazardous Waste** is defined as “any **Waste**, which, under Section 600 of Title 22 of this code, is required to be managed according to Chapter 30 of Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code.” [CCR Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 1]

**HAZMAT** – **Hazardous Materials**

**HHW** – Household **Hazardous Waste**

**Hydrologic Condition of Concern (HCOC)** – Changes caused by a **New Development** or **Redevelopment Project** to **Urban Runoff** flow rates, velocities, durations and/or
volumes that cause significant downstream erosion beyond the pre-development condition or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat.

**IC/ID – Illicit Connection/Illegal Discharge**

**IC/ID Database** – Database of IC/ID incidents and investigations, required by Section F.1.a.iii. of this MS4 Permit.

**Illegal Discharge (ID)** - Defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) as any discharge to a MS4 that is not composed entirely of Storm Water except discharges pursuant to a separate NPDES permit and discharges resulting from emergency fire fighting activities. The term excludes discharges that are identified as not prohibited in Section C. ALLOWABLE NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES of this MS4 Permit, and discharges authorized by the Executive Officer.

**Illicit Connection (IC)** – Any connection to the MS4 that is prohibited under local, state, or federal statutes, ordinances, codes, or regulations.

**Impaired Waterbody** – See CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies.

**Impairment** – A waterbody condition where WQSs are not attained.

**Implementation Agreement** – Establishes the responsibilities of the Permittees and provides for funding of “umbrella” activities related to compliance with this MS4 Permit.

**IND** – Industrial water supply Beneficial Use.

**Intermittent Beneficial Use** – Beneficial Uses, which occur only seasonally because of limiting environmental conditions (e.g., provide habitat for trout during colder months of the year) and uses which are dependent on and occur only when sufficient flow exists.

**Land Disturbance** – The clearing, Grading, excavation, stockpiling, or other construction activity that result in the possible mobilization of soils or other Pollutants into the MS4s. This specifically does not include routine maintenance activity to maintain the original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of the facility. This also does not include emergency construction activities required to protect public health and safety. The Permittees should first confirm with Regional Water Board staff if they believe that a particular routine maintenance activity is exempt under this definition from any General Storm Water Permits or other Orders (i.e., 401 Water Quality Certifications) issued by the State or Regional Water Board.

**Load Allocation (LA)** – Distribution or assignment of TMDL Pollutant loads to entities or sources for existing and future Non-Point Sources, including background loads.

**Low Impact Development (LID)** – Comprises a set of approaches to Stormwater management and land development that combines a hydrologically functional Site Design with Pollution Prevention measures to compensate for potential land development impacts on hydrology and water quality.

**MEP (Maximum Extent Practicable)** – MEP is the technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that MS4 dischargers must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of Pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of treatment and BMPs. The MEP approach generally emphasizes Pollution Prevention and Source Control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment
methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). In selecting BMPs which will achieve MEP, the following factors may be useful to consider:

a. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a Pollutant of concern?

b. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with Storm Water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?

c. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?

d. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?

e. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc.?

**MS4 Outfall** – Includes Outfall, Major Outfall and Major MS4 Outfall, and means a MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (discharge from a single conveyance other than circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or for MS4s that receive Stormwater from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or the equivalent), an outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

**MS4 Permit** – ORDER NO. R7-2013-0011 NPDES No. CAS617002

**MS4 Permit Area** – The Whitewater River Region, as identified in ATTACHMENT A - SITE MAP.

**MUN** – Municipal and Domestic Supply Beneficial Use

**Municipal Facility/Activity Pollution Prevention Plan** – Site-specific plan required by this MS4 Permit to minimize and manage Pollutants from entering the MS4 from Permittee facilities which feature outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)** – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, Storm Water, or other Wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the United States; (ii) Designated or used for collecting of conveying Storm Water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

**National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)** – Federal permits authorizing the discharge of Waste to Waters of the United States. All NPDES permits issued by the State of California are also WDRs.

**Natural Slope** – The natural grade of a slope prior to grading activity.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS
**New Development** – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. *New Developments* does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor does it include emergency new development required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Water Board staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to this *MS4 Permit*.

**NOI (Notice of Intent)** – A NOI is an application for coverage under either of the *General Storm Water Permits*.

**Non-Point Source** – Diffuse, widespread sources of *Pollution*, and which do not qualify as a *Point Source*. These sources may be large or small, but are generally numerous throughout a *Watershed*. *Non-Point Sources*, include but are not limited to urban, agricultural or industrial areas, construction sites, communities served by septic systems, recreational boating activities, timber harvesting, mining, livestock grazing, as well as physical changes to stream channels, and habitat degradation.

**Non-Storm Water** – *Non-Storm Water* consists of all discharges to and from a *MS4* that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a *MS4* other than storm water). *Non-Storm Water* includes IDs, non-prohibited discharges, and *NPDES* permitted discharges.

**Nuisance** – As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, “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*."

**Numeric Effluent Limitations** – A quantitative limitation on *Pollutant* concentrations or levels to protect *Beneficial Uses* and *Water Quality Objectives* of a water body.

**Open Space** – Any parcel or area of land or water that is essentially unimproved or devoted to an open-space use for the purposes of (1) the preservation of natural resources, (2) the managed production of resources, (3) outdoor recreation, or (4) public health and safety. (Riverside County General Plan, adopted October 7, 2003. Technical Appendix A, Glossary)

“*Only Rain Down The Storm Drain*” *Pollution Prevention Program – County Urban Runoff* public education program.

**Other Development Projects** – Development projects that disturb areas equal to or greater than 1 acre, including projects that disturb less than 1 acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, that discharge into the *MS4*, as specified by Section F.1.c.ii.1 of this *MS4 Permit*.

**Permittees** – County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A Permittee to the *Whitewater River Region* is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge of Urban Runoff from MS4 facilities located within the *Whitewater River Region*, and for which the Permittee is the operator.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS
**Person** - A **Person** is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, state or federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof. [40 CFR 122.2].

**Point Source** – Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which **Pollutants** are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural **Stormwater** runoff.

**Pollutants of Concern** - Any **Pollutants** generated by the development, including **Pollutants** that are listed under CWA Section 303(d), **Pollutants** associated with the land use type of the development and legacy **Pollutants** associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to **Urban Runoff**.

**Pollutant** – As defined at 40 CFR 122.2, **Pollutant** means dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water. It does not mean:

a. Sewage from vessels; or

b. Water, gas, or other material which is injected into a well to facilitate production of oil or gas, or water derived in association with oil and gas production and disposed of in a well, if the well is used either to facilitate production or for disposal purposes is approved by authority of the State in which the well is located, and if the State determines that the injection or disposal will not result in the degradation of ground or surface water resources; or

c. Those discharged substances that are specifically excluded from coverage under **NPDES** permits pursuant to 40 CRF 122.3.

**Pollution Prevention** - Practices and processes which reduce or eliminate the generation of **Pollutants**, in contrast to **Source Control**, **Pollution** control, **Treatment Control** **BMPs**, or disposal.

**Pollution Prevention BMPs** – In general, activities or programs that aim to educate the public in order to reduce or eliminate the generation of **Pollutants**.

**Post-Construction BMPs** - Subsets of **BMPs** including **Source Control** and structural treatment that detain, retain, filter, or educate to prevent the release of **Pollutants** to surface waters during the final functional life of development.

**POTW** – Publicly owned treatment works

**POW** – Hydropower Generation **Beneficial Use**

**Pre-Development Runoff Conditions** - The runoff conditions existing onsite immediately before the planned development activities occur. **Pre-Development Runoff Conditions** are not intended to be interpreted as those conditions that existed before any human-induced land activities occurred. This pertains to redevelopment as well as initial development.

**Principal Permittees** – **RCFC&WCD** and the **County**
**Priority Development Projects** – Discretionary **New Development** and **Redevelopment Projects** that fall into any of the categories listed in Section F.1.c.iii of this **MS4 Permit**.

**Priority Pollutants** – USEPA **Priority Pollutants**.

**Rainy Season** – Not defined for the **Whitewater River Region**. Per the **General Industrial Permit**, defined as October 1st through May 30th.

**RCFC&WCD** – Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District

**RARE** – Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species **Beneficial Use**

**RCWMD** – **County** Waste Management Department

**Receiving Water(s)** – **Waters of the United States** within the **Whitewater River Region**.

**Receiving Water Limitations** - Any applicable numeric or narrative water quality objective or criterion, or limitation to implement the applicable water quality objective or criterion, for the **Receiving Water** as contained in the **Basin Plan**, water quality control plans or policies adopted by the **State Board**, or federal regulations applicable to **Receiving Waters**.

**Receiving Water Quality Objectives** – **WQOs** specified in the **Basin Plan** for **Receiving Waters**.

**REC-I** – Water contact recreation **Beneficial Use**

**REC-II** – Non-contact water recreation **Beneficial Use**

**Redevelopment Project** - New development on a previously disturbed parcel. Emergency redevelopment activities required to protect public health and safety, and routine maintenance activities conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or restore original purpose of the facility are not included.

**Regional Water Board** – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin

**Riverside County** – Territory within the geographical boundaries of the **County**.


**Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)** – Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

**Sediment** – Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. This **MS4 Permit** regulates only the discharges of **Sediment** from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of **Sediment**.

**SIC** – Standard Industrial Classification

**Site Design BMPs** – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing **Urban Runoff**, increasing infiltration, reducing **Pollutant** transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development **Urban Runoff**. **Redevelopment Projects** that are undertaken to remove Pollutant sources (such as urban runoffs).
existing surface parking lots and other impervious surfaces), or to reduce the need for new roads and other impervious surfaces (as compared to conventional or low density New Development) by incorporating higher densities and/or mixed land uses into the project design, are also considered Site Design BMPs.

**Source Control BMPs** – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Storm Water or authorized Non-Storm Water. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Additional examples are provided in Section F.1.c.v.3 of this MS4 Permit.

**Southern California Monitoring Coalition (SMC)** - A regional group working to improve monitoring program design, parameter test methods, calibrate labs, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs, and/or advance the science and understanding of Urban Runoff impacts on Receiving Waters.

**State Water Resources Control Board** – State Board or SWRCB

**Storm Water** - “Storm Water” is Storm Water runoff, snow melt runoff and surface runoff and drainage. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13).

**Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)** – A programmatic document which describes the activities and programs that have been developed and implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of this MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region.

**Storm Water Ordinance** – The Storm Water/Urban Runoff Management and Discharge Control Ordinances and ordinances addressing Grading and Erosion control adopted by each of the Co-Permittees

**Structural BMPs** – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g. first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures.

**SWPPP** – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

**TDS** – Total dissolved solids.

**TLMA** – County Transportation and Land Management Agency.

**Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)** - The TMDL is the maximum amount of a Pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain WQS. Under CWA section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet WQSs after application of technology-based controls.

**Toxicity** – Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies.

**Treatment Control BMPs** – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling
of particulate **Pollutants**, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or other physical, biological or chemical process.

**TSS** – Total suspended solids.

**Urban Runoff** - Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the **Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area** and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, agricultural fields, **POTWs**, and **Open Space**. **Urban Runoff** discharges consist of **Storm Water** and **Non-Storm Water** surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the **Waters of the United States**. In addition to **Urban Runoff**, the **MS4s** regulated by this **MS4 Permit** receive flows from agricultural activities, **Open Space**, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the **Permittees**. The quality of the discharges from the **MS4s** varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and **IC**. The **Permittees** lack legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective **MS4s** facilities from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and **Non-Point Source** discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the **Regional Water Board**. The **Regional Water Board** recognizes that the **Permittees** should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate **Pollutants** present in **Urban Runoff** are beyond the ability of the **Permittees** to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad and tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), and leaching of naturally occurring nutrients and minerals from local soils, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geology.

**USEPA** – United States Environmental Protection Agency

**WARM** – Warm freshwater habitat **Beneficial Use**

**Wash** – Intermittent or **Ephemeral Stream** as specified in the **Basin Plan**.

**Waste** – As defined in **CWC** 13050(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.”

**Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs)** – As defined in Section 13374 of the **CWC**, the term "**Waste Discharge Requirements**" is the equivalent of the term "permits" as used in the Federal Water **Pollution** Control Act, as amended. **Waste Load Allocation (WLA)** – Maximum quantity of **Pollutants** a **Point Source** discharger of waste is allowed to release into a particular waterway, as set pursuant to a **TMDL**.

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K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS
**Waters of the United States** – As set forth in 40 CFR 122.2, the *Waters of the United States* are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands;” (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands,” sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as *Waters of the United States* under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) “Wetlands” adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the *CWA* (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not *Waters of the United States*. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in *Waters of the United States* (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of *Waters of the United States*. *Waters of the United States* do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the *CWA*, the final authority regarding *CWA* jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

**Water Quality Objective (WQO)** – Numeric or narrative 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 [CWC 13050 (h)]. California’s *WQOs* are established by the State and Regional Water Boards in the Basin Plans.

**Water Quality Standards (WQS)** – The water quality goals of a waterbody (or a portion of the waterbody) designating *Beneficial Uses* to be made of the water and the *WQOs* necessary to protect those uses. These standards also include California’s anti-degradation policy.

**Waters of the State** – Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [CWC Section 13050 (e)]

**Watershed** - That geographical area which drains to a specified point on a watercourse, usually a confluence of streams or rivers (also known as drainage area, catchment, or river basin).

**WDID** – Waste discharge identification number.

**Wet Weather** - As described in USEPA’s *NPDES Stormwater* Guidance Document (USEPA 833-B-92-001[11]), a qualifying *Wet Weather* event meets the following criteria:

- The depth of the storm must be greater than 0.1 inch accumulation;
- The storm must be preceded by at least 72 hours of *Dry Weather*.

K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS
Where feasible, the depth of rain and duration of the event should not vary by more than 50 percent from the average depth and duration.

**Whitewater BMP Design Manual** – A handbook developed by the Permittees to provide design procedures for structural BMPs for **Priority New Development** and **Redevelopment Projects** within the **Whitewater River Region** of **Riverside County**.

**Whitewater River Region** - The urbanized area of the **Whitewater River Watershed** under the jurisdiction of the Permittees and covered by this **MS4 Permit**, as identified in ATTACHMENT A – SITE MAP.

**Whitewater River Watershed** – Watershed tributary to the Whitewater River.

**Whitewater River Watershed Benefit Assessment Area (WWBAA)** - the RCFC&WCD’s funding source for **MS4 Permit** compliance program activities. The WWBAA covers the northwesterly portion of the Watershed including County and city jurisdictions that lie within the RCFC&WCD’s service area. WWBAA revenues fund both area-wide MS4 program and the RCFC&WCD’s individual MS4 Permit compliance activities.

**WILD** – Wildlife habitat **Beneficial Use**

**WQBEL** – Water quality based effluent limitations

**WQMP** – The **Whitewater River Region** Water Quality Management Plan.

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**K. GLOSSARY OF TERMS**
L. MONITORING AND REPORTING

1. Pursuant to Section 13267 of the CWC, the Permittees shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R7-2013-0011 and with the "General Monitoring and Reporting Provisions."

2. The Permittees shall monitor the Receiving Water and MS4 for Pollutants, as described by this MS4 Permit, during the fiscal year (July 1 to June 30), beginning July 1, 2014. This monitoring will assist the Permittees with characterizing of Urban Runoff, assessing effectiveness of implemented BMPs, and determining the impact of Urban Runoff on the Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters in the Whitewater River Region. Specifically, the Permittees shall monitor in accordance with the specified monitoring schedule and Constituents of Concern listed in this section of this MS4 Permit.

3. The Permittees may propose alternative or additional monitoring locations for approval by the Executive Officer, pursuant to Section N.8. of this MS4 Permit.

4. The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with USEPA-approved procedures. Unless otherwise approved by the Executive Officer, all analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified for such analysis by the California Department of Public Health. All analyses shall be conducted in accordance with the latest edition of "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants" (40 CFR 136), promulgated by the USEPA.

5. The timing of sample collection will be contingent on the sample holding time and the normal working hours of the contract laboratory.

6. Due to the hazard of flash flooding that exists in waterbodies within the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit area, sample collection shall occur only when there is enough sunlight to safely collect a monitoring sample from an MS4 Outfall or Receiving Water Wet Weather monitoring event. Sampling shall not take place when it is unsafe and/or there is a flash flood warning and/or watch.

7. Permittee records of monitoring information shall include:
   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurement(s);
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurement(s);
   c. For Dry Weather IC/ID and Wet Weather MS4 Outfall monitoring, recorded visual observations of:
      i. Presence or absence of discharge from the MS4 Outfall being monitored;
      ii. Presence or absence of surface flow in the Receiving Water being discharged to;
      iii. Presence or absence of Connectivity of surface flow from the MS4 Outfall being monitored to its associated Receiving Water; and,
iv. If applicable, and conditions are safe enough to gather the information, estimations of surface flows of both the MS4 Outfall being monitored and the associated Receiving Water.

d. The date(s) analyses were performed;
e. The analytical techniques or method used; and
f. The results of such analyses.

8. The Permittees shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, copies of all reports required by this MS4 Permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this MS4 Permit, for the time period specified in Section H.8. (above) of this MS4 Permit.

9. The Permittees shall conduct monitoring for field parameters and Constituents of Concern as described in the appropriate sections below. Field measurements shall be taken and samples collected only where there is sufficient depth and volume of water to appropriately obtain representative data and samples, as determined by Permittee field monitoring staff.

Field Parameters
Field Parameters to be monitored shall include: water temperature, pH, Electrical Conductivity (EC), Turbidity, and Dissolved Oxygen (DO). Additional parameters may be collected if necessary to characterize or document a suspected IC/ID (e.g. oil and grease, etc.) or for use in follow up enforcement actions against sources of an IC/ID. Field parameters shall be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with applicable Water Quality Objectives.

Constituents of Concern
The following table consists of Constituents of Concern that are commonly associated with Urban Runoff throughout the State. Minimum levels of analysis for the metals in this table shall be as listed on ATTACHMENT C – STATE BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS; all other constituents shall be monitored at the appropriate minimum levels and units for comparison with applicable WQOs.

Table L-1 Constituents of Concern

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Metals</th>
<th>Bacterial Indicator</th>
<th>Nutrients &amp; Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>E. coli</td>
<td>Nitrite as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nitrate as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beryllium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ammonia as Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium6+</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Phosphorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ortho Phosphorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nickel</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methylene-blue activated substances (MBAS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ethylene-glycol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td></td>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING
10. The Permittees shall conduct monitoring at the following types of locations:
   a. **Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall Monitoring**;
   b. **Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Monitoring**;
   c. **Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring**; and
   d. **Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring**.

### A. Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall Monitoring

**Dry Weather MS4 Outfall IC/ID** monitoring shall consist of visiting the **Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall** locations as shown in Table L-2 **Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall Monitoring Locations**, quarterly to look for evidence of non-typical flow and water quality conditions for each site.

The Permittees shall monitor for field parameters at the **Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall** monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-2 **Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall Monitoring Locations**.

When there is evidence of irregular flow or water quality conditions suspected to be caused by an IC/ID activity, the Permittees with jurisdiction over the tributary area to the MS4 Outfall shall be notified of the potential IC/ID, and be requested to conduct a follow-up IC/ID investigation. IC/ID investigations and results shall be tracked in the Permittees’ IC/ID Database.

#### Table L-2 Dry Weather IC/ID MS4 Outfall Monitoring Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. of Events/Year</th>
<th>Type of Sample</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey Street Storm Drain</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters and E. Coli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°48'35.0&quot;, -116°51'31.5&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Ave Outfall</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field Parameters and E. Coli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33°44'16.8&quot;, -116°22'24.6&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Monitoring

**Wet Weather MS4 Outfall** Monitoring shall be conducted\(^{30}\) for the purposes of evaluating long term trends in **Whitewater River Region Urban Runoff**.

The Permittees shall monitor for field parameters and **Constituents of Concern** at the **Wet Weather MS4 Outfall** monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-3 **Wet Weather Outfall MS4 Monitoring Locations**.

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\(^{30}\) QA/QC procedures and monitoring protocols are presented in Permittee Annual Monitoring Reports, as required by Section L.11.b. of this MS4 Permit.

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING
Table L-3 Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Monitoring Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. of Events/Year</th>
<th>Type of Sample</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ramsey Street Storm Drain 33°48'35.0&quot;, -116°51'31.5&quot;</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field parameters and Constituents of Concern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portola Avenue Outfall 33°44'16.8&quot;, -116°22'24.6&quot;</td>
<td>2*</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field parameters and Constituents of Concern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Note: The Permittees shall only conduct Wet Weather MS4 Outfall monitoring during qualifying Wet Weather events.

C. Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring

Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring shall be conducted for the purposes of evaluating the health of the perennial portion of the CVSC during Dry Weather conditions.

The Permittees shall monitor for field parameters and Constituents of Concern at the Dry Weather Receiving Water monitoring location as shown in the Table L-4 Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Location.

Table L-4 Dry Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. of Events/Year</th>
<th>Type of Sample</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge 33°40'20.9&quot;, -116°08'57.8&quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field parameters and Constituents of Concern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring

The Permittees shall monitor the CVSC for the purposes of evaluating the health of the perennial portion of the CVSC during Wet Weather conditions.

The Permittees shall monitor for field parameters and Constituents of Concern at the Wet Weather Receiving Water monitoring locations as shown in the Table L-5 Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Locations.

Table L-5 Wet Weather Receiving Water Monitoring Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring Location</th>
<th>Minimum No. of Events/Year</th>
<th>Type of Sample</th>
<th>Constituents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CVSC at Avenue 52 Bridge 33°40'20.9&quot;, -116°08'57.8&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grab</td>
<td>Field parameters and Constituents of Concern.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CVSC TMDL Phase 1 Monitoring

Consistent with the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL Implementation Plan, the City of Coachella submitted a monitoring program plan and quality assurance program plan (QAPP) to the Regional Water Board on January 6, 2013; a revised plan was subsequently submitted on February 13, 2013. Upon approval by the

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING
Regional Water Board Executive Officer, the City of Coachella shall implement the monitoring program plan (or future Executive Officer approved revisions to the monitoring plan), for the City’s outfalls to the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

Data collected by the City of Coachella as part of TMDL Phase 1 Implementation shall be incorporated by reference into Whitewater River Region Annual Monitoring Reports. This data will be addressed by the Regional Water Board TMDL analysis.

Special Studies

The Permittees, individually or collectively, shall continue to participate in regional monitoring and scientific studies conducted by the Southern California Monitoring Coalition (SMC) and or the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA), and/or other regional groups or efforts necessary to improve monitoring program design, parameter test methods, calibrate labs, evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs, and/or advance the science and understanding of Urban Runoff impacts on Receiving Waters.

11. Reporting

a. An Annual Report shall be submitted to the Executive Officer stating the results of monitoring and other reportable activities. This report shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board by March 1 of each year.

b. The Annual Monitoring Report shall describe monitoring station locations, provide reference to quality assurance/quality control procedures and sampling and analysis protocols, summarize the data/results, identify methods of evaluating the data, and provide graphical summaries of the data.

c. In addition, Annual Monitoring Reports shall include an analysis and interpretation of the findings of each monitoring year. Analysis of the data shall identify water quality parameters measured outside of normal ranges for that parameter based on historic water quality data.

d. The Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report shall include identification and analysis of long-term trends in Storm Water or Receiving Water quality. The Permittees shall analyze long term trends for signs of Chronic Water Quality Concerns, if it is determined that any exist. The analysis shall include identification of potential urban sources of chronic problems, effectiveness of existing BMP control measures, and recommend necessary next steps. Next steps may include allowing for additional time to statistically confirm a chronic water quality problem, additional data collection necessary to examine urban sources, potential revisions to the SWMP to address urban sources found to be contributing to the chronic condition, or other similar measures necessary to confirm and/or address the condition. The analysis provided in the Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Annual Monitoring Report shall be used to facilitate preparation of the December 2017 ROWD.

L. MONITORING AND REPORTING
e. All *Annual Monitoring Reports* shall use a standard report format and shall include the following:

i. An introduction;

ii. Summary of Special Studies participated in during the reporting period;

iii. Comprehensive interpretations and conclusions; and

iv. Recommendations for necessary future actions.
M. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

1. These requirements do not exempt the Permittees from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable, do not legalize land treatment and disposal facilities, and leave unaffected any further restraints on those facilities which may be contained in other statutes or required by other regulatory agencies.

2. This MS4 Permit shall become the NPDES permit pursuant to Section 402 of the federal CWA, as amended from time to time, upon adoption by the Regional Water Board provided no objections from the USEPA Regional Administrator have been received. If the Regional Administrator objects to the issuance, this MS4 Permit shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn.
N. ANNUAL REPORT AND SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Each Permittee shall submit information for inclusion into the Annual Report, as required by Section F. of this MS4 Permit, utilizing the Annual Report forms included in Attachment D, Annual Report Forms.

2. The Permittees shall include in the Annual Report a brief narrative summary describing significant regional Urban Runoff management program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year.

3. Each Permittee shall submit Annual Reports and Annual Monitoring Reports as described by this MS4 Permit beginning with the fiscal year 2014-2015 Annual Report. The Permittees shall submit each fiscal year’s Annual Report by March 1 the following year.

4. The Permittees may amend the Annual Report forms included in Attachment D as needed to reflect changes in compliance programs, facilitate more accurate reporting of compliance programs, or to improve the effectiveness and/or clarity of program reporting.

5. Each Permittee’s Annual Reporting form shall contain a transmittal page signed by a duly authorized representative of the Permittee. The transmittal page must contain the following statement:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

6. Annual Reports and Annual Monitoring Reports shall be submitted according to the requirements detailed in Sections I.9 and I.11 of this MS4 Permit.

7. Approval process for SWMP revision

i. Upon approval by the Executive Officer, the SWMP will be made available for public review and comment for 30 days.

ii. Any person seeking changes in the SWMP must file with the Executive Officer a written request for hearing within the 30-day public review and comment period and which sets forth the reasons why the SWMP must be revised (Hearing Request). If no timely and adequate Hearing Request is filed, the Executive Officer will issue an authorization letter to the Permittee making the approved SWMP an enforceable part of the MS4 Permit (Authorization Letter).

iii. If a timely and adequate Hearing Request is filed, the SWMP will be placed on the next available Regional Water Board meeting agenda, consistent with public notice requirements and any additional time necessary to follow the administrative procedures involved in preparing for the hearing. At the
hearing, the Regional Water Board will consider only those items in the SWMP that are requested for revision in the Hearing Request. The Regional Water Board may adopt the SWMP as proposed or return the SWMP to the Regional Water Board staff for consideration of some or all of the changes requested in the Hearing Request.

iv. Prior to the hearing, Regional Water Board staff will attempt to resolve the issues raised in the Hearing Request by arranging a meeting with the Permittees and the person(s) filing the Hearing Request. If no resolution of the issues is reached, the hearing on the SWMP will proceed as scheduled. If resolution is reached that does not require significant changes to the SWMP, any non-significant changes will be made to the SWMP and the Executive Officer will issue an Authorization Letter. If the agreement reached requires significant changes to be made to the SWMP, a new 30-day public review and comment period will be provided on the revised SWMP.

8. Approval process for other items required by this MS4 Permit

i. Other document and/or program revisions set forth in this MS4 Permit to be submitted by the Permittees for approval by the Executive Officer shall become effective once the Executive Officer provides notification of approval.
O. FACT SHEET

1. Fact Sheet Format:

This Fact Sheet briefly sets forth the principal facts and the significant factual, legal, methodological, and policy questions that the Regional Water Board considered in preparing Order No. R7-2013-0011. In accordance with the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, parts 124.8 and 124.56, this Fact Sheet includes, but is not limited to, the following information:

- Contact Information;
- Public process and notification procedures;
- A brief description of the type of facility or activity that is being regulated by the MS4 Permit;
- The type and quantity of Pollutants discharged;
- A brief summary of the basis for the requirements in the MS4 Permit; including references to the applicable statutory or regulatory provisions; and
- A discussion of the requirements in the MS4 Permit.

2. Project Description and Permitees Information:

The following pages contain information concerning an application for renewal of WDRs and NPDES Permit, Board Order No. R7-2008-0001, NPDES No. CAS617002. This MS4 Permit prescribes WDRs for Urban Runoff from the Cities and the unincorporated areas in the County within the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board.

On November 21, 2012, the County and the RCFC&WCD, in cooperation with the CVWD and incorporated cities, including the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Permitees), jointly submitted NPDES Application No. CAS617002 and a ROWD for re-issuance of a MS4 Permit.

For the purposes of this MS4 Permit, the following two Permitees are identified as the Principal Permitees:

County of Riverside, 4080 Lemon Street, P.O. Box 1090, Riverside, California 92501-1090; and

Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, California 92501

The CVWD and each of the Cities is identified as a Co-Permittee. Collectively, the Principal Permitees and Co-Permittees comprise the Permitees. Under this organizational framework, the Principal Permitees are responsible for coordinating collective Permitee activities required by the MS4 Permit, including report preparation and submittals to the Regional Water Board. Other specific
duties and obligations of the **Principal Permittees** and the **Co-Permittees** imposed by this **MS4 Permit** are specified in further detail in the **Implementation Agreement**, which is described in Finding No. 12 of this **MS4 Permit**.

3. Project Area:

This **MS4 Permit** applies to the urbanized areas that lie approximately between the San Gorgonio Pass area to the northwest and the northern shore of the Salton Sea to the southeast referred to as the **Whitewater River Region**. The majority of the **Whitewater River Region** is in the Coachella Valley and is identified in [ATTACHMENT A – SITE MAP](#). The generally northwest-southeast trending Coachella Valley is in the northern portion of a large low area in the Colorado Desert known as the Salton Basin with major drainage to the Salton Sea. The San Jacinto Mountains bound the Coachella Valley on the southwest, and the San Gorgonio Mountains, Indio Hills and Mecca Hills bound the Coachella Valley on the northeast side. Major drainage is through the Whitewater River, and its tributaries, which reach the northern end of the Salton Sea. The headwaters of the Whitewater River originate from Mt. San Gorgonio. The valley surface is characterized as being wide and blanketed by bouldery alluvial fans and sand dunes.

4. Exclusions to the Permitted Area:

The **Permittees** lack legal jurisdiction over storm water discharges into their respective **MS4s** facilities from certain facilities, entities, properties, and other **Point** and **Non-Point Source** discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the **Regional Water Board**. The **Regional Water Board** finds that the **Permittees** should not be held responsible for such discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate **Pollutants** present in **Urban Runoff** are beyond the ability of the **Permittees** to eliminate. Examples may include: operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad and tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) and transient encampments, or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), and leaching of naturally occurring nutrients and minerals from local soils, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from landscape activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geology. This **MS4 Permit** is not intended to address background or naturally occurring pollutants or flows. Additionally, certain areas and facilities in the **Whitewater River Watershed** are excluded from coverage under this **MS4 Permit** because such areas and facilities are being addressed through other regulatory programs, including programs administered by the **Regional Water Board** and other federal, state and local regulatory agencies. Excluded areas include:

- Federal lands and state properties, including, but not limited to, military bases, national forests, hospitals, colleges and universities, and highways;
- Native American tribal lands;
- Open space and rural (non-urbanized) areas;
- Agricultural lands (exempted under the **CWA**); and
Utilities and special districts (including school districts, park districts, publicly owned treatment works and water utilities, etc.).

These areas in the Whitewater River Region for which coverage under the MS4 NPDES Permit is excluded, are detailed in ATTACHMENT A – SITE MAP.

5. **CWA** Requirements:

The **CWA** (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.) established a national policy designed to help maintain and restore the physical, chemical and biological integrity of the nation’s waters. In 1972, the **CWA** established the NPDES permit program to regulate the discharge of Pollutants from Point Sources to Waters of the United States. From 1972 to 1987, the main focus of the NPDES program was to regulate conventional Pollutant sources such as sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities. As a result, on a nationwide basis, Non-Point Sources, including agricultural and Storm Water runoff, now contribute a larger portion of many kinds of Pollutants than the more regulated sewage treatment plants and industrial facilities.

The National Urban Runoff Program (NURP) final report to Congress (USEPA, 1983) concluded that the goals of the **CWA** could not be achieved without addressing Storm Water discharges. The 1987 **CWA** amendments established a framework for regulating Urban Runoff. Pursuant to these amendments, the Regional Water Board began regulating municipal Storm Water runoff in 1996.

The **CWA** allows the USEPA to delegate its NPDES permitting authority to states with an approved environmental regulatory program. The State of California is one of the delegated states. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (CWC, Section 13000 et seq.) authorizes the State Board, through its Regional Water Boards, to regulate and control the discharge of Pollutants into Waters of the State and tributaries thereto. Section 405 of the Water Quality Act (WQA) of 1987 added Section 402(p) to the **CWA**. Pursuant to Section 402(p)(4) of the **CWA**, the USEPA promulgated regulations for Storm Water permit applications for Storm Water discharges associated with industrial activities and MS4s serving a population of 100,000 or more. This MS4 Permit governing Urban Runoff meets the statutory requirements of Section 402(p)(3)(B).

6. Regulatory Background and **CWA Storm Water** Requirements:

The **CWA** prohibits the discharge of any Pollutant to navigable waters from a Point Source unless an NPDES permit authorizes the discharge. The 1987 amendments to the **CWA** required MS4s and industrial facilities, including construction sites, to obtain NPDES permits for Storm Water runoff from their facilities. On November 16, 1990, the USEPA promulgated the final Phase 1 Storm Water regulations. The Storm Water regulations are contained in 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124.

is administratively extended in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 3, Section 2235.4 of the California Code of Regulations.

7. Area-Wide MS4 Permit:

To regulate and control Urban Runoff from the Whitewater River Region to the MS4, an area-wide approach is essential. The MS4 is not controlled by a single entity, but rather the County, several Cities, and other entities (i.e. CVWD, RCFC&WCD) manage the systems. The management and control of the entire MS4 cannot be effectively carried out without the cooperation and efforts of all these entities. Also, it would not be meaningful to issue a separate MS4 Permit to each of the entities within the Whitewater River Region whose land/facilities drain into the MS4 operated by the Permittees. The Regional Water Board has concluded that the best management option for the Whitewater River Region is to issue an area-wide MS4 Permit to the RCFC&WCD, County, CVWD and the Cities within Whitewater River Region. The State Board has issued a separate MS4 Permit to Caltrans. Urban Runoff from other state, federal, utility, or special district facilities and state or federal lands will be permitted separately.

This area-wide NPDES permit for the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area is being considered for renewal in accordance with Section 402(p) of the CWA and all requirements applicable to an NPDES permit issued under the issuing authority’s discretionary authority. The requirements included in this MS4 Permit are consistent with the CWA, the federal regulations governing urban Storm Water discharges, the Basin Plan, the CWC, and the State Board’s Plans and Policies.

8. Coordination with Other Regional Agencies:

In developing BMPs and monitoring programs, consultation/coordination with other drainage management entities and other Regional Water Boards is essential. Regional Water Board staff will coordinate the program with other Regional Water Boards and other flood control entities/cities on an "as needed" basis. The MS4 permit/program process is at approximately the same stage of development in both the Santa Ana and San Diego Regional Water Board areas of the County. Common programs, reports, implementation schedules and efforts are desirable and will be utilized to the MEP.

9. Existing Facilities and Programs:

Storm Water discharges from urbanized areas consist mainly of surface runoff from residential, commercial, and industrial developments. State-wide, Constituents of Concern and significance in Storm Water discharges can include: total suspended solids (TSS), biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), oil and grease (O&G), heavy metals, nutrients and organic chemicals such as base/neutral and acid extractables, pesticides and herbicides, and petroleum hydrocarbon components. However, Whitewater River Region monitoring data shows that many of these constituents have not been found to be of concern.

To protect the Beneficial Uses of Waters of the State, Pollutants that would cause such Beneficial Uses to not be met need to be controlled. Recognizing
this, and the fact that *Urban Runoff* may contain *Pollutants*, the *Permittees* and the *Regional Water Board* have all agreed that an area-wide *MS4 Permit* is the most effective way to develop and implement a comprehensive *Storm Water* management program in a timely manner. This *MS4 Permit* contains requirements with time schedules that will allow the *Permittees* to continue to address water quality problems potentially caused by *Urban Runoff* through their management programs to reduce *Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* to the *MEP*.

10. **MS4 Permit** Requirements:

In accordance with *CWA* Section 402(p)(3), as part of a program to reduce the *Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff* to the *MEP*, the *Permittees* have been required to submit existing management plans and programs being implemented or developed in the previous *MS4 Permit* to reduce *Pollutants* in *Urban Runoff*. The *Permittees* will be required to report, review and/or revise the management programs and control measures in accordance with the provisions specified in this *MS4 Permit*.

If existing management programs are not effective in controlling *Pollutant* loading and in achieving the *WQOs* of *Whitewater River Region Receiving Waters*, additional programs shall be developed and implemented upon consultation and approval of the *Executive Officer*.

This *MS4 Permit* also requires the development and implementation of management programs and/or *BMPs* during the life of the *MS4 Permit* such that the quality of *Urban Runoff* discharged can ensure that the *WQOs* of *Whitewater River Region Receiving Waters* can continue to be met. It is also expected that through implementation of these programs and/or *BMPs*, the *Beneficial Uses* of the *Receiving Waters* will continue to be protected.

11. **Basin Plan** and **Beneficial Uses**:

The *Basin Plan* is the basis for the *Regional Water Board*’s regulatory programs. The *Basin Plan* was developed and is periodically reviewed and updated in accordance with relevant federal and state law and regulation, including the *CWA* and the *CWC*. As required, the *Basin Plan* designates the *Beneficial Uses* of the *Waters of the State* within the *Whitewater River Region* and specifies *WQOs* intended to protect those uses. (Beneficial uses and *WQOs*, together with an anti-degradation policy, comprise federal *WQSs*). The *Basin Plan* also specifies an implementation plan, which includes certain discharge prohibitions. In general, the *Basin Plan* makes no distinction between wet and dry weather conditions in designating *Beneficial Uses* and setting *WQOs*, i.e., the *Beneficial Uses*, and correspondingly, the *WQOs* are assumed to apply year-round. (Note: In some cases, *Beneficial Uses* for certain surface waters are designated as “I”, or intermittent, in recognition of the fact that surface flows (and *Beneficial Uses*) may be present only during wet weather.)*

*Storm Water* flows which are discharged to the *CVSC* in the *Whitewater River Region* are tributary to the Salton Sea. The *Beneficial Uses* of Salton Sea and its tributaries include *MUN, AGR, IND, GWR, REC-1, REC-2, WARM, COLD, WILD*, and *RARE*. The ultimate goal of this *Urban Runoff* management program is to protect the *Beneficial Uses* of the *Receiving Waters*.
12. CWA Section 303(d) List and TMDLs:

Pursuant to Section 303(d) of the CWA, the 2010 water quality assessment conducted by the Regional Water Board listed one water body within the Whitewater River Region under Section 303(d) of the CWA as an Impaired Waterbody. This is a water body where the designated Beneficial Uses are not being met and WQOs are being violated. The sources of the impairments may include POTW discharges, and runoff from agricultural, Caltrans outfalls, Native American Tribal Lands, Open Space, and Non-Point Source discharges including wildlife, transients and urban land uses. The Impaired Waterbody within this MS4 Permit is listed for pathogens.

Federal regulations require that a TMDL be established for each 303(d) listed waterbody for each of the Pollutants causing impairment. The TMDL is the total amount of the problem Pollutant that can be discharged while WQOs in the Receiving Water attained, i.e., WQOs are met and the Beneficial Uses are protected. It is the sum of the individual WLAs for Point Source inputs, LAs for Non-Point Source inputs and natural background, with a margin of safety. The TMDLs are the basis for limitations established in WDRs.

13. Permit Requirements and Provisions:

The legislative history of Storm Water statutes (1987 CWA Amendments), USEPA regulations (40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124), and clarifications issued by the State Board (State Board Orders No. WQ 91-03 and WQ 92-04) indicate that a non-traditional NPDES permitting strategy was anticipated for regulating Urban Runoff. Due to the economic and technical infeasibility of full-scale end-of-pipe treatments and complexity of Urban Runoff quality and quantity, MS4 permits generally include narrative requirements for the implementation of BMPs in place of Numeric Effluent Limits.

The requirements in this MS4 Permit are meant to specify those management practices, control techniques and system design and engineering methods that will result in MEP protection of the Beneficial Uses of the Receiving Waters. State Board Order Nos. WQ 98-01 and WQ 99-05 concluded that MS4s must meet the technology–based MEP standard and WQOs (WQOs and Beneficial Uses). The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, in Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner, 191 F.3d 1159 (9th Cir. 1999), subsequently held that strict compliance with WQOs in MS4 permits is not required by the CWA, but that such compliance may be included at the discretion of the permitting agency. Any requirements included in the MS4 Permit that are more stringent than the federal Storm Water regulations are in accordance with CWC Section 13377.

The ROWD included a discussion of the current status of the County Urban Runoff management program and the proposed Urban Runoff management programs and policies proposed for the next five years (fourth permit term). This MS4 Permit incorporates these documents and specifies performance commitments for specific elements to the Permittees Urban Runoff management program.

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The essential components of the Urban Runoff management program, as established by federal regulations [40CFR122.26(d)] are (i) Adequate Legal Authority, (ii) Fiscal Resources, (iii) Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) – (Public Information and Participation Program, Industrial/Commercial Facilities Program, Development Planning Program, Development Construction Program, Public Agency Activities Program, IC/ID Elimination Program), and (iv) Monitoring and Reporting Program. The major sections in this Order include A. Findings, B. Discharge Prohibitions, C. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges, D. Receiving Water Limitations, E. Specific Permittee Requirements, F. Best Management Practices, G. Implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads, H. General Provisions, I. Reporting Requirements, J. Notifications, K. Glossary of Terms, L. Monitoring and Reporting, M. Administrative Provisions, and N. Annual Report Form and Submittal Requirements. These programs and policies are intended to improve Urban Runoff quality and protect the Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters of the Whitewater River Region.

14. Rationale for Requirements

a. Discharge Prohibitions – In accordance with CWA Section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), this MS4 Permit prohibits the discharge of Non-Storm Water to the MS4s, with few exceptions;

b. Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges – The specified exceptions are consistent with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1). If the Permittees determine that any of the exempted Non-Storm Water discharges is a significant source of Pollutants, the Permittees shall prohibit the discharge category from entering the MS4, or ensure that appropriate BMPs are implemented to the MEP to reduce or eliminate Pollutants resulting from the discharge. The Permittees shall also provide a report to the Regional Water Board per Section D. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS, Item No. 2.; Receiving Water Limitations – Receiving Water Limitations are included to ensure that discharges of Urban Runoff from MS4 systems do not exceed, cause or contribute to violations of applicable WQSs in Receiving Waters. The compliance requirements for Receiving Water Limitations, as well as for Discharge Prohibitions and Allowable Non-Storm Water Discharges, involve timely implementation of control measures and other actions, as set forth in Part D.2.of this MS4 Permit. Such requirements are consistent with applicable State Board Orders, and recognize the complexity of Urban Runoff management.

c. Specific Permittee Requirements – This section contains specific language on the responsibilities of the Principal and Co-Permittees.

1. The Principal Permittees are required to coordinate the overall Urban Runoff management program and the Co-Permittees are responsible for managing the Urban Runoff Program within their jurisdictions as detailed in the ROWD, the Annual Reports and Order No. R7-2013-0011.
2. Each **Permittee** is required to obtain adequate legal authority, which authorizes or enables them to implement and enforce the applicable provisions of this **MS4 Permit**. Each Permittee has adopted a number of ordinances, to establish legal authority to control discharges to the MS4s, and enforces these ordinances as specified in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(I)(B, C, E, and F). The Permittees are required to enforce these ordinances, and take enforcement actions against violators (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv.)(A-D).

d. **Best Management Practices** – The federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(A-D) set forth the responsibility of municipalities for control of **Urban Runoff** from third party activities and land uses to their **MS4**. Under the **CWA Section 402(p)**, municipalities are required to reduce the discharge of **Pollutants** from their MS4s facilities to the **MEP**. **MEP** is the critical technology-based performance standard that municipalities must attain in order to comply with their **MS4** permits. The **MEP** standard establishes the level of **Pollutant** reductions the municipality must achieve. The **MEP** standard can be achieved by means of implementing **Pollution Prevention** and **Source Control BMPs** (as the first line of defense), subject to the requirement that the **BMPs** be “practicable.” Each Permittee is required to implement the programs and **BMPs** to the **MEP** as described in the **SWMP** and this **MS4 Permit**. These programs and **BMPs** include as follows:

1. **IC/ID**, Litter, Debris and Trash Control Program - The Permittees have established a program to address **IC/IDs** and a mechanism to respond to spills, leaks and other incidents of discharges to the **MS4**. The Permittees are required to continue these programs to ensure that such discharges, if discharged from the MS4s do not become a source of **Pollutants** in **Receiving Waters**.

2. Commercial/Industrial Program – This **MS4 Permit** requires the Permittees to continue to identify commercial and industrial facilities within their jurisdiction which have potential to contribute substantial **Pollutant** load to MS4s. The Permittees will continue to maintain the Commercial/Industrial facilities database, and perform inspections at targeted facilities to confirm compliance with respective Permittee **Stormwater Ordinances**. The existing **CAP** program described in Section 3 of the **SWMP** meets the intent of Section F.1.b of this **MS4 Permit**. The **CAP** is an area-wide program, implemented by **DEH** as an extension of its oversight and inspection of industrial and commercial sources for other regulatory programs. Prioritization and inspection frequencies are established by the requirements of **County** environmental health regulations and codes. Where **CAP** Industrial/Commercial inspections indicate that a

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31 The District and CVWD do not govern as municipal authorities over any land areas; therefore, this provision is not applicable to them.

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facility is out of compliance with a Permittee’s Storm Water Ordinance, Permittee staff are required to perform a re-inspection.

3. New Development/Redevelopment and Construction Activities Program – The Permittees are required to develop and implement strategies to ensure that controls are in place to prevent or minimize water quality impacts to the MEP for these activities.

4. Private Construction Activities Program – The Permittees shall continue to implement and enforce a program to reduce Pollutants in Urban Runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a Land Disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre.

5. Permittee Activities Program – The Permittees are required to continue to address discharges of Pollutants from public agency activities and facilities and inspect and maintain their MS4 facilities on a developed schedule to ensure protection of Receiving Waters; and

6. Public Education and Outreach Program – The Permittees have committed to implement a strategic and comprehensive public education program to maintain the integrity of the Receiving Waters to sustain Beneficial Uses.

e. Total Maximum Daily Loads – This MS4 Permit incorporates the TMDL that was adopted for Bacterial Indicators in the CVSC. The Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan amendment incorporating the CVSC Bacterial Indicators TMDL on May 16, 2007, and as modified on June 17, 2010. The TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Board on July 19, 2011, approved by the Office of Administrative Law on February 2, 2012 and approved by USEPA on April 27, 2012.

This MS4 Permit includes conditions necessary to implement the TMDLs already approved by the Regional Water Board consistent with federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(vii)(B).

f. General Provisions – These general provisions were included as part of the previous MS4 Permit.

g. Reporting Requirements – These reporting requirements were included as part of the previous MS4 Permit.

h. Notifications – These notification requirements were included as part of the previous MS4 Permit.

i. Glossary of Terms – The glossary was revised to provide clarity on terms used in this MS4 Permit.

j. Monitoring and Reporting – The key focus of the monitoring and reporting program is to collect data and develop methodologies and assessment tools
to more effectively understand Urban Runoff impacts, if any, to Whitewater River Region Receiving Waters.

k. Administrative Provisions – These administrative provisions were included as part of the previous MS4 Permit.

l. Annual Report and Submittal Requirements – These requirements were included as part of the previous permit and reflect new MS4 Permit requirements.

15. Anti-degradation Analysis:

The Regional Water Board has considered whether a complete anti-degradation analysis, pursuant to 40 CFR 131.12 and State Board Resolution No. 68-16, is required for these Urban Runoff discharges. The Regional Water Board finds that Pollutant loading rates to Receiving Waters will be reduced with the implementation of the requirements in this MS4 Permit. As a result, the quality of Storm Water discharges and Receiving Waters will be improved, thereby protecting the Beneficial Uses of Waters of the United States. This is consistent with the federal and state anti-degradation requirements and thus a complete anti-degradation analysis is not necessary.

16. Public Participation:

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES Permit for MS4 Permittees. As a step in the WDRs adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDRs adoption process.

17. Notification of Interested Parties:

The Regional Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and Persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the following newspaper: Desert Sun.

18. Public Workshop:

The Regional Water Board recognizes the significance of the County’s “Only Rain Down The Storm Drain” Pollution Prevention Program and will conduct, participate, and/or assist with at least one workshop every year during the term of this MS4 Permit to promote and discuss the progress of the Urban Runoff management program. The details of the annual workshop will be published in local newspapers and mailed to interested parties. Persons wishing to be included in the mailing list for any of the items related to this MS4 Permit may register their name, mailing address and phone number with the Regional Water Board office at the address given below.

19. Written Comments:
The staff determinations are tentative. Interested Persons and agencies are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Officer.

Executive Officer  
California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Colorado River Basin Region  
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100  
Palm Desert, CA 92260

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m., June 4, 2013.

20. Information and Copying:

The ROWD, related documents, tentative WDRs, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (760) 346-7491.

21. Register of Interested Persons:

Any Person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES MS4 permit should contact the Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

22. Public Hearing:

The Regional Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: June 20, 2013
Time: 10:00 a.m.
Location: Town of Yucca Valley Community Center- Yucca Room  
57090 Twentynine Palms Hwy  
Yucca Valley, CA 92284

Interested Persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and MS4 Permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

23. WDRs Petitions:

O. FACT SHEET
Any aggrieved person may petition the **State Board** to review the decision of the **Regional Water Board** regarding the final **WDRs**. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the **Regional Water Board’s** decision to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Office of Chief Counsel  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

### 24. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this **MS4 Permit** should be directed to Anders Wistrom at (760) 776-8964. Persons wishing further information may also write to the following address:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board  
Colorado River Basin Region  
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
or call the **Regional Water Board** at (760) 346-7491
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Name</th>
<th>Owner/Operator or Facility Name (dba)</th>
<th>Responsible Party</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Assessor's Parcel No.</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Business License, Wastewater Permit, etc. (if applicable)</th>
<th>Description of Noncompliance / Spill / Discharge</th>
<th>Cause of Spill / Discharge</th>
<th>Duration of Spill / Discharge</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Actual / Anticipated Time to Achieve Compliance</th>
<th>Responsible Official</th>
<th>County/DEH</th>
<th>OES</th>
<th>Dept. of Fish &amp; Game</th>
<th>RWQCB</th>
<th>Code Enforcement</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Investigation Initiated</th>
<th>Field Testing or Samples Collected</th>
<th>No Action by Our Agency</th>
<th>Educational Materials Provided</th>
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TOTAL: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Cross Street</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Type of Facility</th>
<th>Facility SIC Code</th>
<th>Facility Site Size</th>
<th>APN</th>
<th>WDID No. (General Permit)</th>
<th>Business License, Wastewater Permit, etc. (if applicable)</th>
<th>Inspections Conducted by CAP? (yes or no)</th>
<th>Number of Stormwater Inspections</th>
<th>Education Materials Provided</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Written Warning</th>
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</table>

A. If the facility is covered by the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, the facility name as used by RWQCBs can be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board Industrial General Permit database (Column titled "Facility SiteName") or from a copy of the applicant's Notice of Intent. Enter the number of inspections and the number of each type of enforcement action for each Facility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross Streets</th>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Assessor Parcel Nos. (See Note C.)</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banning</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Whitewater River</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- SF hillside residence; Impervious area ≥ 10,000 sq. ft.; Slope ≥ 25%
- SF hillside residence; Impervious area ≥ 10,000 sq. ft.; Slope ≥ 10% and erosive soils
- Commercial or Industrial ≥ 100,000 sq. ft.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Location</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Tract Nos. or Assessor Parcel Nos.</th>
<th>Watershed</th>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Project Priority</th>
<th>No. of Stormwater Inspections</th>
<th>Site Size (nearest 0.1 acre)</th>
<th>WDID No. (General Permit)</th>
<th>Grading Permit No.(s)</th>
<th>Other Permits Specify: Building, Encroachment, Right-of-Way, etc.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Mailing Address</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>Whitewater River</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
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</table>
**SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)**

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following table presents MLs for one major chemical grouping: inorganics.

Table C-1 Inorganics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>FAA</th>
<th>GFAA</th>
<th>ICP</th>
<th>ICPMS</th>
<th>SPGFAA</th>
<th>HYDRIDE</th>
<th>CVAA</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>DCP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>Arsenic</td>
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<td>Beryllium</td>
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<td>Mercury</td>
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* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

**Techniques:**

GC - Gas Chromatography  
GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry  
HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)  
LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography  
FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption  
GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption  
HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption  
CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption  
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma  
ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry  
SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)  
DCP - Direct Current Plasma  
COLOR – Colorimetric
ATTACHMENT D – ANNUAL REPORT FORMS
CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

WHITewater RIVER WATERSHED MUNICIPAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT  
(NPDES NO. CAS 617002)  
COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL BOARD ORDER NO. R7-2013-0011

ANNUAL REPORTING FORMS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Whitewater Municipal Stormwater Permit requires each Permittee to include a certification statement signed by a duly authorized representative of his/her respective agency with the Annual and/or Monitoring Report(s) submittal.

Contact Person:  
Prepared By:  
Telephone:  
Date

Annual Report Certification

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

____________________________________________________
Signature

____________________________________________________
Typed/Printed Name

____________________________________________________
Title

____________________________________________________
Date
## Program Management

### Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Primary point of contact/responsibility identified? (official authorized to certify compliance)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name: Title: Telephone: Email: Primary Point of Contact: Title: Telephone: Email:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Is at least one representative designated for the Desert Task Force? Provide the name and contact information of the representative.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name: Title: Telephone: Email:</td>
<td>E.3.f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide contact name(s) identifying who should be contacted to coordinate enforcement activities and inspection activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>For FY 14-15: If you answered no to the question above, did you provide an implementation schedule as an attachment to this Annual Report which identifies the legal changes necessary to enable your agency to obtain the requisite legal authority to fully implement and enforce the applicable provisions of Order No. R7-2013-0011?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.4. - E.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Program Goals

I. Reduce the discharge of trash and debris from respective MS4s to Receiving Waters

II. Confirm that IC/ID reports are reviewed and responded to in a timely manner

III. Ensure that confirmed IC/ID events are expeditiously eliminated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a brief narrative summary of IC/ID program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide a brief summary of trash and debris removal activities conducted during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of IC/ID complaints received during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ii - iii, F.1.a.vii - ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of IC/ID cases that required investigation/response during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ii - iii, F.1.a.ix, F.1.a.xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide the total number and type of enforcement actions resulting from IC/ID complaints during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ix - x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - III</td>
<td>Provide the number of spills requiring notification to Cal EMA. Attach a report for each spill reported by Permittee staff to Cal EMA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.i, F.1.a.xiii, F.1.a.xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a summary of MS4 facilities which were inspected during the reporting year; include types of facilities inspected (e.g. channel, Major Outfall, catch basin, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.vii - F.1.a.ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your IC/ID Detection and Elimination Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.v, F.1.a.xx - xii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.xxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal Addressed</td>
<td>Program Element Assessment Request</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Additional Information Requested or Provided</td>
<td>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Has the standardized commercial and industrial database been implemented to track inspection activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.i - ii, F.1.b.vii.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of commercial and industrial facilities inspected during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.ii - iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of commercial and industrial facilities requiring re-inspection by your agency.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide the total number and type of enforcement actions issued to Commercial and/or Industrial facilities during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.iv - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-IV</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Commercial/Industrial Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - IV</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.xi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal Addressed</td>
<td>Program Element Assessment Request</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Additional Information Requested or Provided</td>
<td>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide the total number of projects that were conditioned for WQMPs during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.ii.3, F.1.c.iii - v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>What percent of projects requiring WQMPs met the measurable goal of achieving the Treatment Control BMP requirement through the use of Site Design/LID BMPs?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.v.2.c, F.1.c.v.5.a - b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide a summary of &quot;Other Development Projects&quot; that were conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.ii.1, F.1.c.v.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your New Development/Redevelopment Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Construction Activities Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Has the standardized construction site database been implemented to track inspection activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.vii.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of construction site inspections that were conducted, pursuant to 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.d.ii.4., by your agency during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.ii.4, F.1.d.iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - III</td>
<td>Provide the total number and type of enforcement action(s), including referrals to the Regional Board, issued on construction sites within your jurisdiction during the reporting year;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.ii.4, F.1.d.iv - v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Construction Activities program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.x.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Program Goals**

I. Maintain an updated database of active construction sites, which includes categorization of sites by priority

II. Perform inspections to confirm construction site compliance with Permittee Stormwater Ordinance

III. Implement enforcement measures as necessary to reduce the occurrence and recurrence of violations of Permittee Stormwater Ordinances
## Program Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Have you ensured that the MS4 Permit boundary engulfs all urbanized areas around your jurisdiction, reviewed your MS4 Outfalls and confirmed that the WWR Region map is current as it applies to your jurisdictional area?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.3.c., F.1.e.v.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total percentage of facilities requiring Municipal Facility Pollution Prevention Plans that were inspected during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.ii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide a narrative summary of the results of municipal facility inspections, including a summary of deficiencies noted and corrective actions taken, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.ii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did your agency conduct maintenance of its MS4 facilities on a developed schedule?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.v.2 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Permittee Facilities and Activities program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.x.i.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Program Goals

- **I** Maintain a current map of MS4 Outfalls, Receiving Waters and the MS4 Permit Boundary
- **II** For facilities with outdoor materials storage or maintenance areas: confirm that BMPs described in each facility’s Municipal Facility Pollution Prevention Plans are implemented
- **III** Confirm that basins, inlets and open channels that are part of the Permittee’s MS4 are maintained on the schedule developed by the Permittee
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a narrative summary of accomplishments or issues associated with your Public Education/Outreach program during the reporting year, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Provide the number of outreach events that your program conducted during the reporting year by type (construction, industrial, residential, New Development, schools, general public, etc); include approximate attendance(s) where applicable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Are public education materials made available to the public? Provide a summary, and provide numbers of materials distributed, where feasible.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Were Maintenance, Industrial/Commercial, New Development/Redevelopment, and/or Construction staff trained during the reporting year? Provide the number of staff trained by department or function, and include training dates. Attach a table if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Public Education and Outreach program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.xi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

2014 Implementation and Cost Sharing Agreement
Appendix D

Example IC/ID Reporting Forms
**WHITEWATER RIVER REGION**

**ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE**

**INCOMING COMPLAINT FORM**

**Received by:**

**Date:**______  **Time Received:**______

**Complaint Routed To:**

---

### I. REPORTING PARTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: ____________________________</th>
<th>ANONYMOUS: ☐ YES ☐ NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: ________________________</td>
<td>CITY: ___________ ZIP: ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE: _________________________</td>
<td>EMAIL: ________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### II. INCIDENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCIDENT DATE: ___________</th>
<th>TIME: ___________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION or BUSINESS: _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: ___________</td>
<td>CITY: ___________ ZIP: ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCHARGE OCCURRING NOW: ☐ YES ☐ NO</td>
<td>TRASH/DEBRIS: ☐ YES ☐ NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETAILS:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGENCIES CONTACTED BY REPORTING PARTY: ☐ HazMat Team ☐ RWQCB ☐ County Environmental Health Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☐ City ☐ EPA ☐ Other _______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### III. ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE PARTY/PARTIES (If known)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME: ____________________________</th>
<th>BUSINESS: ____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS: ________________________</td>
<td>CITY: ___________ ZIP: ___________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHONE NO: ________________________</td>
<td>VEHICLE LICENSE NO: ________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### IV. ACTION TAKEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVESTIGATION REQUIRED: ☐ YES ☐ NO</th>
<th>REFERRED TO: ____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAME: ____________________________</td>
<td>AGENCY: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIGNATURE: ________________________</td>
<td>DATE: ____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THIS FORM MUST BE ROUTED TO THE PERMITTEE’S RESPECTIVE NPDES SECTION**
WHITEWATER RIVER REGION

ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE
INVESTIGATION REPORT

RESPONSE TIME:
1-6 Hrs 12 Hrs 24 Hrs
48 Hrs Other: ______

I. RESPONSE

DATE: ___________________ TIME: ___________________
INVESTIGATOR: ___________________ PHONE: ___________________

II. INVESTIGATION

SITE LOCATION: ___________________ PARCEL NO.: ___________________
NEAREST CROSS STREET: ___________________ CITY: ___________________ ZIP: ___________________
DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE:
Odor: ___________________ Color: ___________________ Stains or Residue: ___________________
Corrosion/Deterioration of Contacted Surface: ___________________ Other: ___________________

SUBSTANCES INVOLVED: ☐ Soil/Sediment ☐ Oil/Grease ☐ Organic Matter ☐ Sewage ☐ Trash/Debris
☐ Fuel (Gas/Diesel/Jet A) ☐ Chemicals ___________________ ☐ Other ___________________

TIME OF DISCHARGE: ___________________ ESTIMATED VOLUME OF DISCHARGE: ___________________
DISCHARGE DIRECTLY INTO RECEIVING WATERS: ☐ YES ☐ NO
DISCHARGE TO STORM DRAIN: ☐ YES ☐ NO
INCIDENT OCCURRED: ☐ ON LAND ☐ IN WATER ☐ IN AIR

INVESTIGATION DETAILS:

PHOTOS TAKEN: ☐ YES ☐ NO [include photos]
DETAILS: ___________________

FIELD TESTING: ☐ YES ☐ NO SAMPLES COLLECTED: ☐ YES ☐ NO
DETAILS: ___________________

OTHER AGENCIES CONTACTED: ☐ HazMat Team ☐ RWQCB ☐ EPA ☐ Dept. of Fish & Game
☐ County Environmental Health Services ☐ Other ___________________

REASON FOR INVESTIGATION: ☐ Discharge/Spill Response ☐ OES Report #___________ ☐ Citizen Complaint
☐ Sewage Spill ☐ Visual Monitoring ☐ Construction Concern ☐ Industrial Concern

III. ACTION TAKEN

DETAILS: ___________________

NAME: ___________________ AGENCY: ___________________
SIGNATURE: ___________________ DATE: ___________________
WHITEWATER RIVER REGION

ILLICIT CONNECTION / ILLEGAL DISCHARGE
RESPONSIBLE PARTY

I. RESPONSIBLE PARTY

NAME:______________________________________________________
ADDRESS:________________________________________ PHONE:____________________________________
RESPONSIBLE PARTY NOTIFIED: □ YES □ NO REPEAT VIOLATION: □ YES □ NO
CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUIRED: □ YES □ NO DISCHARGE STOPPED: □ YES □ NO
CORRECTION ACTION TO BE TAKEN: __________________________________________________________
CORRECTION REQUIRED BY THIS DATE: ______________________________________________________
RESPONSIBLE PARTY SIGNATURE: ___________________________________________________________

II. OUTREACH MATERIAL

OUTREACH MATERIAL DISTRIBUTED:
□ None □ General Information □ BMP Document □ Construction Packet □ Industrial Packet
□ Other: ________________________________________________________________

III. ENFORCEMENT

ENFORCEMENT: □ None □ Verbal Warning □ Door Hanger □ Written Warning
CEASE and DESIST ORDER: □ Verbal □ Written
OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS: ___________________________________________________________
INVESTIGATOR'S NAME:________________________________ AGENCY:________________________________
SIGNATURE:________________________________ DATE:_______________________________________

IV. FOLLOW UP VISIT

DATE:________________________ TIME:____________________ INVESTIGATOR'S NAME:____________________
DISCHARGE STOPPED: □ YES □ NO PROPER CLEAN-UP ACTION TAKEN: □ YES □ NO
Explain "No" answers:________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________________
FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED: □ YES □ NO
ADDITIONAL FOLLOW UP VISIT(S) REQUIRED: □ YES □ NO
DETAILS:________________________________________________________________________________

81053
Appendix E

Model Database Formats
### INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL FACILITY SOURCE DATABASE FORMAT and ANNUAL REPORTING OF INSPECTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY GENERAL INFORMATION</th>
<th>MUTUAL PERMITS</th>
<th>FACILITY CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
<th>INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT STATUS (See Note B.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facility Name (dba)</td>
<td>Facility Location</td>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td>Cross Street</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

A. If the facility is covered by the General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, the facility name as used by RWQCBs can be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board Industry General Permit database (Column titled "Facility_StatusName") or from a copy of the applicant’s Notice of Intent.

B. Enter the number of inspections and the number of each type of enforcement action for each Facility.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION</th>
<th>MUNICIPAL PERMITS</th>
<th>DEVELOPER INFORMATION</th>
<th>SITE CONTACT INFORMATION</th>
<th>ENFORCEMENT STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Name (dba)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross Streets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Contact Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
<td>Street Address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip</td>
<td></td>
<td>City</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WDID No. (General Permit)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone Number</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Stormwater Inspections</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reference Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Size (nearest 0.1 acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone Number (24 Hour)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tract Nos. or Assessor Parcel Nos.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reference Name</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See Note B.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Phone Number (24 Hour)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watershed River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
A. Name of project, developer, or planning area. The facility name as used by RWQCBs can be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board Construction General Permit database (Column titled "Facility.SiteName") or from a copy of the applicant's Notice of Intent.
B. Provide Tract Numbers or Assessor Parcel Nos. as appropriate to identify Facility (Project).
| State Complaint Number or IC/ID Number | State Response | Leave Owners/Operators or Facility Name (dba) or Responsible Party | Source or Responsible Party Street Address | Other Location Information or Cross Streets | City | Zip | Assessor’s Parcel Number | Watershed | Cause of Spill / Discharge | Duration of Spill / Discharge | Other | Actual / Anticipated Time to Achieve Compliance | Date Responded | Type of Complaint or IC/ID Identified | Identified | Municipal Permits |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
|                                      |                |                                                  |                                          |                                             |     |     |                          |           |                          |                               |      |                             |                |                                  |              |                             |

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**FIELD TESTING OR SAMPLES COLLECTED**

**LOCAL LAND USE AUTHORITY/ CODE ENFORCEMENT**

**USEPA REGION IX / DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME**

**DESCRIPTION OF NONCOMPLIANCE / SPILL / DISCHARGE**

**DATE COMPLAINT RECEIVED OR IC/ID IDENTIFIED**

**FINDINGS / OUTCOMES AND OTHER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS (IF APPROPRIATE)**

**ACTIONS**

**COUNTY/CITY HAZMAT TEAM**

**SPILL TERMINATED**

**WRITTEN WARNING OR ENFORCEMENT LETTER**

**REFERRAL TO ENFORCEMENT AGENCY**

**EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS PROVIDED**

**NO ACTION REQUIRED BY OUR AGENCY**

**INVESTIGATION INITIATED**

**TOTAL**

**1 of 1**
**PROJECT-SPECIFIC WQMP DATABASE FORMAT AND ANNUAL REPORTING**

**PROJECT GENERAL INFORMATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name/Applicant</th>
<th>Project Location (See Note B.)</th>
<th>Priority Development Project Category</th>
<th>Initial Project Specific WQMP Date Submitted (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Project Area (in 0.1 acres)</th>
<th>Grade Retention Required (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Treatment BMPs Required (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Project Area Addressed Using LID/Site Design BMPs (Column 1 of Table 6 of project WQMP)</th>
<th>Project Area Addressed Using Treatment BMPs (Column 2 of Table 6 of project WQMP)</th>
<th>Did Project Meet Measurable Goal of 100% LID/Site Design (Yes/No)</th>
<th>Covenant &amp; Agreement Recorded (If not, enter O&amp;M agreement type)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IDENTITY RESPONSIBLE FOR BMP OPERATION & MAINTENANCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Notes:**

A. Name of project as shown on project application or project-specific WQMP.

B. Provide the project location information that is available. All columns for project location may not be able to be completed. The "Other" column may be used for northings and eastings or latitude and longitude.

C. Provide Tract Numbers or Assessor Parcel Nos. as appropriate to identify Project.
Appendix F

Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure
SANITARY SEWER
SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURE

June 2014

Whitewater River Watershed
Municipal Stormwater Permit
Order No. R7-2013-0011
Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board
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ATTACHMENTS

A Wastewater Treatment Plant Roster
B Sewering Agency Contact Roster
1.0 Background

On June 20, 2013, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Colorado River Basin Region (Regional Water Board) issued an area-wide Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (2013 MS4 Permit) to the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (District), the County of Riverside (County), the Coachella Valley Water District (CVWD) and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs, and Rancho Mirage (Cities), for the portion of the Whitewater River Basin located within Riverside County (collectively, MS4 Permittees).

The 2013 MS4 Permit requires the MS4 Permittees to control the discharge of Pollutants from the MS4s to Waters of the United States. Sewering agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer collection systems greater than one mile in length are regulated under State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003 and its accompanying Attachment A (WQ 2013-0058-EXEC). This order, known as the Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (Sanitary Sewer Order) serves, among other purposes, to prevent and minimize Potential Pollutants from sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs) originating from these sewer collection systems from entering surface waters. As required by the Sanitary Sewer Order, each enrollee must have developed and implemented a Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP). The SSMP includes provisions for proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems, while taking into consideration risk management and cost benefit analysis. Additionally, the SSMP includes a spill response plan that establishes standard procedures for immediate response to a SSO in a manner designed to minimize water quality impacts and potential nuisance conditions.

The MS4 Permittees have developed this Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure to provide a mechanism through which sewering agencies and MS4 Permittees can work most efficiently to prevent impacts to Beneficial Uses of Receiving Waters in the event of a SSO.

2.0 Purpose

Sewering agencies, including MS4 Permittees that own or operate a sanitary sewer, are required to provide notification, documentation, spill response and reporting of SSOs from their sanitary sewer collection systems pursuant to established federal and state regulations (including the Sanitary Sewer Order), and individual NPDES permits. This Sanitary Sewer System Spill Response Procedure provides a mechanism to ensure effective coordination between sewering agencies and the MS4 Permittees in the event that a SSO threatens to impact, or impacts, the MS4. This procedure will:

- Enhance communication between the MS4 Permittees and sewering agencies;
- Clarify and streamline interagency SSO response procedures; and
- Provide additional protection of Receiving Waters.

This procedure incorporates elements of the Sanitary Sewer Order requirements and spill release notification guidance published by the California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES). As these documents are updated, this procedure will be revised to conform. This procedure is intended to address occurring or impending SSOs that may enter the MS4.
Appendix F

Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

3.0 SSO Response Procedure

Upon determination by a sewering agency or MS4 Permittee, persons in charge, contractor or field crew that a SSO has occurred that may impact the MS4, the following notification, reporting, response, and sampling procedures will be implemented.

3.1 Notifications

3.1.1 Notification Requirements Applicable to Sewering Agencies

State and Regional Water Boards do not have duties as first responders, it is important to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health and Receiving Water Beneficial Uses. In compliance with the Sanitary Sewer Order, the following notification requirements are applicable to sanitary sewer collection systems and other facilities owned or operated by sewering agencies:

- For any discharges of sewage that result in a discharge into or on any Waters of the State, the sewering agency will as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify Cal OES at 800-852-7550;
- For sewage spills greater than 1,000 gallons, discharges that endanger human health or the environment, or that could impact water contact recreation, provide notification immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances) by phone to Cal OES;
- As soon as possible, follow the notification, reporting, monitoring, and recordkeeping requirements under WQ 2013-0058-EXEC for the Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems.

In addition, the sewering agency will notify the Highway Patrol of SSOs affecting a State Highway in accordance with OES guidance. Other spill incidents, including any unauthorized discharges that are not reportable to the Cal OES, are documented in the MS4 Permittee’s IC/ID database (where the responding sewering agency is also a MS4 Permittee).

3.1.2 Notification Requirements Applicable to MS4 Permittees Not Owning or Operating a Sanitary Sewer Collection System

Should a MS4 Permittee discover a SSO or determine that sewage is entering the MS4, the MS4 Permittee shall immediately notify the appropriate sewering agency, and provide the sewering agency with access to MS4 facilities where needed.

1. Where the sewering agency determines that the SSO originates from its sewer collection system or facilities, the sewering agency will follow the notification and reporting procedures described in its SSMP. No further notification or reporting is required by the MS4 Permittee.

2. Where the sewering agency determines that the SSO originates from a private lateral or private

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2 Ibid, Page 5.
property, the sewering agency will contact the property owner for clean up responsibility and will contact the MS4 Permittee with jurisdiction of the spill. The MS4 Permittee with jurisdiction for the spill will provide notification immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances) by phone to Cal OES at 800-852-7550 for all discharges that endanger human health or the environment, including:

- At a minimum, any sewage spill greater than 1,000 gallons, or that could impact water contact recreation,
- Any discharge of sewage into or on any Waters of the State (reportable to Cal OES$^3$)

In addition, the MS4 Permittee with jurisdiction for the spill will notify the Highway Patrol of SSOs affecting a State Highway, in accordance with OES guidance$^4$.

Should a MS4 Permittee discover discharges of sewage endangering human health or the environment in an area not served by a sewering agency, the MS4 Permittee with jurisdiction for the spill will follow the notification requirements described above for SSOs endangering human health or the environment and originating from a private lateral or private property.

### 3.1.3 Agency Contact Information

To identify sewering agency with jurisdiction in the spill area, see Attachment A. A list of the current contact phone numbers for various agencies is provided below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTACT:</th>
<th>PHONE NUMBER:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)</td>
<td>800-852-7550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District NPDES Section</td>
<td>951-955-4390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS4 Permittee Staff (whose MS4 may be affected by spill)</td>
<td>See Attachment B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Highway Patrol (if highway affected by spill)</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2 Minimum Information for Notification

MS4 Permittee staff providing notice should make reasonable attempts to reach sewering agency contacts during and after normal working hours. In cases where sewering agency contacts are not available, messages shall be left. The following minimum information should be conveyed by MS4 Permittee staff as appropriate:

- Identity of caller
- Location, date and time of SSO, status of the SSO (actual or threatened release)
- Quantity of sewage released (estimate of flow or volume)
- Need for public safety or traffic control measures.
- Cause of the SSO, if known.

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3 Ibid, Page 7.
3.3 Reporting Requirements

MS4 Permittees (who are also sewer agencies) with jurisdiction for the SSO shall file reports as required by the Sanitary Sewer Order. Sewering agencies have reporting requirements that are specified in the Sanitary Sewer Order. The person in charge at the responsible sewer agency must report on applicable spills electronically, using the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS); in the event that CIWQS is not available, all required information is reported in the appropriate time-frame using email or FAX: CIWQS@waterboards.ca.gov or 866-792-4977. As noted in Section F.1.a.xv of the 2013 MS4 Permit, the MS4 Permittees are not required to duplicate reports to the State Water Resources Control Board or Cal OES, if the incident has been reported by another responsible agency.

As required by Section F.1.a.xiii of the 2013 MS4 Permit, a MS4 Permittee’s Annual Report will include reports for any spill incidents that occurred under their jurisdiction, and were reportable to Cal OES. The report for each spill incident will contain a description of the non-compliance, the cause, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for the violator to achieve compliance. The report will also include complete details of the steps that the MS4 Permittee with jurisdiction of the spill has taken, or intends to take, in order to prevent recurrence.

3.4 Response Requirements

Responsible sewer agencies will lead response to SSOs, and will assume person in charge responsibilities in most cases. The person in charge of spill response:

- Will take all immediate measures necessary to contain release or potential release of sewage and prevent/minimize impacts to Receiving Water quality and the MS4.
- May cut locks, open manholes, or otherwise enter MS4 as necessary to contain and clean up SSOs.
- Will contact the maintenance/public works department of the appropriate MS4 Permittee as necessary, and as soon as possible to notify them of actions within their MS4. Contact numbers are included in Attachment B. If necessary, MS4 Permittee staff will support spill response by providing MS4 maps or other support if available.
- Will coordinate with MS4 Permittee staff as necessary to ensure that the clean up adequately remedies impacts of the sewage released to the MS4. It should be noted that the Regional Water Board prefers that MS4 facilities are not sanitized with disinfectant, where not immediately impacting public health (i.e. no chlorine shall be used when discharge is within 1,500 feet of a waterway).
- Will coordinate with local fire, police, and traffic departments, as necessary to ensure the safety of the response effort, and to manage traffic and local residents. Sewering agencies will respond to all
SSOs within their sanitary sewer collection systems. If a private property is the source of an SSO, sewer agencies, MS4 Permittees, and their contractors shall assist in the control and containment to ensure that the sewage does not enter the MS4 or Receiving Waters. If the SSO was a result of a private lateral, the private property owner will be informed of the blockage, and will be responsible to remove the blockage. If the SSO was the result of a sewer trunk line blockage, the sewering agency’s response crew will correct the problem.

3.5 Sampling/Monitoring
Monitoring may be required, if the criteria for monitoring (i.e. minimum volume, connection to Waters of the State) described by the Sanitary Sewer Order have been met.

4.0 Training Requirements
Sewering agencies and MS4 Permittees will ensure that training for this procedure is incorporated into appropriate staff training programs related to SSO response.

5.0 Detection Involving Infiltration into MS4
In the event that MS4 Permittees encounter evidence of potential sewage infiltration into the MS4 due to water quality monitoring or field observation, the MS4 Permittees will notify the relevant sewering agency (See Attachment A) to coordinate a response.
6.0 Glossary

**Beneficial Uses** - 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.

**Cal OES** – California Office of Emergency Services. Also: California Emergency Management Agency.

**CIWQS** - California Integrated Water Quality System.

**MS4 (Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System)** - A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, man-made channels, or storm drains):

(i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.;

(ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water;

(iii) Which is not a combined sewer;

(iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined in 40 CFR 122.2.

**MS4 Permits** – County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD, and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A MS4 Permittee to the Whitewater River Region is only responsible for MS4 Permit conditions relating to the discharge of Urban Runoff from MS4 facilities located within the Whitewater River Region, and for which the MS4 Permittee is the operator.

**Receiving Waters** – The Waters of the United States within the Whitewater River Region.

**Regional Water Board** – California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region.

**Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)** – Per the 2013 MS4 Permit: Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

Per the Sanitary Sewer Order: Any overflow, spill, release, discharge or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system.

**Sanitary Sewer System** - Any system of pipes, pump stations, sewer lines, or other conveyances upstream of a wastewater treatment plant headworks used to collect and convey sewage to a treatment facility. Temporary storage and conveyance facilities (such as vaults, temporary piping, construction trenches, wet wells, impoundments, tanks, highlines, etc.) are considered to be part of the sanitary sewer system, and discharges into these temporary storage facilities are not SSOs.

**Sewage** - The waste and wastewater produced by residential and commercial establishments and discharged into sewers.

**Waters of the State** – Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [CA Water Code Section 13050 (c)].
Waters of the United States – Waters of the United States can be broadly defined as the navigable surface waters and all tributary waters to navigable surface waters. Groundwater is not considered to be a Waters of the United States. See 40 CFR 122.2 for a more expansive definition.
Attachment A
Sewering Agency Contact Roster
Coachella Valley Water District:

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
8:00am to 5:00pm

Phone Numbers
Main - 760.398.2651
Fax - 760.398.3711

Palm Desert Office
75-525 Hovley Lane East
Palm Desert, CA 92260

Coachella Office
85-995 Avenue 52
Coachella, CA 92236

Mailing Address
Coachella Valley
Water District
P.O. Box 1058
Coachella, CA 92236

Banning

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
7:00 am to 4:00 pm

Phone Numbers
Main – 951.922.3281
Fax – 951.849.4573

Mailing Address
Duane Burk, Public Works Director
Perry Gerdes, Water/Wastewater Superintendent
City of Banning Water/Wastewater Utilities Dept.
176 E. Lincoln
P.O. Box 998
Banning, CA 92220

Coachella Sanitary District

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
7:00 am to 5:30 pm

Phone Numbers
Main – 760.391.5008
After Hours – 760.625.6781
Fax – 760.398.7456

Mailing Address
87075 Avenue 54Coachella, CA. 92236
Appendix F   Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

Desert Hot Springs
Mission Springs Water District Owner/Operator,
Desert Crest Wastewater Treatment Plant Collection System
and Alan L. Horton Wastewater Plant Collection System

Office Hours
Monday thru Thursday
7:30 am to 5:00 pm
Friday
7:30 am to 4:00 pm

Phone Numbers
Main – 760.329.6448
Fax – 760.251.0953

Mailing Address
66575 2nd Street
Desert Hot Springs CA 92240

Valley Sanitary District

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
7:30 am to 5:00 pm

Phone Numbers
Main – 760.238.5400
Fax – 760.238.5460

Mailing Address
45-500 Van Buren St
Indio, CA 92201-3435

Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant

Office Hours
Monday thru Friday
8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Phone Numbers
Main – 760.323.8166
After Hours – 760.272.6127
Fax – 760.325.5747

Mailing Address
4375 E Mesquite Ave.
Palm Springs, CA 92264
Contract Manager: Veolia Water
Attachment B
MS4 Permittee/Regional Board Contact Roster
### Appendix F

#### Sanitary Sewer Spill Response Procedure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jason Uhley</td>
<td>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District</td>
<td>1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501-1770, 951/955-1273, FAX 951/788-9965, <a href="mailto:juhley@co.riverside.ca.us">juhley@co.riverside.ca.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Steve Horn</td>
<td>Riverside County Executive Office</td>
<td>4080 Lemon St, Suite 400, Riverside, CA 92501, 951/955-1100, <a href="mailto:schorn@reeo.org">schorn@reeo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Arturo Vela</td>
<td>City of Banning</td>
<td>99 East Ramsey, PO Box 998, Banning, CA 92220, 951/922-3130, <a href="mailto:avela@ci.banning.ca.us">avela@ci.banning.ca.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Steve Horn</td>
<td>Riverside County Executive Office</td>
<td>4080 Lemon St, Suite 400, Riverside, CA 92501, 951/955-1100, <a href="mailto:schorn@reeo.org">schorn@reeo.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Arturo Vela</td>
<td>City of Banning</td>
<td>99 East Ramsey, PO Box 998, Banning, CA 92220, 951/922-3130, <a href="mailto:avela@ci.banning.ca.us">avela@ci.banning.ca.us</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bill Simons</td>
<td>City of Cathedral City</td>
<td>68-700 Ave. Lalo Guerrero, Cathedral City, CA 92234, 760/770-0360, FAX 760/202-1460, <a href="mailto:bsimons@cathedralcity.gov">bsimons@cathedralcity.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Berlinda Blackburn</td>
<td>City of Coachella</td>
<td>1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, CA 92236, 760/501-8114, FAX 760/398-1630, <a href="mailto:bblackburn@coachella.org">bblackburn@coachella.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Steve Bigley</td>
<td>Coachella Valley Water District</td>
<td>Post Office Box 1058, Coachella, CA 92236, 760/398-2651 ext.2286, FAX 760/391-9637, <a href="mailto:sbigley@cvwd.org">sbigley@cvwd.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bill Simons</td>
<td>City of Cathedral City</td>
<td>68-700 Ave. Lalo Guerrero, Cathedral City, CA 92234, 760/770-0360, FAX 760/202-1460, <a href="mailto:bsimons@cathedralcity.gov">bsimons@cathedralcity.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Berlinda Blackburn</td>
<td>City of Coachella</td>
<td>1515 Sixth Street, Coachella, CA 92236, 760/501-8114, FAX 760/398-1630, <a href="mailto:bblackburn@coachella.org">bblackburn@coachella.org</a></td>
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<td>Coachella Valley Water District</td>
<td>Post Office Box 1058, Coachella, CA 92236, 760/398-2651 ext.2286, FAX 760/391-9637, <a href="mailto:sbigley@cvwd.org">sbigley@cvwd.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Daniel Porras</td>
<td>City of Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>65950 Pionson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240, 760/329-6411 ext.218, FAX 760/288-0651, <a href="mailto:dporras@cityofdhs.org">dporras@cityofdhs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bondie Baker</td>
<td>City of Indian Wells</td>
<td>44-950 El Dorado Dr., Indian Wells, CA 92210, 760/776-0237, FAX 760/346-0407, <a href="mailto:bbaker@cityofindianwells.org">bbaker@cityofindianwells.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sara Toyoda</td>
<td>City of Indio</td>
<td>83-101 Avenue 45, Indio, CA 92201, 760/625-1815, <a href="mailto:stoyoda@indio.org">stoyoda@indio.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Daniel Porras</td>
<td>City of Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>65950 Pionson Boulevard, Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240, 760/329-6411 ext.218, FAX 760/288-0651, <a href="mailto:dporras@cityofdhs.org">dporras@cityofdhs.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bondie Baker</td>
<td>City of Indian Wells</td>
<td>44-950 El Dorado Dr., Indian Wells, CA 92210, 760/776-0237, FAX 760/346-0407, <a href="mailto:bbaker@cityofindianwells.org">bbaker@cityofindianwells.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Sara Toyoda</td>
<td>City of Indio</td>
<td>83-101 Avenue 45, Indio, CA 92201, 760/625-1815, <a href="mailto:stoyoda@indio.org">stoyoda@indio.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bryan McKinney</td>
<td>City of La Quinta</td>
<td>78495 Calle Tampico, La Quinta, CA 92247, 760/777-7045, FAX 760/777-7155, <a href="mailto:Bmckinney@la-quinta.org">Bmckinney@la-quinta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Christina Canales</td>
<td>City of Palm Desert</td>
<td>73-510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260, 760/346-0611, FAX 760/341-7098, <a href="mailto:ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org">ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rick Minjares</td>
<td>City of Palm Springs</td>
<td>3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92263, 760/323-8283, FAX 760/322-8325, <a href="mailto:Rick.Minjares@palmspringsca.gov">Rick.Minjares@palmspringsca.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bryan McKinney</td>
<td>City of La Quinta</td>
<td>78495 Calle Tampico, La Quinta, CA 92247, 760/777-7045, FAX 760/777-7155, <a href="mailto:Bmckinney@la-quinta.org">Bmckinney@la-quinta.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Christina Canales</td>
<td>City of Palm Desert</td>
<td>73-510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260, 760/346-0611, FAX 760/341-7098, <a href="mailto:ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org">ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rick Minjares</td>
<td>City of Palm Springs</td>
<td>3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92263, 760/323-8283, FAX 760/322-8325, <a href="mailto:Rick.Minjares@palmspringsca.gov">Rick.Minjares@palmspringsca.gov</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Amy Yu</td>
<td>760/777-7047, <a href="mailto:ayu@la-quinta.org">ayu@la-quinta.org</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Christina Canales</td>
<td>City of Palm Desert</td>
<td>73-510 Fred Waring Drive, Palm Desert, CA 92260, 760/346-0611, FAX 760/341-7098, <a href="mailto:ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org">ccanales@cityofpalmdesert.org</a></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

C-1
Appendix G

Hazardous Waste/Hazardous Materials Facility Stormwater Compliance Survey and Food Facility Stormwater Compliance Survey
HAZARDOUS WASTE/HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY
STORM WATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY DBA</th>
<th>TELEPHONE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>CITY, ZIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAILING ADDRESS</td>
<td>MAILING CITY, ZIP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTACT</td>
<td>FACILITY#</td>
<td>SIC CODE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Compliance Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Areas</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*OUTSIDE AREAS (Free of staining &amp; debris; provides good housekeeping; maintained in a manner to prevent runoff.)</td>
<td>Requires follow up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. CHEMICAL STORAGE * The outside storage area is kept to minimize the possibility of a release. Chemicals / materials are protected from precipitation / storm water runoff and the containers show no signs of leaking.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. DUMPSTER * No liquids are leaking from dumpster; surrounding area is free of trash.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. ABOVEGROUND TANKS * No ground staining, no spillage observed and no discharge to storm drain. Tanks are maintained to minimize the possibility of a release (secondary containment).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. ONSITE STORM DRAIN* Protected from accidental discharge other than water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. POWER WASH OR STEAM CLEAN* (discharge to sewer) Drains to oil/water separator connected to a sanitary sewer and not a septic system. Steam cleaning not discharged to parking lot, storm drain or soil.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PARKING LOT / DRIVE WAY* Free of excess trash, chemical staining or liquids other than water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. OTHER* Non-storm water discharge (i.e. non-hazardous process discharge).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. MOP WATER TO SANITARY SEWER VIA CLARIFIER. Mop water is not dumped to the soil, parking lot, gutter, or other areas susceptible to storm water drainage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. STORM WATER EDUCATIONAL BROCHURES GIVEN TO FACILITY OR POSTERS DISPLAYED FOR EMPLOYEES. If no, what informational material should be sent to the facility?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OVERALL EVALUATION/COMMENTS:

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

RECEIVED BY: ___________________  HAZ MAT SPEC: ___________________  BADGE #: ___________________

Agency referred to as indicated on the back of this page.

For additional information, please refer to our website at [www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us](http://www.floodcontrol.co.riverside.ca.us) or contact the "Only Rain Down the Storm Drain" Pollution Prevention Program of the Cities and County of Riverside at (800) 506-2555.
**Local Agency Contacts**

For questions about the program in a specific city, contact the local agency.

- **City of Banning**
  Public Works Department
  Banning, CA 92220
  Ph: (951) 922-3130

- **City of Beaumont**
  Beaumont, CA 92223
  Ph: (951) 769-8520

- **City of Calimesa**
  Department of Public Works
  Calimesa, CA 92320
  Ph: (909) 795-9801

- **City of Canyon Lake**
  Canyon Lake, CA 92587
  Ph: (951) 244-2955

- **City of Cathedral City**
  Environmental Conservation
  Cathedral City, CA 92234
  Ph: (760) 770-0340

- **City of Coachella**
  Department of Public Works
  Coachella, CA 92236
  Ph: (760) 398-5744

- **Coachella Valley Water District**
  Coachella, CA 92236
  Ph: (760) 398-2651

- **City of Corona**
  Corona, CA 92882
  Ph: (951) 736-2248

- **City of Desert Hot Springs**
  Public Works Department
  Ph: (760) 329-6411, Ex 232

- **City of Hemet**
  Public Works Department
  Hemet, CA 92545
  Ph: (951) 765-3880

- **City of Indian Wells**
  Indian Wells, CA 92210
  Ph: (760) 776-0237

- **City of Indio**
  Indio, CA 92201
  Ph: (760) 342-6530

- **City of Lake Elsinore**
  Lake Elsinore, CA 92530
  Ph: (951) 674-3124

- **City of La Quinta**
  La Quinta, CA 92253
  Ph: (760) 777-7044

- **City of Moreno Valley**
  Moreno Valley, CA 92552
  Ph: (951) 413-3480

- **City of Murrieta**
  Murrieta, CA 92562
  Ph: (951) 698-1040

- **City of Norco**
  Engineering Department
  Norco CA 92860-0428
  Ph: (951) 270-5628

- **City of Palm Desert**
  Palm Desert, CA 92260
  Ph: (760) 346-0611 (Main)
  Ph: (760) 776-6393 (Direct)

- **City of Palm Springs**
  Plan/Bldg. Dept
  Ph: (760) 323-8253, Ex 8744

- **City of Perris**
  Perris, CA 92570
  Ph: (951) 943-5003

- **City of Rancho Mirage**
  Rancho Mirage, CA 92270
  Ph: (760) 770-3224

- **City of Riverside**
  Industrial Waste Section
  Ph: (951) 351-6145

- **City of San Jacinto**
  San Jacinto, CA 92583
  Ph: (951) 487-7330

- **City of Temecula**
  Temecula, CA 92590
  Ph: (951) 694-6411

For questions about the program in the unincorporated area of Riverside County, contact the following:

- **County of Riverside**
  Ph: (951) 955-6377
FOOD FACILITY STORMWATER COMPLIANCE SURVEY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY DBA</th>
<th>FACILITY #</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>ACTIVITY</th>
<th>SERVICE CODE: 410</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPLIANCE AREAS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GREASE BARRELS/ INTERCEPTORS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Grease pumped/removed on a regular basis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Grease interceptor located outside facility, maintained properly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EQUIPMENT CLEANING</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. The following items are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Grease filters</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Floor mats</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Floors (mop water and rinse water)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Grills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTSIDE AREAS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. The following areas are cleaned in such a manner that all wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Sidewalk or outdoor seating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Drive thru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DUMPSTERS AND RECYCLING CONTAINERS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Food waste bagged and sealed before disposal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Dumpsters and recycling containers are covered.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Spilled materials around containers are picked up regularly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Wash water is discharged to the sanitary sewer or is collected for proper disposal.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EMPLOYEE EDUCATION/ AWARENESS</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Brochures or posters displayed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. BMPs observed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERALL RATING</th>
<th>GOOD</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>NEEDS IMPROVEMENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| COMMENTS: | | |
|-----------|| |

Received by: | Env. Health Specialist: | Badge # |
------------|------------------------|---------|

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<tbody>
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<td>City of Banning</td>
<td>Banning, CA 92220</td>
<td>(951) 922-3130</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Norco</td>
<td>Engineering Department</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(951) 943-5003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rancho Mirage, CA 92270</td>
<td>(760) 770-3224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Riverside</td>
<td>Industrial Waste Section</td>
<td>(951) 351-6145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of San Jacinto</td>
<td>San Jacinto, CA 92583</td>
<td>(951) 487-7330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Temecula</td>
<td>Temecula, CA 92590</td>
<td>(951) 694-6411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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- County of Riverside
  - Phone: (951) 955-6377
Appendix H

Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan
Guidance Document
WHITEWATER RIVER REGION
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN
GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

June 2014
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3 Typical Requirements for Common Maintenance Mechanisms
4 Example Covenant and Agreement
5 Glossary
6 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
1.0 Introduction

This 2014 Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP)\(^1\) Guidance document has been developed to assist project proponents in complying with requirements to address post-construction Urban Runoff from New Development and Redevelopment projects under the jurisdiction of the local land use authority, and is an appendix to Whitewater River Watershed Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). This Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document replaces the 2009 Whitewater River Region WQMP.

The 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document is intended to provide guidelines for desert-appropriate, project-specific post-construction Best Management Practices (BMPs) and for regional and sub-regional Treatment Control and Low Impact Development (LID)/Site Design BMPs. It addresses the management of Urban Runoff quantity and quality to help protect Receiving Waters. This guidance document identifies the BMPs, including criteria for LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs that may be applicable when considering any map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought. Examples may include tentative tract maps, parcel maps with land disturbing activity, discretionary grading permits where the Project is not part of a master plan of development, and conditional use permits. The Whitewater River Region WQMP includes tables and exhibits that are based upon current information regarding local land use authority organizational structures; BMP design, technologies, and effectiveness, Receiving Waters, and Pollutants of Concern. Such information is dynamic and will be updated by the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permittees as appropriate.

Implementation of the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP will occur through local land use authority review and approval of project-specific WQMPs prepared by project applicants. The project-specific WQMP will address management of Urban Runoff from a Project site, represented by a map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought from a local land use authority. The primary objective of the WQMP, by addressing Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs applied on a project-specific and/or sub-regional or regional basis, is to ensure that the land use approval and permitting process of each local land use authority will prevent or minimize the impact of Urban Runoff on Receiving Waters to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP).

This 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document will become effective 60 days after the Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board's (Regional Water Board) Executive Officer approves it. After that date, applications which have been submitted to the local permitting authority for discretionary New Development and Redevelopment projects that fall into one of the Priority Development Project\(^2\) categories will require preparation, approval, and implementation of a project-specific WQMP that is in compliance with this WQMP Guidance document.

The eight Priority Development Project categories are:

1. Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area where the natural slope is 25% or greater;
2. Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area where the natural slope is 10% or greater where erosive soil conditions are known;

---

\(^1\) The State Water Resources Control Board and some of the Regional Water Quality Control Boards utilize the term Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) rather than Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP).

\(^2\) Section F.1.c.iii of the 2013 MS4 Permit (Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R7-2013-0011).
3. Commercial and industrial developments of 100,000 square feet or more;
4. Automotive repair shops [includes Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7538, and 7539];
5. Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
6. Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet;
7. Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units; and
8. Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more or with 25 or more parking spaces and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff.

It must be noted that the local land use authority has the option to require a WQMP on any project. Since some projects will be subject to discretionary approval during the planning phase (land use entitlement) and ministerial approval for subsequent grading or building permits, project applicants may be required to submit a preliminary project-specific WQMP for discretionary project approval (land use entitlement). Project applicants shall be required to submit for local land use authority review and approval a final project-specific WQMP that is in substantial conformance with the preliminary project-specific WQMP prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit. Requirements for submittal of a preliminary project-specific WQMP may vary by project, and local land use authority. As such, project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process.

2.0 Development Planning and Permitting Process

2.1 Overview

The objective of the Development Planning and Permitting Program is to ensure that controls are in place to prevent or minimize water quality impacts from New Development and Redevelopment Projects to the MEP. The development approval and permitting processes carry forth project-specific requirements in the form of conditions of approval, design criteria, tracking, inspection, and enforcement actions. Some projects may be subject to discretionary approval during land use entitlement and ministerial approval for subsequent permits. Such projects may be required to submit a preliminary project-specific WQMP during the land use entitlement process. Figure 1 is a flow diagram that generally depicts the development planning and permitting process.

The overall framework for the planning, design, review, approval, and permitting of land use development to manage Urban Runoff for the protection of Receiving Waters is presented in Section 4 of the SWMP. This WQMP Guidance document provides the implementation guidelines for project-specific post-construction BMPs, as well as alternatives for regional and sub-regional BMPs. Priority Development Projects will be conditioned to require the preparation, review, and approval of a project-specific WQMP. Other Development Projects, which are defined as New Development and Redevelopment projects that discharge into the MS4 and disturb an area of one acre or more, or disturb less than one acre, but are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, will be required to incorporate a combination of Structural and Non-Structural Source Control BMPs, as applicable and feasible, into project plans through conditions of approval or building/grading permit conditions in accordance with Section 4.2.1 of the SWMP.

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3 Section F.1.c.ii.1 of the 2013 MS4 Permit (Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R7-2013-0011)
2.2 Conditions of Approval
The local land use authority will utilize conditions of approval to implement the WQMP requirements for Priority Development Projects. Each local land use authority will utilize the following (or substantially similar) conditions of approval:

- Prior to the issuance of a building or grading permit for a Priority Development Project, the applicant shall submit to the local land use authority for review and approval a project-specific WQMP that:
  - Incorporates Site Design BMP concepts to the extent feasible, including minimizing impervious areas, maximizing permeability, minimizing directly connected impervious areas, creating Self-Retaining or Self-Treating Areas, and conserving natural areas, as described in Sections 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4 of this WQMP Guidance document;
  - Incorporates the applicable Source Control BMPs as described in Section 3.5.2 of this WQMP Guidance document, and provides a detailed description of their implementation;
– Incorporates LID/Site Design in lieu of Treatment Control BMPs where feasible, as described in Section 3.5.1 of this WQMP Guidance document, and provides information regarding design considerations;

– Where applicable, incorporates the 50% rule requirement, which states that where a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) will replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, and the site was not previously subject to Priority Development Project requirements, the WQMP design standards will apply only to the addition or replacement. However, where a Priority Redevelopment Project replaces 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, the WQMP design standards shall apply to the entire development;

– Describes the long-term operation and maintenance requirements for BMPs requiring long-term maintenance; and

– Describes the mechanism for funding the long-term operation and maintenance of the BMPs requiring long-term maintenance.

Prior to issuance of any building or grading permits, the property owner shall record with the County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder a "Covenant and Agreement", BMP Maintenance Agreement, or other instrument acceptable to the local land use authority to inform future property owners of the requirement to implement the approved project-specific WQMP. Other alternative instruments for requiring implementation of the approved project-specific WQMP include: requiring the implementation of the project-specific WQMP in Home Owners Association or Property Owner Association Conditions, Covenants and Restrictions (CC&Rs); formation of Landscape, Lighting and Maintenance Districts, Assessment Districts or Community Service Areas responsible for implementing the project-specific WQMP or equivalent may also be considered. Alternative instruments must be approved by the local land use authority prior to the issuance of any building or grading permits.

Prior to the issuance of any grading or building permits for projects that will result in soil disturbance of one or more acres of land, the applicant shall demonstrate that coverage has been obtained under California's General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities (Construction General Permit), by providing the site's SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number.

If the project will cause soil disturbance of one acre or more, the project must comply with the Construction General Permit. Where applicable, the project applicant shall cause the approved final project-specific WQMP to be incorporated by reference or attached to the project's SWPPP as the Post-Construction Management Plan. A copy of the up-to-date SWPPP shall be kept at the project site and be available for review upon request.

Prior to building or grading permit close-out or the issuance of a certificate of occupancy or certificate of use, the applicant shall:

– Demonstrate that all structural BMPs described in the project-specific WQMP have been constructed and installed in conformance with approved plans and specifications;

– Demonstrate that applicant is prepared to implement all non-structural BMPs described in the approved project-specific WQMP; and

4 See 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.c.v
5 SWRCB Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, as amended by 2010-00140DWQ and 2012-006-DWQ; NPDES No. CAS000002.
– Demonstrate that an adequate number of copies of the approved project-specific WQMP are available for the future owners/occupants.

- For industrial facilities subject to California's General Industrial Activities Stormwater Permit (General Industrial Permit) as determined by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code, prior to grading or building permit close-out and/or the issuance of a certificate of use or a certificate of occupancy, the applicant shall demonstrate that coverage has been obtained by providing the facility's SWRCB issued Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number.

### 2.3 Implementation of WQMP Requirements

The local land use authority may have several departments involved in implementing and/or administering WQMP requirements. Table 1 identifies those departments with WQMP implementation responsibility for each local land use authority.

**Table 1. Local Land use Authority Departments Responsible for Conditions of Approval and Project-Specific WQMP Review**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Land use Authority</th>
<th>Primary Responsibility</th>
<th>Secondary Responsibility</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Riverside</td>
<td>Transportation Land Management Agency (TLMA) - Transportation Dept.</td>
<td>County Executive Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banning</td>
<td>Engineering Division/Public Works Dept.</td>
<td>Planning/Community Development Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral City</td>
<td>Planning Dept. with Engineering Dept.</td>
<td>Engineering Dept. with Building Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>Planning Dept. with assistance of Environmental Compliance and Engineering</td>
<td>Engineering &amp; Building Depts. with Environmental Compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>Public Works Engineering</td>
<td>Planning Dept. / Building and Safety Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Wells</td>
<td>Planning and Public Works Depts.</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Quinta</td>
<td>Planning Dept.</td>
<td>Planning Dept. requires applicant to submit a preliminary Project-Specific WQMP prior to the project going forward for land use entitlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Desert</td>
<td>Public Works Dept.</td>
<td>Public Works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Springs</td>
<td>Public Works/Engineering</td>
<td>Public Works/Engineering; Planning Dept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancho Mirage</td>
<td>Planning Dept. w/ Engineering assistance</td>
<td>Engineering w/ Building Dept. assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Valley Water District*</td>
<td>Development Services</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District*</td>
<td>Planning Division</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Neither the Coachella Valley Water District nor the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District have land use authority and do not have jurisdiction over development approval other than their own capital improvement projects, although they may recommend conditions of approval to the municipality having land use authority.

### 3.0 Project-Specific WQMP Preparation

Project proponents submitting applications for discretionary Priority Development Projects after the effective date (60 days after the Regional Water Board Executive Officer approves this 2014 WQMP Guidance document) must submit a project-specific WQMP that is in compliance with this WQMP Guidance document to the local land use authority for review and approval. Project applicants (owners and developers) must prepare a project-specific WQMP based on the model template provided in Exhibit 1 that includes:

1. A project description and site characterization including preparation of a site plan and vicinity map.
2. Pollutants and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern related to the project, project site and existing site (if required)
3. Site Design BMP concepts
4. Source Control BMPs
5. Project-specific Treatment Control BMPs, and where feasible, LID/Site Design BMPs which address the Treatment Control BMP requirement. BMP information shall include basis for selection, sizing, calculations and incorporation of LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs (where used, a watershed or regional BMP program must be identified)
6. An operation and maintenance requirements program, including responsible entities, for BMPs
7. Proposed funding source for operations and maintenance of BMPs. Where a public agency is identified as the funding source and responsible party for BMPs, a written agreement that states acceptance of these responsibilities by the public agency must be provided.

It should be noted that where a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) will replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, and that site does not already have a WQMP, the WQMP design standards (described in Sections 3.3 through 3.5 below) apply only to the addition or replacement. However, where a Priority Redevelopment Project replaces 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, the WQMP design standards shall apply to the entire development.

For Priority Development Projects not participating in a regional or watershed-based BMP program, a preliminary or final project-specific WQMP must be prepared and submitted to the local land use authority for review and approval in conjunction with considering any map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought. Where an applicant has prepared a preliminary project-specific WQMP in obtaining discretionary project approval (land use entitlement), the applicant is required to submit for local land use authority review and approval a final project-specific WQMP that is in substantial conformance with the preliminary project-specific WQMP prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit.

For Priority Development Projects participating in regional or watershed-based BMP programs (see Sections 3.5.3 and 4.0 below), the regional or watershed-based BMP program may be relied upon during the discretionary review process subject to a discussion of how the project will participate in the program. However, a preliminary project-specific WQMP shall be developed and submitted by the applicant, and approved by the local land use authority concurrently with any map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought. The preliminary project-specific WQMP shall identify which Pollutants of Concern and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern will be addressed by the regional or watershed-based BMP, and if necessary, which Pollutants of Concern and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern will be addressed by additional onsite LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs.

The level of detail in a preliminary project-specific WQMP submitted during the land use entitlement process will depend upon the level of detail known about the overall project design at the time project approval is sought. The preliminary project-specific WQMP must clearly identify the local land use authority’s case number (tract number, use case number, design review number, etc.) for the project, and shall include a Site Plan (e.g., copy of the tentative map, use exhibit, preliminary precise grading plan, or other equivalent figure) identifying the major features of the proposed project. Locations of activities (i.e., industrial, maintenance or process activities), storage areas, or other features that could expose Urban Runoff to Pollutants of Concern must be clearly identified on the Site Plan (e.g., map, exhibit, or figure).
A final project-specific WQMP shall be submitted to and approved by the local land use authority prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit and the final project-specific WQMP shall be in substantial conformance with the preliminary WQMP submitted and approved by the local land use authority during the land use entitlement process. The final project-specific WQMP must also clearly identify the local land use authority's case number (tract number, use case number, design review number, etc.) for the project, and shall include a Site Plan (e.g., the approved final map, use exhibit, or other equivalent figure or figures) identifying the major features of the proposed project. Locations of activities, storage areas, or other features that could expose Urban Runoff to Pollutants of Concern and locations of BMPs must be clearly identified on the Site Plan (e.g., map, exhibit, or figure).

### 3.1 Project Description

The project description shall completely and accurately describe in narrative form, and with supporting figures (maps or exhibits), where facilities will be located, what activities will be conducted and where, what kinds of materials will be used and/or stored, how and where materials will be delivered, and the types of wastes that will be generated. The following information shall be described, provided and/or addressed in the "Project Description" section of a project-specific WQMP:

- The name(s), address(es), and phone number(s) of the project owner, project proponent and project-specific WQMP preparer.
- The project's site address, including APN number(s) and latitude and longitude coordinates.
- Planning Area/Community Name.
- The Receiving Water which the project will directly or indirectly discharge to, appropriately identified from the list of Receiving Waters in Table 2. A map showing the locations of these Receiving Waters is provided in Figure 2.
- Project site size to the nearest 0.1 acre. If the proposed project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which will replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, include the size of the existing site.
- Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code for commercial or industrial projects.
- Identification of whether a Home Owners Association (HOA) or Property Owners Association (POA) will be formed.
- Additional permits or approvals required for the project (i.e., CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification, California Construction General Permit coverage, etc.).
- The final project-specific WQMP shall include a copy of the final conditions of approval included as Appendix A.
- A copy of CC&Rs for the project, if applicable, included as Appendix G.
- A vicinity map showing the project site and surrounding planning areas in sufficient detail, included in Appendix B.
- Also included in Appendix B, a site map (or maps) depicting the following project features:
  - All proposed structural BMPs (Source Control, LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control), their location, references to details and specifications.

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6 As used herein, a Home Owners Association (HOA) or Property Owners Association (POA) means a nonprofit corporation or unincorporated association created for the purpose of managing a common interest development [California Civil Code § 1351(a)].
– Number and type of structures and their intended use (i.e., buildings, tenant spaces, dwelling units, community facilities such as pools, recreation facilities, tot lots, etc.).

– Paved areas and the intended uses (parking, outdoor work area, outdoor material storage area, sidewalks, patios, tennis courts, etc.).

– Landscaped areas.

– Infrastructure (streets, storm drains, etc.) that will revert to public agency ownership and operation.

– Location of existing and proposed public and private storm drainage facilities (i.e., storm drains, channels, basins, etc.), including catch basins and other inlets/outlet structures. Existing and proposed drainage facilities should be clearly differentiated.

– Location(s) of Receiving Waters to which the project directly or indirectly discharges.

– Location of points where onsite (or tributary offsite) flows exit the property/project site.

– Delineation of proposed drainage area boundaries, including tributary offsite areas, for each location where flow exits the project site (and existing site, where existing site flows are required to be addressed). Each tributary area should be clearly denoted (A, B, C, etc.).

– Pre-project and post-project topography.
Table 2. List of Sub-Watersheds/Receiving Waters in Whitewater River Watershed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drains or Streams a</th>
<th>Washes b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel</td>
<td>Bear Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Morongo Creek</td>
<td>Deep Canyon Stormwater Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Creek</td>
<td>East Cathedral Canyon Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Canyon Creek</td>
<td>East Magnesia Canyon Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gorgonio River</td>
<td>La Quinta Evacuation Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahquitz Creek</td>
<td>La Quinta Resort Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater River</td>
<td>Montgomery Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Palm Valley Stormwater Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smith Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Cathedral Canyon Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Magnesia Canyon Channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Whitewater River from recharge basins to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:  
Figure 2. Whitewater River Region Receiving Waters Map
3.2 Site Characterization

The following information shall be addressed in the "Site Characterization" section of a project-specific WQMP:

- Current and proposed zoning or land use designation
- Current actual use of project site (undeveloped, previously developed but vacant, existing structures, etc.)
- Name(s) of Receiving Water(s) to which the project site discharges directly or indirectly
- Identification of any EPA approved Clean Water Act §303(d) listed impairments or Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for the identified Receiving Waters.\(^7\)
- Designated Beneficial Uses for Receiving Waters to which the project site discharges, appropriately identified from Table 3, and including proximity to Receiving Waters with a Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species ("RARE") Beneficial Use.
- If a Phase 1 environmental site assessment has been prepared for the project site, a summary of the site remediation conducted (or to be conducted) and any site use restrictions.
- If infiltration BMPs are proposed, a soils report should be included as an appendix identifying the soil type(s), infiltration capacity of the soils, and depth to groundwater.

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\(^7\) The most recent CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments, adopted TMDLs, and TMDLs pending resolution can be found at [http://maps.waterboards.ca.gov/webmap/303d/files/2010_USEPA_approv_303d_List_Final_122311wsres.xls](http://maps.waterboards.ca.gov/webmap/303d/files/2010_USEPA_approv_303d_List_Final_122311wsres.xls)
## Table 3. Receiving Waters and Beneficial Uses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving Water</th>
<th>MUN</th>
<th>AGR</th>
<th>FRSH</th>
<th>GWR</th>
<th>REC I</th>
<th>REC II</th>
<th>WARM</th>
<th>COLD</th>
<th>WILD</th>
<th>POW</th>
<th>RARE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Big Morongo Creek</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X a</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella Canal</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X c</td>
<td>X c</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel b</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X c</td>
<td>X c</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chino Canyon Creek</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>P</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lake Cahuilla</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Morongo Creek</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millard Canyon Creek</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Creek</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Canyon Creek</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potrero Creek</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Gorgonio River</td>
<td>P X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahquitz Creek</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitewater River e</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washes (Ephemeral Streams) h</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I g</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Abbreviations:
- **X** – Existing Beneficial Use
- **P** – Potential Beneficial Use
- **I** – Intermittent Beneficial Use
- **MUN** – Municipal & Domestic Supply
- **AGR** – Agricultural Supply
- **FRSH** – Freshwater Replenishment
- **GWR** – Groundwater Recharge
- **REC I** – Water Contact Recreation
- **REC II** – Non-Contact Water Recreation
- **WARM** – Warm Freshwater Habitat
- **COLD** – Cold Freshwater Habitat
- **WILD** – Wildlife Habitat
- **POW** – Hydropower Generation
- **RARE** – Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species

### Notes:
- **a.** Although it is not encouraged, children play in the water infrequently on the wildlife reserve.
- **b.** Section of perennial flow from approximately Indio to the Salton Sea.
- **c.** Unauthorized use.
- **d.** Rare, endangered, or threatened wildlife exists in or utilizes some of this waterway.
- **e.** Includes the section of flow from the headwaters in the San Gorgonio Mountains to (and including) the Whitewater Recharge Basins near Indian Avenue crossing in the City of Palm Springs.
- **f.** Applies only to tributaries to the Salton Sea.
- **g.** This beneficial use, if any, to be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- **h.** Includes the section of ephemeral flow in the Whitewater River Stormwater Channel and Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel from Indian Canyon Drive to approximately ¼ mile west of Monroe Street crossing.

### Source:
Table 2-3, Beneficial Uses of Surface Waters in the West Colorado River Basin, "Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region" adopted June 2006. The "Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region" is periodically updated and the most recent version is available at [http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/basin_planning/](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/basin_planning/)
3.3 Identify Pollutants of Concern

Potential Urban Runoff pollutants associated with the proposed project must be identified; they must also be identified for the existing site, if the project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which proposes to replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site; in these cases, Pollutants of Concern must be assessed and addressed for the entire developed site. Exhibit 2 to this WQMP Guidance document provides brief descriptions of typical Pollutants of Concern associated with Urban Runoff, and a table that associates typical potential pollutants with types of development (land use). At their discretion, the local land use authority may alternatively use updated studies from the California Association of Stormwater Quality Agencies (CASQA), USEPA, SWRCB and/or other commonly accepted agencies/associations acceptable to the local land use authority for identification of Pollutants of Concern associated with given land use. Additionally, in identifying Pollutants of Concern, the presence of legacy pesticides, nutrients, or hazardous substances in the site's soils as a result of past uses and their potential for exposure to Urban Runoff must be addressed in project-specific WQMPs. Project proponents can check the Frequently Asked Questions (Exhibit 6 to this WQMP Guidance document) for further guidance on addressing legacy pollutants.

Local land use authorities also require specific pollutants commonly associated with Urban Runoff to be considered as Pollutants of Concern for a specific project based on known problems, such as known exceedances of water quality standards or Clean Water Act §303(d) impairments in the Receiving Waters and suspected association with that land use. The list of potential Urban Runoff pollutants identified for the project must be compared with the pollutants identified as causing an impairment of Receiving Waters, if any. To identify pollutants impairing proximate Receiving Waters, each project proponent preparing a project-specific WQMP shall, at a minimum, do the following:

a) For each of the proposed project discharge points, identify the proximate Receiving Water(s) (see Figure 2).

b) For each identified Receiving Water included in the most recent Clean Water Act §303(d) list of impaired water bodies (available at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303d/r7_2010_303d_list.pdf), list all pollutants for which the proximate Receiving Water(s) is impaired.

c) Compare the list of pollutants for which the proximate Receiving Water(s) is impaired with the potential Pollutants of Concern generated by the project.

The combination of Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control BMPs, LID/Site Design BMPs and Treatment Control BMPs incorporated into the project plans must address the potential Pollutants of Concern identified for the project. Further, the selection of LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs for the project must specifically consider the effectiveness of the BMP at reduction of pollutants identified as causing impairment in Receiving Waters to which the project will discharge Urban Runoff. In these instances, the project-specific WQMP must incorporate one or more BMPs that achieve medium or high effectiveness in reducing those Pollutants. See Section 3.5, BMP Selection, for additional guidance in selecting appropriate BMPs to address Pollutants of Concern.

3.4 Identify Hydrologic Conditions of Concern

Impacts to the hydrologic regime resulting from New Development or Redevelopment Projects may include increased runoff volume and velocity; reduced infiltration; increased flow frequency, duration, and peaks; faster time to reach peak flow; and water quality degradation.
The 2013 MS4 Permit requires that certain development projects minimize changes to hydrology to ensure that post-development runoff rates and velocities do not increase the potential for downstream erosion or sedimentation, or adversely impact stream habitat. Urban Runoff and its associated impacts may be reduced by minimizing impervious surfaces and incorporating other Site-Design BMP concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs that replicate or reduce impacts to the pre-development condition. The goal of these site design techniques is to achieve post development runoff flow rates, volumes, velocities and durations that do not exceed the pre-development condition, where an increase will result in greater potential for downstream erosion, and prevent significant adverse impacts to stream habitat during the 2-year and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

A project-specific WQMP must address the issue of Hydrologic Conditions of Concern unless one of the following conditions is met:

- **Condition A:** 1) Runoff from the project (and if required, existing site) is discharged directly to a publicly-owned, operated and maintained MS4 or engineered and maintained channel; 2) the discharge is in full compliance with local land use authority requirements for connections and discharges to the MS4 (including both quality and quantity requirements); 3) the discharge would not significantly impact stream habitat in proximate Receiving Waters; and 4) the discharge is authorized by the local land use authority.

- **Condition B:** The project (and if required, existing site) disturbs less than 1 acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development that exceeds 1 acre of disturbance. The disturbed area calculation must include all disturbances associated with larger common plans of development.

- **Condition C:** The project's (and if required, existing site's) runoff flow rate, volume, velocity and duration for the post-development condition does not exceed the pre-development condition for the 2-year, 24-hour and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall events. This condition can be achieved by, where applicable, complying with the local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance, or minimizing impervious area on a site and incorporating other Site Design BMP concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs that assure non-exceedance of pre-development conditions. This condition must be substantiated by hydrologic modeling methods acceptable to the local land use authority.

For all other Priority Development Projects, the project-specific WQMP shall demonstrate that discharge flow rates, velocities, durations, and volumes from a 2-year and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event will not significantly impact downstream erosion or stream habitat. The project applicant shall provide sufficient information to demonstrate to the local land use authority that the project (including existing site, if required) will not cause significant adverse impacts, or has mitigated significant impacts to downstream erosion or stream habitat.

To comply with this requirement, the project applicant must include an evaluation of potential of the project (plus existing site, if required) to cause a significant increase in downstream erosion compared to the pre-development condition and/or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat. Project applicants must consider the hydrology of the entire tributary watershed. Watershed plans, drainage area master plans, or other planning documents should be reviewed to the extent available, to identify the BMP requirements necessary to address cumulative impacts from projects in the subarea of the watershed. Project applicants proposing new developments that fall into Category 2 (commercial and industrial developments of 100,000 square foot or more) or Category 6 (home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units) of the Priority Development categories will be required to submit to the local land use authority a drainage study report prepared by a Civil Engineer registered in the State of California, with experience in water resources management. Other new development or redevelopment projects may be required to submit a detailed drainage study depending on specific site conditions. If the proposed project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority
Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which will replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, the existing site must be considered in the drainage study. Such a drainage study must evaluate the impacts of the project on downstream channel reaches impacted during a 2-year, 24-hour and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event. A drainage study report shall also consider the project's location (from the larger watershed perspective), topography, soil and vegetation conditions, percent impervious area, natural and infrastructure drainage features, and any other relevant hydrologic and environmental factors to be protected. A field reconnaissance to evaluate natural downstream reaches and/or areas containing sensitive habitat may be required to assess undercutting erosion, slope/bank stability, vegetative stress, and susceptibility to other adverse hydrologic impacts from the project.

If adverse hydrologic impacts are identified and they are not fully mitigated by the implementation of Site Design BMP concepts or LID/Site Design BMPs, then the project proponent shall, based upon consultation with the local land use authority, use one of the following methodologies to address identified adverse impacts:

**Methodology A**

Project applicant shall design a detention basin capable of all of the following:

1. Releasing the post-development 2-year and 10-year, 24-hour volume at flow rates less than or equal to the pre-development 2-year and 10 year, 24-hour peak flow rates, respectively.
2. Passing the 100-year storm event without damage to the facility.
3. Controlling outlet velocities such that downstream erosion and habitat loss is minimized.

The basin may also function as a water quality extended detention basin, or serve other multi-use functions, with the approval of the local land use authority.

**Methodology B**

Any method acceptable to the local land use authority that:

1. Implements Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs and/or other measures capable of mitigating the assessed hydrologic impacts. The method must be supported by hydrologic modeling or other sufficient documentation. Sufficient documentation could include reference to EPA, CASQA, SWRCB and/or other approved studies supporting the use of the method.
2. Ensures that the project will be consistent with any approved master plans of drainage or analogous plans or programs.

Hydrologic Condition of Concern BMPs should be designed in accordance with local vector control regulations and requirements. If a particular BMP does not meet vector control requirements, other BMPs should be considered. However, when the local land use authority determines that a detention basin is the most effective way to address Hydrologic Conditions of Concern, the local land use authority may approve minor deviations from the design criteria specified in this section to ensure that local vector control requirements are not violated (i.e., 72-hour maximum drain time from a basin full condition). For further guidance on vector control BMPs as they pertain to design of structural stormwater BMPs, please see California Department of Public Health's, "Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California” at: [http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl07-12.pdf](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl07-12.pdf).
3.5  **BMP Selection**

BMPs shall be incorporated into the project-specific WQMP to minimize the impact from the Pollutants of Concern and where applicable, Hydrologic Conditions of Concern identified for the project. Where Pollutants of Concern include pollutants that are listed as causing or contributing to impairments of Receiving Waters, BMPs must be selected so that the project does not cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives. Project proponents can check the Frequently Asked Questions (Exhibit 6 to this WQMP Guidance document) for further guidance on addressing legacy pollutants and pollutants causing impairment. Strategies to minimize the Pollutants of Concern in runoff from the project site and minimize hydrologic impact include Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control BMPs, LID/Site Design BMPs and Treatment Control BMPs.

Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control BMPs, and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs most effectively protect water quality when used in combination. Site Design BMP concepts may be implemented to a level that significantly reduces the size or extent to which LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs need to be implemented. BMPs should be located as close to the pollutant source as appropriate and economically/technologically feasible, and before Urban Runoff is discharged into Receiving Waters. Project applicants should also incorporate vector control requirements into the selection and design of Site Design, Source Control, and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs. A summary of the BMP requirements for Priority Development Projects is shown in Table 4.

Site Design BMP concepts aim to incorporate natural site features such as vegetation and porous surfaces to reduce and control post-development runoff rates. Because Site Design BMP concepts reduce runoff, incorporating them into project design plans minimizes the:

- transport mechanism (runoff) for moving pollutants off site,
- difference between pre- and post-development hydrology thereby reducing changes in flow regime, and
- size of necessary LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs to treat Pollutants of Concern in Urban Runoff prior to discharge from the site or at regional facilities.

Source Control BMPs reduce the potential for Urban Runoff and pollutants from coming into contact with one another. Source Control BMPs are defined in general as: Activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Stormwater or authorized Non-Stormwater. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Each project is required to implement appropriate Source Control BMPs.

Treatment Control BMPs are defined as: any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. These BMPs may remove Pollutants of Concern by filtration, media absorption, or other physical, biological, or chemical processes. Treatment Control BMPs are required on all Priority Development Projects; however, it should be noted that where the project proponent believes that design criteria adequately addresses Pollutants of Concern and Treatment Controls are not needed, a request for a waiver must be submitted to and approved by the local land use authority.

LID/Site Design BMPs are defined as: Activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing Urban Runoff, increasing infiltration, reducing Pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-
development Urban Runoff. More simply, LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism to address a site's Pollutants of Concern. Examples include, but are not limited to: extended detention basins, retention basins, drywells, and naturally-lined swales and filter strips. Additional examples are provided in Sections 3.5.1.6 and 3.5.1.8 below, and also in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development.

The local land use authority will require that where feasible, project proponents address the Treatment Control BMP requirement through the use of LID/Site Design BMPs to meet the measurable goal, as described in Section 3.5.1.1 below.
Table 4. Summary of BMPs for Priority Development Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP Category</th>
<th>Applicable Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Design BMP Concepts</strong></td>
<td>All Priority Development Projects shall incorporate Site Design BMP concepts, unless infeasible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Section 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source Control BMPs</strong></td>
<td>Required for all Priority Development Projects:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Structural BMPs</strong></td>
<td>• Education/Training for Property Owners, Operators, Tenants, Occupants, or Employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Section 3.5.2.1)</td>
<td>• Activity Restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Irrigation System and Landscape Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Common Area Litter Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Drainage Facility Inspection and Maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural BMPs</strong></td>
<td>Required for all Priority Development Projects, as applicable to the specific project:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Section 3.5.2.2)</td>
<td>• Storm Drain Inlet Stenciling and Signage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Landscape and Irrigation System Design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Protection of Slopes and Channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Provide:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Community Car Wash Racks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Proper Design and Maintenance of:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Fueling Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Air/Water Supply Area Drainage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Trash Storage Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Loading Docks</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Maintenance Bays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Outdoor Material Storage Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‒ Outdoor Work Areas or Processing Areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Treatment Control BMPs: Project-Specific, Regional, or Sub-Regional</strong></td>
<td>Treatment Control BMPs are required for all Priority Development Projects, and must comply with the numeric sizing criteria specified in 2013 MS4 Permit Sections F.1.c.v.4.a.ii and F.1.c.v.4.b.i, and described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development, unless a waiver is granted by Local land use authority. (See Section 6.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Sections 3.5.1 and 4.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LID/Site Design BMPs: Project-Specific, Regional, or Sub-Regional</strong></td>
<td>Where feasible, all Priority Development Projects shall address the Treatment Control BMP requirement (above) through the use of LID/Site Design BMPs, to meet the measurable goal described in Section 3.5.1.1 below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(See Sections 3.5.1 and 4.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To assist with identification and selection of appropriate BMPs for a project-specific WQMP, project proponents may use the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development. Additional BMP reference material is contained within the CASQA "Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook for New Development and Redevelopment" and the "Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook for Industrial and Commercial" (CASQA, 2003). The most recent editions of the CASQA handbooks are also acceptable for
use in identifying and selecting BMPs for a project-specific WQMP. The most recent editions of the CASQA handbooks can be downloaded at [www.cabmphandbooks.com](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com).

### 3.5.1 Site Design BMP Concepts, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs

Section F.1.c.v.2 of the 2013 MS4 Permit states, "Unless infeasible, the following Site Design BMPs are required and must be implemented in the site layout during the subdivision design and approval process, consistent with applicable General Plan and Local Area Plan policies:

- Minimize Urban Runoff, minimize impervious footprint, and conserve natural areas,
- Minimize directly connected impervious area, and
- The Permittees shall continue to implement the Treatment Control BMP requirement through implementation of [LID] Site Design BMPs, as specified in the WQMP".

Site Design BMP concepts are intended to create a hydrologically functional project design that attempts to mimic the natural hydrologic regime. Mimicking a site's natural hydrologic regime can be pursued by:

- Reducing imperviousness, conserving natural resources and areas, maintaining and using natural drainage courses in the MS4, and minimizing clearing and grading.
- Providing runoff storage measures dispersed uniformly throughout a site's landscape with the use of a variety of natural detention, retention, and runoff practices.
- Implementing on-lot hydrologically functional landscape design and management practices.

These same practices, because they reduce the volume and usually the rate of runoff, also have the benefit of reducing the amount of stormwater that must be treated before being discharged from the project site or to be treated in regional facilities. These design principles offer an innovative approach to urban stormwater management by uniformly or strategically integrating stormwater controls throughout the urban landscape.

The Treatment Control BMP requirements specified in Section F.1.c.v.4 of the 2013 MS4 Permit shall be addressed using LID/Site Design BMPs to the extent feasible. LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism, and shall be designed to manage runoff consistent with the design sizing requirements, \( Q_{\text{BMP}} \) and/or \( V_{\text{BMP}} \), as specified in 2013 MS4 Permit Sections F.1.c.v.4.b.i and F.1.c.v.4.a.ii, and described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development. LID/Site Design BMPs include, but are not limited to: extended detention basins, retention basins, drywells, and naturally-lined swales and filter strips. Where LID/Site Design BMPs are infeasible, projects must incorporate other types of Treatment Control BMPs to meet the design criteria of \( Q_{\text{BMP}} \) and/or \( V_{\text{BMP}} \). LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs must address identified Pollutants of Concern and where required, Hydrologic Conditions of Concern. LID/Site Design BMPs may also be provided offsite, or through a regionally-based BMP (see Sections 3.5.3 and 4). Waivers of Treatment Control BMP requirements are discussed in Section 6.

Table 5 summarizes expected performance of some common LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs in addressing various Pollutants of Concern. Within the table, a BMP qualifies as LID/Site Design if it promotes retention and/or features a natural treatment mechanism. It should be noted that, at the discretion of the local land use authority, updated studies from CASQA, EPA, SWRCB and/or other agencies/associations acceptable to the local land use authority for determination of BMP pollutant removal efficiency may be allowed. For identified Pollutants of Concern that are causing impairment(s) in Receiving Waters, the project-specific WQMP shall incorporate one or more BMPs of at least medium effectiveness in reducing those pollutants.
The 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development provides detailed guidance for determining the flow or volume of runoff from a project to be managed via LID/Site Design BMPs, or where LID/Site Design BMPs are infeasible, via Treatment Control BMPs.

Table 5. BMP Selection Matrix Based Upon Pollutant of Concern Removal Efficiency


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant of Concern</th>
<th>Landscape Sveale(^2,(^3)</th>
<th>Landscape Strip(^2,(^3)</th>
<th>Landscaped Filtration with underdrain(^2,(^3)</th>
<th>Extended Detention Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Sand Filter Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Infiltration Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Infiltration Trench(^2)</th>
<th>Permeable Pavement(^2)</th>
<th>Landscaped Retention with underdrain(^2,(^3)</th>
<th>Other BMPs Including Proprietary BMPs(^5,(^6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sediment &amp; Turbidity</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Organic Compounds</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash &amp; Debris</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria &amp; Viruses (also: Pathogens)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Metals</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>(Varies by Product(^5))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations:
L: Low removal efficiency  M: Medium removal efficiency  H: High removal efficiency

Notes:
(1) Periodic performance assessment and updating of the guidance provided by this table may be necessary.
(2) Expected performance when designed accordance with the most current edition of the document, “Riverside County, Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook”.
(3) Performance dependent upon design which includes implementation of thick vegetative cover. Local water conservation and/or landscaping requirements should be considered; approval is based on the discretion of the local land use authority.
(4) Includes proprietary stormwater treatment devices as listed in the CASQA Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbooks, other stormwater treatment BMPs not specifically listed in this WQMP (including proprietary filters, hydrodynamic separators, inserts, etc.), or newly developed/emerging stormwater treatment technologies.
(5) Expected performance should be based on evaluation of unit processes provided by BMP and available testing data. Approval is based on the discretion of the local land use authority.
(6) When used for primary treatment as opposed to pre-treatment, requires site-specific approval by the local land use authority.

If a BMP selected for the project functions by infiltration, the BMP shall not violate the requirements set forth in 40 CFR 144 for Class V Injection Wells\(^8\) or any potential local infiltration requirements. For purposes of identifying local infiltration requirements, the local land use authority will assist project

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applicants in identifying groundwater management agencies that may have established such requirements. In addition, BMPs that allow infiltration:

- Must be located at least 50 feet horizontally from any water supply well, unless it can be shown that well construction and site geology will provide adequate protection for the domestic water well, in which case the minimum distance will be provided on a case-by-case basis;
- Must be at least 10 feet vertically above the historic high groundwater mark; and
- Shall not cause a nuisance, including odor, vectors or pollution as defined in Water Code Section 13050.9

For further guidance on vector control BMPs as they pertain to design of structural stormwater BMPs, please see California Department of Public Health's, "Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California" at: [http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl07-12.pdf](http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl07-12.pdf). An additional resource for the appropriate siting of infiltration BMPs includes Caltrans Report No. CTSW-RT-03-025, Infiltration Basin Site Selection Study (June 2003)10.

The obligation to install LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs at the project site is met if, for a common scheme of development, BMPs are constructed with the requisite capacity to serve the entire common scheme, even if certain phases of the common scheme may not have BMP capacity located on that phase. BMP capacity must be functional prior to the issuance of occupancy permits, or certificates of use (or equivalent), if no occupancy permits are issued.

### 3.5.1.1 Measurable Goal for LID/Site Design BMPs

The 2013 MS4 Permit requires that the Treatment Control BMP requirements specified in Section F.1.c.v.4 be addressed using LID/Site Design BMPs, to the extent feasible. The measurable goal is to have 100% of the Treatment Control BMP requirement achieved through the use of LID/Site Design BMPs. Achievement toward this goal shall be tracked on a project-specific WQMP basis, determined by the percentage of total project area that has provided treatment for each of the project's Pollutants of Concern while meeting the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP design criteria specified in the 2013 MS4 Permit (Sections F.1.c.v.4.b.i and F.1.c.v.4.a.ii), using LID/Site Design BMPs. Projects which are required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance (Section 3.5.1.2 below) are considered to have met (100%) the LID/Site Design measurable goal.

LID/Site Design BMPs used to satisfy the Treatment Control BMP requirement must:

- Be designed to manage runoff consistent with the design sizing criteria specified in 2013 MS4 Permit Sections F.1.c.v.4.b.i and F.1.c.v.4.a.ii, and described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development;
- Promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism. Examples include, but are not limited to: extended detention basins, retention basins, drywells, and naturally-lined swales and filter strips; and
- Have medium or high effectiveness in reducing those Pollutants of Concern causing Receiving Water impairment (if any).

It should be noted that areas of a project which have implemented Site Design BMP concepts (described in Sections 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4, below) which completely address the volumetric and/or flow-based...
Treatment Control BMP design criteria for their footprint area (i.e., Self-Retaining and Self-Treating Areas), also count toward the LID/Site Design measurable goal.

For any project subareas for which it can be clearly demonstrated that it is infeasible to fully meet the Treatment Control BMP requirements using LID/Site Design BMP(s), appropriate justification shall be described in the project-specific WQMP. Final determination of feasibility regarding implementation of LID/Site Design BMPs to meet the Treatment Control BMP requirement will be made by the local land use authority.

3.5.1.2 Required Onsite Retention of Urban Runoff

As shown in Table 6, through local ordinance some local land use authorities require developments within their jurisdiction to retain Urban Runoff on site unless located adjacent to an existing MS4 facility. Where a project is required through local land use authority ordinance to retain and infiltrate Urban Runoff on site, additional LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs are not required, and Sections V.1.A and B of the WQMP Template do not need to be completed; however, in these instances, project proponents shall include retention facility sizing calculations and design details in Appendix F of their project-specific WQMP. Further, the measurable goal for LID/Site Design BMPs is considered to have been met (100%) for such projects, and therefore '100%' should be entered into Column 3 of Table 6 of the project-specific WQMP.

Details for sizing and design of retention facilities to comply with local ordinance can be obtained from the applicable local land use authority.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local land use authority</th>
<th>Ordinance</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Banning</td>
<td>Ordinance #1415 § 6</td>
<td>Any person performing construction work in the city shall comply with the provisions of this chapter and the Uniform Building Code, latest edition, for erosion and sediment control, as well as City of Banning Ordinance 1388 which is incorporated by reference hereto. In addition, except as waived by or agreed to by the Director or the Director's designee consistent with NPDES permit provisions and requirements, development of all land within the city must include provisions for the management of stormwater runoff from the property which is to be developed, including volumetric or flow based treatment control BMP design criteria, and/or exceptions to these requirements, and methodologies used to ensure proper management of stormwater runoff post-construction. This management shall consist of constructing storage and/or infiltration facilities, which includes basins. At a minimum, all development will make provisions to store runoff from rainfall events up to and including the one-hundred-year, three-hour duration event onsite via storage or infiltration basins for new development and redevelopment. Post-development peak urban runoff discharge rates shall not exceed pre-development peak urban runoff discharge rates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local land use authority</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coachella</td>
<td>Ordinance #1014 Municipal Code Section 13.16.110</td>
<td>To minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants, the city requires all new development and redevelopment projects identified as a Priority Project under the newly implemented NPDES permit No. CAS617002 to retain 100% of the stormwater from the 100 year, 24-hour duration storm in order to prevent any deterioration of the water quality which would impair the subsequent or competing uses of water. Projects that retain and infiltrate 100% of the rainfall conditions specified in Section F.1.c.v.4 of the NPDES permit are deemed to comply with the Treatment Control BMP requirements found in that section of the NPDES permit. The NPDES permit establishes acceptable methods and standards for controlling stormwater runoff volumes, rates, and pollutant loading including but not limited to the following:</td>
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<td>A. Increase Permeable Areas, Avoid placing impervious surfaces in highly porous soil areas; incorporate landscaping and open space into the project design; use porous materials for or near driveways and walkways; incorporate retention basins that can infiltrate Stormwater onsite; and avoid placing pavement and other impervious surfaces in low lying areas.</td>
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<td>B. Direct Runoff to Permeable Areas. Direct Stormwater runoff away from impermeable areas to swales, berms, green strip filters, gravel beds, and French drains; install rain gutters and orient them toward permeable areas; modify the grade of the property to divert flow to permeable areas and minimize the amount of stormwater runoff leaving the property and when designing curbs, berms and other structures, avoid designs which isolate permeable or landscaped areas.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>C. Maximize Stormwater Storage for Reuse. Use retention structures, surface areas, cisterns, or other structures to store stormwater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral City</td>
<td>Municipal Code – Title 8 § 8.24.070</td>
<td>A. Except as noted below, development of all land within the city must include provisions for the management of stormwater runoff from the property which is to be developed. This management shall consist of constructing stormwater storage facilities, which includes detention basins. As a minimum, all development will make provisions to store runoff from rainfall events up to and including the one-hundred-year, three-hour duration event. If a suitable outlet for a detention basin is not available, or if engineering analysis indicates that available outlet systems would be overtaxed by detention basin outflow, a retention basin shall be constructed in lieu of a detention basin.</td>
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<td>B. The requirement for construction of a detention basin or a retention basin may be waived in the following cases:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. The runoff has been included in a storage facility at another location. This may include storage facilities proposed as part of the Cathedral City Storm Drain Master Plan;</td>
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<td>2. An application for a building permit to construct a single-family residential structure;</td>
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<td>3. Development which will drain directly into a floodway or watercourse drainage channel which has been determined by the project review manager, using engineering analyses provided by the development, to have the capacity and be constructed to handle the additional runoff flow without increasing the potential for flood damage on any other downstream property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4. Development of a parcel under one-half acre in an area where it can be demonstrated by engineering analyses that no significant increase in the potential for flood damage will be created by the development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local land use authority</td>
<td>Ordinance</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert Hot Springs</td>
<td>Ordinance #1997-03, Section 13.08.100</td>
<td>A. To minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants, the City may require that any new development or redevelopment project control the volume and rate of stormwater runoff from the project so as to prevent any deterioration of water quality that may impair the subsequent or competing uses of the water. The Director of Public Works may establish standards and guidelines implementing BMPs designed to control the rate and volume of stormwater runoff from new developments and redevelopments as may be appropriate to minimize the discharge and transport of pollutants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indio</td>
<td>Code of Ordinances – Title XV: Land Usage, §162.140</td>
<td>Properties of one acre or greater in size shall be designed to retain the 100-year, 24-hour, duration storm on site. Such properties shall retain this duration storm on site or provide a drainage system to convey the drainage to an acceptable retention site as determined by the Director of Public Works. Such a drainage system shall include a provision to fully address disposal of nuisance water to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Desert</td>
<td>Ordinance 1247 § 6</td>
<td>Developments or redevelopments of one acre or more in size shall be designed to retain the stormwater from a one hundred year, twenty-four-hour, duration storm on site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Springs</td>
<td>Ordinance 1768 § 1</td>
<td>(d) Onsite stormwater retention requirements for new development and redevelopment projects in the City of Palm Springs are defined as follows: (i) A required onsite stormwater retention system shall have sufficient capacity to contain the volume of stormwater runoff representing the difference between the existing (undeveloped) condition and the proposed (developed) condition resulting from the most conservative duration (1-hour, 3-hour, 6-hour, or 24-hour) 100-year storm (hereafter defined as the &quot;project storm&quot;). This volume of stormwater runoff is defined as the &quot;incremental volume of stormwater runoff&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rancho Mirage</td>
<td>Municipal Code – Title 15 §15.64.140</td>
<td>Properties of one acre or greater in size located northerly of the Whitewater River Channel shall be designed to retain the one-hundred-year, twenty-four-hour, duration storm on site. Other properties shall retain this duration storm on site or provide a drainage system to convey the drainage to an acceptable disposal site as determined by the city engineer.</td>
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</table>
3.5.1.3 Site Design BMP Concept 1: Minimize the Volume of Runoff Produced by Minimizing Urban Runoff, Minimizing Impervious Footprint, and Conserving Natural Areas

Site Design BMP concepts that minimize the volume of runoff produced, such as conserving natural areas and minimizing the impervious footprint must be incorporated to the extent feasible during the site planning and approval process consistent with General Plan policies, other development standards and regulations, and with any LID/Site Design BMPs included in an applicable regional or watershed program. Where implementation of concepts listed below involves utilization of project areas which, on their own, address the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP design criteria for their footprint area (i.e., Self-Retaining and/or Self-Treating Areas), those areas also apply toward the LID/Site Design measurable goal.

- Conserve natural areas:
  - Concentrate or cluster development on the least environmentally sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undisturbed condition.
  - Where applicable, reflect the goals of the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan or other natural resource plans in the project plans in order to preserve sensitive portions of the site, which includes but is not limited to, areas necessary to maintain the viability of wildlife corridors, habitat areas for sensitive, threatened or endangered, and all wetlands, coastal scrub, and other upland communities.
  - Natural drainage features and natural depressional storage areas on the site are preserved
- Maximize canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs.
- Use natural drainage systems.
- Where applicable, incorporate Self-Treating Areas (natural or landscaped areas that do not drain to Stormwater BMPs, but drain directly off site or to the MS4, rather than having their runoff comingle with runoff from the project's impervious surfaces).
- Where applicable, incorporate Self-Retaining Areas (areas designed to retain the design storm rainfall without producing any runoff).
- Increase the building floor to area ratio (i.e., number of stories above or below ground)
- Construct streets, sidewalks and parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety and a walkable environment for pedestrians are not compromised.\(^{11}\)
- Reduce widths of streets where off-street parking is available.\(^{12}\)
- Minimize the use of impervious surfaces, such as decorative concrete, in the landscape design.
- Other comparable and equally effective site design concepts as approved by the local land use authority.

3.5.1.4 Site Design BMP Concept 2: Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Areas

Site Design BMP concepts to manage runoff and promote disconnection of impervious areas via onsite infiltration and/or retention must be incorporated to the extent feasible during the site planning and approval process consistent with General Plan policies, other development standards and regulations, and

\[^{11}\] Sidewalk widths must still comply with Americans with Disabilities Act regulations and other life safety requirements.

\[^{12}\] However, street widths must still comply with life safety requirements for fire and emergency vehicle access in addition to waste collection and facility maintenance needs.
with any LID/Site Design BMPs included in an applicable regional or watershed programs. Where implementation of concepts listed below involves utilization of structural LID/Site Design BMPs outlined in Table 5 above (i.e., bio-retention, permeable pavements, etc.), and those LID/Site Design BMPs completely address the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP requirement for their drainage sub-area, that area also applies toward the LID/Site Design measurable goal.

- Design residential and commercial sites to contain and infiltrate roof runoff, or direct roof runoff to landscaped swales or buffer areas.
- Drain impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping.
- Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets.
- Use natural or landscaped drainage swales in lieu of underground piping or imperviously lined swales.
- Where soil conditions are suitable, use perforated pipe or gravel filtration pits for low flow infiltration.\(^\text{13}\)
- Maximize the permeable area by constructing walkways, trails, patios, alleys, driveways, low-traffic streets and other low-traffic areas with open-jointed paving materials or permeable surfaces, such as pervious concrete, porous asphalt, unit pavers, and granular materials.
- Use one or more of the following:
  - Rural swale system: street sheet flows to vegetated swale or gravel shoulder, curbs used at street corners, and culverts used under driveways and street crossings.
  - Urban curb/swale system: street slopes to curb; periodic swale inlets drain to landscaped swale or biofilter.
  - Dual drainage system: first flush captured in street catch basins and discharged to adjacent landscaped swale or gravel shoulder; high flows connect directly to MS4s.
  - Other design concepts that are comparable and equally effective as approved by the local land use authority.
- Use one or more of the following features for design of driveways and private residential parking areas:
  - Design driveways with shared access, flared (single lane at street) or wheel strips (paving only under tires); or, drain into landscaping.
  - Uncovered temporary or guest parking on residential lots may be: paved with a permeable surface, or designed to drain into landscaping.
  - Other comparable and equally effective design characteristics as approved by the local land use authority.
- Use one or more of the following design concepts for the design of parking areas:
  - Where landscaping is proposed in parking areas, incorporate parking area landscaping into the drainage design.
  - Overflow parking (parking stalls provided in excess of the local land use authority's minimum parking requirements) may be constructed with permeable pavement.
  - Other comparable and equally effective design characteristics as approved by the local land use authority.

\(^\text{13}\) However, projects must still comply with hillside grading ordinances that limit or restrict infiltration of runoff.
Other comparable and equally effective design characteristics as approved by the local land use authority.

### 3.5.1.5 Design Basis for BMPs

The primary parameter for designing LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs is to treat the stormwater quality design flow \( Q_{BMP} \) or the stormwater quality design volume \( V_{BMP} \) of the stormwater runoff. Table 7 lists some LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs and the primary design basis (flow-based or volume-based) to be used for designing BMPs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LID/Site Design or Treatment Control BMP</th>
<th>Design Basis</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landscaped Filter Strips</td>
<td>( Q_{BMP} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Landscaped Swales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaped Filtration (with underdrain)</td>
<td>( V_{BMP} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaped Retention (w/o underdrain)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extended Detention Basin</td>
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<td>Sand Filter Basin</td>
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<td>Permeable Pavement</td>
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<td>Infiltration Basin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infiltration Trench</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other BMPs</td>
<td>( Q_{BMP} ) or ( V_{BMP} ) on case-specific basis, as approved by the local land use authority</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.5.1.6 Flow-Based BMP Design

Flow-based BMP design standards apply to BMPs whose primary mode of pollutant removal depends on the rate of flow of runoff through the BMP. Flow-based BMPs shall be designed to treat the flow of runoff, \( Q_{BMP} \), using the method prescribed by 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.c.v.4.b.i. A detailed design procedure and convenient excel worksheet for calculation of \( Q_{BMP} \) are provided in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development.

It is important to note that Priority Redevelopment Projects (defined as projects that fall under one of the eight Priority Development categories and take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which will replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site are required to address \( Q_{BMP} \) (where flow-based BMPs are proposed) only for the proposed project portion of the site. However, where Priority Redevelopment Projects replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, \( Q_{BMP} \) must be addressed for the entire developed site (where flow-based BMPs are proposed).

### 3.5.1.7 Flow-Based BMPs

**Landscaped Filter Strips**

Landscaped filter strips are uniformly graded areas of, preferably, native vegetation designed to treat sheet flow Urban Runoff. Pollutants are removed by filtering, and through settling of sediment and other solid particles as the design flow passes through (not over) the vegetation. Filter strips are usually as wide as the tributary area and must be long enough in the flow direction to adequately treat the runoff.
Concentrated flows are redistributed uniformly across the top of the strip with a level spreader. A grass swale, sand filter, or infiltration BMP is recommended in conjunction with a filter strip\textsuperscript{14}.

Landscaped filter strips require landscape maintenance. Maintenance requirements typically include activities such as irrigation, mowing, trimming, removal of invasive species, and replanting when necessary. Consider use of duplicate facilities such that one one-half of the facility can be taken out of service to allow for maintenance without reducing the required level of treatment performance.

**Landscaped Swales**

A landscaped swale is a wide, shallow vegetated channel that treats Urban Runoff as it is slowly conveyed into a downstream system. These swales have very shallow slopes in order to facilitate retention, and allow for maximum contact time with the vegetation. The depth of the design flow should be less than the height of the vegetation\textsuperscript{15}. Contact with vegetation improves water quality by plant uptake of pollutants, removal of sediment, and an increase in infiltration. Overall, the effectiveness of swales is limited, and they are recommended in combination with other BMPs.

Landscaped swales often require a thick vegetative cover to function properly; however, native vegetation is recommended wherever feasible. Local water conservation and/or landscaping requirements should be considered when planning for this BMP. Swales usually require normal landscape maintenance activities such as irrigation, mowing, trimming, removal of invasive species, and replanting when necessary to maintain pollutant removal efficiency. The application of fertilizers and pesticides should be minimized. Consider use of duplicate facilities such that one one-half of the facility can be taken out of service to allow for maintenance without reducing the required level of treatment performance.

**Other BMPs**

In some cases, other flow-based BMPs, proprietary BMPs or combinations of BMPs may be appropriate for a development. Such BMPs or combinations of BMPs may be employed on a site-specific basis as approved by the local land use authority. The appropriate BMP(s) for a project should be determined based on the size of the project area and the Pollutants of Concern that will be found in the development runoff.

3.5.1.8 *Volume-Based BMP Design*

Volume-based BMP design standards apply to BMPs whose primary mode of pollutant removal depends on the volumetric capacity of the BMP. Volume-based BMPs shall be designed to infiltrate or treat the volume of runoff, $V_{\text{BMP}}$, using the method prescribed by 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.c.v.4.a.ii. A detailed design procedure and convenient excel worksheet for calculation of $V_{\text{BMP}}$ are provided in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development.

It is important to note that Priority Redevelopment Projects (defined as projects that fall under one of the eight Priority Development categories and take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which will replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site are required to address $V_{\text{BMP}}$ (where volume-based BMPs are proposed) only for the proposed project portion of site. However, where Priority Redevelopment Projects replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, $V_{\text{BMP}}$ must be addressed for the entire developed site.

\textsuperscript{14} However, projects must still comply with hillside grading ordinances that limit or restrict infiltration of runoff.\textsuperscript{15} However, projects must still comply with hillside grading ordinances that limit or restrict infiltration of runoff.
3.5.1.9 Volume-Based BMPs

**Landscaped Retention Facilities**

Landscaped Retention Facilities are shallow, landscaped basins underlain by an engineered soil media. Healthy plant and biological activity in the root zone maintain and renew the macro-pore space in the soil and maximize plant uptake of pollutants and runoff; this keeps the BMP from becoming clogged and allows more of the soil column to function as both a sponge (retaining water) and a highly effective and self-maintaining filter. In most cases, the bottom of a Landscaped Retention Facility is unlined, which also provides an opportunity for infiltration to the extent the underlying onsite soil can accommodate. When the infiltration rate of the underlying soil is exceeded, fully biotreated flows are discharged via underdrains. Landscaped Retention Facilities therefore will inherently achieve the maximum feasible level of infiltration and evapotranspiration and achieve the minimum feasible (but highly biotreated) discharge to the storm drain system.

These facilities work best when they are designed in a relatively level area, and can be used in smaller landscaped spaces on the site. Landscaped areas on the site (such as may otherwise be required through minimum landscaping ordinances), can often be designed as Landscaped Retention Facilities. Landscaped Retention Facilities should not be used downstream of areas where large amounts of sediment or blow sand can clog the system. Additionally, local water conservation and/or landscaping requirements should be considered when planning for these facilities, as their design calls for implementation of thick vegetative cover.

**Extended Detention Basin**

An extended detention basin (EDB) is a permanent basin sized to detain and slowly release the design volume of Urban Runoff and maximize opportunities for volume losses through infiltration, evaporation and surface wetting. Additional pollutant removal is provided through sedimentation, in which pollutants can attach to sediment accumulated in the basin through the process of settling. Stormwater enters the EDB through a forebay where any trash, debris, and sediment accumulate for easy removal. Flows from the forebay enter the basin which is vegetated with native grasses that enhance infiltration and evapotranspiration, and which is interspersed with gravel-filled trenches that help further enhance infiltration. Water that does not get infiltrated or evapotranspired is conveyed to the bottom stage of the basin. At the bottom stage of the basin, low or incidental dry weather flows will be treated through a sand filter and collected in a subdrain structure. Any additional flows will be detained in the basin for an extended period by incorporating an outlet structure that is more restrictive than a traditional detention basin outlet. The restrictive outlet structure extends the drawdown time of the basin which further allows particles and associated pollutants to settle out before exiting the basin, while maximizing opportunities for additional incidental volume losses.

Extended detention basins require inspection annually, and after significant storm events to identify potential problems early. Most maintenance efforts will need to be directed toward vegetation management and vector control, which may focus on basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management to ensure that the basin dewater completely, within the set drawdown time, to prevent creating vector habitats.

**Infiltration Basin**

An infiltration basin is a flat earthen basin designed to capture the design capture volume, $V_{BMP}$. The stormwater infiltrates through the bottom of the basin into the underlying soil over a 72 hour drawdown period. Flows exceeding $V_{BMP}$ must discharge to a downstream conveyance system. Trash and sediment accumulate within the forebay as stormwater passes into the basin. Infiltration basins are highly effective in removing all targeted pollutants from stormwater runoff. The use and regular maintenance of
pretreatment BMPs will significantly minimize maintenance requirements for the basin. Spill response procedures and controls should be implemented to prevent spills from reaching the infiltration basin. Particular care is required where the area upstream of the infiltration BMP may not be fully stabilized, or in existing developments where upstream areas may become destabilized due to construction work, lack of maintenance, fire, or other actions. In these cases, measures to prevent sediment from entering and clogging the BMP are necessary until the tributary area is stabilized. Decorative decomposed granite fines should not be used inside or upstream from infiltration basins or drywell-like systems, since the fine material will clog the soils and prevent effective percolation. Basins should not be put into operation until the upstream tributary area is stabilized.

**Infiltration Trench**

Infiltration trenches are shallow excavated areas that are filled with rock material to create a subsurface reservoir layer. The trench is sized to store the design capture volume, $V_{BMP}$, in the void space between the rocks. Over a period of 72 hours, the stormwater infiltrates through the bottom of the trench into the surrounding soil. Infiltration trenches are highly effective in removing all targeted pollutants from stormwater runoff. These trenches also include a bypass system for volumes greater than the design capture volume, and a perforated pipe observation well to monitor water depth.

Infiltration trenches require an effective pretreatment, such as vegetated buffer strips, to remove sediment and minimize clogging. If the trench clogs, it may be necessary to remove and replace all or part of the filter fabric and possibly the coarse aggregate. Maintenance should be concentrated on the pretreatment practices, such as buffer strips and swales upstream of the trench to ensure that sediment does not reach the infiltration trench. Particular care is required where the area upstream of the infiltration BMP may not be fully stabilized, or in existing developments where upstream areas may become destabilized due to construction work, lack of maintenance, fire, or other actions. In these cases, measures to prevent sediment from entering and clogging the BMP are necessary until the tributary area is stabilized. Regular inspection should determine if the sediment removal structures require routine maintenance. Infiltration BMPs should not be put into operation until the upstream tributary area is stabilized.

**Sand Filter Basin**

Sand filters clog easily when subjected to heavy sediment loads. Sediment reducing pretreatment practices, such as vegetated buffer strips or vegetated swales, placed upstream of the filter should be maintained properly to reduce sediment loads into the filter. Media filters should drain within the set drawdown time to minimize vector habitat. Maintenance will need to focus on basic housekeeping practices such as removal of debris accumulations and vegetation management (within media filter) to prevent clogs and/or standing water. Materials such as sand, gravel, filter cloth, or filter media must be disposed of properly and in accordance with all applicable laws.

**Permeable Pavement**

Permeable pavements can be either pervious asphalt and concrete surfaces, or permeable modular block. Unlike traditional pavements that are impermeable, permeable pavements reduce the volume and peak of stormwater runoff as well as mitigate pollutants from stormwater runoff, provided that the underlying soils can accept infiltration. Permeable pavement surfaces work best when they are designed to be flat or with gentle slopes.

The permeable surface is placed on top of a reservoir layer that holds the water quality stormwater volume, $V_{BMP}$. The water infiltrates from the reservoir layer into the native subsoil. Tests must be performed according to the Infiltration Testing Section in Appendix A of the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development to be able to use this design procedure.
For maintenance in desert blow-sand areas, periodic vacuuming of the pavement surface is recommended to ensure that it does not get clogged with fine material that will eventually work its way down into the rock layer.

**Other BMPs**

In some cases, other volume-based BMPs, proprietary BMPs or combinations of BMPs may be appropriate for a development. Such BMPs or combinations of BMPs may be employed on a site-specific basis as approved by the local land use authority. The appropriate BMP(s) for a project should be determined based on the size of the project area and the Pollutants of Concern that will be found in the development runoff.

3.5.2 **Source Control BMPs**

The following Source Control BMPs must be addressed in each project-specific WQMP unless they do not apply given project features as determined by the local land use authority. If any of the following Source Control BMPs are not included in the project-specific WQMP, adequate justification must be provided before the project-specific WQMP will be approved.

3.5.2.1 **Non-Structural Source Control BMPs**

**Education/Training for Property Owners, Operators, Tenants, Occupants, or Employees**

For projects with an HOA/POA of less than fifty (50) dwelling units and for projects with no HOA/POA, practical informational materials to promote the prevention of Urban Runoff pollution will be provided by the project proponent to the first residents/occupants/tenants. These materials shall include general housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of Urban Runoff quality and BMPs that eliminate or reduce pollution during subsequent property improvements. These materials or a resource list for obtaining these materials will be made available through the local land use authority, or can be found at [http://rcflood.org/Stormwater/](http://rcflood.org/Stormwater/) (click on the "For Developers" tab). However, the local land use authority may elect to recover printing costs for such materials. The project applicant shall request these materials at least 30 days prior to the intended distribution date and shall then be responsible for timely distribution at the time of occupancy.

For projects with an HOA/POA of more than fifty (50) dwelling units, conditions of approval will require the HOA/POA to annually provide environmental awareness education materials to all members. These materials shall include general housekeeping practices that contribute to the protection of Urban Runoff quality and BMPs that eliminate or reduce pollution during subsequent property improvements. These materials or a resource list for obtaining these materials will be available through the local land use authority. However, the local land use authority may elect to recover printing costs for such materials. The HOA/POA shall request these materials (in writing) at least 30 days prior to the intended distribution date.

For projects where people will be employed or contracted to perform activities that may impact Urban Runoff, BMP training and education programs must be provided to all new employees within 6 months of hire date and annually thereafter. Employee training materials may be derived from educational materials available through the local land use authority or from other resources such as "Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook for Industrial and Commercial" (CASQA, 2003). The most recent editions of the CASQA handbooks can be downloaded at [www.cabmphandbooks.com](http://www.cabmphandbooks.com). The project-specific WQMP must describe the frequency of employee training and indicate the party responsible for conducting the training.

For projects which feature structural LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs that may have potential to violate local vector control requirements, the project proponent will direct the project's first
residents/occupants/tenants to the California Department of Public Health's, "Best Management Practices for Mosquito Control in California", which can be found at: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/HealthInfo/discond/Documents/BMPforMosquitoControl07-12.pdf.

**Activity Restrictions**

At the discretion of the local land use authority, if an HOA/POA is formed, the developer shall prepare CC&Rs for the purpose of Receiving Water quality protection. Alternatively, use restrictions may be developed by a building operator through lease terms, etc. These restrictions must be included in the project-specific WQMP. Examples of activity restrictions are:

- Prohibiting the blowing, sweeping, or hosing of debris (leaf litter, grass clippings, litter, etc.) into streets, storm drain inlets, or other conveyances.
- Require dumpster lids to be closed at all times.
- Prohibit vehicle washing, maintenance, or repair on the premises or restrict those activities to designated areas (such as repair within maintenance bays and vehicle washing on properly designed wash racks).

**Irrigation System and Landscape Maintenance**

Maintenance of irrigation systems and landscaping shall be consistent with the local land use authority's water conservation ordinance, which can be accessed through the local land use authority's website or obtained through the local land use authority's planning/permitting counter. Fertilizer and pesticide usage shall be consistent with the instructions contained on product labels and with regulations administered by California's Department of Pesticide Regulation. Additionally, landscape maintenance must address replacement of dead vegetation, repair of erosion rills, proper disposal of green waste, etc. Irrigation system maintenance must address periodic testing and observation of the irrigation system to detect overspray, broken sprinkler heads, and other system failures. The project-specific WQMP should describe the anticipated frequency of irrigation system and landscape maintenance activities and identify the responsible party.

**Common Area Litter Control**

For industrial/commercial projects and for projects with HOAs/POAs, the project-specific WQMP must address litter control for common areas. Litter control must address whether or not trash receptacles will be provided in common areas, emptying of trash receptacles, the frequency with which trash receptacles will be emptied, patrolling common areas and perimeter fences or walls to collect litter, noting trash disposal violations by tenants/home owners or businesses and reporting such observations to the owner, operator, manager, or HOA/POA for investigation, and identification of the party responsible for litter control.

**Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots**

For industrial/commercial projects and for other projects with HOAs/POAs, the frequency of sweeping privately owned streets shall be described in the project-specific WQMP. The frequency shall be no less than the frequency of street sweeping by the local land use authority on public streets. For projects with parking lots, the parking lots shall be swept at least quarterly, including just prior to the start of the rainy season (October 1st). The project-specific WQMP should identify the anticipated sweeping frequency, source of funding and the party responsible for conducting the periodic sweeping.

**Drainage Facility Inspection and Maintenance**

For industrial/commercial projects and for projects with HOAs/POAs, the frequency for cleaning privately owned drainage facilities (catch basins, open channels and storm drain inlets) shall be described
in the project-specific WQMP. At a minimum, routine maintenance of privately owned drainage facilities should take place in the late summer or early fall prior to the start of the rainy season (October 1st). The drainage facilities must be cleaned if accumulated sediment/debris fills 25% or more of the sediment/debris storage capacity. Privately owned drainage facilities shall be inspected annually and the cleaning frequency shall be assessed. The project-specific WQMP should identify the party responsible for conducting the drainage facility inspection and maintenance.

3.5.2.2 Structural Source Control BMPs

Storm Drain Inlet Stenciling and Signage

The following requirements must be addressed in a project-specific WQMP and/or shall be denoted on project plan sheets:

- Provide stenciling or labeling of all storm drain inlets and catch basins, constructed or modified, within the project area with prohibitive language (such as: "NO DUMPING ONLY RAIN IN THE DRAIN") and/or graphical icons to discourage illegal dumping.
- Post signs and prohibitive language and/or graphical icons, which prohibit illegal dumping at public access points along channels and creeks within the project area.
- Identify the party responsible for maintaining the legibility of stencils and signs.

The stencils contain a brief statement that prohibits dumping into the MS4. Graphical icons, either illustrating anti-dumping symbols or images of Receiving Water fauna, are effective supplements to the text message. Stencils and signs alert the public to the destination of pollutants discharged into Urban Runoff.

Landscape and Irrigation System Design

A project-specific WQMP must describe how the following concepts have been incorporated into project design features:

- Employing rain shutoff devices to prevent irrigation during and after precipitation events.
- Designing irrigation systems to each landscape area’s specific water requirements.
- Using flow reducers or shutoff valves triggered by a pressure drop to control water loss due to broken sprinkler heads or lines.
- The timing and application methods of irrigation water shall be designed to minimize the runoff of excess irrigation water into the MS4.
- Other comparable, equally effective, methods to reduce irrigation water runoff.
- Preparation and implementation of a landscape plan consistent with the local land use authority’s water conservation ordinance, which may include the use of water sensors, programmable irrigation times (for short cycles), etc.
- Preparation and implementation of a landscape plan that:
  - Utilizes plants with low irrigation requirements (for example, native or drought tolerant species)
  - Groups plants with similar water requirements in order to reduce excess irrigation runoff and promote surface infiltration.
  - Use mulches (such as wood chips or shredded wood products) in planter areas without ground cover to minimize sediment in runoff.
Install appropriate plant materials for the location, in accordance with amount of sunlight and climate, and use native plant material where possible and/or as recommended by the landscape architect.

Maintaining or creating a vegetative barrier along the property boundary and interior watercourses, to act as a pollutant filter, where appropriate and feasible.

Choose plants that minimize or eliminate the use of fertilizer or pesticides to sustain growth.

**Protection of Slopes and Channels**

Project plans shall include Source Control BMPs to decrease the potential for erosion of slopes and/or channels, consistent with local codes and ordinances and with the approval of all agencies with jurisdiction, e.g., the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Regional Board and the California Department of Fish and Game. The following design principles shall be considered, and incorporated and implemented where determined applicable and feasible by the local land use authority:

- Convey runoff safely from the tops of slopes.
- Avoid disturbing steep or unstable slopes and natural channels.
- Install permanent stabilization BMPs on disturbed slopes as quickly as possible.
- Plant slopes with native or drought tolerant vegetation. Hillside areas that are disturbed shall be landscaped with deep-rooted, drought tolerant plant species selected for erosion control.
- Control and treat flows in landscaping and/or other controls prior to reaching existing natural drainage systems.
- Install permanent stabilization BMPs in channel crossings as quickly as possible, and ensure that increases in runoff velocity and frequency caused by the project do not erode the channel.
- Install energy dissipaters at the outlets of new MS4s, culverts, conduits, or channels that enter unlined channels in accordance with applicable specifications to minimize erosion. Energy dissipaters shall be installed in such a way as to minimize impacts to Receiving Waters.
- Onsite conveyance channels should be lined, where appropriate, to reduce erosion caused by increased flow velocity due to increases in tributary impervious area. The first choice for linings should be grass or some other vegetative surface, since these materials not only reduce runoff velocities, but also provide water quality benefits from filtration and infiltration. If velocities in the channel are large enough to erode grass or other vegetative linings, riprap, concrete soil cement or geo-grid stabilization may be substituted or used in combination with grass or other vegetation stabilization.
- Other comparable and equally effective site design options as approved by the local land use authority.

**Provide Community Car Wash Racks**

In multi-family projects where car washing or rinsing is not specifically prohibited via CC&Rs or other acceptable means, and in projects having a common parking area where car washing or rinsing is not specifically prohibited via CC&Rs or other acceptable means, a designated car washing and rinsing area that does not drain directly to a MS4 shall be provided for common usage. Wash and rinse waters from this area must either be directed to the sanitary sewer (with prior approval of the sewer agency), to an engineered filtration system, or an equally effective alternative prior to discharging to the MS4.

**Properly Design and Maintain Fueling Areas**

Fuel dispensing areas shall include the following design features:
At a minimum, the fuel dispensing area must extend 6.5 feet (2.0 meters) from the corner of each fuel dispenser, or the length at which the hose and nozzle assembly may be operated plus 1 foot (0.3 meter), whichever is less.

The fuel dispensing area shall be paved with Portland cement concrete (or equivalent smooth impervious surface). The use of asphalt concrete is prohibited.

The fuel dispensing area shall have an appropriate slope (2% - 4%) to prevent ponding, and must be separated from the rest of the site by a grade break that prevents run-on of stormwater and to eliminate stormwater flow through the concrete fueling area.

An overhanging roof structure or canopy shall be provided. The cover's minimum dimensions must be equal to or greater than the area within the grade break or the fuel dispensing area. The cover must not drain onto the fuel dispensing area and facility downspouts (roof drains) must be routed to prevent drainage across the fueling area. The fueling area shall drain to an appropriate Treatment Control BMP prior to discharging to the MS4.

The fuel dispensing area must be designed to prohibit spills from draining to the street, MS4, or offsite.

**Properly Design Air/Water Supply Area Drainage**

Areas used for air/water supply must be graded and constructed so as to contain spilled material for cleanup.

**Properly Design and Maintain Trash Storage Areas**

All trash container areas shall meet the following requirements:

- Paved with an impervious surface, designed not to allow run-on from adjoining areas, designed to divert drainage from adjoining roofs and pavements diverted around the area, screened or walled to prevent off-site transport of trash.
- Trash dumpsters (containers) shall be leak proof and have attached covers or lids.
- Connection of trash area drains to the MS4 is prohibited.
- Trash compactors shall be roofed and set on a concrete pad. The pad shall be a minimum of one foot larger all around than the trash compactor and graded to drain to a sanitary sewer line.

**Properly Design and Maintain Loading Docks**

The design of loading/unloading dock areas shall include the following:

- Cover loading dock areas, or design drainage to preclude run-on and runoff.
- Direct connections to the MS4 from below-grade loading docks (truck wells) or similar structures are prohibited. Urban Runoff from a below-grade loading dock may only be discharged to the MS4 when designed to use a Treatment Control BMP applicable to the use.

Loading docks shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition through a regular program of sweeping and litter control and immediate cleanup of spills and broken containers. Cleanup procedures should minimize or eliminate the use of water. If washdown water is used, it must be properly disposed (containment, collection, and disposal to sanitary sewer) and not discharged to the MS4. The project-specific WQMP shall describe the frequency for implementing loading dock housekeeping measures and the party responsible.
Properly Design and Maintain Maintenance Bays

Maintenance bays shall include the following:

- Repair/maintenance bays shall be indoors, or designed to preclude run-on and runoff.
- Design a repair/maintenance bay drainage system to capture all wash water, leaks and spills. Provide impermeable berms, drop inlets, trench catch basins, or overflow containment structures around repair bays to prevent spilled materials and washdown waters from entering the MS4. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal. Discharge from the repair/maintenance bays to the MS4 is prohibited.

Properly Design and Maintain Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas

The discharge of wash waters to the MS4 is prohibited. Therefore, projects that include areas for washing/steam cleaning of vehicles or equipment shall include the following design features:

- Wash areas shall be contained and covered with a roof or overhang, and feature adequate surplus storage to prevent excess wash water from entering the MS4.
- Provide a wash rack or wash racks connected to the sanitary sewer in accordance with sewer agency guidelines and prior approval. The sewer agency may require discharge monitoring. If the facility recycles wash water and is not connected to the sanitary sewer, wastes must be properly contained and disposed.
- Design an equipment wash area drainage system to capture all wash water. Provide impermeable berms, drop inlets, trench catch basins, or overflow containment structures around equipment wash areas to prevent wash waters from entering the MS4. Connect drains to a sump for collection and disposal.
- Surface runoff and roof drains shall be directed away from wash racks unless approved by the sanitary sewer agency.

Properly Design and Maintain Outdoor Material Storage Areas

Where plans propose outdoor storage containers for oils, fuels, solvents, coolants, wastes, and other chemicals, the areas where these materials are to be used or stored must be protected by secondary containment structures such as a low containment berm, dike, or curb, designed to the satisfaction of the local land use authority. Materials or products that are stored outside and that have the potential to cause pollutant discharges shall be protected from rainfall, runoff, run-on, and wind erosion by design and use of a:

- cabinet, shed, or similar structure that prevents contact with runoff or spillage to the MS4;
- paved storage area and sufficiently impervious to contain leaks and spills; and/or
- roof or awning to minimize direct precipitation and collection of stormwater within the secondary containment area. Stormwater that collects within a secondary containment structure must not be discharged to the street or the MS4.

Properly Design and Maintain Outdoor Work Areas or Processing Areas

Where vehicle or equipment repair/maintenance occurs, impermeable berms, trench drains, or containment structures shall be provided around the areas to eliminate or reduce spilled materials and wash-down waters from entering the street or the MS4. Surface runoff or roof drains shall be directed away from these contained work areas. Sidewalls and canopies may be used to meet this requirement.
Outdoor process equipment operations, such as rock grinding or crushing, painting or coating, grinding or sanding, degreasing or parts cleaning, landfills, waste piles, and wastewater and solid waste handling, treatment, and disposal, and other operations shall adhere to the following requirements.

- Cover or enclose areas that would be the sources of pollutants or slope the area toward a sump.
- Grade or berm area to prevent run-on from surrounding areas.
- Storm drain inlets connected to the MS4 are prohibited within these outdoor work or process areas.
- Where wet material processing occurs (e.g., electroplating), secondary containment structures (not double wall containers) shall be provided to hold spills resulting from accidents or leaking tanks or equipment.
- Salvage yards and recycle facilities must direct all runoff to appropriate Treatment Control BMP(s).

### Provide Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas

Food establishments (per State Health & Safety Code 27520) shall have either contained areas or sinks, each with connections to the sanitary sewer for disposal of wash waters containing kitchen and food wastes. If located outside, the contained areas or sinks shall also be structurally covered to prevent entry of Urban Runoff. Adequate signs shall be provided and appropriately placed stating the prohibition of discharging wash water to the MS4.

#### 3.5.3 Equivalent LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMP Alternatives

Where off-site LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs are determined to be more feasible or practicable, equivalent treatment may be provided off site when approved by the local land use authority. Off-site LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs must:

- Be located in the same watershed as the project site.
- Treat a volume and/or flow equal to or greater than the treatment volume and/or flow calculated for the project site using the methodology described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development.
- Treat a pollutant loading equal to or greater than the pollutant loading from the project site.
- Address the Pollutants of Concern and where applicable, Hydrologic Conditions of Concern not addressed at the project site.
- Promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism to the extent feasible, in order to qualify as an LID/Site Design BMP and count toward the LID/Site Design measurable goal.
- Have BMP capacity functional prior to the issuance of occupancy permits, or certificates of use (or equivalent), if no occupancy permits are issued.
- Off-site BMPs must be implemented prior to proximate Receiving Waters.
- Off-site BMPs shall not cause water quality impairment or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives.

In addition, Site Design BMP concepts and Source Control BMPs must continue to be implemented at the project site in accordance with this WQMP.
Project area subject to use of off-site BMP(s) can count toward a site's LID/Site Design measurable goal (described in Section 3.5.1.1 above) if the off-site BMP which is being utilized promotes retention and/or features a natural treatment mechanism, addresses the project's potential Pollutants of Concern, and has medium or high effectiveness in addressing the project's potential Pollutants of Concern causing Receiving Water impairment (if any).

Subject to approval by the local land use authority, off-site LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs with excess capacity may be used to meet the treatment needs of additional projects as long as each project meets the requirements of this section and such that the requirements are met when the projects are combined. For example, if the treatment volume for project 1 is "A" and the treatment volume for project 2 is "B", then an off-site LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP would need to have a treatment volume capacity of at least "A+B" in order to treat the runoff from both project 1 and project 2. Similar provisions apply for flows and pollutants.

These provisions are supplemental to the provisions in Section 4 for regionally-based water quality control programs. While similar in nature, these provisions are intended to be implemented primarily on a smaller, more local basis. For example, a single developer of separate but adjacent projects might utilize the provisions of this section to propose that controls for both projects be located on one of the two separate sites, or possibly even propose that the controls for both sites be located on a third site.

### 3.6 Operation and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements for all structural Source Control, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs shall be identified in the project-specific WQMP. The project-specific WQMP shall address the following:

- Identification of each post-construction BMP that requires O&M.
- Thorough description of O&M activities, the O&M process, and the handling and placement of any wastes.
- BMP start-up dates.
- Schedule of the frequency of O&M for each BMP.
- Identification of the parties (name, address, and telephone number) responsible for O&M, including a written agreement with the entities responsible for O&M. This agreement can take the form of a Covenant and Agreement recorded by the project applicant with the County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, HOA or POA CC&Rs, BMP maintenance agreement, formation of a maintenance district or assessment district or other instrument sufficient to guarantee perpetual O&M. Examples of requirements for typical maintenance mechanisms and a sample of a Covenant and Agreement are available in Exhibits 4 and 5, respectively. Project applicants should speak to the local land use authority for local land use authority-specific requirements.
- Self-inspections and record-keeping requirements for BMPs (review local specific requirements regarding self-inspections and/or annual reporting), including identification of responsible parties for inspection and record-keeping.
- Thorough descriptions of water quality monitoring, if required by the local land use authority.
The local land use authority should have authority to maintain the BMP, if necessary, and invoice the owner for costs.

### 3.7 Funding

A funding source or sources for the O&M of each LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP identified in the project-specific WQMP must be identified. By certifying the project-specific WQMP (see Section 3.8), the project applicant is certifying that the funding responsibilities have been addressed and will be transferred to future owners. One example of how to adhere to the requirement to transfer O&M responsibilities is to record the project-specific WQMP against the title to the property.
3.8 WQMP Certification

A project-specific WQMP shall include a notarized certification by the project owner/developer accepting responsibility for implementation, operation, maintenance, repair, replacement, and inspection of all BMPs described in the approved project-specific WQMP. The following certification, or a substantially similar version (project proponents should contact the local land use authority for the appropriate form), shall be included in each project-specific WQMP prior to approval by the local land use authority. This certification statement is included in the project-specific WQMP Template provided in Exhibit 1.

**Owner's Certification**

This project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for 
[insert owner of project], by [insert name of firm preparing WQMP] for the project known as [insert project name] at [insert street address]. This WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of the City/County of [insert City/County name] for Tract No. [insert tract number] /Parcel No. [insert parcel number], which includes the requirement for the preparation and implementation of a project-specific WQMP.

The undersigned, while owning the property/project described in the preceding paragraph, shall be responsible for the implementation of this WQMP and will ensure that this WQMP is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site. This WQMP will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party (or parties) having responsibility for implementing portions of this WQMP. At least one copy of this WQMP will be maintained at the project site or project office in perpetuity.

The undersigned is authorized to certify and to approve implementation of this WQMP. The undersigned is aware that implementation of this WQMP is enforceable under the City/County of [insert City/County name] Water Quality Ordinance (Municipal Code Section [insert section number]).

If the undersigned transfers its interest in the subject property/project, the undersigned shall notify the successor in interest of its responsibility to implement this WQMP.

"I certify under penalty of law that I am the owner of the property that is the subject of this WQMP, and that the provisions of this WQMP have been reviewed and accepted and that the WQMP will be transferred to future successors in interest".

**ATTEST**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Owner's Signature</th>
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4.0 Regionally-Based BMPs

For watersheds, sub-watershed, tributary areas, and other areas covered by a comprehensive Master Plan of Drainage approved by the local land use authority(s) (or developed as part of a Master Plan of Drainage for a Specific Plan or a cooperative group of developments), regionally-based BMPs (Regional BMPs) are an alternative approach to project-specific (onsite) LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP implementation. Regional BMPs may provide a more effective and cost efficient runoff treatment mechanism for multiple projects within the area covered by the comprehensive master plan of drainage and water quality. Regional BMPs may also provide opportunities for public/private partnerships where Pollutants of Concern from existing developments within the area covered by the master plan of drainage can also be addressed by the Regional BMP's capacity.

It may be possible that a Regional BMP will address all Pollutants of Concern and Hydrologic Conditions of Concern for a particular project. The operating entity of an existing Regional BMP shall be able to provide project proponents in the vicinity of the Regional BMP with information describing the tributary area the Regional BMP was designed to mitigate and the Pollutants of Concern and/or Hydrologic Conditions of Concern the Regional BMP addresses. The project proponent is responsible for identifying the Pollutants of Concern and/or Hydrologic Conditions of Concern associated with the project, comparing those with the Pollutants of Concern and/or Hydrologic Conditions of Concern addressed by the Regional BMP, and determining what additional onsite BMPs are required to treat Pollutants of Concern and/or Hydrologic Conditions of Concern not addressed by the Regional BMP.

When Regional BMPs are utilized, the project must continue to implement Site Design BMP concepts and Source Control BMPs on site. Regional BMPs can treat Urban Runoff from several source areas at a single or multiple downstream location(s). This approach can be effective when limited space is available for structural BMPs in project areas. Regional BMPs will be considered for acceptance by the local land use authority as an alternative to onsite measures if the project applicant demonstrates the following:

- Where new Regional BMPs are proposed, that BMP promotes retention and/or features a natural treatment mechanism to the extent feasible, in order to meet the LID/Site Design measurable goal.
- There is adequate capacity in the Regional BMP to address the volume-based and/or flow-based treatment needs of the project.
- The Regional BMP addresses the project's Pollutants of Concern (after considering Site Design BMP concepts and Source Control BMPs that must still be implemented at the project site).
- Projects intending to rely on the Regional BMP must incorporate project-specific BMPs to address any Pollutant of Concern from the project not addressed by the Regional BMP.
- The project applicant identifies the party responsible for the funding, operation, maintenance, and administration of the Regional BMP.
- The project applicant has secured rights from the owner/operator to participate in the Regional BMP solution.
- The project applicant has met all of the requirements imposed for participation in the Regional BMP, including funding and operation and maintenance requirements, and contingency planning.
- Regional BMP capacity must be functional prior to the issuance of occupancy permits, or certificates of use (or equivalent), if no occupancy permits are issued.
- Waters of the United States will not be utilized to transport untreated Urban Runoff to the regional facility.
The ability of the Regional BMP to address Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) requirements for any adopted TMDLs. If a Regional BMP does not address TMDL requirements, additional onsite BMPs may be required to address applicable TMDL related Pollutants of Concern.

Projects participating in a Regional BMP program may rely upon the regional program during the discretionary review process subject to a discussion of how the project will participate in the program. At the discretion of the local land use authority(s) with jurisdiction, the project-specific WQMP may be required to identify its Urban Runoff contribution to the regional program and how it will affect cumulative water quality impacts in the regional watershed. Removal effectiveness, cost, maintenance, and construction timing affect whether a regional-based approach is more appropriate than site-specific approaches.

Project area subject to use of a Regional BMP can count toward a site's LID/Site Design measurable goal (described in Section 3.5.1.1 above) if the Regional BMP which is being utilized promotes retention and/or features a natural treatment mechanism, addresses the project's potential Pollutants of Concern, and has medium or high effectiveness in addressing the project's potential Pollutants of Concern causing Receiving Water impairment (if any). The local land use authority(s) with jurisdiction over the project should be contacted to determine if Regional BMPs exist or are proposed. A project that proposes to utilize a Regional BMP must verify that the Regional BMP addresses all Pollutants of Concern from the project. A project's Pollutants of Concern that are not addressed by the Regional BMP will require a separate LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP (or BMPs).

5.0 Changes in Site Development or Ownership

5.1 Changes in Site Development

Project-specific WQMPs must be updated to reflect significant proposed changes in site runoff characteristics. Potentially significant changes in the site runoff characteristics are deemed to exist whenever site work requiring a grading permit is proposed or where exterior work requiring a building permit is proposed. Under these circumstances, the owner/developer shall contact the local land use authority and provide sufficient information for the local land use authority to determine whether the existing project-specific WQMP is still appropriate. If deemed inappropriate by the local land use authority for proposed conditions, the owner/developer shall revise the WQMP to address the cumulative changes to the site and submit the revised project-specific WQMP to the local land use authority for review and approval prior to issuance of the first discretionary permit.

Significant changes in the site's runoff characteristics shall be deemed to occur whenever there is a change in use necessitating a conditional use permit (for example, changing from retail to restaurant), or when proposed changes to the site fall into one or more of the project categories that require a project-specific WQMP. Under these conditions, a revised or completely new project-specific WQMP shall be developed and submitted for review and approval by the local land use authority.

5.2 Changes in Site Ownership

For sites with a fully implemented WQMP, the WQMP requirements shall transfer to all future owners of the project site. The method to ensure transferability will depend on the method of O&M specified in the WQMP. Several O&M mechanisms, including a Covenant and Agreement recorded by the project applicant with the County Assessor-County Clerk-Recorder, HOA or POA CC&Rs, BMP maintenance agreement, formation of a maintenance district or assessment district, or other instrument are considered sufficient to guarantee perpetual O&M. These mechanisms can also be used to ensure transferability of the project-specific WQMP. For example, when recording the WQMP requirements against the title to
the property via a Covenant and Agreement, the Covenant and Agreement can also effectively notify potential buyers and future owners of properties of their responsibilities for the WQMP. An example of a Covenant and Agreement ensuring ongoing O&M and project-specific WQMP transferability is contained in Exhibit 5 of this WQMP Guidance document. Under this agreement, new owners have the option to adopt the existing project-specific WQMP, to amend the project-specific WQMP, or to develop a new project-specific WQMP. If the project-specific WQMP is amended or if a new project-specific WQMP is developed, the amended or new project-specific WQMP must be in accordance with this WQMP, must address cumulative changes to the project site, and must be submitted to the local land use authority for review and approval. Similar requirements should be included as part of other O&M mechanisms or through separate agreements, if necessary.

6.0 Waiver of Treatment Control BMP Requirements

Projects which are subject to a local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance (as specified in Section 3.5.1.2 above) are deemed to have complied with the Treatment Control BMP requirements, and have met the 100% LID/Site Design measurable goal (Section 3.5.1.1 above). However, a waiver of Treatment Control BMP requirements can be granted for any one of the following three conditions. For Conditions B and C, the local land use authority must notify the Executive Officer of the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board of the waiver by Certified Mail (with Return Receipt) within thirty (30) calendar days after issuance. The notification will include a copy of documentation justifying the waiver.

Condition A: Treatment Control BMPs may be eliminated, with the approval of the local land use authority, if Site Design BMP concepts and Source Control BMPs are demonstrated to effectively eliminate discharges of Pollutants of Concern for the flow-based and/or volume-based design criteria. Upon presentation of a project-specific WQMP with sufficient Site Design BMP concepts and Source Control BMPs to meet the flow-based and/or volume-based design criteria for discharges of Pollutants of Concern, and upon specific written request by the project applicant for a Treatment Control Waiver, the local land use authority may approve a project-specific WQMP that does not include LID/Site Design or Treatment Control BMPs. The project applicant is responsible for the presentation of evidence, potentially including but not limited to monitoring data and special studies, to support the attainment of the WQMP objectives without the use of Treatment Control BMPs.

Condition B: A local land use authority may waive the requirement of incorporating Treatment Control BMPs into a project-specific WQMP for projects located within those portions of the Permit Area that will not result in a discharge to Receiving Waters under the flow-based and/or volume-based design criteria of 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.c.v.4. Upon presentation of a project-specific WQMP with sufficient evidence of no discharge to Receiving Waters under the WQMP Design Criteria, and upon specific written request by the project applicant for a Treatment Control Waiver, the local land use authority may approve a project-specific WQMP that does not include LID/Site Design or Treatment Control BMPs. The project applicant is responsible for the presentation of evidence, potentially including but not limited to monitoring data and special studies, to support the attainment of the WQMP objectives without the use of Treatment Control BMPs.

Condition C: The local land use authority may waive the requirement of incorporating Treatment Control BMPs into a project-specific WQMP on a case-by-case basis, if infeasibility can be established. In considering a waiver of infeasibility, the Local land use authority should review the CEQA documentation for the project to determine whether a significant unmitigated impact or cumulative impact was identified that was the subject of a statement of overriding considerations. A local land use authority shall only grant a waiver of infeasibility when all available LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs
have been considered and rejected as infeasible and/or the cost of implementing LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs greatly outweighs the pollution control benefit. The burden of proof is on the project applicant to demonstrate that all available LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs are infeasible.
Exhibit 1

Model Project-Specific WQMP Template
NOTE TO PREPARER

This WQMP template uses 'hidden' text to provide important and necessary instructions to the preparer that will not be printed for your submittal. By default, Microsoft Word 2007 and 2010 are set to not display Hidden Text on your screen. If you can see the message between the two lines below, your computer is set to display 'hidden' text and you will be able to see the provided instructions.

If you cannot see the message between the lines above, you will need to display hidden text to see the instructions that are included throughout this template.

To change the options regarding hidden text, do the following:

**MS Word 2010**
1. With this document open, click on the 'File' tab at the upper left of the MS Word window.
2. In the menu on the left, click the 'Options' button.
3. To view Hidden Text on your screen:
   a. In the window that opens, click 'Display' on the left.
   b. In the right side of the window, under the heading 'Always show these formatting marks on the screen', check the box for 'Hidden Text.'
4. To change whether or not Hidden Text is printed:
   a. In the same window panel as described in b) above, under the heading 'Printing Options' check or un-check the box for 'Print Hidden Text'.

**MS Word 2007**
1. With this document open, click on the round Office Button at the upper left of the MS Word window.
2. On the menu that opens, click on 'Word Options' (near the bottom of the menu).
3. To view Hidden Text on your screen:
   a. In the window that opens, click 'Display' on the left.
   b. In the right side of the window, under the heading 'Always show these formatting marks on the screen', check the box for 'Hidden Text.'
4. To change whether or not Hidden Text is printed:
   a. In the same window panel as described in b) above, under the heading 'Printing Options' check or un-check the box for 'Print Hidden Text'.

When printing this template, please remember to turn the display of 'Hidden Text' off to perform any final formatting or word processing.
Project Specific
Water Quality Management Plan

For: Project Title
Location Address

DEVELOPMENT NO. TRACT, PARCEL OR OTHER ID NUMBER
DESIGN REVIEW NO. DESIGN REVIEW NO.

Prepared for:
Name of Owner/Developer
Street Address
City, State Zip
Telephone: Telephone Number

Prepared by:
Name and Title of Preparer
Company Name
Street Address
City, State ZIP
Telephone: Telephone Number

Original Date Prepared: Date
Revision Date(s): Date
OWNER'S CERTIFICATION

This project-specific Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) has been prepared for:

Name of Owner/Developer
by Company Name
for the project known as Project Title at Location Address.

This WQMP is intended to comply with the requirements of Insert City or County Name for TRACT, PARCEL OR OTHER ID NUMBER, which includes the requirement for the preparation and implementation of a project-specific WQMP.

The undersigned, while owning the property/project described in the preceding paragraph, shall be responsible for the implementation of this WQMP and will ensure that this WQMP is amended as appropriate to reflect up-to-date conditions on the site. This WQMP will be reviewed with the facility operator, facility supervisors, employees, tenants, maintenance and service contractors, or any other party (or parties) having responsibility for implementing portions of this WQMP. At least one copy of this WQMP will be maintained at the project site or project office in perpetuity.

The undersigned is authorized to certify and to approve implementation of this WQMP. The undersigned is aware that implementation of this WQMP is enforceable under Insert City or County Name Water Quality Ordinance (Municipal Code Section ).

If the undersigned transfers its interest in the subject property/project, the undersigned shall notify the successor in interest of its responsibility to implement this WQMP.

"I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of law that I am the owner of the property that is the subject of this WQMP, and that the provisions of this WQMP have been reviewed and accepted and that the WQMP will be transferred to future successors in interest."

Owner's Signature

Owner's Printed Name

Owner's Title/Position

Date

Street Address
City, State Zip
Telephone Number

ATTEST

Notary Signature

Printed Name

Title/Position

Date

THIS FORM SHALL BE NOTARIZED BEFORE ACCEPTANCE OF THE FINAL PROJECT SPECIFIC WQMP
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A. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
B. VICINITY MAP, WQMP SITE PLAN, AND RECEIVING WATERS MAP
C. SUPPORTING DETAIL RELATED TO HYDRAULIC CONDITIONS OF CONCERN (IF APPLICABLE)
D. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS
E. SOILS REPORT (IF APPLICABLE)
F. STRUCTURAL BMP AND/OR RETENTION FACILITY SIZING CALCULATIONS AND DESIGN DETAILS
G. AGREEMENTS – CC&Rs, COVENANT AND AGREEMENTS AND/OR OTHER MECHANISMS FOR
   ENSURING ONGOING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FUNDING AND TRANSFER OF REQUIREMENTS FOR
   THIS PROJECT-SPECIFIC WQMP
H. PHASE 1 ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT – SUMMARY OF SITE REMEDIATION CONDUCTED AND
   USE RESTRICTIONS
I. PROJECT-SPECIFIC WQMP SUMMARY DATA FORM
I. Project Description

Project Owner: Name of Owner/Developer
Street Address
City, State Zip
Telephone Number

WQMP Preparer: Name and Title of Preparer
Street Address
City, State ZIP
Telephone Number

Project Site Address: Insert Project Street Address
Insert Project City, State, ZIP

Planning Area/
Community Name/
Development Name: Insert Planning Area / Community Name/ Development Name, if known

APN Number(s): Insert APN Number(s) - ENTER for new line

Latitude & Longitude: Insert coordinates here

Receiving Water: Enter Receiving Water which project will directly or indirectly discharge to, from Table 2 and/or Figure 2 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance

Project Site Size: Insert site size (indicate to 0.1 acres); include size of existing site, if required

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code: Insert SIC, code, if applicable

Formation of Home Owners' Association (HOA)
or Property Owners Association (POA): Y □ N □
Additional Permits/Approvals required for the Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>Permit required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Game</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code §1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Quality Certification</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Army Corps of Engineers, CWA Section 404 permit</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Fish and Wildlife, Endangered Species Act Section 7</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biological opinion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Construction General Permit Coverage</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statewide Industrial General Permit Coverage</td>
<td>Y ☐ N☐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please list in the space below as required)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Describe project here.

Appendix A of this project-specific WQMP includes a complete copy of the final Conditions of Approval. Appendix B of this project-specific WQMP includes:

a. A Vicinity Map identifying the project site and surrounding planning areas in sufficient detail; and

b. A Site Plan for the project. The Site Plan included as part of Appendix B depicts the following project features:
   - Location and identification of all structural BMPs, including Source Control, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs.
   - Landscaped areas.
   - Paved areas and intended uses (i.e., parking, outdoor work area, outdoor material storage area, sidewalks, patios, tennis courts, etc.).
   - Number and type of structures and intended uses (i.e., buildings, tenant spaces, dwelling units, community facilities such as pools, recreation facilities, tot lots, etc.).
   - Infrastructure (i.e., streets, storm drains, etc.) that will revert to public agency ownership and operation.
   - Location of existing and proposed public and private storm drainage facilities (i.e., storm drains, channels, basins, etc.), including catch basins and other inlets/outlet structures. Existing and proposed drainage facilities should be clearly differentiated.
   - Location(s) of Receiving Waters to which the project directly or indirectly discharges.
   - Location of points where onsite (or tributary offsite) flows exit the property/project site.
   - Delineation of proposed drainage area boundaries, including tributary offsite areas, for each location where flows exit the project site and existing site (where existing site flows are required to be addressed). Each tributary area should be clearly denoted.
   - Pre- and post-project topography.

Appendix I is a one page form that summarizes pertinent information relative to this project-specific WQMP.
II. Site Characterization

Land Use Designation or Zoning: Insert current and proposed zoning or land use designation

Current Property Use: Insert actual use(s) of property (i.e., undeveloped, previously developed but vacant, etc.)

Proposed Property Use: Insert proposed use of property

Availability of Soils Report: Y □ N □ Note: A soils report is required if infiltration BMPs are utilized. Attach report in Appendix E.

Phase 1 Site Assessment: Y □ N □ Note: If prepared, attached remediation summary and use restrictions in Appendix H.
Receiving Waters for Urban Runoff from Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receiving Waters</th>
<th>EPA Approved 303(d) List Impairments</th>
<th>Designated Beneficial Uses</th>
<th>Proximity to RARE Beneficial Use Designated Receiving Waters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insert name of 1st Receiving Water</td>
<td>List any EPA approved 303(d) impairments of 1st Receiving Water, including approved TMDL pollutant limitations</td>
<td>Insert designated Beneficial Use of 1st Receiving Water</td>
<td>Insert distance of project to RARE-designated waters (indicate whether feet, yards, or miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert name of 2nd Receiving Water</td>
<td>List any EPA approved 303(d) impairments of 2nd Receiving Water, including approved TMDL pollutant limitations</td>
<td>Insert designated Beneficial Use of 2nd Receiving Water</td>
<td>Insert distance of project to RARE-designated waters (indicate whether feet, yards, or miles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insert name of 3rd Receiving Water</td>
<td>List any EPA approved 303(d) impairments of 3rd Receiving Water, including approved TMDL pollutant limitations</td>
<td>Insert designated Beneficial Use of 3rd Receiving Water</td>
<td>Insert distance of project to RARE-designated waters (indicate whether feet, yards, or miles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## III. Pollutants of Concern

### Table 1. Pollutant of Concern Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant Category</th>
<th>Potential for Project and/or Existing Site</th>
<th>Causing Receiving Water Impairment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria/Virus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Metals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Organic Compounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sediment/Turbidity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash &amp; Debris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify pollutant):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (specify pollutant):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Hydrologic Conditions of Concern

Local Jurisdiction Requires On-Site Retention of Urban Runoff:

Yes ☐ The project will be required to retain urban runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance (See Table 6 of the WQMP Guidance document, "Local Land use Authorities Requiring Onsite Retention of Stormwater"). This section does not need to be completed; however, retention facility design details and sizing calculations must be included in Appendix F.

No ☐ This section must be completed.

This Project meets the following condition:

☐ Condition A: 1) Runoff from the Project is discharged directly to a publicly-owned, operated and maintained MS4 or engineered and maintained channel, 2) the discharge is in full compliance with local land use authority requirements for connections and discharges to the MS4 (including both quality and quantity requirements), 3) the discharge would not significantly impact stream habitat in proximate Receiving Waters, and 4) the discharge is authorized by the local land use authority.

☐ Condition B: The project disturbs less than 1 acre and is not part of a larger common plan of development that exceeds 1 acre of disturbance. The disturbed area calculation must include all disturbances associated with larger plans of development.

☐ Condition C: The project's runoff flow rate, volume, velocity and duration for the post-development condition do not exceed the pre-development condition for the 2-year, 24-hour and 10-year 24-hour rainfall events. This condition can be achieved by, where applicable, complying with the local land use authority's on-site retention ordinance, or minimizing impervious area on a site and incorporating other Site-Design BMP concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs that assure non-exceedance of pre-development conditions. This condition must be substantiated by hydrologic modeling methods acceptable to the local land use authority.

☐ None: Refer to Section 3.4 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document for additional requirements.

Supporting engineering studies, calculations, and reports are included in Appendix C.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2 year – 24 hour</th>
<th>10 year – 24 hour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Precondition</td>
<td>Post-condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discharge (cfs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity (fps)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume (cubic feet)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration (minutes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. Best Management Practices

This project implements Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address the Pollutants of Concern that may potentially be generated from the use of the Choose one: 'project site' or 'project site plus existing site area(s)'. These BMPs have been selected and implemented to comply with Section 3.5 of the WQMP Guidance document, and consist of Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, LID/Site Design and, if/where necessary, Treatment Control BMPs as described herein.

V.1 SITE DESIGN BMP CONCEPTS, LID/SITE DESIGN AND TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs

Local Jurisdiction Requires On-Site Retention of Urban Runoff:

Yes ☐ The project will be required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance (See Table 6 of the WQMP Guidance document, "Local Land use Authorities Requiring Onsite Retention of Stormwater). The LID/Site Design measurable goal has thus been met (100%), and Sections V.1.A and V.1.B do not need to be completed; however, retention facility design details and sizing calculations must be included in Appendix F, and '100%' should be entered into Column 3 of Table 6 below.

No ☐ Section V.1 must be completed.

This section of the Project-Specific WQMP documents the LID/Site Design BMPs and, if/where necessary, the Treatment Control BMPs that will be implemented on the project to meet the requirements detailed within Section 3.5.1 of the WQMP Guidance document. Section 3.5.1 includes requirements to implement Site Design Concepts and BMPs, and includes requirements to address Pollutants of Concern with BMPs. Further, sub-section 3.5.1.1 specifically requires that Pollutants of Concern be addressed with LID/Site Design BMPs to the extent feasible.

LID/Site Design BMPs are those BMPs listed within Table 2 below which promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism; off-site and regionally-based BMPs are also LID/Site Design BMPs, and therefore count towards the measurable goal, if they fit these criteria. This project incorporates LID/Site Design BMPs to fully address the Treatment Control BMP requirement where and to the extent feasible. If and where it has been acceptably demonstrated to the local land use authority that it is infeasible to fully meet this requirement with LID/Site Design BMPs, Section V.1.B (below) includes a description of the conventional Treatment Control BMPs that will be substituted to meet the same requirements.

In addressing Pollutants of Concern, BMPs are selected using Table 2 below.
Table 2. BMP Selection Matrix Based Upon Pollutant of Concern Removal Efficiency \(^{(1)}\)


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pollutant of Concern</th>
<th>Landscape Swale(^2,3)</th>
<th>Landscape Strip(^2,3)</th>
<th>Landscaped Filtration with underdrain(^2,3)</th>
<th>Extended Detention Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Sand Filter Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Infiltration Basin(^2)</th>
<th>Infiltration Trench(^2)</th>
<th>Permeable Pavement(^{\text{new}})</th>
<th>Landscaped Retention w/o underdrain(^2,3)</th>
<th>Other BMPs Including Proprietary BMPs(^4,6)</th>
<th>Varies by Product(^5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sediment &amp; Turbidity</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrients</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxic Organic Compounds</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash &amp; Debris</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteria &amp; Viruses (also: Pathogens)</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil &amp; Grease</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Metals</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>M/H</td>
<td>L/M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations:
- L: Low removal efficiency
- M: Medium removal efficiency
- H: High removal efficiency

Notes:
1. Periodic performance assessment and updating of the guidance provided by this table may be necessary.
2. Expected performance when designed accordance with the most current edition of the document, "Riverside County, Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook".
3. Performance dependent upon design which includes implementation of thick vegetative cover. Local water conservation and/or landscaping requirements should be considered; approval is based on the discretion of the local land use authority.
4. Includes proprietary stormwater treatment devices as listed in the CASQA Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbooks, other stormwater treatment BMPs not specifically listed in this WQMP (including proprietary filters, hydrodynamic separators, inserts, etc.), or newly developed/emerging stormwater treatment technologies.
5. Expected performance should be based on evaluation of unit processes provided by BMP and available testing data. Approval is based on the discretion of the local land use authority.
6. When used for primary treatment as opposed to pre-treatment, requires site-specific approval by the local land use authority.
V.1.A Site Design BMP Concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs

This section documents the Site Design BMP concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs that will be implemented on this project to comply with the requirements detailed in Section 3.5.1 of the WQMP Guidance document.

- Table 3 herein documents the implementation of the Site Design BMP Concepts described in sub-sections 3.5.1.3 and 3.5.1.4.
- Table 4 herein documents the extent to which this project has implemented the LID/Site Design goals described in sub-section 3.5.1.1.
Table 3. Implementation of Site Design BMP Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Concept</th>
<th>Specific BMP</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Brief Reason for BMPs Indicated as No or N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimize Urban Runoff, Minimize Impervious Footprint, and Conserve Natural Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Design BMP Concept I</td>
<td>Conserve natural areas by concentrating or clustering development on the least environmentally sensitive portions of a site while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undisturbed condition.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conserve natural areas by incorporating the goals of the Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan or other natural resource plans.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preserve natural drainage features and natural depressional storage areas on the site.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximize canopy interception and water conservation by preserving existing native trees and shrubs, and planting additional native or drought tolerant trees and large shrubs.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use natural drainage systems.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where applicable, incorporate Self-Treating Areas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Where applicable, incorporate Self-Retaining Areas</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Increase the building floor to area ratio (i.e., number of stories above or below ground).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construct streets, sidewalks and parking lot aisles to minimum widths necessary, provided that public safety and a walkable environment for pedestrians are not compromised.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce widths of streets where off-street parking is available.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimize the use of impervious surfaces, such as decorative concrete, in the landscape design.</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other comparable and equally effective Site Design BMP concept(s) as approved by the local land use authority (Note: Additional narrative required to describe BMP and how it addresses site design concept).</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Site Design BMP Concepts (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Concept</th>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>Specific BMP</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Brief Reason for Each BMP Indicated as No or N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Design BMP Concept 2</td>
<td>Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Area (See WQMP Section 3.5.1.4)</td>
<td>Design residential and commercial sites to contain and infiltrate roof runoff, or direct roof runoff to landscaped swales or buffer areas.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Drain impervious sidewalks, walkways, trails, and patios into adjacent landscaping.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporate landscaped buffer areas between sidewalks and streets.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use natural or landscaped drainage swales in lieu of underground piping or imperviously lined swales.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Where soil conditions are suitable, use perforated pipe or gravel filtration pits for low flow infiltration.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maximize the permeable area by constructing walkways, trails, patios, overflow parking, alleys, driveways, low-traffic streets, and other low-traffic areas with open-jointed paving materials or permeable surfaces such as pervious concrete, porous asphalt, unit pavers, and granular materials.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use one or more of the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rural swale system: street sheet flows to landscaped swale or gravel shoulder, curbs used at street corners, and culverts used under driveways and street crossings.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Urban curb/swale system: street slopes to curb; periodic swale inlets drain to landscaped swale or biofilter.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dual drainage system: first flush captured in street catch basins and discharged to adjacent vegetated swale or gravel shoulder; high flows connect directly to MS4s.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other comparable and equally effective Site Design BMP concept(s) as approved by the local land use authority (Note: Additional narrative required to describe BMP and how it addresses site design concept).</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use one or more of the following for design of driveways and private residential parking areas:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Design driveways with shared access, flared (single lane at street), or wheel strips (paving only under the tires).</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Uncovered temporary or guest parking on residential lots paved with a permeable surface, or designed to drain into landscaping.</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. Site Design BMP Concepts (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Concept</th>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>Specific BMP</th>
<th>Included</th>
<th>Brief Reason for Each BMP Indicated as No or N/A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Design BMP Concept 2 (cont'd)</td>
<td>Minimize Directly Connected Impervious Area (See WQMP Section 3.5.1.4)</td>
<td>Other comparable and equally effective Site Design BMP concept(s) as approved by the local land use authority (Note: Additional narrative required to describe BMP and how it addresses site design concept).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Use one or more of the following for design of parking areas:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Where landscaping is proposed in parking areas, incorporate parking area landscaping into the drainage design.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overflow parking (parking stalls provided in excess of the Permittee's minimum parking requirements) may be constructed with permeable pavement.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other comparable and equally effective Site Design BMP (or BMPs) as approved by the local land use authority (Note: Additional narrative required describing BMP and how it addresses site design concept).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Project Site Design BMP Concepts:**
Insert text here briefly describing how each included Site Design BMP concept will be implemented.

**Alternative Project Site Design BMP Concepts:**
Insert text here describing any other comparable and equally effective Site Design BMP concept(s) as approved by the local land use authority, or indicate N/A.
Table 4. LID/Site Design BMPs Meeting the LID/Site Design Measurable Goal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) DRAINAGE SUB-AREA ID OR NO.</th>
<th>(2) LID/SITE DESIGN BMP TYPE*</th>
<th>(3) POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN WITHIN DRAINAGE SUB-AREA</th>
<th>(4) POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS WITHIN SUB-AREA CAUSING RECEIVING WATER IMPAIRMENTS</th>
<th>(5) EFFECTIVENESS OF LID/SITE DESIGN BMP AT ADDRESSING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS (U, L, M, H/M, H; see Table 2)</th>
<th>(6) BMP MEETS WHICH DESIGN CRITERIA? (Identify as VBMP OR QBMP)</th>
<th>(7) TOTAL AREA WITHIN DRAINAGE SUB-AREA (Nearest 0.1 acre)</th>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL PROJECT AREA TREATED WITH LID/SITE DESIGN BMPs (NEAREST 0.1 ACRE)

* LID/Site Design BMPs listed in this table are those that completely address the 'Treatment Control BMP requirement' for their drainage sub-area.
Justification of infeasibility for sub-areas not addressed with LID/Site Design BMPs

Insert text here listing each drainage sub-area wherein the design criteria of VBMP and/or QBMP are not treated using LID/Site Design BMPs as required in WQMP Guidance Section 3.5.1.1, and provide justification of infeasibility for each.

V.1.B TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs

Conventional Treatment Control BMPs shall be implemented to address the project's Pollutants of Concern as required in WQMP Section 3.5.1 where, and to the extent that, Section V.1.A has demonstrated that it is infeasible to meet these requirements through implementation of LID/Site Design BMPs.

☐ The LID/Site Design BMPs described in Section V.1.A of this project-specific WQMP completely address the 'Treatment Control BMP requirement' for the entire project site (and where applicable, entire existing site) as required in Section 3.5.1.1 of the WQMP Guidance document. Supporting documentation for the sizing of these LID/Site Design BMPs is included in Appendix F. *Section V.1.B does not need to be completed.

☐ The LID/Site Design BMPs described in Section V.1.A of this project-specific WQMP do NOT completely address the 'Treatment Control BMP requirement' for the entire project site (or where applicable, entire existing site) as required in Section 3.5.1.1 of the WQMP. *Section V.1.B must be completed.

The Treatment Control BMPs identified in this section are selected, sized and implemented to treat the design criteria of VBMP and/or QBMP for all project (and if required, existing site) drainage sub-areas which were not fully addressed using LID/Site Design BMPs. Supporting documentation for the sizing of these Treatment Control BMPs is included in Appendix F.
### Table 5: Treatment Control BMP Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(1) DRAINAGE SUB-AREA ID OR NO.</th>
<th>(2) TREATMENT CONTROL BMP TYPE*</th>
<th>(3) POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN WITHIN DRAINAGE SUB-AREA (Refer to Table 1)</th>
<th>(4) POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS WITHIN SUB-AREA CAUSING RECEIVING WATER IMPAIRMENTS (Refer to Table 1)</th>
<th>(5) EFFECTIVENESS OF TREATMENT CONTROL BMP AT ADDRESSING IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS (U, L, M, H/M, H; see Table 2)</th>
<th>(6) BMP MEETS WHICH DESIGN CRITERIA? (Identify as VBMP OR QBMP)</th>
<th>(7) TOTAL AREA WITHIN DRAINAGE SUB-AREA (Nearest 0.1 acre)</th>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL PROJECT AREA TREATED WITH TREATMENT CONTROL BMPs (NEAREST 0.1 ACRE)**
V.1.C MEASURABLE GOAL SUMMARY
This section documents the extent to which this project has met the measurable goal described in WQMP Section 3.5.1.1 of addressing 100% of the project's 'Treatment Control BMP requirement' with LID/Site Design BMPs. Projects required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance are considered to have met the measurable goal; for these instances, '100%' is entered into Column 3 of the Table.

Table 6: Measurable Goal Summary

| (1) Total Area Treated with LID/Site Design BMPs (Last row of Table 4) | (2) Total Area Treated with Treatment Control BMPs (Last row of Table 5) | (3) % of Treatment Control BMP Requirement addressed with LID/Site Design BMPs |
V.2 **SOURCE CONTROL BMPs**

This section identifies and describes the Source Control BMPs applicable and implemented on this project.

**Table 7. Source Control BMPs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP Name</th>
<th>Check One</th>
<th>If not applicable, state brief reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Included</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Structural Source Control BMPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education for Property Owners, Operators, Tenants, Occupants, or Employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Restrictions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation System and Landscape Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Area Litter Control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Sweeping Private Streets and Parking Lots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage Facility Inspection and Maintenance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structural Source Control BMPs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm Drain Inlet Stenciling and Signage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape and Irrigation System Design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect Slopes and Channels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Community Car Wash Racks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Properly Design</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fueling Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air/Water Supply Area Drainage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trash Storage Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading Docks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance Bays</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle and Equipment Wash Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Material Storage Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outdoor Work Areas or Processing Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide Wash Water Controls for Food Preparation Areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Details demonstrating proper design must be included in Appendix F.*
Provide a narrative describing how each included Source Control BMP will be implemented.

Appendix D includes copies of the educational materials (described in Section 3.5.2.1 of the WQMP Guidance document) that will be used in implementing this project-specific WQMP.
V.3 EQUIVALENT TREATMENT CONTROL BMP ALTERNATIVES

Insert text describing utilized off-site LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs, or state "Not applicable." Note: The project-specific WQMP preparer should refer to Section 3.5.3 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document.

V.4 REGIONALLY-BASED BMPs

Insert text describing utilized regionally-based LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs, or state "Not applicable." Note: The project-specific WQMP preparer should refer to Section 4.0 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document.
VI. Operation and Maintenance Responsibility for BMPs

Appendix G of this project-specific WQMP includes copies of CC&Rs, Covenant and Agreements, BMP Maintenance Agreement and/or other mechanisms used to ensure the ongoing operation, maintenance, funding, transfer and implementation of the project-specific WQMP requirements.

Insert text as instructed above.
VII. Funding

Insert text identifying the funding source or sources for the operation and maintenance of each LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP included in the project.
Appendix A

Conditions of Approval

Planning Commission Resolution

Dated

_____
Appendix B

Vicinity Map, WQMP Site Plan, and Receiving Waters Map
Appendix C

Supporting Detail Related to Hydraulic Conditions of Concern
Appendix D

Educational Materials
Appendix E

Soils Report
Appendix F

Structural BMP and/or Retention Facility Sizing Calculations and Design Details
Appendix G

AGREEMENTS – CC&RS, COVENANT AND AGREEMENTS AND/OR OTHER MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING ONGOING OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, FUNDING AND TRANSFER OF REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS PROJECT-SPECIFIC WQMP
Appendix H

Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – Summary of Site Remediation Conducted and Use Restrictions
Appendix I

PROJECT-SPECIFIC WQMP SUMMARY DATA FORM
## Project-Specific WQMP Summary Data Form

### Applicant Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and Title</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Project Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Street Address</th>
<th>Nearest Cross Streets</th>
<th>Municipality (City or Unincorporated County)</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Tract Number(s) and/or Assessor Parcel Number(s)</th>
<th>Other (other information to help identify location of project)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Indicate type of project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority Development Projects (Use an &quot;X&quot; in cell preceding project type):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SF hillside residence; impervious area ≥ 10,000 sq. ft.; Slope ≥ 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SF hillside residence; impervious area ≥ 10,000 sq. ft.; Slope ≥ 10% &amp; erosive soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial or Industrial ≥ 100,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive repair shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Gasoline Outlet disturbing &gt; 5,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant disturbing &gt; 5,000 sq. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home subdivision ≥ 10 housing units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lot ≥ 5,000 sq. ft. or ≥ 25 parking spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Project-Specific WQMP Submitted</th>
<th>Size of Project Area (nearest 0.1 acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Will the project replace more than 50% of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Area managed with LID/Site Design BMPs (nearest 0.1 acre)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are Treatment Control BMPs required?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is the project subject to onsite retention by ordinance or policy?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did the project meet the 100% LID/Site Design Measurable Goal?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the entity that will implement, operate, and maintain the post-construction BMPs</th>
<th>Contact Name</th>
<th>Street or Mailing Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Zip Code</th>
<th>Phone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Space Below for Use by City/County Staff Only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preceding Information Verified by (consistent with information in project-specific WQMP) Name:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date Project-Specific WQMP Approved: Name:</td>
<td>Date:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Comments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exhibit 2

General Categories of Pollutants of Concern
General Categories of Pollutants of Concern

- **Bacteria and Viruses** – Pathogens (bacteria and viruses) are ubiquitous microorganisms that thrive under certain environmental conditions. Their proliferation is typically caused by the transport of animal or human fecal wastes from the watershed. Water, containing excessive bacteria and viruses can alter the aquatic habitat and create a harmful environment for humans and aquatic life. Also, the decomposition of excess organic waste causes increased growth of undesirable organisms in the water.

- **Heavy Metals** – The primary source of metal pollution in Urban Runoff is typically commercially available metals and metal products. Metals of concern include cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, and zinc. Lead and chromium have been used as corrosion inhibitors in primer coatings and cooling tower systems. Metals are also raw material components in non-metal products such as fuels, adhesives, paints, and other coatings. At low concentrations naturally occurring in soil, metals may not be toxic. However, at higher concentrations, certain metals can be toxic to aquatic life. Humans can be impacted from contaminated groundwater resources, and bioaccumulation of metals in fish and shellfish. Environmental concerns, regarding the potential for release of metals to the environment, have already led to restricted metal usage in certain applications.

- **Nutrients** – Nutrients are inorganic substances, such as nitrogen (including ammonia) and phosphorus. They commonly exist in the form of mineral salts that are either dissolved or suspended in water. Primary sources of nutrients in Urban Runoff are fertilizers and eroded soils. Excessive discharge of nutrients to water bodies and streams can cause excessive aquatic algae and plant growth. Such excessive production, referred to as cultural eutrophication, may lead to excessive decay of organic matter in the water body, loss of oxygen in the water, release of toxins in sediment, and the eventual death of aquatic organisms.

- **Toxic Organic Compounds** – Organic compounds are carbon-based. Pesticides (including herbicides) typically consist of organic compounds which are commonly used to control nuisance growth or prevalence of organisms. Excessive, improper, and in many cases, lawful application of a pesticide can result in runoff containing toxic levels of its ingredients. Commercially available or naturally occurring organic compounds are also found in solvents and hydrocarbons. Organic compounds can, at certain concentrations, indirectly or directly constitute a hazard to life or health. When rinsing off objects, toxic levels of solvents and cleaning compounds can be discharged to the MS4. Dirt, grease, and grime retained in the cleaning fluid or rinse water may also adsorb levels of organic compounds that are harmful or hazardous to aquatic life.

- **Sediment/Turbidity** – Sediments are soils or other surficial materials eroded and then transported or deposited by the action of wind, water, ice, or gravity. Sediments can increase turbidity, clog fish gills, reduce spawning habitat, lower young aquatic organisms survival rates, smother bottom dwelling organisms, and suppress aquatic vegetation growth.

- **Trash and Debris** – Trash (such as paper, plastic, polystyrene packing foam, and aluminum materials) and biodegradable organic matter (such as leaves, grass cuttings, and food waste) are general waste products on the landscape. The presence of trash and debris may have a significant impact on the recreational value of a water body and aquatic habitat. Excess organic matter can create a high biochemical oxygen demand in a stream and thereby lower its water quality. In addition, in areas where stagnant water exists, the presence of excess organic matter can promote septic conditions resulting in the growth of undesirable organisms and the release of odorous and hazardous compounds such as hydrogen sulfide.

- **Oil and Grease** – Oil and grease are characterized as high-molecular weight organic compounds. Primary sources of oil and grease are petroleum hydrocarbon products, motor products from leaking vehicles, esters, oils, fats, waxes, and high molecular-weight fatty acids. Introduction of these pollutants to the water bodies are very possible due to the wide uses and applications of some of these...
products in municipal, residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas. Elevated oil and grease content can decrease the aesthetic value of the water body, as well as the water quality.

### Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Development (Land Use)</th>
<th>General Pollutant Categories</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sediment/Turbidity</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detached Residential Development</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attached Residential Development</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial/ Industrial Development</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive Repair Shops</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hillside Development</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking Lots</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Gasoline Outlets</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:**

- **P** = Potential
- **N** = Not potential

**Notes:**

1. A potential Pollutant if non-native landscaping exists or is proposed onsite; otherwise not expected.
2. A potential Pollutant if the project includes uncovered parking areas; otherwise not expected.
3. A potential Pollutant if land use involves food or animal waste products.
4. Specifically, petroleum hydrocarbons.
5. Specifically, solvents; however, this pollutant is not expected at commercial office or commercial retail sites, unless said retail is vehicle related.
6. A potential Pollutant if the project includes outdoor storage or metal roofs; otherwise not expected.
Exhibit 3

Typical Requirements for Common Maintenance Mechanisms
Typical Requirements for Common Maintenance Mechanisms

1. **Public entity maintenance**: The local land use authority may approve a public or acceptable quasi-public entity (e.g., the Riverside County Flood Control District, or annex to an existing assessment district, an existing utility district, a state or federal resource agency, or a conservation conservancy) to assume responsibility for operation, maintenance, repair and replacement of the BMP. Unless otherwise acceptable to an individual local land use authority, public entity maintenance agreements shall ensure estimated costs are front-funded or reliably guaranteed, (e.g., through a trust fund, assessment district fees, bond, letter of credit or similar means). In addition, the Local land use authority may seek protection from liability by appropriate releases and indemnities.

   The local land use authority shall have the authority to approve Urban Runoff BMPs proposed for transfer to any other public entity within its jurisdiction before installation. The local land use authority shall be involved in the negotiation of maintenance requirements with any other public entities accepting maintenance responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions; and in negotiations with the resource agencies responsible for issuing permits for the construction and/or maintenance of the facilities. The local land use authority must be identified as a third party beneficiary empowered to enforce any such maintenance agreement within their respective jurisdictions.

2. **Project proponent agreement to maintain Urban Runoff BMPs**: The local land use authority may enter into a contract with the project proponent obliging the project proponent to inspect, maintain, repair and replace the Urban Runoff BMP as necessary into perpetuity. Security or a funding mechanism with a "no sunset" clause may be required.

3. **Assessment districts**: The local land use authority may approve an Assessment District or other funding mechanism created by the project proponent to provide funds for Urban Runoff BMP maintenance, repair and replacement on an ongoing basis. Any agreement with such a District shall be subject to the Public Entity Maintenance Provisions above.

4. **Lease provisions**: In those cases where the local land use authority holds title to the land in question, and the land is being leased to another party for private or public use, the local land use authority may assure Urban Runoff BMP maintenance, repair and replacement through conditions in the lease.

5. **Conditional use permits**: For discretionary projects only, the local land use authority may assure maintenance of Urban Runoff BMPs through the inclusion of maintenance conditions in the conditional use permit. Security may be required.

6. **Alternative mechanisms**: The local land use authority may accept alternative maintenance mechanisms if such mechanisms are as protective as those listed above.
Exhibit 4

Example Covenant and Agreement
Example Covenant and Agreement

Water Quality Management Plan and Urban Runoff BMP Transfer, Access and Maintenance Agreement
(adapted from documents from the Ventura County Stormwater Management Program)

Recorded at the request of:

City of __________________________________________

After recording, return to:

City of __________________________________________

City Clerk _______________________________________

Water Quality Management Plan and Urban Runoff BMP Transfer, Access and Maintenance Agreement

OWNER: __________________________________________

PROPERTY ADDRESS: _______________________________

_________________________________________________

APN: ______________________________________________

THIS AGREEMENT is made and entered into in
________________________________________, California, this ______ day of
_________________________, by and between
__________________________________________________, herein after
referred to as "Owner" and the CITY OF _____________________________, a municipal corporation, located in the County of Riverside, State of California hereinafter referred to as "CITY";

WHEREAS, the Owner owns real property ("Property") in the City of _____________________________, County of Riverside, State of California, more specifically described in Exhibit "A" and depicted in Exhibit "B", each of which exhibits is attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference;

WHEREAS, at the time of initial approval of development project known as __________________________________________ within the Property described herein, the City required the project to employ Best Management Practices, hereinafter referred to as "BMPs", to minimize pollutants in urban runoff;

WHEREAS, the Owner has chosen to install and/or implement BMPs as described in the Water Quality Management Plan, on file with the City, hereinafter referred to as "WQMP", to minimize pollutants in urban runoff and to minimize other adverse impacts of urban runoff;

WHEREAS, said WQMP has been certified by the Owner and reviewed and approved by the City;

WHEREAS, said BMPs, with installation and/or implementation on private property and draining only private property, are part of a private facility with all maintenance or replacement, therefore, the sole responsibility of the Owner in accordance with the terms of this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Owner is aware that periodic and continuous maintenance, including, but not necessarily limited to, filter material replacement and sediment removal, is required to assure peak performance of all BMPs in the WQMP and that, furthermore, such maintenance activity will require compliance with all Local, State, or Federal laws and regulations, including those pertaining to confined space and waste disposal methods, in effect at the time such maintenance occurs;

NOW THEREFORE, it is mutually stipulated and agreed as follows:

1. Owner hereby provides the City of City's designee complete access, of any duration, to the BMPs and their immediate vicinity at any time, upon reasonable notice, or in the event of emergency, as determined by City's Director of Public Works no advance notice, for the purpose of inspection, sampling, testing of the Device, and in case of emergency, to undertake all necessary repairs or other preventative measures at owner's expense as provided in paragraph 3 below. City shall make every effort at all times to minimize or avoid interference with Owner's use of the Property.

2. Owner shall use its best efforts diligently to maintain all BMPs in a manner assuring peak performance at all times. All reasonable precautions shall be exercised by Owner and Owner's representative or contractor in the removal and extraction of any material(s) from the BMPs and the ultimate disposal of the material(s) in a manner consistent with all relevant laws and regulations in effect at the time. As may be requested from time to time by the City, the Owner shall provide the City with documentation identifying the material(s) removed, the quantity, and disposal destination.

3. In the event Owner, or its successors or assigns, fails to accomplish the necessary maintenance contemplated by this Agreement, within five (5) days of being given written notice by the City, the City is hereby authorized to cause any maintenance necessary to be done and charge the entire cost and expense to the Owner or Owner's successors or assigns, including administrative costs,
attorney's fees and interest thereon at the maximum rate authorized by the Civil Code from the date of the notice of expense until paid in full.

4. The City may require the owner to post security in form and for a time period satisfactory to the city to guarantee the performance of the obligations state herein. Should the Owner fail to perform the obligations under the Agreement, the City may, in the case of a cash bond, act for the Owner using the proceeds from it, or in the case of a surety bond, require the sureties to perform the obligations of the Agreement. As an additional remedy, the Director may withdraw any previous Urban Runoff-related approval with respect to the property on which BMPs have been installed and/or implemented until such time as Owner repays to City its reasonable costs incurred in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

5. This agreement shall be recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Riverside County, California, at the expense of the Owner and shall constitute notice to all successors and assigns of the title to said Property of the obligation herein set forth, and also a lien in such amount as will fully reimburse the City, including interest as herein above set forth, subject to foreclosure in event of default in payment.

6. In event of legal action occasioned by any default or action of the Owner, or its successors or assigns, then the Owner and its successors or assigns agree(s) to pay all costs incurred by the City in enforcing the terms of this Agreement, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs, and that the same shall become a part of the lien against said Property.

7. It is the intent of the parties hereto that burdens and benefits herein undertaken shall constitute covenants that run with said Property and constitute a lien there against.

8. The obligations herein undertaken shall be binding upon the heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns of the parties hereto. The term "Owner" shall include not only the present Owner, but also its heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns. Owner shall notify any successor to title of all or part of the Property about the existence of this Agreement. Owner shall provide such notice prior to such successor obtaining an interest in all or part of the Property. Owner shall provide a copy of such notice to the City at the same time such notice is provided to the successor.

9. Time is of the essence in the performance of this Agreement.

10. Any notice to a party required or called for in this Agreement shall be served in person, or by deposit in the U.S. Mail, first class postage prepaid, to the address set forth below. Notice(s) shall be deemed effective upon receipt, or seventy-two (72) hours after deposit in the U.S. Mail, whichever is earlier. A party may change a notice address only by providing written notice thereof to the other party.
IF TO CITY: 

______________________________________________

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______________________________________________

IF TO OWNER: 

______________________________________________

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IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have affixed their signatures as of the date first written above.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: 

______________________________________________

City Attorney

______________________________________________

CITY OF

______________________________________________

Name

______________________________________________

Title

OWNER: 

______________________________________________

Name

______________________________________________

Title

ATTEST: 

______________________________________________

City Clerk Date

NOTARIES ON FOLLOWING PAGE
EXHIBIT A
(Legal Description)
EXHIBIT B
(Map/Illustration)
Exhibit 5

Glossary
Beneficial Uses – 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) – Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce Pollutant loading from Stormwater or Non-Stormwater discharges to Receiving Waters. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of MS4 permits, the Effluent Limitation required is implementation of BMPs to the Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP).

Construction General Permit - General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activity; State Board Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ as amended by 2010-0014-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000002)

Hydrologic Conditions of Concern – Changes caused by a New Development or Redevelopment Project to Urban Runoff flow rates, velocities, durations and/or volumes that cause significant downstream erosion beyond the pre-development condition or cause significant adverse impacts to stream habitat.

Industrial General Permit - General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities; State Board Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (NPDES No. CAS000001)

Impaired Waterbody - See CWA Section 303(d) Water Bodies at: http://maps.waterboards.ca.gov/webmap/303d/files/2010_USEPA_approv_303d_List_Final_122311wsrcs.xls

LID/Site Design BMPs - In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing Urban Runoff, increasing infiltration, reducing Pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development Urban Runoff. LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention or feature a natural treatment mechanism, and can include, but are not limited to: retention basins, extended detention basins, drywells, and naturally-lined swales and filter strips. Additional examples are provided in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, natural drainage features or channels, modified natural channels, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting of conveying stormwater; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.26.


Natural Slope - The natural grade of a slope prior to grading activity.
New Development – New construction on a previously undisturbed parcel. New Developments does not include routine maintenance to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or original purpose of a facility, nor does it include emergency new development required to protect public health and safety. Dischargers should confirm with Regional Water Board staff whether or not a particular routine maintenance activity is subject to this MS4 Permit.

Permittees – Riverside County, RCFC&WCD, CVWD and the Cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage. A Permittee to the Whitewater River Region is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge of Urban Runoff from MS4 facilities located within the Whitewater River Region, and for which the Permittee is the operator.

Pollutants of Concern – Any Pollutants generated by the development, including Pollutants that are listed in CWA Section 303(d), Pollutants associated with the land use type of the development and legacy Pollutants associated with past use of the development site that may be exposed to Urban Runoff.

Priority Development Projects – Discretionary New Development and Redevelopment Project that falls into one of the Priority Development Project categories enumerated in Section F.1.c.iii of Order No. R7-2013-0011.

Receiving Water(s) – The receiving waters within the Whitewater River Region.

Redevelopment Project – New Development on a previously disturbed parcel. Emergency redevelopment activities required to protect public health and safety, and routine maintenance activities conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or restore original purpose of the facility are not included.

Regional Water Board – The Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Site Design BMP Concepts – Design concepts which aim to incorporate natural site features such as vegetation and porous surfaces to reduce and control post-development runoff rates. Because Site Design BMP concepts reduce runoff, incorporating them into project design plans minimizes: 1) the transport mechanism (runoff) for moving pollutants off site, 2) the difference between pre- and post-development hydrology thereby reducing changes in flow regime, and 3) the size of necessary LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs to treat Pollutants of Concern in Urban Runoff prior to discharge from the site or at regional facilities.

Self-Retaining Areas – An area on a project site which, either naturally or by design, will retain the design storm rainfall (described in the 2014 Whitewater River Region Stormwater Quality Best Management Practice Design Handbook for Low Impact Development) without producing any runoff. These areas will not require specialized Operation and Maintenance procedures, and can typically be maintained with normal landscape maintenance.

Self-Treating Areas - Natural or landscaped areas on a project site that do not drain to Stormwater BMPs, but drain directly off site or to the MS4, rather than having their runoff comingle with runoff from the project's impervious surfaces. These areas will not require specialized Operation and Maintenance procedures, and can typically be maintained with normal landscape maintenance.

Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Stormwater or authorized Non-Stormwater. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to
trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document or the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

**Structural BMPs** – Physical facilities or controls which may include secondary containment, treatment measures, (e.g., first flush diversion, detention/retention basins, and oil/grease separators), run-off controls (e.g., grass swales, infiltration trenches/basins, etc.), and engineering and design modification of existing structures. Additional examples are provided in the Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan Guidance document and the California Stormwater BMP Handbooks available at: http://www.cabmphandbooks.com.

**Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP)** - A programmatic document which describes the activities and programs that have been developed and implemented by the Permittees to manage Urban Runoff to comply with the requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit for the Whitewater River Region. The SWMP can be found at: http://rcflood.org/NPDES/.

**Treatment Control BMPs** – Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media adsorption or other physical, biological, or chemical process.

**Urban Runoff** – Urban Runoff includes those discharges from residential, commercial, industrial, and construction areas within the Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit Area and excludes discharges from feedlots, dairies, farms, agricultural fields, POTWs, and Open Space. Urban Runoff discharges consist of Stormwater and Non-Stormwater surface runoff from drainage sub-areas with various, often mixed, land uses within all of the hydrologic drainage areas that discharge into the Waters of the United States. In addition to Urban Runoff, the MS4s regulated by this MS4 Permit receive flows from agricultural activities, Open Space, state and federal properties and other non-urban land uses not under the control of the Permittees. The quality of the discharges from the MS4s varies considerably and is affected by, among other things, past and present land use activities, basin hydrology, geography and geology, season, the frequency and duration of storm events, and the presence of past or present illegal and allowed disposal practices and IC. The Permittees lack legal jurisdiction over discharges into their respective MS4 facilities from agricultural activities, California and federal facilities, utilities and special districts, Native American tribal lands, wastewater management agencies and other point and Non-Point Source discharges otherwise permitted by or under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board recognizes that the Permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges. Similarly, certain activities that generate Pollutants present in Urban Runoff are beyond the ability of the Permittees to eliminate. Examples of these include operation of internal combustion engines, atmospheric deposition, brake pad and tire wear, bacteria from wildlife (including feral dogs and cats) or from bacterial resuscitation or reactivation from treated waters or growth of bacteria in the environment (such as in sediments, surface water, or other substrate), and leaching of naturally occurring nutrients and minerals from local soils, residues from lawful application of pesticides, nutrient runoff from agricultural activities, and leaching of naturally occurring minerals from local geology.

**Waters of the United States** – As set forth in 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the United States are defined as: (a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate “wetlands”; (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, “wetlands”, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could
affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as Waters of the United States under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.22(m), which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not Waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to man-made bodies of water, which neither were originally created in Waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of Waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the CWA, the final authority regarding CWA jurisdiction remains with the USEPA.

**Whitewater River Region** - The urbanized area of the Whitewater River Watershed under the jurisdiction of the Permittees and covered by the 2013 MS4 Permit.
Exhibit 6
Whitewater River Region Water Quality Management Plan
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)
Q.1 – What is a project-specific WQMP?
Q.2 – How does a WQMP differ from a SWPPP?
Q.3 – When is a project-specific WQMP required, and when does the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP become effective?
Q.4 – What informational resources are necessary when preparing or reviewing WQMPs?
Q.5 – I'm having issues completing my project-specific WQMP; is there guidance which can assist me?
Q.6 – What are Best Management Practices (BMPs)?
Q.7 – What is a Receiving Water?
Q.8 – What is a Hydrologic Condition of Concern (HCOC)? Do HCOCs need to be addressed for all projects?
Q.9 – Where can the latest EPA approved 303 (d) List of Impaired Waters be found?
Q.10 – What are Pollutants of Concern and how do I address them?
Q.11 – Does roof runoff need to be treated?
Q.12 – If my project is a specific development type (land use) identified in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2, but also includes parking lots incorporated into the development, do I need to address all of the Pollutants of Concern associated with both development categories?
Q.13 – If a development includes multiple Priority Development Project types such as a commercial shopping center with one or more satellite restaurants, does the entire development have to address the combined Pollutants of Concern identified for all applicable development categories listed in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2?
Q.14 – The most recent 303 (d) List of Impaired Waters shows that Receiving Waters located downstream from my project are impaired for DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs and/or Toxaphene; does my Priority Development Project's project-specific WQMP need to address these pollutants?
Q.15 – Can pollutants associated with development categories in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2 be addressed solely through Site Design BMP concepts, LID/Site Design and/or Source Control BMPs?
Q.16 – Is a registered engineer's stamp required on the final project-specific WQMP?
Q.17 – When would an individual custom home be subject to a WQMP? What is meant by "natural slope"?
Q.18 – When determining whether a retail gasoline outlet or restaurant project requires a WQMP, what is meant by a "disturbance" of greater than 5,000 ft²?
Q.19 – Do street projects require a WQMP in the Whitewater River Region?
Q.20 – Are development projects located outside of the Whitewater River Region (also known as the MS4 Permit area) required to develop and submit a WQMP?
Q.21 – If I have a parking lot project (greater than 5,000 ft² or 25 spaces or more, and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff) which will only replace existing pavement with new pavement, do I still have to submit a WQMP?
Q.22 – Must I develop and submit a WQMP if my project alone does not trigger a WQMP, but will take place on a site where an existing land use would otherwise trigger a WQMP?

Q.23 – Is an owner's certification required on a preliminary project-specific WQMP?

Q.24 – When is a preliminary project-specific WQMP required? Would a preliminary WQMP be required for tentative maps for land subdivision only, when a developer has no idea what will be built on the parcels?

Q.25 – What is meant by "the handling and placement of any wastes" in Section 3.6 of the WQMP Guidance document?

Q.26 – What controls on property or titles are necessary to ensure that BMPs are not abandoned or destroyed by future property owners?

Q.27 – If my project is subject to a local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance, do I have to address HCOCs (if any) or implement additional LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs?

Q.28 – What is the "50% rule", and when does it apply?

Q.29 – What is the LID/Site Design BMP "Measurable Goal" and how is it calculated? When does a BMP qualify as a LID/Site Design BMP?
Q.1 – *What is a project-specific WQMP?*

WQMP is the acronym for Water Quality Management Plan.

A project-specific WQMP is a plan for managing the quality of stormwater or Urban Runoff that flows from a developed site after construction is completed and the facilities are occupied and/or operational. A Project-specific WQMP describes the Site Design, Source Control and Treatment Control Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will be implemented and maintained throughout the life of a development and is used by property owners, facility operators, tenants, facility employees, maintenance contractors, etc. to prevent and/or minimize pollution that can be caused by Urban Runoff. By implementing a series of onsite treatment measures, pollutants can be effectively minimized from the project's post-construction runoff before reaching Receiving Waters.

A project-specific WQMP must:

1) Be prepared and submitted during the project's review phase (with calculations stamped by a registered civil engineer), and be reviewed and approved by the local land use authority;

2) Identify potential impacts, if any, to downstream waterways caused by post-construction runoff from the project;

3) Identify Pollutants of Concern associated with the project (and existing site, if the project is subject to the 50% rule), impacts to the site's hydrologic condition, and propose appropriate post-construction BMPs for mitigation;

4) Identify the parties responsible for long term operation and maintenance activities of all post-construction BMPs; and

5) Identify the funding source for post-construction BMP maintenance

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**Q.2 – How does a WQMP differ from a SWPPP?**

SWPPP is the acronym for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. For construction projects that will disturb one or more acres, a SWPPP is required for compliance with the State's Construction General Permit. The focus of a SWPPP is to manage soil disturbances, non-stormwater discharges, and construction materials and activities which may impact the quality of runoff from an active construction site. The Construction General Permit requires that applicable sites have a SWPPP submitted prior to the start of construction activities, and also keep the SWPPP on site during grading and construction activities.

In contrast, the purpose of the WQMP is to manage a site's runoff after construction has been completed. Whereas the SWPPP is a requirement of the statewide Construction General Permit and is submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, the WQMP is a requirement of the local MS4 Permit, and is submitted to the planning or engineering department of the permitting authority that has land jurisdiction over where your development project will take place.

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Q.3 – *When is a project-specific WQMP required, and when does the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP become effective?*

All applications for Priority Development Projects submitted to the local land use authority after August 31, 2014 will require submittal of a project-specific WQMP that is in compliance with the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document. A Priority Development Project is defined as a New Development or Redevelopment project which requires discretionary approval by the local land use authority, and falls into one or more of the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Project Consists of or Includes:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is 25% or greater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single-family hillside residences that create 10,000 square feet, or more, of impervious area where the natural slope is 10% or greater where erosive soil conditions are known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial and industrial developments of 100,000 square feet or more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive repair shops [Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes 5013, 7532, 7533, 7534, 7537, 7538, and 7539].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail gasoline outlets disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants disturbing greater than 5,000 square feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home subdivisions with 10 or more housing units.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lots of 5,000 square feet or more, or with 25 or more parking spaces, and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It should be noted that the local land use authority has the option to request WQMPs on projects which may not be listed in the above table.

Project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process. Due to the interrelationship between project and/or lot layout with Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs, the local land use authority may require a preliminary project-specific WQMP as part of the initial project application package for a development proposal, and consider project applications incomplete until a preliminary project-specific WQMP is submitted. In this case, a final project-specific WQMP that is in substantial conformance with the preliminary project-specific WQMP would then be required to be submitted for review and approval, prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit.

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Q.4 – *What informational resources are necessary when preparing or reviewing WQMPs?*

Important documents include, but are not limited to:


Q.5 – I’m having issues completing my project-specific WQMP; is there guidance which can assist me?

Several items exist which can assist project proponents with completion of their project-specific WQMP:

1) 2014 WQMP Guidance Document – Developers should utilize the WQMP Guidance document as the "how-to" manual for preparation of their project-specific WQMP. The Guidance document provides both direction and background for the questions which must be answered in each section of the WQMP Template. Both the WQMP Template and Guidance document go hand-in-hand, and will help facilitate a well prepared Project-Specific WQMP.

2) 'Hidden Text' instruction in the WQMP Template - The WQMP template uses 'hidden' text to provide important and necessary instructions to the preparer; this text will not show up in the final printed WQMP if step 4 below is skipped. By default, Microsoft Word 2007 and 2010 are set to not display hidden text; therefore, the following instructions must be utilized to view the instructions that are included throughout the Template:

**MS Word 2010**

1. With this document open, click on the 'File' tab at the upper left of the MS Word window.
2. In the menu on the left, click the 'Options' button.
3. To view Hidden Text on your screen:
   a. In the window that opens, click 'Display' on the left.
   b. In the right side of the window, under the heading 'Always show these formatting marks on the screen', check the box for 'Hidden Text'.
4. To change whether or not Hidden Text is printed:
   a. In the same window panel as described in b) above, under the heading 'Printing Options' check or un-check the box for 'Print Hidden Text'.

**MS Word 2007**

1. With this document open, click on the round Office Button at the upper left of the MS Word window.
2. On the menu that opens, click on 'Word Options' (near the bottom of the menu).
3. To view Hidden Text on your screen:
   a. In the window that opens, click 'Display' on the left.
   b. In the right side of the window, under the heading 'Always show these formatting marks on the screen', check the box for 'Hidden Text'.
4. To change whether or not Hidden Text is printed:
   a. In the same window panel as described in b) above, under the heading 'Printing Options' check or un-check the box for 'Print Hidden Text'.
a. In the same window panel as described in b) above, under the heading 'Printing Options' check or un-check the box for 'Print Hidden Text'.

3) Local land use authority – If questions or issues exist which cannot be answered by the WQMP Guidance document, 'Hidden Text' instructions within the WQMP Template, or this WQMP FAQ, the local land use authority may be contacted for assistance.

Q.6 – What are Best Management Practices (BMPs)?

The 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document defines four types of BMPs:

1) Site Design BMP Concepts – Design concepts which aim to incorporate natural site features such as vegetation and porous surfaces to reduce and control post-development runoff rates. Because Site Design BMP concepts reduce runoff, incorporating them into project design plans minimizes: 1) the transport mechanism (runoff) for moving pollutants off site, 2) the difference between pre- and post-development hydrology thereby reducing changes in flow regime, and 3) the size of necessary LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs to treat Pollutants of Concern in Urban Runoff prior to discharge from the site or at regional facilities.

2) LID/Site Design BMPs – In general, activities or programs to provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed at reducing Urban Runoff, increasing infiltration, reducing Pollutant transport mechanisms, minimizing the difference between pre- and post-development Urban Runoff. LID/Site Design BMPs promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism to address a site's Pollutants of Concern. Examples include, but are not limited to: retention basins, extended detention basins, drywells, and naturally-lined swales and filter strips.

3) Source Control BMPs – In general, activities or programs to educate the public or provide low cost non-physical solutions, as well as facility design or practices aimed to limit the contact between Pollutant sources and Stormwater or authorized Non-Stormwater. Examples include: activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, street sweeping, facility maintenance, detection and elimination of IC/ID, and other non-structural measures. Facility design (structural) examples include providing attached lids to trash containers, or roof or awning over material and trash storage areas to prevent direct contact between water and Pollutants.

4) Treatment Control BMPs - Any engineered system designed and constructed to remove Pollutants from Urban Runoff. Pollutant removal is achieved by simple gravity settling of particulate Pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or other physical, biological or chemical processes. Examples include, but are not limited to: catch basin inserts and water quality inlets.

Q.7 – *What is a Receiving Water?*

In general terms, a Receiving Water is a surface water body or watercourse such as a canyon drainage, spring, creek, river, lake, estuary, lagoon, bay, surface reservoir or ocean. A Receiving Water can be ephemeral, perennial or intermittent in nature. Waters of the U.S. are always Receiving Waters. Priority Development Projects must address water quality impacts to proximate Receiving Waters. A map of Receiving Waters located within the Whitewater River Region can be found in Section 3.1 of the 2014 Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document.

Q.8 - *What is a Hydrologic Condition of Concern (HCOC)?*  Do HCOCs need to be addressed for all projects?

A HCOC occurs when a Priority Development Project's post-development runoff rates and/or velocities increase the potential for downstream erosion or sedimentation, or adversely impact stream habitat. Developers are required to identify whether their project will create a HCOC during the development of their respective project-specific WQMPs. It must be noted that if the proposed project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which will replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, the existing site must also be considered when identifying whether an HCOC will be created.

HCOCs do not need to be addressed where projects are required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance. Additionally, Section 3.4 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document identifies three conditions under which HCOCs do not need to be addressed. Conditions A and B exempt projects discharging directly to publicly maintained MS4 systems, and also projects less than one acre in size. Condition C exempts projects with runoff flow rates, volumes, velocity and durations that do not exceed the predevelopment condition for the 2-year and 10-year 24 hour rainfall events.

Q.9 - *Where can the latest EPA approved 303 (d) List of Impaired Waters be found?*

The most recent list of EPA approved 303 (d) listed water bodies can be viewed at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/tmdl/rb7_303d_list.shtml.

Q.10 – *What are Pollutants of Concern, and how do I address them?*

Pollutants of Concern are potential pollutants associated with Urban Runoff that are related with the potential project's type of development (land use). Pollutants of Concern also include: 1) Any potential pollutant which will be generated by the project and discharged to a downstream Receiving Water that is listed as impaired for that specific pollutant on the most recent Clean Water Act 303 (d) list, and also 2) Legacy pollutants, including pesticides, nutrients, or hazardous substances, which may be in the site's soils as a result of past uses.

When preparing a project-specific WQMP, Pollutants of Concern associated with the proposed project must be identified and addressed; they must also be identified and addressed for the existing site, if the project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which proposes to replace
50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site. A list of typical Pollutants of Concern associated with Urban Runoff is included in Exhibit 2 to the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document, along with a table that associates Pollutants of Concern with specific types of development. Additionally, the most recent list of 303 (d) listed water bodies can be found at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/water_issues/programs/tmdl/docs/303d/r7_2010_303d_list.pdf.

The combination of Site Design BMP concepts, Source Control, LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs incorporated into the project's plans must address the potential Pollutants of Concern identified for the project. Further, the selection of LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs must specifically consider pollutant removal effectiveness of pollutants identified as causing impairment of Receiving Waters to which the project will discharge Urban Runoff. See Section 3.5 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document for additional guidance on selecting appropriate BMPs to address Pollutants of Concern.

**Q.11 – Does roof runoff need to be treated?**

Yes, roof runoff is part of the encompassing development type or land use (i.e., Commercial/Industrial, Restaurant, etc.), even if the two are hydrologically independent; development types are specified in Exhibit 2 to the WQMP Guidance. Roof runoff has been found to contain pollutants associated with aerial deposition and also materials used to construct roofs (roofing material, air conditioners, vents, etc.). Roof runoff, particularly from commercial and industrial buildings, has been demonstrated to significantly exceed zinc and copper water quality objectives in certain circumstances.

**Q.12 – If my project is a specific development type (land use) identified in WQMP Guidance document Exhibit 2, but also includes parking lots incorporated into the development, do I need to address all of the Pollutants of Concern associated with both development categories?**

The studies used to create the "Potential Pollutants Generated by Land Use Type" table in WQMP Guidance document Exhibit 2 considered all typical land use aspects (including parking lots) when detailing the pollutants associated with each listed type of development or land use category. Therefore, if parking lots are included in the map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought, and they are hydrologically interconnected with the project's primary land use type, the encompassing development category (i.e., Commercial/Industrial Development, Restaurant, etc.) would define the Pollutants of Concern.

There are exceptions to every rule, however, and project proponents should check with the local land use authority where unique circumstances may influence the Pollutants of Concern identified for a specific development category. As an example, the local land use authority may require that a commercial automobile parts store address petroleum hydrocarbons (organic compounds), which are not associated with the commercial/industrial development category listed in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2 but are associated with parking lots, due to the increased likelihood of automotive repair activities occurring in the customer parking areas and vehicles in need of maintenance utilizing the customer parking area.

For other mixed development types of a map or permit for which discretionary approval is sought, such as commercial shopping centers with satellite restaurants and/or automotive repair shop pads, the project-
specific WQMP should consider Pollutants of Concern associated with each separate development type or land use.

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Q.13 – If a development includes multiple Priority Development Project types such as a commercial shopping center with one or more satellite restaurants, does the entire development have to address the combined Pollutants of Concern identified for all applicable development categories listed in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2?

Yes. Those portions of the commercial development containing hydrologically interconnected development categories must address all Pollutants of Concern associated with the hydrologically interconnected development categories. This requirement also applies to the hydrologically interconnected existing site, if the proposed project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which proposes to replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site. Where it is feasible to address certain pollutants, such as bacteria & viruses, at the source with a proactive site and source control prospective, the need to address bacteria & viruses in downstream or LID/Site Design or Treatment Control BMPs would not be required. In other cases, it may be feasible to grade the overall site in such a manner to allow for localized treatment of specific Pollutants of Concern.

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Q.14 – The most recent 303 (d) List of Impaired Waters shows that Receiving Waters located downstream from my project are impaired for DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs and/or Toxaphene; does my Priority Development Project's project-specific WQMP need to address these pollutants?

Presence of these pollutants in the environment are a result of past land uses; all non-emergency uses of them have been banned in the U.S. for 20 years or more (DDT was banned in 1972). Therefore, it cannot be reliably assumed that these pollutants would have potential to be generated by your Priority Development Project.

Additionally, the portion of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel which is impaired for these pollutants is the two-mile reach from Lincoln Street to the Salton Sea; this reach lies outside of the MS4 Permit area (also known as the Whitewater River Region). Project-specific WQMPs are required to address legacy pollutants, including pesticides and hazardous substances; however, this provision only applies to legacy pollutants which exist onsite.

Thus, project-specific WQMPs for Priority Development Projects located within the MS4 Permit area are not required to address DDT, Dieldrin, PCBs and/or Toxaphene as Pollutants of Concern.

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Q.15 – Can pollutants associated with development categories in WQMP Guidance Exhibit 2 be addressed solely through Site Design BMP concepts, LID/Site Design and/or Source Control BMPs?

Yes. The WQMP requires that project proponents implement LID/Site Design BMPs to address the Treatment Control BMP requirement for their site to the extent feasible. The "measurable goal" is to address 100% of the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP design criteria through implementation of LID/Site Design BMPs.
As specified in Section 3.5.1.2 of the WQMP Guidance document, projects which are subject to a local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance are considered to have met the 100% LID/Site Design measurable goal. For these projects, Sections V.1.A and V.1.B of the WQMP Template do not need to be completed; however, project proponents must include retention facility sizing calculations and design details in Appendix F of their project-specific WQMP, and '100%' must be entered into Column 3 of Table 6 of the WQMP Template. For projects not subject to a local land use authority's retention ordinance, the 'hidden text' instructions in Section V.1. of the WQMP Template describe the criteria and types of Site Design BMP concepts and LID/Site Design BMPs which will count toward the LID/Site Design BMP measurable goal.

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Q.16 – Is a registered engineer's stamp required on the final project-specific WQMP?

A registered engineer's stamp is always required on the final project-specific WQMP. Preliminary project-specific WQMPs contain details such as lot layout, drainage control, site grading and BMP footprint. These project features are integral to final lot layout and should be determined with some level of confidence prior to discretionary approval of the map or permit by the local land use authority. Therefore, a registered engineer should stamp and sign the preliminary project-specific WQMP (if a preliminary WQMP is required), as well as the final project-specific WQMP to ensure accuracy of calculations.

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Q.17 – When would an individual custom home be subject to a WQMP? What is meant by "Natural Slope"?

An individual custom home project requires a WQMP if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- If the project will create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area where the natural slope is 25% or greater;
- If the project will create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious area where the natural slope is 10% or greater where erosive soil conditions are known;
- If the local land use authority specifies that a project-specific WQMP is required for the project.

"Natural Slope" is defined in the 2013 Whitewater River Region MS4 Permit as the natural grade of a slope prior to grading activity.

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Q.18 – When determining whether a retail gasoline outlet or restaurant project requires a WQMP, what is meant by a "disturbance" of greater than 5,000 ft²?

When determining whether a retail gasoline outlet and/or restaurant project is a Priority Development Project (thus requiring submittal of a project-specific WQMP), project proponents must determine the square footage of the impervious area on their project site. If the total square footage of the impervious area on a proposed retail gasoline outlet or restaurant site is greater than 5,000 ft², that project will be required to submit a project-specific WQMP. It must be noted, however, that the local land use authority has the option to require a WQMP on any project. As such, project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process.

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Q.19 - Do street projects require a WQMP in the Whitewater River Region?

No; however, if a street project includes diagonal or perpendicular parking alongside which is 5,000 ft² or more, or diagonal or perpendicular parking which totals 25 or more parking spaces, a project-specific WQMP would be required. Additionally, interior streets which are part of a Priority Development Project must be addressed within that project's WQMP. It must be noted that the local land use authority has the option to require a WQMP on any project. As such, project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process.

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Q.20 – Are development projects located outside of the Whitewater River Region (also known as the MS4 Permit area) required to develop and submit a WQMP?

Yes; the MS4 Permit area map (Figure 2 in the 2014 WQMP Guidance document) was created to capture all contiguous development that was expected to occur within the MS4 Permit area (also known as the Whitewater River Region). The cities and County are required to adjust the MS4 Permit area boundary annually to engulf developed areas of the watershed as those areas expand, so developed areas located outside of the MS4 Permit area will generally end up being located within it at some point in the future.

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Q.21 - If I have a parking lot project (greater than 5,000 ft² or 25 spaces or more and potentially exposed to Urban Runoff) which will only replace existing pavement with new pavement, do I still have to submit a WQMP?

Emergency redevelopment activities required to protect public health and safety, and routine maintenance activities conducted to maintain original line and grade, hydraulic capacity, or restore the original purpose of a facility do not trigger the WQMP requirement. Thus, routine maintenance activities including parking lot resurfacing, restriping, and/or pothole repair would generally not require a WQMP.

As a general rule, parking lot projects which will take place on existing parking lot sites are considered to fall under the category of routine maintenance (and therefore not trigger the WQMP requirement) as long as base elevation is not altered or structural reconfiguration of the lot is not involved. It must be noted, however, that the local land use authority has the option to require a WQMP on any project. As such, project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process.

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Q.22 – Must I develop and submit a WQMP if my project alone does not trigger a WQMP, but will take place on a site where an existing land use would otherwise trigger a WQMP?

No. When assessing whether or not a proposed project is a Priority Development Project (thus requiring submittal of a WQMP), the local land use authority will generally conduct the assessment on the proposed project, not the existing site which the project will take place on. For example, if a developer wishes to add a parking lot which is less than 5,000 ft² and less than 25 parking spaces, on an existing Commercial strip mall site which is greater than 100,000 ft² and was built prior to implementation of the WQMP requirements, the parking lot project would not require a WQMP. It must be noted, however, that the local land use authority has the option to require a WQMP on any project. As such, project applicants are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible in the planning process.
There are, however, some instances when the existing site is also reviewed by the local land use authority. For example, if the proposed project is a Priority Redevelopment Project (defined as a project that falls under one of the eight Priority Development categories and will take place on a previously disturbed parcel) which proposes to replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on an existing developed site, the WQMP design standards (WQMP Guidance document Sections 3.3 through 3.5) apply to the entire developed site.

**Q.23 – Is an owner's certification required on a preliminary project-specific WQMP?**

Preliminary WQMPs contain design details and developer commitments regarding operation, maintenance and funding of post-construction BMPs. If required, preliminary project-specific WQMPs must be approved prior to discretionary approval for the map or permit by the local land use authority. Siting, maintenance and funding commitments made in the preliminary project-specific WQMP should be recognized by the site owner prior to this approval. Consequently, the local land use authority may require the owner to sign the owner's certification in a preliminary WQMP. An owner's certification is always required on a final project-specific WQMP.

The owner's certification page is located within the WQMP Template, which is Exhibit 1 to the WQMP Guidance document. Final project-specific WQMPs must include a notarized certification by the project owner/developer accepting responsibility for implementation, operation, maintenance, replacement and inspection of all BMPs listed and described within the approved project-specific WQMP.

**Q.24 – When is a preliminary project-specific WQMP required? Would a preliminary WQMP be required for tentative maps for land subdivision only, when a developer has no idea what will be built on the parcels?**

Preliminary project-specific WQMP submittal will depend upon the nature and stage of the project, and also the local land use authority; developers are encouraged to coordinate with the local land use authority as early as possible during the planning process. In general, preliminary project-specific WQMPs will be required if, at the time of application submittal, the development type of the project is known, the project will require discretionary approval from the local land use authority, and it triggers one of the Priority Development Project categories listed in FAQ #3 above.

**Q.25 – What is meant by "the handling and placement of any wastes" in Section 3.6 of the WQMP Guidance document?**

Certain BMPs may collect waste that is classified as hazardous, or whose transport and disposal is otherwise limited by State or federal law. Examples include: 1) waste emptied from street sweepers that may be high in metals and other pollutants, and require special disposal, 2) depending on the land uses in the drainage area of a detention or retention basin, the accumulated sediment may have characteristics that restrict its disposal, 3) in some applications, catch basin filter inserts may accumulate enough pollutants (e.g., metals, petroleum hydrocarbons) to warrant restricted disposal. If applicable, Operation and Maintenance procedures specified in the project-specific WQMP should address how these wastes will be collected, stored, transported and disposed.
Q.26 – What controls on property or titles are necessary to ensure that BMPs are not abandoned or destroyed by future property owners?

In certain instances, LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs may need to be recorded on final maps as easements to ensure that their functionality is not hindered by future property owners. For example, an easement could be in place to protect a gravel-lined water quality swale along a driveway, a setback from a natural watercourse, or a retention basin.

Covenants, HOAs, POAs, CC&Rs and BMP maintenance agreements can also be used to describe locations of BMPs, their maintenance and inspection requirements, funding mechanisms, and limitations on the use of areas incorporating LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs.

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Q.27 – If my project is subject to a local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance, do I have to address HCOCs (if any) or implement additional LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs?

When preparing a project-specific WQMP, a "short cut" exists if your project is required by local ordinance to retain urban runoff onsite. Because the flow and volumetric retention requirements of local ordinances were put in place to mitigate downstream impacts, they are well in excess of the water quality based BMP design criteria specified by Section F.1.c.v.4 of the 2013 MS4 Permit. A list of local land use authorities requiring onsite retention of Urban Runoff can be found in Section 3.5.1.2 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document.

The WQMP Template (Exhibit 1 to the WQMP Guidance document) was designed to guide project proponents through the WQMP preparation process; Sections IV (Hydrologic Conditions of Concern) and V (Best Management Practices) both contain prompts up front in which project proponents should specify if their project is required to retain Urban Runoff on site in compliance with a local retention ordinance. Where a project proponent's answer is "yes" to these prompts, the WQMP Template specifies that further LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMPs are not required, and Sections IV and V.1. A and B of the WQMP Template do not need to be completed; however, in these instances, project proponents must still include retention facility sizing calculations and design details in Appendix F of their project-specific WQMP. Further, the measurable goal for LID/Site Design BMPs is considered to have been met (100%) for such projects, and therefore '100%' must be entered into Column 3 of Table 6 of the WQMP Template.

Details for sizing and design of retention facilities to comply with local ordinance can be obtained from the applicable local land use authority.

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Q.28 – What is the "50% rule", and when does it apply?

The "50% rule" applies to projects which require a WQMP, and will take place on a previously developed site (known as a Priority Redevelopment Project). The rule states that for Priority Redevelopment Projects that add or replace less than 50% of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, the WQMP design standards apply only to the added or replaced impervious area, and not to the entire developed site. However, for Priority Redevelopment Projects that add or replace 50% or more of the impervious surfaces on the existing developed site, the WQMP design standards apply to the entire development.

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Q.29 – What is the LID/Site Design BMP "Measurable Goal" and how is it calculated? When does a BMP qualify as a LID/Site Design BMP?

The WQMP Guidance document requires that project proponents implement LID/Site Design BMPs to address the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP design criteria for their site (WQMP Guidance Document Section 3.5.1.1), to the extent feasible. The "measurable goal" is 100% implementation of LID/Site Design. Projects which are subject to a local land use authority's onsite retention ordinance are considered to have met the 100% LID/Site Design measurable goal; for these projects, Sections V.1.A and B of the WQMP Template (Exhibit 1 to the WQMP Guidance document) do not need to be completed; however, in these instances, project proponents must still include retention facility sizing calculations and design details in Appendix F of their project-specific WQMP, and '100%' must be entered into Column 3 of Table 6 of the WQMP Template. A list of local permitting authorities requiring onsite retention of urban runoff can be found in Section 3.5.1.2 of the Whitewater River Region WQMP Guidance document.

The 'hidden text' instructions located in Section V.1 of the WQMP Template (Site Design BMP Concepts, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs) describe the criteria and types of LID/Site Design BMPs and Site Design BMP concepts which will count toward the LID/Site Design BMP measurable goal; essentially, they are those BMPs which the project proponent has selected from Table 2 of the WQMP Template which promote retention and/or feature a natural treatment mechanism.

Once LID/Site Design BMPs have been selected, the project proponent must detail in table 4 of WQMP Template Section V.1.A, each of the project's drainage sub-areas for which the volumetric and/or flow-based Treatment Control BMP design criteria will be 100% addressed by LID/Site Design BMPs; Self-Retaining and Self-Treating areas should also be included here. The total area (to the nearest 0.1 acre) of each drainage sub-area which has been completely addressed with LID/Site Design BMPs must be included at the end of each row of the table. The sum total of all drainage sub-areas must then be calculated at the bottom of table 4; this number must also be entered into column 1 of Table 6 of Section V.1.C of the WQMP Template. If the number located at the bottom of Table 4 is not 100% of the total project area, the project proponent must then move on to table 5 of Section V.1.B to list any Treatment Control BMPs which may have been selected to address the remaining portion of the volumetric and/or flow-based BMP design criteria. Instructions for filling data into Table 5 are the same as for Table 4; the final number located at the bottom of Table 5 should be entered into column 2 of Table 6 of Section V.1.C of the WQMP Template.

The value in column 3 of Table 6 of Section V.1.C of the WQMP Template is the percent of the project's Treatment Control BMP requirement that was addressed using LID/Site Design BMPs. It is calculated using the following formula (column numbers correspond to Table 6):

\[
\% \text{ Project Area Addressed through LID/Site Design} = \left( \frac{\text{Column}(1)}{\text{Column}(1) + \text{Column}(2)} \right) \times 100
\]

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Appendix I

Project-Specific WQMP Review Checklist
Water Quality Management Plan Checklist

Planning Project/Design Review Number: ________________________________

Project Name: _______________________________________________________

Project Address: _____________________________________________________

Project Applicant Name: _____________________________________________

Project Applicant Address: ___________________________________________

Project Applicant Telephone No.: ______________________________________

**First Review**
- WQMP Received on: __________
- Review Completed on: __________

**Second Review**
- WQMP Received on: __________
- Review Completed on: __________

**Third Review**
- WQMP Received on: __________
- Review Completed on: __________

Signature of Reviewer: ___________________________ Date: ________________

Name and Title of Reviewer (Typed or Printed): ___________________________________________
## Appendix I Project-Specific WQMP Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WQMP REQUIREMENT</th>
<th>Requirement Satisfied?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title Page</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>The Title Page includes the following:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of project</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract, Parcel, or Use number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design Review number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner/Developer name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner/Developer address &amp; telephone number</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Consulting/Engineering firm that prepared WQMP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting/Engineering firm address &amp; phone number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name and title of preparer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date WQMP was prepared/revised</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Owner's Certification</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A signed and notarized certification statement, in which the project owner acknowledges and accepts the provisions of the WQMP, follows the title page.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Table of Contents</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Includes a Table of Contents, including a list of all figures and appendices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section I, Project Description</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does the project description completely and accurately describe where facilities will be located, what activities will be conducted and where, what kinds of materials and products will be used and/or stored, how and where materials will be delivered, and what kinds of wastes will be generated?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifies the project owner and WQMP preparer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifies project location including:</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Site address;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Planning area/community name;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- APN number(s);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- GPS coordinates;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Receiving Water(s) which the project will directly or indirectly discharge to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides project size to the nearest 1/10 acre, and includes existing site size ().</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provides Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code which best describes the facilities operations?</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicates whether a Home Owner’s Association or Property Owner’s Association will be formed.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies additional regulatory agency permits/approvals required for the project prior to completion of final design or beginning construction, such as:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- State Department of Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Game Code § 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- State Water Resources Control Board, Clean Water Act (CWA) § 401 Water Quality Certification;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- US Army Corps of Engineers, CWA § 404 permit;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- US Fish and Wildlife, Endangered Species Act section 7 biological opinion;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- State Water Resources Control Board Construction General Permit coverage;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>- State Water Resources Control Board Industrial General Permit coverage.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Section II, Site Characterization</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifies land use designation or zoning.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix I  Project-Specific WQMP Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WQMP REQUIREMENT</th>
<th>Requirement Satisfied?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifies current and proposed property use. (Note: existing site uses should also be included here, if the 50% rule applies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the availability of a soils report. (Note: A soils report is required if infiltration BMPs are utilized.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the availability of a Phase 1 Site Assessment. (Note: If prepared, a remediation summary and use restrictions must be attached.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving waters have been identified including:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td> EPA approved 303(d) list impairments;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> Designated Beneficial Uses;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td> Proximity to RARE beneficial use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section III. Pollutants of Concern

Table 1, Pollutants of Concern has been completed. Identifies potential pollutants associated with Urban Runoff from the proposed project (and existing site, if required) and the pollutants identified as causing an impairment of Receiving Waters, if any.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifies the presence of legacy pesticides, nutrients, or hazardous substances in the site's soils as a result of past uses, if applicable.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Section IV. Hydrologic Conditions of Concern

Project will be required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance. Section IV does not need to be completed; however, retention facility design details and sizing calculations must be included in Appendix F.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicates whether Condition A, B or C exempts the project specific WQMP from addressing the issue of Hydrologic Conditions of Concern.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the project is not exempt, demonstrates that discharge flow rates, velocities, durations, and volumes from a 2-year and 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event will not significantly impact downstream erosion or stream habitat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Section V. Best Management Practices

#### V1. Site Design BMP Concepts, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs

Project will be required to retain Urban Runoff onsite in conformance with local ordinance. Section V.1 does not need to be completed; however, retention facility design details and sizing calculations must be included in Appendix F, and column 3 of Table 6 must indicate that the 100% LID/Site Design measurable goal has been met.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table 3, Implementation of Site Design BMP Concepts, is complete including a brief explanation for each Site Design BMP denoted as not included or not applicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provides narrative describing how each selected Site Design BMP concept will be implemented.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 4, LID/Site Design BMPs Meeting the Measurable Goal Summary Described in WQMP Guidance Section 3.5.1.1, has been completed. If applicable, off-site and/or Regional BMPs are also included in the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If applicable, narrative describing constraints precluding the use of LID/Site Design BMPs has been provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The LID/Site Design BMPs described in Section V.1.A of this project-specific WQMP completely address the 'Treatment Control BMP requirement' for the entire project site. Section V.1.B does not need to be completed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 5, Treatment Control BMP Summary, has been completed. If applicable, off-site and/or Regional BMPs are also included in the table.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table 6, Measurable Goal Summary, has been completed. (Note: Projects subject to local retention ordinance should have entered 100% in Column 3).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix I  Project-Specific WQMP Checklist

### WQMP REQUIREMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement Satisfied?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### V2. Source Control BMPs

Table 7, Source Control BMPs, has been completed.

Provides narrative describing how each individual BMP will be implemented and maintained including (where applicable) inspection and maintenance frequency, inspection criteria and the responsible entity or party.

#### V3. Equivalent Treatment Control BMP Alternatives

Provides narrative describing utilized or states “not applicable”.

#### V4. Regionally-Based BMPs

Provides narrative describing utilized regionally-based BMPs, or states “not applicable”.

#### Section VI. Operation and Maintenance Responsibility for Treatment Control BMPs

Identifies each BMP that requires O&M.

Provides a thorough description of O&M activities, the O&M process, and the handling and placement of any wastes.

Provides BMP start-up dates.

Provides a schedule of the frequency of O&M for each BMP.

Identifies the parties responsible for O&M and provides a written agreement with the entities responsible for O&M.

Identifies self-inspection and record-keeping requirements for BMPs including responsible parties.

Provides thorough description of water quality monitoring, if applicable.

Date O&M written agreement recorded:

#### Section VII. Funding

Identifies the funding source(s) for the operation and maintenance of each LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP.

#### Appendix A

Includes a complete copy of the final Conditions of Approval.

#### Appendix B

Includes a Vicinity Map identifying the project site and surrounding planning areas in sufficient detail.

Includes a Site Plan depicting the following project features:

- Location and identification of all structural BMPs, including LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs.
- Landscaped areas.
- Paved areas and intended uses.
- Materials storage and delivery areas.
- Number and type of structures and intended uses.
- Infrastructure that will revert to public agency ownership and operation.
- Location of existing and proposed public and private storm drainage facilities including catch basins and other inlet/outlet structures. (Existing and proposed drainage facilities should be clearly differentiated.)
- Location(s) of Receiving Waters to which the project directly or indirectly discharges.
- Location of points where onsite (or tributary offsite) flows exit the property/project site.
### Appendix I Project-Specific WQMP Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WQMP REQUIREMENT</th>
<th>Requirement Satisfied?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed drainage areas boundaries, including tributary offsite areas, for each location where flows exits the property/project site. (Each tributary area should be clearly denoted.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre- and post-project topography.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix C</strong></td>
<td>Includes supporting detail (i.e., engineering studies, calculations, and reports) related to Hydrologic Conditions of Concern, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix D</strong></td>
<td>Includes copies of the educational materials that will be used in implementing the project-specific WQMP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix E</strong></td>
<td>Includes the required Soils Report if infiltration BMPs are proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix F</strong></td>
<td>Includes supporting engineering calculations for LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP sizing and LID/Site Design and/or Treatment Control BMP design details. Where projects are subject to Permittee retention ordinance, retention facility design details and sizing calculations must be included here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix G</strong></td>
<td>Includes copies of the CC&amp;Rs, Covenant and Agreements, and/or other mechanisms used to ensure the ongoing operation, maintenance, funding, transfer and implementation of the project-specific WQMP requirements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix H</strong></td>
<td>Includes a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment - Summary of Site Remediation Conducted and Use Restrictions, if applicable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appendix I</strong></td>
<td>Project-Specific WQMP Summary Data Form is included, is complete, and is consistent with information provided in the project-specific WQMP.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WQMP REVIEW COMMENTS

The following is a summary of major comments and/or questions relative to this project-specific WQMP:
Appendix J

Whitewater River Region Template Construction Site Inspection Form
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name:</th>
<th>Inspection Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WDID No:</td>
<td>Inspection Time:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disturbed Area:</td>
<td>Last Inspected:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Address:</td>
<td>Site Inspection Priority Level:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross Streets:</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract/Parcel:</td>
<td>Site Contact:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APN:</td>
<td>Phone No:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grading Permit No:</td>
<td>Owner/Applicant Name:</td>
</tr>
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<td>Building Permit No:</td>
<td>Phone No:</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Type:</strong></td>
<td>Weather:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single Family Residential</td>
<td>Post-Construction BMPs on Site:</td>
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<td>Commercial/Industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

**Best Management Practices**

Are Erosion Control BMPs installed, maintained and effective?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  

*Correction(s)/Comment(s):*

Are Wind Erosion Control BMPs installed, maintained and effective?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  

*Correction(s)/Comment(s):*

Are Perimeter Controls installed, maintained and effective?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  

*Correction(s)/Comment(s):*

Are Sediment Control BMPs installed, maintained and effective?  
☐ Yes  ☐ No  

*Correction(s)/Comment(s):*
Are Waste Management Material BMPs installed, maintained and effective?  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction(s)/Comment(s):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are stockpiles covered and contained?  

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction(s)/Comment(s):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are Vehicle Storage & Maintenance BMPs installed, maintained and effective?  

<table>
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<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Correction(s)/Comment(s):</td>
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**Non-StormWater Discharges**

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<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>A) Is the site free from evidence of non-stormwater discharges?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Is the site currently free from the potential to create a non-stormwater discharge?</td>
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**Construction General Permit Requirements**

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<tr>
<td>A) Is an updated SWPPP on site?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Has site Risk Level been determined? Risk Level: 1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) If applicable, is a copy of the WQMP on site?</td>
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**Compliance Status**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In Compliance</th>
<th>Non-Compliance – Ordinance</th>
<th>Non-Compliance – Construction General Permit</th>
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**Enforcement Action(s) Taken**

<table>
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<th></th>
<th>Verbal</th>
<th>Notice of Correction</th>
<th>Notice of Violation</th>
<th>RWQCB Notification</th>
<th>Stop Work Order</th>
<th>Follow-up Inspection Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Inspector ____________________________ Date ________________
Whitewater River Region
Construction Site Inspection Form

Additional Comments

Site ______________________       Page ___ of ___
Date ______________________

Additional Comments

Additional Comments
Appendix K

Facility Pollution Prevention Plan Template
WHITEWATER RIVER REGION

FACILITY POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Facility Name: ________________________________

Address: ________________________________

Contact Person: ________________________________
Telephone No: ________________________________

Prepared by: ________________________________
Date: ________________________________
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<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>TABLE OF CONTENTS</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0 INTRODUCTION ............................................................................................................... 1</td>
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<td>1.3 Review and Revision of the Pollution Prevention Plan .......................................... 3</td>
</tr>
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<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION ......................................................................................................... 4</td>
</tr>
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<td>3.0</td>
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<td>3.1 Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges .................................................................. 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>4.2 Description of Potential Pollutant Sources and Associated BMPs ........................... 20</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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APPENDICES

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Appendix B Training Documentation
Appendix C Annual Facility Stormwater Inspection Form and Checklist (Blank)
Appendix D Completed Annual Facility Stormwater Inspection Forms and Checklists
1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) developed for:

(Facility Name)
(Street Address)
(City, CA Zip Code)

This Permittee facility falls under the jurisdiction of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit for the Whitewater River Region adopted by the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board Order in June 2013 (Order No. R7-2013-0011). Throughout the remainder of this PPP, that permit is referred to as the 2013 MS4 Permit. This facility-specific PPP meets the requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THE POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Section 1 of this PPP provides information regarding Stormwater regulations, the requirements of the 2013 MS4 Permit, review and revision of the PPP, and availability of the PPP as a public document. Section 2 briefly describes this facility, the Pollution Prevention Team responsible for compliance with the 2013 MS4 Permit and other environmental programs that indirectly support compliance with the Stormwater regulations. The section also provides a general discussion of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and identifies those BMPs that are implemented throughout the facility. Section 3 contains the definition and categories for both authorized and unauthorized Non-Stormwater discharges. Section 4 provides a narrative description of the activities conducted, potential pollutants, and the measures taken to eliminate or reduce the discharge of pollutants to Stormwater drainage systems.

1.2 STORMWATER REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

In 1972 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (known as the Clean Water Act) was amended to effectively prohibit discharge of pollutants to “waters of the United States” from any point source unless the discharge is in compliance with an NPDES permit. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has delegated administration of the NPDES program within California to the State. California’s Porter Cologne Act gives the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards) the authority to administer the NPDES Program. The 1987 amendments of the Clean Water Act added Section 402(p), which established the framework for regulating discharges of pollutants via Stormwater from industrial activities and MS4s. Section 402(p) required the USEPA to develop permitting regulations for Stormwater discharges from MS4s and from industrial facilities, including construction sites.

The 2013 MS4 Permit requires the Permittees to develop and maintain up-to-date facility-specific PPPs for their facilities, and specifically those facilities where storage or maintenance activities are conducted. At a minimum, the Permittee facilities listed in Table 1 should have a site-specific PPP.
### Table 1. Permittee Facilities and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Permittee Facility</th>
<th>Activities of Concern Conducted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Corporate Yards<sup>1</sup> | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, anti-freeze, asphalt, batteries, chemicals, concrete, diesel wastes, emulsions, fertilizer, fuel, green wastes, hazardous materials, new and used oil, paint products, pesticides, scrap metal, solvents, trash and debris, and wash water  
|                           | Filling of aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs)  
|                           | Dispensing of fuels to vehicles, equipment, and portable fuel containers  
|                           | Vehicle and equipment parking and storage  
|                           | Vehicle, equipment, and material washing and steam cleaning  
|                           | Leak and spill cleanup  
|                           | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Parks & Recreation Facilities, including Golf Courses | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning  
| Civic or Community Centers & Libraries | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Warehouses                | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials  
|                           | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                         |
| Fire and Police Stations, including Fire Training Facilities | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of antifreeze, chemicals, new and used oil, scrap metal, and trash and debris  
|                           | Filling of ASTs and USTs  
|                           | Dispensing fuel  
|                           | Vehicle and equipment parking and/or storage  
|                           | Vehicle and equipment maintenance  
|                           | Vehicle and equipment washing or steam cleaning  
|                           | Leak and spill cleanup  
|                           | Landscape, garden and general maintenance and cleaning  
|                           | Fire retardant use/cleanup                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Hazardous Materials Storage Facilities<sup>2</sup> | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of potentially hazardous materials  
|                           | Leak and spill cleanup                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Animal Shelters          | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of animal wastes, chemicals, and fuel  
|                           | Vehicle, equipment, and material washing  
|                           | Leak and spill cleanup  
|                           | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Swimming Pools           | Storage and use of chemicals, including chlorine  
|                           | Filter maintenance and backwashing  
|                           | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                           |
| Potable Water Treatment Facilities | Loading, unloading, handling, and storage of materials  
|                           | Filling of ASTs and USTs with fuels  
|                           | Vehicle washing and steam cleaning  
|                           | Leak and spill cleanup  
|                           | Landscape, garden, and general maintenance and cleaning                                                                                                                                                                           |

<sup>1</sup> Corporation yards include equipment, transit maintenance, public works, fleet maintenance, and parks and recreation equipment yards.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes household hazardous waste collection facilities.
1.3 **Review and Revision of the Pollution Prevention Plan**

The PPP will be reviewed at least annually to determine if any revision is necessary to reflect changes in the facility or changes in the activities conducted that:

- May significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in Stormwater runoff;
- Cause a new area of the facility to be exposed to Stormwater or authorized non-Stormwater discharges; or
- Start-up of an activity that would introduce a new pollutant source at a facility.

In determining if revision of the PPP is necessary, the Facility/Activity Manager will review the Annual Facility/Activity Stormwater inspection, which is described in Section 5.
2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Facility Description describes the various facility types including locations and on-site activities.

Outdoor activities at the facility include:

**Facility Type: __________________________**

Facility Activities: ____________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

**Facility Type: __________________________**

Facility Activities: ____________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

**Facility Type: __________________________**

Facility Activities: ____________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

**Facility Type: __________________________**

Facility Activities: ____________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________
Surface runoff at the site generally flows ________

The site map illustrates key features relevant to the Stormwater drainage system and the activities conducted at a Permittee facility, including potential pollutant sources that may be exposed to precipitation, Stormwater runoff, or Non-Stormwater discharges, drainage patterns (surface flow and storm drains), discharge locations, and structural control features. The site map for this facility is provided as Figure 1. The facility site map includes the following components and identifies the following features, as applicable:

Legend with:
- Facility Address
- Number of Acres
- List of buildings and uses
- % Impervious Cover
- North arrow
- Map scale (or N.T.S.)

A graphical depiction and/or location of:
- Storm drain facilities and other outfalls (outfalls are point discharges to a surface water or storm drain)
- Drainage area of each outfall and direction of flow
- Structural Stormwater pollution control measures (flow diversions, ponds, swales, sediment traps)
- Names of Receiving Water(s)
- Vehicle washing and fueling area(s)
- Soil and aggregate storage area(s)
- ASTs or USTs
- Outdoor chemical storage area(s)
- Waste storage/disposal area(s)
- Exposed significant materials
- Authorized non-Stormwater discharges
- Run-on from offsite area(s)
- Material transfer areas
- Vehicle, Equipment, or Machinery storage areas or permanent structural pads
Figure 1. Facility Site Map

Facility Site Map prepared by: ____________________________

Date prepared or revised: ________________________________
Facility Site Map prepared by: ________________________________

Date prepared: ________________________________
2.2 **Pollution Prevention Team**

The ___________ is responsible for implementing the PPP and for the administrative responsibilities associated with the PPP. Other facility personnel also have implementation responsibilities for the PPP as noted below.

Position(s):

____________________________ responsibilities include:

- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________

____________________________ responsibilities include:

- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________

____________________________ responsibilities include:

- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________

____________________________ responsibilities include:

- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
- ___________________________________________________________________
2.3 **Pollution Prevention through BMPs**

2.3.1 **What are BMPs?**

BMPs are the practices, procedures, policies, prohibitions, schedules of activities, structures or devices that are implemented to prevent or minimize pollutants coming in contact with precipitation, Stormwater runoff, or Non-Stormwater flows. BMPs are also structures or devices that remove pollutants from Stormwater runoff before the runoff enters a Stormwater drainage system or surface water. Therefore, BMPs are often categorized as Source Control BMPs, Treatment Control BMPs or LID/Site Design BMPs.

Source Control BMPs include all types of measures designed to prevent pollution at the source, that is, to keep Stormwater from contacting pollutants in the first place. Source Control BMPs are generally simple, low-maintenance, cost-effective and are broadly applicable. They may be categorized as either non-structural or structural. Good housekeeping is an example of a non-structural Source Control BMP; a canopy is an example of a structural Source Control BMP.

LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs are methods of treating Stormwater runoff to remove pollutants and are frequently more costly to design, install, and operate than Source Control BMPs. More importantly, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs are typically not as effective as Source Control BMPs, and the effectiveness is highly dependent on regular maintenance. Nevertheless, they can be appropriate and effective under certain conditions. However, LID/Site Design and Treatment Control BMPs typically do not remove all pollutants from Stormwater runoff and must not be regarded as disposal systems.

A list of suggested BMPs for vehicle maintenance/materials storage facilities can be found in Appendix A. Appendix L of the Whitewater SWMP provides suggested BMPs for fire fighting agency activities.

2.3.2 **Good Housekeeping**

Good housekeeping practices include activities that are intended to maintain a clean site and keep equipment in good working order to prevent Stormwater quality problems from occurring. Daily cleanup and inspections are the most effective means of achieving good housekeeping. For the most part, good housekeeping is a day-to-day activity that does not require a large expenditure of time or expense, and should be implemented on an ongoing basis. Examples of good housekeeping practices at this facility are:

- Tools and materials should be returned to designated storage areas after use;
- Waste materials should be collected and properly disposed after the completion of each job, shift, or day as appropriate;
- Indoor work areas should be neat, uncluttered, and well-ventilated to discourage outdoor work and to allow leaks and spills to be quickly detected and controlled;
- Control equipment/vehicle wash water and allowable Non-Stormwater discharges;
- Outdoor work areas should be swept regularly (not hosed) and kept neat and clean;
Occasionally outdoor work areas may need cleaning beyond sweeping. In such cases, all wash waters should be contained, collected, and properly disposed; and

Outdoor waste or trash receptacles should be covered and emptied regularly and the adjacent areas inspected for misplaced or wind-blown litter.

2.3.3 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive Maintenance BMPs include regular inspections and maintenance intended to minimize Stormwater pollution by performing maintenance activities before problems arise. Equipment failures or equipment that functions poorly may result in the discharge of pollutants to the Stormwater drainage system. Therefore, to reduce the likelihood of breakdown or failure, major equipment should have a preventive maintenance schedule for inspection, repair, or replacement of fluids (e.g., hydraulic, lubricating, cooling), greases, seals, hoses, filters, pressure gauges, piping, etc. Paved areas and landscaping should not be allowed to degrade to the point where they erode and contribute pollutants to runoff. Leaky roofs, broken doors, cracked pavement and berms, and any other enclosure or structural defects that may impact the quality of Stormwater runoff should be promptly repaired. Structural BMPs and storm drains within facility boundaries also need to be inspected and maintained regularly.

2.3.4 Proper Materials Handling and Storage

Materials handling and storage BMPs relate to controlling the potential for leaks, spills and losses of materials delivered, used, and stored at a facility. Spills and leaks of materials can accumulate in soils or on surfaces and be carried away in Stormwater runoff or authorized Non-Stormwater discharges. Table 2 lists the materials handling and storage BMPs implemented at this facility.
Table 2. Materials Handling and Storage BMPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMP Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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2.3.5 Proper Waste Handling

Waste handling BMPs relate to properly controlling, collecting, storing, and disposing of wastes that are generated at a facility. All facility personnel should be aware that disposing any waste (including wash waters) into a storm drain inlet or Stormwater conveyance (e.g., streets) is considered illegal dumping. Likewise, disposing of waste (including wash waters) onto a paved or unpaved surface such that it may be carried to a storm drain inlet or Stormwater conveyance (e.g., streets) is also considered illegal dumping. Table 3 lists the waste handling BMPs implemented at this facility.
### Table 3. Waste Handling BMPs

Waste Handling BMPs for this facility are:

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2.3.6 Spill Prevention and Response

Spill clean-up can be labor-intensive and costly, involving expenses to contain the spill, collecting the spilled substance, proper disposal of spill materials, and report filing to regulatory agencies, not to mention possible monetary fines. Spills and leaks are some of the most significant sources of water pollution and are, in most cases, avoidable. Spill prevention, control, and cleanup applies to all materials and wastes—not only hazardous substances. The toxic water quality effects from spills of hazardous substances (e.g., acids, oils, greases, fuels, solvents, pesticides) are commonly understood. However, non-hazardous materials—for example, sand, litter, corn oil, sweeteners, soaps, and milk, among others—can also greatly impact water quality.

In compliance with 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.a.xi, this facility will provide notification immediately (within 24 hours of becoming aware of the circumstances) for all discharges that endanger human health or the environment as follows:

- By phone to Cal OES at 800-852-7550;
- At a minimum,
  - Sewage spills of 1,000 gallons or more or that could impact water contact recreation (coordinate with sewering agency where applicable)
  - Any oil spill that could impact wildlife
  - Any hazardous material spill where residents are evacuated
  - Any spill of reportable quantities of hazardous waste
  - Any spill or other release of one barrel or more of petroleum products at a tank facility
  - Discharges of any hazardous substances or sewage (coordinate with sewering agency where applicable) into or on any waters of the state
  - Discharges that may threaten or impact water quality
  - Any found or lost radioactive materials
  - Discharges of oil or petroleum products, into or on any waters of the state
  - Hazardous liquid pipeline releases and every rupture, explosion or fire involving a pipeline.
- In addition, the facility will notify the Highway Patrol of spills affecting a State Highway.

This facility will report illegal or unauthorized discharges and spills (those reportable to Cal OES) to the Permittee’s NPDES MS4 Coordinator for inclusion into the Annual Report, as required by Section F.1.a.xiii of the 2013 MS4 Permit. The reports to the Permittee’s NPDES MS4 Coordinator will include a description of the illegal or unauthorized discharge, spill, or release, a description of any non-compliance, the cause, the duration, and the actual or anticipated time for achieving compliance.

The spill prevention and control BMPs implemented at this facility are listed in Table 4.
Table 4. Spill Prevention and Control Procedures

Spill prevention and control procedures for this facility are:

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2.4 Other Relevant Facility Plans

In addition to this PPP, other facility-specific environmental compliance plans that complement the goal of reducing and preventing pollutant discharges via a Stormwater drainage system are listed in Table 5. Where these plans are located should also be identified.

Table 5. Other Facility Specific Environmental Compliance Plan(s)

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2.5  Training for Facility Personnel

__________________________ (Title) is responsible for Stormwater Management training for staff at this facility.

Training related to Stormwater management is provided on at least an annual basis to review specific responsibilities for implementing this PPP, what and how to accomplish those responsibilities, including BMP implementation.

Additionally, general awareness training is provided annually to all employees whose activities may impact Stormwater discharges. The purpose of this training is to educate workers on activities that can impact Stormwater discharges, and to help in the implementation of BMPs.

Training attendance sheets and any other training documentation is provided in Appendix B. The training records include name of instructor, date and time of training, location of training and training participants. The training records are kept for a period of no less than three years.
3.0 DEFINITION AND CATEGORIES OF NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

A Non-Stormwater discharge is any discharge or flow to a Stormwater drainage system that is not composed entirely of Stormwater runoff. The 2013 MS4 Permit requires that the Permittees prohibit the discharge of Non-Stormwater, including those from Permittee activities, into their respective MS4s and to the Waters of the U.S. unless the discharge is authorized by the 2013 MS4 Permit or regulated under a separate NPDES permit.

3.1 AUTHORIZED NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

The 2013 MS4 Permit (Section C.2) provides that certain types of Non-Stormwater discharges are authorized unless they are identified as a significant source of pollutants.

Allowable Non-Stormwater discharges include:

a. Discharges covered by NPDES permits or written clearances issued by the Regional Water Board or SWRCB;

b. Air conditioning condensate;

c. Potable water line flushing and other potable water sources;

d. Passive foundation drains;

e. Passive footing drains;

f. Water from crawl space pumps;

g. Discharges from landscape irrigation, lawn/garden watering and other irrigation waters;

h. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;

i. Non-commercial vehicle washing (e.g., residential car washing (excluding engine degreasing) and car washing fundraisers by non-profit organizations);

j. Diverted stream flows;

k. Rising ground waters and natural springs;

l. Ground water infiltration as defined in 40 CFR 35.2005(20) and uncontaminated pumped groundwater;

m. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;

n. Street wash water;

o. Emergency water flows (i.e., firefighting flows and other flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and need not be prohibited.

p. Waters not otherwise containing wastes as defined in California Water Code §13050 (d); and

q. Other types of discharges identified and recommended by the Permittees and approved by the Regional Water Board.
4.0 **Facility Activities and Materials, Potential Pollutants and Associated BMPs**

4.1 **Significant Materials**

A number of materials are used or stored on-site. Table 6 summarizes these materials and how they are received or stored at the facility.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Name</th>
<th>Typical Quantity</th>
<th>Receiving and Shipping Location</th>
<th>Handling Location</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXAMPLE: Acid</td>
<td>12 gal</td>
<td>Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Maintenance Shop</td>
<td>Twice weekly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Adhesives and sealants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Animal Wastes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphalt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brake fluid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coolant (new)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coolant (used)</td>
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<td>Detergents</td>
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<td>Diesel fuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fertilizers</td>
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<td>Gasoline</td>
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<td>Gravel</td>
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<td>Hydraulic fluid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lubricants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor oil (new)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor oil (used)</td>
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<td>Paint Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pesticides/Herbicides</td>
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<td>Sand</td>
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<td>Soil amendments</td>
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<td>Solvents</td>
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<td>Material Name</td>
<td>Typical Quantity</td>
<td>Receiving and Shipping Location</td>
<td>Handling Location</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
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</table>
4.2 **Description of Potential Pollutant Sources and Associated BMPs**

Table 7 briefly summarizes activities conducted at the facility, potential pollutant sources (including significant materials from Table 6), and the BMPs implemented for each activity.
Table 7. Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area/Activity</th>
<th>Pollutant Source</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>BMPs</th>
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### Table 7(Ex). Identification of Potential Pollutant Sources and List of Current BMPs

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<tr>
<th>Area/Activity</th>
<th>Pollutant Source</th>
<th>Pollutant</th>
<th>BMPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicle and Equipment Fueling</strong></td>
<td>Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks</td>
<td>gasoline</td>
<td>Train employees in proper fueling and cleanup procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spills and leaks during deliveries</td>
<td>fuel, oil</td>
<td>Discourage “topping off” of fuel tanks, Install “shut-off” valves on nozzles, Use adsorbent materials for spill cleanup, Provide covered spill kits next to fueling area</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Waste Handling and Disposal</strong></td>
<td>Used oil and hazardous waste container spills or leaks, uncovered trash container/dumpster</td>
<td>Trash, oil, hazardous waste (i.e., solvents, detergents, pesticides, etc.)</td>
<td>Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan is up-to-date, Train employees in proper cleanup procedures of spills and leaks, Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment, Sweep up daily, Install spill kits in used oil and hazardous waste storage areas, Recycle whenever possible, Inspect waste management areas for leaking containers or spill, Repair leaking equipment including valves, lines, seals, or pumps promptly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Vehicle and Equipment Washing</strong></td>
<td>Washing particulates and debris off vehicles and equipment</td>
<td>sediment, metals, toxic materials, vehicle fluids</td>
<td>Wash vehicles and equipment at an off-site commercial washing location whenever possible, On-site, direct wash water towards surrounding, existing vegetation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Landscape, Garden, and General Maintenance and Cleaning</strong></td>
<td>Potential over-irrigation, spills and leaks</td>
<td>fertilizers, pesticides, detergents, solvents</td>
<td>Use cleaning solvents that can be recycled, Use proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation, Use Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control, Properly recycle yard trimmings, Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other materials as much as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Material, Chemical, Vehicle and Equipment Handling and Storage</strong></td>
<td>Container spills or leaks</td>
<td>Engine coolant, oil, pesticides, solvents, etc.</td>
<td>Develop an operations plan that describes procedures for loading and/or unloading, Conduct loading and unloading in dry weather if possible, Store materials in enclosed or covered areas, Pave loading areas with concrete instead of asphalt, Grade and/or berm the loading/unloading and storage areas to a drain that is connected to a dead-end sump, Train employees in spill containment and cleanup present during loading/unloading</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vehicle and equipment leaks</td>
<td>gasoline, oil</td>
<td>Use drip pans underneath leaking vehicles and equipment</td>
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</table>
5.0 **ANNUAL FACILITY OR ACTIVITY STORMWATER INSPECTION**

An Annual Stormwater inspection helps to assure that significant changes in facilities or activities are identified and can then be reflected in the PPP. The Annual Stormwater inspection includes:

- Visual inspection of all potential sources of pollutants that may enter the Stormwater drainage system via Stormwater or Non-Stormwater discharges;
- A review and assessment of all BMPs to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed; and
- Visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the PPP, such as spill response equipment, drip pans, brooms or vacuum sweepers, or containers for used absorbents.

The Annual Facility or Activity Stormwater inspection should be documented:

- Identification of personnel performing the evaluation;
- The date(s) of the evaluation;
- Findings of the evaluation;
- Recommended modifications of the PPP;
- Schedule for implementing PPP revisions; and
- Any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken.

Following the evaluation, necessary revisions to the PPP are completed within 90 days. Blank inspection forms may be found in Appendix C. Completed Inspection forms are maintained in Appendix D. Table 8 is used to track annual inspections and track recommendations and corrective actions.
### Table 8. Inspection Log

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Date (mm/dd/yyyy)</th>
<th>Inspector (Name &amp; Position)</th>
<th>Revisions Required? (Y/N)</th>
<th>Follow Through (Date or N/A)</th>
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</table>
APPENDIX A
POTENTIAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPs
### Potential Source Control BMPs for Municipal Facilities and Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>BMP References from Industrial &amp; Commercial Handbook(1)</th>
<th>BMP References from Municipal Handbook(2)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Material Loading/Unloading/Handling/Storage</td>
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<td>X X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waste Handling and Disposal</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling of ASTs/USTs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispensing Fuel</td>
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<td>X X</td>
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<td>Vehicle/Equipment Maintenance/Repair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle/Equipment Parking and Storage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>Leak and Spill Cleanup</td>
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<td>X X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping, Garden, and General Maintenance and Cleaning</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
Facility Pollution Prevention Plan
Annual Site/Activity Inspection

1. Name of Building or Operation: _______________________________________________________

2. Operation Representative: __________________________________________________________
   Position: ___________________________ Phone No.: ___________________________

3. Facility’s PPP easily accessible in each building?  
   Yes  No  Not Applicable

4. Awareness of PPP by facility personnel?  
   (Random survey of employees of site.)  
   # Employees Surveyed ______

5. Facility’s Emergency Response Plan easily accessible in each building?  
   Yes  No  Not Applicable

6. Awareness of Emergency Response Plan by facility personnel?  
   (Random survey of employees on site.)  
   # Employees Surveyed ______

7. Evaluation Checklist (page 2 of 2) completed?  
   Yes  No  Not Applicable

8. Was any Stormwater pollution prevention training conducted during the year?  
   Yes  No  Not Applicable

9. Were Non-Stormwater discharge visual observations conducted?  
   List Dates: ___________________________
   Yes  No  Not Applicable

10. Were Stormwater discharge visual observations conducted?  
    List Dates: ____________________________
       Yes  No  Not Applicable

Inspection Notes: _________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

Corrective Measures Recommended: __________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________

Inspection Conducted By: _________________________ Date: _________________________

This completed evaluation was reviewed with me on: _________________________ Date:

Operation Representative (signature): ______________________________________________
### Inspection Checklist

**Activities – Check each activity present at the site.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle and Equipment Fueling:</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Fueling area is designed to prevent run on of Stormwater and the runoff of spills</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Employees are trained in proper fueling and cleanup procedures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Absorbent materials are used on small spills rather than hosing down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Daily inspections.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Pump island is inspected regularly for spills and/or leaks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle and Equipment Washing/Steam Cleaning</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A designated wash area is used</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The wash area is equipped with a clarifier and is connected to a sanitary sewer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The designated wash area is properly designed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The clarifier is cleaned regularly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Maintenance is done in a designated area only</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Equipment is kept clean, with no build-up of oil and grease.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Drip pans and containers are used under areas that may drip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Used oil and oil filters, antifreeze, batteries, fluids, etc. are recycled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoor Loading/Unloading of Materials</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Delivery vehicles are parked so spills and leaks can be contained</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The loading/unloading dock is covered to reduce exposure of materials to rain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The loading/unloading area is designed to prevent Stormwater run on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fork lift operators area properly trained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoor Container Storage of Materials</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Materials are covered to protect from rainfall</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Materials are protected from run on and runoff of Stormwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Waste dumpsters are covered</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hazardous materials are stored in a properly designed storage area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoor Process Equipment O &amp; M</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The area is covered with a permanent roof</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Berming and drainage routing is used to minimize contact of Stormwater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The equipment are is swept after each use of machine or at the end of each day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials/Products</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The storage area is covered with a roof</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Materials are covered with a temporary plastic covering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Berms and curbing are used to prevent materials from entering the storm drain system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Parking lots and/or other surface areas are swept regularly near the material storage area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waste Handling and Disposal</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Usage and disposal inventory is used to limit waste generation</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Materials are recycled whenever possible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wastes are segregated and separated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Storage area is covered, enclosed and bermed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminated or Erodible Surface Areas</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Erosion can be controlled by preservation of natural vegetation</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Surface area is regularly inspected to determine if revegetation is needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Geosynthetics are used as an alternative for the surface area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sandbags or berms are needed to prevent Stormwater pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building and Grounds Maintenance</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pesticides and fertilizers are used and stored properly</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Paved areas are swept instead of washed down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wash water, sweepings and sediments are disposed of properly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Planting of natural vegetation reduces water, fertilizer and/or pesticide needs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Building Repair, Remodeling and Construction</th>
<th>Effectiveness Rating *</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Materials used in repair and remodeling (paints, etc.) are stored properly</td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Soil erosion control techniques are used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Good housekeeping practices are used</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 No BMPs used and Stormwater pollution likely.  2 Some BMPs used but not effective.  3 Some BMPs used and moderately effective.  4 Source control BMPs used and very effective/structural BMPs needed.  5 All necessary BMPs used and very effective.
APPENDIX D
COMPLETED ANNUAL FACILITY STORMWATER INSPECTION FORMS AND CHECKLISTS
Appendix L

BMPs for Firefighting Agency Activities
INTENT

The purpose of this plan is to identify Best Management Practices (BMPs) used by fire fighting agencies for management of Urban Runoff in the Whitewater River Region of Riverside County. The Riverside County Stormwater Permittees in cooperation with the Riverside County Fire Agencies have developed this document to provide guidance to fire prevention and fire fighting personnel for management of Urban Runoff. Guidance is provided in the form of recommended BMPs that are incorporated as part of the Whitewater River Region Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP).

The BMPs, when followed, will reduce discharges of Urban Runoff to the municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) associated with fire prevention, firefighting, fire training, emergency scene spills or discharges and fire facility maintenance activities.

PROCEDURE

Fire Prevention Activities

1. Fire Sprinkler Acceptance and Testing BMPs
   - Contain flows onsite whenever possible and/or direct the water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
   - When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, divert sprinkler system flushing flows to the sanitary sewer.
   - Conduct sprinkler system testing on non-rainy days.
   - Remove debris from the affected curb and gutter before initiating sprinkler system flushing.

2. Fire Hydrant Testing BMPs
   - Conduct fire hydrant testing on non-rainy days.
   - Conduct fire hydrant testing flows for the shortest duration possible.
   - Use a water diffuser as necessary.
   - Remove debris from the affected curb and gutter before initiating fire hydrant flushing.
   - Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas whenever possible and safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.

Non-Emergency Firefighting Activities

1. Discharges Associated With Fire Training Activities

Training activities, which simulate emergency responses, must be performed in a manner that reduces or prevents discharges to the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, when the elimination of discharges into the MS4 is unavoidable (i.e. equipment failures), measures will be implemented to minimize impacts to water quality:

   - Live and simulated fire training should be conducted, where feasible, in facilities where runoff controls protecting the MS4 have been engineered and built into the MS4 facility.
• When conducting Maximum Capability Training\(^1\) (MCT) exercises, potable water sources may be used when runoff cannot be contained.
• Direct water flows to landscaped or green belt areas whenever possible.
• Survey the area prior to the training exercise to ensure that debris will not enter the MS4 as a result of the flows generated during the drill.
• When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, divert flows to the sanitary sewer.
• Use fog streams or straight streams for short durations when practicable.
• Use lower gallon per minute (GPM) nozzle settings.
• Prevent discharge of foam or other additives to the MS4. If training activities involve the use of foam, block off all potentially affected storm drain inlets with plastic sheeting and sandbags or temporary berms.

2. Discharges Associated With Post-Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

The post-emergency rehabilitation and maintenance of response equipment must be performed in a manner that prevents discharges to the MS4 whenever practicable and minimizes discharges to the MS4 when elimination of discharges is unavoidable.

3. Discharges Associated with Activities Conducted at Fire Facilities

A. Vehicles and Equipment Washing and Cleaning

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning:

• Use methods of cleaning vehicles that employ the minimal use of water, such as wet chamois or non-water rinses, when applicable.
• Limit the use of all cleaning agents and when feasible only use water.
• Remove debris from any area or facility used for washing and/or cleaning vehicles.
• Prevent runoff from vehicle and equipment washing and cleaning from entering the MS4 to the extent feasible by employing one of the following BMPs:
  a. Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allow it to evaporate and infiltrate whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
  b. Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain the wash water. When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, the wash water can be diverted to the sanitary sewer either through the use of "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.
  c. Use self-contained water recycling systems.
  d. Use off-site commercial washing and steam cleaning facilities.
• Prohibit all steam cleaning discharges from entering the MS4. Direct all steam cleaning discharges to the sanitary sewer.

\(^1\) Maximum Capability Training (MCT) involves training exercises in which high water flows are generated to ensure operational readiness. Examples may include: Probation preparation and testing; Organized exercises that prepare or test the abilities of long term employees; Water flows into the MS4 are permissible when using potable water sources (hydrants or water tanks) and debris from the affected curb and gutter have been previously removed.
B. Vehicle Fueling

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 when fueling fire fighting apparatus:

- Protect the fueling area from storm water by installing a canopy.
- Pave fueling area surfaces with Portland cement concrete (or other equivalent smooth impervious surface).
- Keep perimeter drains clear of debris at all times.
- Where a perimeter drain is not installed, install a berm or grade area to prevent run-on of storm water and spilled liquids.
- Use a dead-end sump to collect spills or install an oil-water separator.
- Utilize vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution. Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.
- Maintain a spill control kit at the site. Use absorbent materials on small spills and general cleaning rather than hosing down an area. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose as hazardous waste.
- Keep site Facility Pollution Prevention Plan current.

C. Vehicles and Equipment Maintenance and Repair

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from vehicle and equipment maintenance and repair:

- Conduct vehicle and equipment maintenance in areas where precautions have been taken to prevent the entry of spills into the MS4.
- Use dry cleaning methods in maintenance and repair areas when practical.

D. Hose Washing and Cleaning

- Design future facilities used for washing and/or cleaning fire hoses to prevent wash water or other debris from entering the MS4 without adequate treatment.
- Direct water flows to landscaped or green areas or contain the water onsite and allowing it to percolate through plant material, the landscape, or to evaporate completely, whenever safe to do so without causing damage or erosion.
- Use designated wash areas (preferably covered and bermed) to contain the wash water. When practicable and if authorized by the local sewer agency, the wash water to the sanitary sewer either through the use of a "wet-vac" or through a plumbed sanitary sewer connection.
- Prevent wash water containing detergents, degreasers, or other contaminants from entering the MS4.
- When cleaning the wash area prevent discharge from entering the MS4. Utilize wet mop cleaning methods in small areas, when feasible.
- Use methods of cleaning fire hoses that employ the minimal use of water, such as high-pressure spray washers, when applicable.
- Consider the use of biodegradable cleaning agents.
E. Facility Maintenance

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 during facility maintenance:

- Use dry cleaning methods, such as sweeping, to clean impervious areas such as apparatus floors, driveways, patios, and walkways. Place sweepings and debris in receptacles for solid waste disposal.
- Maintain landscaped areas as required, limiting the introduction of leaves and landscape waste into the MS4.
- Monitor and maintain irrigation systems to minimize runoff.
- Maintain and repair structures in order to prevent the release of water, soils, or waste to the MS4.

F. Solid Waste and Hazardous Materials Storage Areas

The following BMPs should be considered in order to prevent or reduce the discharge of Pollutants to the MS4 from solid waste and in hazardous materials storage areas:

- Provide a canopy or roof for solid waste and hazardous materials storage areas;
- Provide secondary containment (i.e. a metal or plastic pan with a raised edge) for hazardous materials storage areas;
- Ensure waste containers and dumpsters are properly secured and sealed. Provide lids for all trash and solid waste receptacles. Keep lids closed to prevent contact with rainfall and to ensure containment of waste within the storage area.

Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

An "emergency" exists from alarm notification until, in the opinion of the incident commander, the emergency has concluded and emergency equipment is returned to the station. Discharges occurring during emergency fire fighting activities (i.e. flows necessary for the protection of life and property) do not require BMPs and are not prohibited under the NPDES MS4 permits. However, when and where possible and practicable, and when not interfering with health and safety, implementation of all applicable BMPs described in this section should be considered.

1. Discharges Associated with Emergency Fire Fighting Activities

To the extent allowed by the circumstances at the scene and without compromising the health and safety of personnel or the public, emergency fire fighting activities should be performed in a manner that avoids or minimizes discharges to the MS4. BMPs that may be considered during emergency fire fighting activities include the following:

- If possible, avoid directing fire fighting flows directly on erodible surfaces if runoff will enter Receiving Waters or MS4 facilities.
- If possible, apply fire-fighting flows so that runoff will flow over vegetated areas.

2. Discharges Associated with Hazardous Materials Spills

Fire departments within the County are participating agencies with specified responsibilities within their respective jurisdictions. Each department operates under a Hazardous Materials Area Plan that describes
procedures for the allocation of resources and assigns tasks during hazardous materials emergencies. Fire department and safety personnel are trained to respond to hazardous material spills according to response protocols established by each department’s BMPs for hazardous materials emergencies that are set forth in the current response protocols for each department.

Spills, releases, and Illegal Discharges of Pollutants to the Receiving Waters or to the MS4 shall be reported by the Discharger as required by all applicable state and federal laws. In addition, any such spills, releases, and illegal discharges, with the potential to endanger health, safety, or the environment, shall be reported by fire department staff to Riverside County Environmental Health Department. If safe to do so, necessary actions shall be taken to contain and minimize the spill, release, or Illegal Discharge.

**IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY**

**Education, Training, and Outreach**

1. Stormwater NPDES Training

Fire department personnel within the Whitewater River Region of Riverside County should receive education and training to increase staff awareness and understanding of Urban Runoff Pollution issues, BMPs, and their compliance obligations.

2. Best Management Practices (BMPs) Update

The Permittees will continue to work cooperatively with fire departments to identify, update, and provide guidance on the implementation of BMPs, as appropriate, to reduce Pollutants in discharges related to fire department agency activities to the maximum extent practicable
GLOSSARY

Best Management Practice (BMP)
Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practice to prevent or reduce the pollution of Waters of the U.S. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of MS4 permits, BMPs are typically used in place of numeric effluent limits.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
Permits issued under Section 402(p) of the CWA for regulating discharge of pollutants to Waters of the U.S.

Permittees (in the Whitewater River Region permit area)
County of Riverside, Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Coachella Valley Water District and the cities of Banning, Cathedral City, Coachella, Desert Hot Springs, Indian Wells, Indio, La Quinta, Palm Desert, Palm Springs and Rancho Mirage.

Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP)
The SWMP is a programmatic document developed by the Permittees and approved by the Executive Officer that outlines the major programs and policies that the Permittees individually and/or collectively implement to manage Urban Runoff in the Permit Area.

Maximum Capability Training (MCT)
The MCT involves training exercises in which high water flows are generated to ensure operational readiness. Examples may include: Probation preparation and testing, and organized exercises that prepare or test the abilities of long term employees. Water flows into the storm drain are permissible when using potable water sources (hydrants or water tanks) and debris from the effected curb and gutter have been previously removed.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other Wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to Waters of the U.S.; (ii) Designated or used for collecting of conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the POTW as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.
Appendix M

Standardized Permittee Annual Reporting Forms
CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

WHITEWATER RIVER WATERSHED MUNICIPAL STORMWATER NPDES PERMIT
(NPDES NO. CAS 617002)
COLORADO RIVER REGIONAL BOARD ORDER NO. R7-2013-0011

ANNUAL REPORTING FORMS FOR FISCAL YEAR

Whitewater Municipal Stormwater Permit requires each Permittee to include a certification statement signed by a duly authorized representative of his/her respective agency with the Annual and/or Monitoring Report(s) submittal.

Contact Person:
Prepared By:
Telephone:
Date

Annual Report Certification

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

______________________________
Signature

______________________________
Typed/Printed Name

______________________________
Title

______________________________
Date
# Program Management

## Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Primary point of contact/responsibility identified? (official authorized to certify compliance)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name: Title: Telephone: Email:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Is at least one representative designated for the Desert Task Force? Provide the name and contact information of the representative.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Name: Title: Telephone: Email:</td>
<td>E.3.f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide contact name(s) identifying who should be contacted to coordinate enforcement activities and inspection activities.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>For FY 14-15: If you answered no to the question above, did you provide an implementation schedule as an attachment to this Annual Report which identifies the legal changes necessary to enable your agency to obtain the requisite legal authority to fully implement and enforce the applicable provisions of Order No. R7-2013-0011?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.4. - E.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Detection and Elimination of Illicit Discharges & Connections Program

### Program Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a brief narrative summary of IC/ID program accomplishments or issues encountered during the reporting year, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide a brief summary of trash and debris removal activities conducted during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.i.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of IC/ID complaints received during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ii - iii, F.1.a.vii - ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of IC/ID cases that required investigation/response during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ii - iii, F.1.a.ix, F.1.a.xi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide the total number and type of enforcement actions resulting from IC/ID complaints during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.ix - x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - III</td>
<td>Provide the number of spills requiring notification to Cal EMA. Attach a report for each spill reported by Permittee staff to Cal EMA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.xi, F.1.a.xiii, F.1.a.xv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a summary of MS4 facilities which were inspected during the reporting year; include types of facilities inspected (e.g. channel, Major Outfall, catch basin, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.vii - F.1.a.ix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your IC/ID Detection and Elimination Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.v, F.1.a.xx - xxi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.a.xxi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Goals</td>
<td>Program Element Assessment Request</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Additional Information Requested or Provided</td>
<td>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Maintain an updated database of Commercial &amp; Industrial Facilities</td>
<td>Has the standardized commercial and industrial database been implemented to track inspection activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.i - ii, F.1.b.vii.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II Provide the total number of commercial and industrial facilities inspected during the reporting year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.ii - iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Provide the total number of commercial and industrial facilities requiring re-inspection by your agency.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III Provide the total number and type of enforcement actions issued to Commercial and/or Industrial facilities during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.iv - v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-IV To the best of your knowledge, did your Commercial/Industrial Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - IV If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.b.xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## New Development/Redevelopment Program

### Program Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Provide the total number of projects that were conditioned for WQMPs during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.ii.3, F.1.c.iii - v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>What percent of projects requiring WQMPs met the measurable goal of achieving the Treatment Control BMP requirement through the use of Site Design/LID BMPs?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.v.2.c, F.1.c.v.5.a - b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide a summary of &quot;Other Development Projects&quot; that were conditioned to require implementation of Source Control BMPs during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.ii.1, F.1.c.v.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your New Development/Redevelopment Program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.c.xi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Construction Activities Program

### Program Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Has the standardized construction site database been implemented to track inspection activities?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.vii.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total number of construction site inspections that were conducted, pursuant to 2013 MS4 Permit Section F.1.d.ii.4., by your agency during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.ii.4, F.1.d.iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II - III</td>
<td>Provide the total number and type of enforcement action(s), including referrals to the Regional Board, issued on construction sites within your jurisdiction during the reporting year;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.ii.4, F.1.d.iv - v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Construction Activities program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.d.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal Addressed</td>
<td>Program Element Assessment Request</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Additional Information Requested or Provided</td>
<td>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Have you ensured that the MS4 Permit boundary engulfs all urbanized areas around your jurisdiction, reviewed your MS4 Outfalls and confirmed that the WWR Region map is current as it applies to your jurisdictional area?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>E.3.c., F.1.e.v.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Provide the total percentage of facilities requiring Municipal Facility Pollution Prevention Plans that were inspected during the reporting year</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.ii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Provide a narrative summary of the results of municipal facility inspections, including a summary of deficiencies noted and corrective actions taken, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.ii.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Did your agency conduct maintenance of its MS4 facilities on a developed schedule? Provide a summary of MS4 facilities which were maintained during the reporting year; include types of facilities maintained (e.g. channel, inlet, Major Outfall, basin, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.v.2 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-II</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Permittee Facilities and Activities program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.e.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
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<td>F.1.e.xi.</td>
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# Public Education and Outreach Program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal Addressed</th>
<th>Program Element Assessment Request</th>
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<th>Additional Information Requested or Provided</th>
<th>2013 MS4 Permit Section(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>Provide a narrative summary of accomplishments or issues associated with your Public Education/Outreach program during the reporting year, if any.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Provide the number of outreach events that your program conducted during the reporting year by type (construction, industrial, residential, New Development, schools, general public, etc); include approximate attendance(s) where applicable.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - II</td>
<td>Are public education materials made available to the public? Provide a summary, and provide numbers of materials distributed, where feasible.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Were Maintenance, Industrial/Commercial, New Development/Redevelopment, and/or Construction staff trained during the reporting year? Provide the number of staff trained by department or function, and include training dates. Attach a table if necessary.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.i - v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>To the best of your knowledge, did your Public Education and Outreach program achieve the program goals stated above?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.x.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I - III</td>
<td>If you answered No to the question above, review applicable activities and BMPs to identify any modifications which may be needed to improve program effectiveness. Have you attached a work plan and schedule to this Annual Report which addresses proposed program modifications?</td>
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<td></td>
<td>F.1.f.xi.</td>
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