

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
LAHONTAN REGION**

**ORDER NO. R6T-2017-0010  
NPDES NO. CAG616001**

**RENEWED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL  
POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT  
FOR  
STORM WATER/URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES FROM EL DORADO  
COUNTY, PLACER COUNTY, AND THE CITY OF SOUTH LAKE TAHOE  
WITHIN THE LAKE TAHOE HYDROLOGIC UNIT**

**FINDINGS**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (hereinafter referred to as the Water Board) finds that:

**A. Discharger Information and Permit History**

1. The City of South Lake Tahoe (City), El Dorado County, and Placer County discharge storm water/urban runoff to surface waters of the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit (LTHU). These discharges occur within various hydrologic sub-areas (watersheds) throughout the LTHU. The City, El Dorado County, and Placer County are considered Co-Permittees under this National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and are referred to collectively as "Permittees".
2. These Renewed Waste Discharge Requirements and NPDES Permit for Storm Water/Urban Runoff Discharges from El Dorado County, Placer County, and the City of South Lake Tahoe will be referred to throughout this Order as the "Permit."
3. Prior to issuance of this Permit, storm water discharges from the Permit Area were covered under Order No. R6T-2011-0101A1, originally adopted by the Water Board on December 6, 2011 and amended on October 10, 2012.

Previously, the discharges were regulated by Order No. R6T-2005-0026, adopted by the Water Board in 2005 which replaced Order No. 6-00-82, adopted by the Water Board in 2000.

4. The Permittees submitted Reports of Waste Discharge and preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plans in June 2016 requesting renewal of waste discharge requirements under the NPDES program to permit

storm water discharges from municipal storm collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities within their jurisdictions.

## **B. Permit Area**

1. The jurisdictional areas of the City, El Dorado County, and Placer County that fall within the LTHU are considered the "Permit Area." The Permittees are responsible for all storm water/urban runoff discharges in the Lake Tahoe watershed within the LTHU of their respective City and Counties except for runoff generated and conveyed through facilities owned, operated and maintained by federal, state, regional, or local entities where Permittees lack legal jurisdiction. The Water Board recognizes the permittees should not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges.

The Water Board will coordinate with the entities not named in this Permit that operate storm drain facilities and/ or discharge storm water to storm drains and receiving waters covered by this NPDES Permit to implement programs that are consistent with the requirements of this Permit.

2. Permittees should work cooperatively to control the contribution from pollutants from one jurisdiction to an adjacent jurisdiction through inter-agency agreements or other formal arrangements.

## **C. Nature of Discharge**

1. Municipal point source runoff discharges from urbanized areas remain a leading cause of impairment of California surface waters. Urban runoff contains wastes, as defined in the California Water Code, and pollutants, as defined in the federal Clean Water Act, and adversely affects the waters of the State and their designated beneficial uses. The most common pollutant categories in urban runoff within the LTHU include total suspended solids, sediment (due to anthropogenic activities); pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoa); nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus); oxygen demanding substances (decaying vegetation, animal waste); oil, grease, and other petroleum hydrocarbons; and trash. In general, the pollutants found in municipal storm water runoff can harm human health and aquatic ecosystems.
2. In addition, the high volumes and high velocities of storm water discharged from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) into receiving waters can adversely impact aquatic ecosystems and stream habitat and cause stream bank erosion and physical modifications. These changes are collectively termed "hydromodification".

3. Lake Tahoe's deep water transparency, as measured by the Secchi disk, has been declining since transparency measurement began in the late 1960's. The Lake Tahoe TMDL Report (November 2010) identified elevated levels of very fine sediment (particles less than 16 microns) and increased algal growth rates as the causes of transparency loss. Consequently, the primary pollutants of concern for storm water treatment in the LTHU are the number of fine sediment particles (less than 16 microns) and the mass of nutrients that support algal growth (total nitrogen and total phosphorus).
4. One of the leading sources of very fine sediment particles is roadways. To enhance the safety of motorists in the winter months, the Permittees' winter roadway operations include the application of traction abrasive and deicing materials. If not properly applied and recovered, traction abrasives can be a significant source of the pollutants of concern.
5. Storm water runoff within the Permittees jurisdiction generally flows into pipes and open channels and often passes through pretreatment vaults, treatment basins, and other treatment structures before being discharged to surface waters or land. This Permit describes all storm water management infrastructure maintained by the Permittees as "collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities". For purposes of this Permit, collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities are synonymous with "municipal separate storm sewer systems" or MS4s.

#### **D. Federal, State and Regional Regulations**

1. The Water Quality Act of 1987 added § 402(p) to the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33U.S.C. § 1251-1387). This section requires the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to establish regulations setting forth NPDES requirements for storm water discharges in two phases.
  - a. U.S. EPA Phase I storm water regulations were directed at MS4s serving a population of 100,000 or more, and storm water discharges associated with ten categories of industrial activities, including construction activities disturbing more than five acres. In addition, municipalities whose storm water discharges contribute to violations of water quality standards or is a signification contributor of pollutants to waters of the United States may also be issued a NPDES permit under Phase I. Consequently, some MS4s that serve a population below 100,000, such as the Permittees, were brought into the Phase I program by NPDES permitting authorities. The Phase 1 regulations were published on November 16, 1990 (55 Fed. Reg. 47990).

- b. U.S. EPA Phase II storm water regulations are directed at storm water discharges not covered in Phase I, including small MS4s (population of less than 100,000) in urbanized areas, small construction projects (less than five acres, but greater than one acre), municipal facilities with delayed coverage under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, and other discharges for which the U.S. EPA Administrator or the State determines that the storm water discharge contributes to a violation of a water quality standard, or is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S. The Phase II Final Rule was published on December 8, 1999 (64 Fed. Reg. 68722).
2. The CWA allows the U.S. EPA to authorize states with an approved environmental regulatory program to administer the NPDES program in lieu of the U.S. EPA. The State of California is an authorized State. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code) authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), through the Regional Water Boards, to regulate and control the discharge of wastes that could affect the quality of waters of the State, including waters of the United States, and tributaries thereto.
3. Under CWA § 303(d), States are required to identify a list of impaired water bodies and develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these waterbodies (33 USC § 1313(d)(1)). Lake Tahoe is listed on the CWA § 303(d) impaired water bodies list. On November 16, 2010 the Water Board adopted an amendment to its Water Quality Control Plan to incorporate a TMDL for Lake Tahoe. The amendment was approved by the State Water Board on April 19, 2011 and the TMDL was approved by the U.S. EPA on August 17, 2011. The Basin Plan amendment established pollutant load reduction requirements for urban storm water discharges for fine sediment particles, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus. Permit Section IV incorporates approved load reduction requirements as effluent limits for municipal storm water discharges in the LTHU and requires the preparation of Pollutant Load Reduction Plans to meet established waste load reduction requirements.
4. This Permit does not constitute an unfunded local government mandate subject to subvention under Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution for several reasons, including, but not limited to, the following.

First, the Permit does not impose a new program or higher level of service. This Permit continues the requirements of the 2011 permit largely unchanged, effectively continuing previously established TMDL

implementation requirements. The 2011 permit required the Permittees to meet the TMDL's load reduction requirements for all subsequent years based on updated baseline calculations, whether the requirements applied during or after the permit term. While the Permit establishes new interim targets for meeting the five-year load reductions, U.S. EPA and the Permittees agree the interim targets provide an effective means to track implementation progress and more effectively distribute the administrative burden associated with documenting load reduction progress. The interim targets (equal to one-half of the five-year load reductions required by the TMDL) will not require the Permittees to take actions they would not otherwise taken to comply with the TMDL targets. Established treatment facility and roadway assessment methods and targeted water quality sample collection provide a robust monitoring framework to align actual field conditions with modeled estimates. These modified requirements were developed in coordination with the State of Nevada, U.S. EPA and the Permittees, and are intended to be cost-neutral while more precisely representing progress toward improved Lake Tahoe's transparency and effectively protecting tributary water quality.

The Permit allows Permittees to establish inspection frequency for priority construction sites. Compared to the previous weekly inspection requirement, the new provision allows the Permittees to devote more resources to controlling discharges from the highest priority sites and provide an overall increase in the level of water quality protection without significantly increasing program costs.

Second, this Permit implements federally mandated requirements under CWA § 402, subdivision (p)(3)(B)(33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B)). This includes federal requirements to (1) effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges; (2) reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable by implementing management practices, control techniques, and system, design, and engineering methods; and (3) include such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants. The authority exercised under this Permit is not reserved state authority under the Clean Water Act's savings clause (cf. *Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2005) 35 Cal.4<sup>th</sup> 613, 627-628 [relying on 33 U.S.C. § 1370, which allows a state to develop requirements which are not "less stringent" than federal requirements]), but instead, is part of a federal mandate to develop pollutant reduction requirements for municipal separate storm sewer systems. To this extent, it is entirely federal authority that forms the legal basis to establish the permit provisions. (See, *City of Rancho Cucamonga v. Regional Water Quality Control Bd.-Santa Ana Region* (2006) 135 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 1377,

1389; *Building Industry Ass'n of San Diego County v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2004) 124 Cal.App.4th 866, 882-883.)

Likewise, this Permit implements federally mandated requirements under 303(d) of the CWA and section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) of the Code of Federal Regulations. Specifically, the provisions of this Permit to implement the Lake Tahoe TMDL are federal mandates. The CWA requires TMDLs to be developed for waterbodies that do not meet federal water quality standards (33 U.S.C. § 1313(d)). Once the U.S. EPA or a state develops a TMDL, federal law requires that permits must contain effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable waste load allocation. (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)).

Third, the Permittees' obligations under this Permit are similar to, and in many respects less stringent than, the obligations of non-governmental dischargers who are issued NPDES permits for storm water discharges. With a few inapplicable exceptions, the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants from point sources (33 U.S.C. § 1342) and the Porter-Cologne regulates the discharge of waste (Water Code, § 13263), both without regard to the source of the pollutant or waste. As a result, the "costs incurred by local agencies" to protect water quality reflect an overarching regulatory scheme that places similar requirements on governmental and nongovernmental dischargers. (See *County of Los Angeles v. State of California* (1987) 43 Cal.3d 46, 57-58 [finding that comprehensive workers compensation scheme did not create a cost for local agencies that was subject to state subvention].)

The Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act largely regulate storm water with an even hand, but to the extent there is any relaxation of this even-handed regulation, it is in favor of the local agencies. Except for municipal separate storm sewer systems, the Clean Water Act requires point source dischargers, including discharges of storm water associated with industrial or construction activity, to comply strictly with water quality standards. (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C), *Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner* (1999) 191 F.3d 1159, 1164-1165 [noting that industrial storm water discharges must strictly comply with water quality standards].) As discussed in prior State Water Resources Control Board decisions, in many respects this Permit does not require strict compliance with water quality standards. (SWRCB Order No. WQ 2001-15, p. 7.) The Permit, therefore, regulates the discharge of waste in municipal storm water more leniently than the discharge of waste from non-governmental sources.

Fourth, the Permittees have the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for compliance with this Order subject

to certain voting requirements contained in the California Constitution. (See California Constitution XIII D, section 6, subdivision (c); see also *Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association v. City of Salinas* (2002) 98 Cal. App. 4th 1351, 1358-1359.). The ability of a local agency to defray the cost of a program without raising taxes indicates that a program does not entail a cost subject to subvention. (*County of Fresno v. State of California* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 482, 487-488.)

Fifth, the Permittees have requested permit coverage in lieu of compliance with the complete prohibition against the discharge of pollutants contained in federal Clean Water Act section 301, subdivision (a) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(a)). To the extent that the local agencies have voluntarily availed themselves of the permit, the program is not a state mandate. (Accord *County of San Diego v. State of California* (1997) 15 Cal.4th 68, 107-108.) The local agencies' voluntary decision to file a report of waste discharge proposing a program based permit is a voluntary decision not subject to subvention. (See *Environmental Defense Center v. USEPA* (9th Cir. 2003) 344 F.3d 832, 845-848.)

Sixth, the local agencies' responsibility for preventing discharges of waste that can create conditions of pollution or nuisance from conveyances that are within their ownership or control under state law predates the enactment of Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution.

5. The Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Lahontan Region on March 31, 1995. The Basin Plan specifies the beneficial uses of water bodies within the LTHU and contains both narrative and numerical water quality objectives for these waters. The following beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan apply to all watersheds covered by this Permit:
  - a. Municipal and domestic supply,
  - b. Agricultural supply,
  - c. Water contact recreation,
  - d. Non-contact water recreation,
  - e. Ground water recharge,
  - f. Freshwater replenishment,
  - g. Navigation,
  - h. Commercial and sport fishing,
  - i. Cold freshwater habitat,
  - j. Wildlife habitat,
  - k. Preservation of biological habitats of special significance,
  - l. Rare, threatened, or endangered species,
  - m. Migration of aquatic organisms,
  - n. Spawning, reproduction, and development,

- o. Water quality enhancement, and
  - p. Flood peak attenuation/flood water storage
6. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 contains the state Antidegradation Policy, titled "Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California" (Resolution 68-16), which applies to all waters of the state, including ground waters of the state, whose quality meets or exceeds (is better than) water quality objectives. Resolution No. 68-16 is considered to incorporate the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR131.12) where the federal policy applies, (State Water Board Order WQO 86-17). Administrative policies that implement both federal and state antidegradation policies acknowledge that an activity that results in a minor water quality lowering, even if incrementally small, can result in violation of Antidegradation Policies through cumulative effects, for example, when the waste is a cumulative, persistent, or bioaccumulative pollutant.

Federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR131.12) states that the State shall develop and adopt a statewide antidegradation policy and identify the methods for implementing such policy pursuant to this subpart. The antidegradation policy and implementation methods shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the following:

- a. Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.
- b. Where the quality of the waters exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the State finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the State's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In allowing such degradation or lower water quality, the State shall assure water quality adequate to protect existing uses fully.
- c. Where high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, including waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance like Lake Tahoe, that water quality shall be maintained and protected.

The proposed Permit requirements are consistent with both state and federal antidegradation policies. Permittees storm water management and pollutant load reduction plan actions will reduce pollutant loading

to Lake Tahoe consistent with established TMDL requirements to maintain and improve water quality.

7. The requirements in this Permit may be more specific or detailed than those enumerated in federal regulations under 40 CFR122.26 or in U.S. EPA guidance. However, the requirements have been designed to implement and be consistent with the federal statutory mandates described in CWA § 402(p)(3)(B)(ii) and (iii) and the related federal regulations and to implement the TMDL for Lake Tahoe through the implementation of the pollutant load reduction requirements for urban storm water discharges for fine sediment particles, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus. Consistent with federal law, all of the conditions in this permit could have been included in a permit adopted by U.S. EPA in the absence of the in lieu authority of California to issue NPDES permits.
8. On April 7, 2015 the State Water Board adopted an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries that added "Final Part 1 Trash Provisions" (Trash Amendments). The Trash Amendments require the Water Board to implement these new provisions through NPDES permits issued pursuant to Federal Clean Water Act section 402(p), including this Permit. The Trash Amendments give the Water Board two options for implementation, either of which must commence within 18 months of the Trash Amendments' effective date, December 2, 2015:
  - a. Modify, re-issue, or adopt NPDES permits to add requirements to implement the Trash Amendments. Within three months of the effective date of the applicable permit, Permittees must select from the Trash Amendments' two methods of compliance and notify the Water Board of its selection.
  - b. Issue orders pursuant to Water Code section 13267 or 13383 requiring each Permittee to submit, within three months from receipt of the orders, written notice to the Water Board selecting from the Trash Amendments' two methods of compliance.

The Water Board intends to implement the Trash Amendments pursuant to Option b, above. The effective date of this Permit therefore does not trigger a three-month deadline for Permittees to notify the Water Board of a compliance method under the Trash Amendments.

#### **E. Storm Water Management Programs**

1. Previous Permits required the Permittees to develop and implement comprehensive, activity-based storm water management programs

that include construction, commercial, industrial, and residential site controls coupled with a facilities inspection program and thorough public outreach and education plans.

2. Previously submitted Storm Water Management Plans adequately describe Permittees' programs and associated control measures. Although there is no current need to revise the previously submitted plans, Permittees may need to make programmatic adjustments to reflect future conditions.

#### **F. Total Maximum Daily Loads – Lake Tahoe**

1. On November 16, 2010 the Water Board adopted Resolution R6T-2010-0058, amending the Basin Plan to incorporate the Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment and nutrients for Lake Tahoe to restore Lake Tahoe to meet the lake's deep water transparency water quality objective. The TMDL identified pollutant loads by source category, set load allocations at a basin-wide scale, and identified an implementation plan for achieving needed sediment and nutrient load reductions.
2. The approved Basin Plan amendment requires the Permittees and the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) to meet pollutant load reduction requirements specified by the Lake Tahoe TMDL. Pollutant load allocation tables are included in Attachment B of this Permit. The Basin Plan acknowledges that these agencies will likely consider a variety of alternative treatment options, roadway operations practices, and local ordinances to reduce average annual pollutant loads to meet load reduction requirements.
3. The Permit incorporates numeric and narrative effluent limitations consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(d) that implement Lake Tahoe TMDL pollutant load reduction requirements. The approved Basin Plan amendment replaced some of the concentration-based storm water effluent limits with effluent limits expressed as annual average pollutant load reduction requirements for the primary pollutants of concern.
4. The Basin Plan amendment and the Lake Tahoe TMDL require Lake Tahoe basin municipalities and CalTrans to develop and implement comprehensive Pollutant Load Reduction Plans (PLRPs) to describe how proposed operations and maintenance activities, capital improvements, facilities retrofit projects, ordinance enforcement, and other actions are expected to meet required pollutant load reduction requirements. PLRPs provide the Permittees the opportunity to prioritize pollutant load reduction efforts and target sub-watersheds that generate the highest annual average pollutant loads.

5. Permittees have primarily relied upon state and federal grant sources to fund water quality improvement infrastructure programs and generally use in-house resources for water quality operations and maintenance practices. As of December 2016 there are fewer grant funds available and economic conditions have negatively impacted local government budgets. Consequently, Permittees need to (1) effectively prioritize future infrastructure and operations and maintenance actions to maximize pollutant load reductions that can be achieved with available funding; and (2) work to establish dedicated storm water program revenue sources.
6. The Water Board developed the Lake Clarity Crediting Program (see Attachment D) to establish protocols for accounting and tracking pollutant load reductions within the urban environment.
7. The Lake Tahoe TMDL baseline pollutant loading and load reduction requirements are provided as average annual estimates. For consistency with the TMDL requirements, the Lake Clarity Crediting Program uses average annual pollutant load estimates generated by numeric models. Verification of field conditions and water quality monitoring are needed to ensure that on-the-ground, measured variables are in line with model input parameters and that measured pollutant loading is consistent with modeled estimates.
8. Prior to previous Permit adoption, the Permittees developed jurisdiction-specific baseline load estimates for the Lake Tahoe TMDL pollutants of concern. The submitted baseline pollutant load estimates provided the basis for translating percentage based pollutant load reduction requirements defined by the TMDL into jurisdiction-specific, particle and mass-based pollutant load reduction requirements.
9. The modeling tool used to initially estimate baseline pollutant loads was refined as part of a stakeholder-driven TMDL tool improvement process. A revised model was released in May 2015. The Permittees have used the revised model (Pollutant Load Reduction Model Version 2.1) to update the previously developed jurisdiction-specific fine sediment particle, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus baseline load estimates.
10. The Lake Tahoe TMDL requires new development and re-development project proponents and private property retrofit efforts to first consider opportunities to infiltrate storm water runoff from impervious surfaces. At a minimum, permanent storm water infiltration facilities must be designed and constructed to infiltrate runoff generated by the 20 year, 1-hour storm, which equates to approximately one inch of runoff over

all impervious surfaces during a 1-hour period. Infiltrating runoff volumes generated by the 20 year, 1-hour storm may not be possible in some locations due to shallow depth to seasonal groundwater levels, unfavorable soil conditions, or other site constraints such as existing infrastructure or rock outcroppings. In the event that site constraints prohibit opportunities to infiltrate the runoff volume generated by a 20 year, 1-hour storm, project proponents must either (1) meet the numeric effluent limits contained in Basin Plan Table 5.6-1, or (2) document coordination with one of the Permittees or CalTrans to demonstrate that storm water treatment facilities treating private property discharges and public right-of-way storm water are sufficient to meet the Permittees' or CalTrans'; average annual fine sediment and nutrient load reduction requirements.

11. The Basin Plan amendment and the Lake Tahoe TMDL require municipalities to demonstrate on a catchment (i.e. sub-watershed) basis that no increased loading in fine sediment particle, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus will result from any land-disturbing activity permitted in the catchment. The permit includes a narrative effluent limitation to implement this provision.
12. The Basin Plan amendment recognizes the need for a comprehensive program to adaptively manage the Lake Tahoe TMDL program. Future research and monitoring findings, coupled with implementation experience and fiscal realities, may cause the Water Board to revisit the Lake Tahoe TMDL and associated regulatory activities. The Lake Tahoe TMDL Management System provides the framework for synthesizing and reporting new information and for identifying the need for policy changes.

The Basin Plan amendment further acknowledges the need for adaptive management of the Lake Tahoe TMDL program by explicitly stating "should funding and implementation constraints impact the ability to meet the load reduction milestones, the Regional Board will consider amending the implementation plan and load reduction schedules."

#### **G. Public Notification**

1. The issuance of waste discharge requirements pursuant to California Water Code section 13370 et seq. is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act in accordance with California Water Code section 13389. *County of Los Angeles et al., v. California Water Boards et al.*, (2006), 143 Cal.App.4th 985.

2. The Water Board has notified the Permittees, and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to make statements and submit their comments.
3. This Permit shall serve as a NPDES permit, pursuant to CWA § 402, and shall take effect 90 days from Order adoption date provided the Regional Administrator of the U.S. EPA has no objections.
4. Pursuant to Cal. Water Code § 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Permit by filing a petition with the State Board within 30 days of the date of adoption of the Permit by the Regional Water Board. A petition must be sent to:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Office of the Chief Counsel  
P.O. Box 100  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

5. This Permit may be modified or alternatively revoked or reissued prior to its expiration date or any administrative extension thereto, in accordance with 40 CFR122.41(f) and 122.62.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Order No. R6T-2011-0101A is rescinded, and to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Cal. Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder, the Permittees shall comply with the following:

**I. Non-Storm Water Discharges**

- A. The Permittees shall, within their respective jurisdictions, effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into its collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities and receiving waters, except where such discharges:
  1. Originate from a State, Federal, or other source for which they are pre-empted from regulating by State or Federal law; or
  2. Are covered by a separate individual or general NPDES permit, or conditional waivers; or
  3. Flows from firefighting activities.
- B. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1) the following categories of non-storm water discharges need only be prohibited from entering the Permittees storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities and receiving waters if such categories of discharges are identified by the Permittee (in its

SWMP) as a source of pollutants to waters of the United States and the State of California:

1. Waterline flushing
2. Landscape irrigation
3. Diverted stream flows
4. Rising groundwater
5. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration [as defined by 40 CFR 35.2005(20)]
6. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
7. Discharges from potable water sources
8. Fountain drains
9. Air conditioning condensation
10. Irrigation water
11. Springs
12. Water from crawl space pumps
13. Footing drains
14. Individual residential car washing
15. Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
16. Dechlorinated swimming pool and spa discharges

- C. When a non-storm water discharge category listed above is identified as a source of pollutants to waters of the State, Permittees shall either:
1. Prohibit the discharge category from entering its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment system; or
  2. Authorize the discharge category and require implementation of appropriate or additional Best Management Practices to ensure that the discharge will not be a source of pollutants; or
  3. Require or obtain coverage under separate Regional or State Water Board permit for the discharge.

## **II. Other Prohibitions**

- A. Unless specifically granted, authorization pursuant to this Permit does not constitute an exemption to applicable discharge prohibitions prescribed in the Basin Plan.
- B. Discharges from the Permittees' collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities that cause or contribute to a violation of narrative or numeric water quality standards or objectives, as listed in Attachment E and F, are prohibited.

- C. Discharges from the Permittees' collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities shall not cause or contribute to a condition of nuisance.
- D. Storm water discharges regulated by this Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.
- E. The removal of vegetation or disturbance of ground surface conditions between October 15 of any year and May 1 of the following year is prohibited. Where it can be shown that granting a variance would not cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality, a variance to the dates stated above may be granted in writing by the Executive Officer.
- F. The discharge attributable to human activities of any waste or deleterious material to surface waters of the LTHU is prohibited.
- G. The discharge attributable to human activities of any waste or deleterious material to lands below the high-water rim of Lake Tahoe or within the 100-year floodplain of any tributary to Lake Tahoe is prohibited.
- H. The discharge attributable to human activities of any waste or deleterious material to Stream Environment Zones (SEZs) in the LTHU is prohibited.
- I. Waste discharge prohibitions in this Section do not apply to discharges of storm water when wastes in the discharge are controlled through the application of management practices or other means and the discharge does not cause a violation of water quality objectives.

### **III. Storm Water Program Implementation**

#### **A. Legal Authority**

- 1. Permittees shall maintain adequate legal authority to:
  - a. Prohibit illicit connections and illicit discharges to its collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities,
  - b. Prohibit the discharge of non-storm water to the Permittees' storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities.
  - c. Control through interagency agreement, the contribution of pollutants from one municipal jurisdiction to another
  - d. Require persons within their jurisdiction to comply with conditions in the Permittees' ordinances, permits, or orders (i.e. hold dischargers to

its collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities accountable for their contributions of pollutants and flows)

- e. Remove illicit connections to public storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities
  - f. Control the discharge of spills, dumping, or material disposal other than storm water to public storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities
  - g. Utilize enforcement measures (e.g., stop work orders, notice of violations, fines, referral to City, County, and/ or District Attorneys, etc.) by ordinances, permits, contracts, orders, administrative authority, and civil and criminal prosecution to enforce Permit requirements
  - h. Control the quality of storm water runoff from industrial and construction sites
  - i. Carry out all inspections, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and non-compliance with permit conditions including the prohibition on illicit discharges.
  - j. Require the use of control measures to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.
2. No later than **March 15, 2018** each Permittee shall submit a statement certified by its legal counsel confirming the Permittee possesses all necessary legal authority to comply with this Permit. The statement shall include:
- a. Identification of all departments within the jurisdiction that conduct urban runoff related activities and their roles and responsibilities under this Order.
  - b. Citation of urban runoff related ordinances and the reasons they are enforceable.
  - c. Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with urban runoff related ordinances.
  - d. Description of how these ordinances or other legal mechanisms are implemented and actions taken can be appealed.
  - e. Description of how the municipality can issue administrative orders and injunctions, or if it must go through the court system for enforcement actions.

**B. Storm Water Management Program**

Federal Regulations (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)) require the Permittees to develop and implement a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) during the term of this Order. Each Permittee shall maintain and implement a SWMP to include components 1-9 below.

**1. Construction Component**

Each Permittee shall implement a Construction Component of its SWMP to reduce pollutants in runoff from construction sites that involve more than three cubic yards of soil disturbance during all construction phases. The SWMP shall include a description of procedures for identifying inspection priorities and enforcing control measures. At a minimum the construction component shall address the following:

**a. Construction Site Inventory**

Permittees shall develop and update, at least annually, a complete inventory of construction sites within its jurisdiction that involve more than three cubic yards of soil disturbance. This requirement is applicable to all construction sites regardless of whether the construction site is subject to the Water Board's General Construction Permit (Order R6T-2016-0010). The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

**b. Construction Site Outreach**

Permittees shall conduct construction site outreach efforts that include, at a minimum, measures to educate construction site operators about local ordinance and other regulatory requirements and applicable enforcement mechanisms prior to construction commencement.

**c. Construction Site Prioritization and Inspection**

Permittees shall develop a prioritization process for its watershed-based inventory (developed pursuant to III.B.1.a above) by threat to water quality. Each construction site shall be classified as a high, medium, or low threat to water quality. In evaluating threat to water quality each Permittee shall consider (1) the magnitude of fine sediment particle discharge potential; (2) site slope; (3) project size and type; (4) stage of construction; (5) proximity and connectivity to

receiving water bodies; and (6) any other factors the Permittee deems relevant.

Each Permittee shall conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances (grading, storm water, etc.), permits (construction, grading, etc.), and discharge prohibitions contained in this Permit in accordance with Section II.B of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C). Inspections shall include review of site erosion control and BMP implementation plans. Inspection frequencies and priorities shall be determined by the threat to water quality prioritization.

d. Construction Site Enforcement

Permittees shall enforce their storm water ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms for all construction sites to maintain compliance with local ordinances and discharge prohibitions contained in this Permit. Permittees shall document any non-compliance with Permit or ordinance requirements and report identified compliance issues as part of their Annual Report as described under Section IV.C of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C).

Each Permittee shall follow up on identified compliance issues and take actions necessary for construction sites to comply with Permit requirements.

e. Oversight by Others

Permittees may make use of construction site outreach, inspection, and enforcement actions taken by other responsible agencies (such as the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency or the Water Board). If a Permittee chooses to use the efforts of other agencies to meet Permit requirements, Permittees must provide detailed documentation of the outreach, inspection, and/or enforcement action taken by others.

2. Commercial, Industrial, Municipal and Residential Component

Each Permittee shall implement SWMP elements to reduce, to the maximum extent practicable, pollutants in runoff from commercial, industrial, municipal, and residential properties within its jurisdiction. The purpose of this component is to identify potential pollutant sources, prioritize existing or potential water quality threats associated with different land uses, and provide outreach, education, and

enforcement measures to reduce and/or eliminate storm water pollution from these sources.

a. Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Site Inventory and Prioritization

Each Permittee shall develop and annually update an inventory of high priority commercial, industrial, and municipal activities and pollutant sources. The high priority commercial, industrial, and municipal site inventory shall consider including the following business types and activities:

- (1) Automobile mechanical repair, maintenance, or cleaning;
- (2) Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
- (3) Retail or wholesale fueling;
- (4) Eating or drinking establishments;
- (5) Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning;
- (6) Concrete mixing or cutting;
- (7) Painting and coating;
- (8) Mobile pool and spa cleaning;
- (9) Snow removal and storage activities;
- (10) Parking areas with more than 30 parking spaces;
- (11) Off-pavement parking and storage yards;
- (12) Municipal maintenance yards.

The use of a Geographical Information System (GIS) database is highly recommended, but not required.

b. Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Site Outreach

Permittee outreach efforts shall include, at a minimum, educating commercial, industrial, and municipal site operators about local ordinances and other regulatory measure and associated tiered enforcement mechanisms applicable to commercial, industrial, or municipal site runoff problems.

c. Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Site Inspections

Each Permittee shall implement a program to inspect high priority commercial, industrial, and municipal sites at least once per year in accordance with Section II.C of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C).

d. Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Site Enforcement

Permittees shall enforce their storm water ordinances and other regulatory mechanisms for all commercial, industrial, and municipal sites to maintain compliance with applicable local ordinances and discharge prohibitions contained in this Permit. Permittees shall document any non-compliance with ordinance and/or Permit requirements and report inspection findings as part of their Annual Report as described under Section IV.D of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C).

Each Permittee shall follow up on inspection findings and take actions necessary for commercial, industrial, and municipal sites to comply with Permit and local ordinance requirements.

e. Oversight by Others

Permittees may make use of commercial and industrial site outreach, inspection, and enforcement actions taken by other responsible agencies (such as the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency or the Water Board). If a Permittee chooses to use the efforts of other agencies to meet Permit requirements, Permittees must provide detailed documentation of the outreach, inspection, and/or enforcement action taken by others.

f. Residential Property – Outreach and Education

Each Permittee shall identify high priority residential areas and activities continue to implement targeted outreach and education activities. These areas/activities should include:

- (1) Automobile repair and maintenance;
- (2) Off-pavement automobile parking;
- (3) Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers);
- (4) Disposal of household hazardous waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products);
- (5) Snow removal activities

Outreach program should include coordination with other Lake Tahoe Basin agencies involved with BMP implementation, including but not limited to the Tahoe Resource Conservation District and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency Erosion Control Team.

### 3. Storm Water Facilities Inspection Component

Each Permittee shall develop and implement an inspection program to assess the condition of its storm water collection, conveyance and treatment facilities and identify maintenance needs on a catchment, or sub-watershed basis in accordance with the following requirements, and Section II.A of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C).

- a. Each Permittee shall inspect its storm water collection, conveyance and treatment systems at least once annually and maintain a database of inspection findings.
- b. As part of its storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment system inspections, each Permittee shall evaluate and identify potential pollutant sources including but not limited to: private property/residential runoff, commercial site runoff, eroding cut slopes, eroding road shoulders, intercepted groundwater discharges, excessive traction abrasive application, and construction site tracking.
- c. Each Permittee shall document and prioritize identified maintenance needs and perform needed maintenance to ensure storm water systems effectively collect, convey, and treat urban runoff as designed.

### 4. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component

Permittees shall implement an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component containing measures to actively seek and eliminate illicit discharges and connections. At a minimum the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Component shall include the following elements:

- a. Each Permittee shall visually inspect all storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment systems at least once annually as described in Section II.A of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C) for evidence of illicit discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of non-storm water discharges.
- b. Each Permittee shall establish and implement a program to investigate and inspect any portion of the storm water collection and conveyance system that indicates a reasonable potential for illicit discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of non-storm water. Each Permittee shall establish criteria to identify portions of the system where follow-up investigations are needed to determine

whether illicit discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of non-storm water have occurred or are likely to occur.

- c. Each Permittee shall implement and enforce its ordinances, orders, or other legal authority or regulatory mechanism to prevent and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to its storm water collection and conveyance system.
- d. Each Permittee shall promote, publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from its storm water collection and conveyance system. Each Permittee shall facilitate public reporting through development and operation of a public hotline. Public hotlines can be Permittee-specific or shared by Permittees. All storm water hotlines should be capable of receiving reports in both English and Spanish 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Permittees shall respond to and resolve each reported incident. Each Permittee shall keep a record of all reported incidents and how each was resolved.

5. New Development and Redevelopment Component

For new development and redevelopment projects, Permittees shall require project proponents to incorporate permanent storm water treatment facilities that are designed to infiltrate, at a minimum, runoff generated by the 20 year, 1-hour storm, or approximately one inch of runoff over all impervious surfaces during a 1-hour period.

If infiltrating the entire volume of the 20 year, 1-hour storm is not possible at a given new development or redevelopment site, the Permittee shall require project proponents to infiltrate as much runoff as possible and either:

- a. Document how the project proponent will treat runoff to meet the numeric effluent limits described in Table III.B.1 below; or
- b. Document coordination with the project proponent to demonstrate that shared storm water treatment facilities treating private property discharges and public right-of-way storm water are sufficient to meet the municipality's average annual fine sediment and nutrient load reduction requirements described in Section IV.B of this Permit.

Table III.B.1 – Numeric effluent limits for runoff discharges

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Land Treatment/ Infiltration Systems</u>	<u>Surface Waters</u>
Total Nitrogen	mg/L as N	5.0	0.5
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	1.0	0.1
Turbidity	NTU	200	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	40	2.0
Total Iron	mg/L	4.0	0.5

#### 6. Public Education Component

Permittees shall implement a public education program using any appropriate media to increase the community's knowledge of the effect of urban runoff on surface waters and the measures the public can take to help control storm water pollution and encourage behavior to reduce pollutant discharges.

#### 7. Municipal Personnel Training and Education Component

Permittees shall ensure that all municipal personnel and contractors responsible for implementing Permit requirements, for operating municipal facilities covered under Section III.B.2 of this Permit, and for conducting inspections required under Section III.B1-5 of this Permit are adequately trained and educated to perform such tasks.

#### 8. Fiscal Analysis

Each Permittee shall conduct a fiscal analysis of its urban runoff management program in its entirety, including development and implementation of both SWMP and Pollutant Load Reduction Plans (IV.C below), along with operations and maintenances costs. Such analysis shall include a description of the source(s) of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.

### **IV. Lake Tahoe Total Maximum Daily Load Implementation – Pollutant Load Reduction Requirements**

#### A. Baseline Pollutant Loads

The Lake Tahoe TMDL expresses waste load allocations for the urban upland source, including discharges from the Permittee's municipal storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities, as percent reductions from a basin-wide baseline load. The baseline basin-wide pollutant loads for the

TMDL reflect conditions as of water year 2003/2004 (October 1, 2003 – September 30, 2004), hereafter referred to as “baseline”.

To translate basin-wide urban runoff load reduction requirements into jurisdiction-specific load reduction requirements, the Permittees have conducted jurisdiction-scale baseline load analyses using the most up-to-date version of the Pollutant Load Reduction Model (Version 2.1). The submitted baseline pollutant load estimates are the basis for the particle number- and mass-based effluent limits in this Permit (Table IV.B.1).

Permittees may gather additional information in the future to enhance the accuracy of the baseline load analysis. Similarly, numeric models used to estimate pollutant loads may be improved over time. Should a Permittee determine that updated load estimation tools or other information are expected to change its baseline pollutant load estimate, they may request the Water Board amend its baseline load estimate. Requests for baseline load estimate amendment must include a description of any new information informing the estimate, the magnitude of the proposed adjustment, and a discussion of how the baseline load estimate adjustment will (or will not) change the Permittees Pollutant Load Reduction Plan.

#### B. Pollutant Load Reduction Requirements and Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits

For the second five-year TMDL milestone, jurisdiction-specific waste load reduction requirements, incorporated into this Permit as average annual particle number- and mass-based effluent limits (Table IV.B.1), are calculated by multiplying the percent reduction specified for the urban uplands source category for each pollutant by each jurisdiction’s individual baseline load.

Each jurisdiction must reduce fine sediment particle (FSP), total phosphorus (TP), and total nitrogen (TN) loads by 21%, 14%, and 14%, respectively, by **September 30, 2020.**

**Table IV.B.1 – Maximum average annual particle number- and mass-based effluent limits for Fine Sediment Particles (FSP) Total Phosphorus (TP) and Total Nitrogen (TN) to meet the second five-year TMDL milestone**

Jurisdiction	Baseline FSP (# of particles)	FSP Allowable Load	Baseline TP (lbs/year)	TP Allowable Load	Baseline TN (lbs/year)	TN Allowable Load
El Dorado County	1.63E19	1.29E19	1,170	1,006	4,170	3,586
Placer County	2.64E19	2.09E19	2,280	1,961	8,860	7620
City of South Lake Tahoe	2.44E19	1.93E19	2,063	1,774	8,185	7039

Pollutant load reductions shall be measured in accordance with the processes outlined in the Lake Clarity Crediting Program Handbook (Attachment D). To demonstrate compliance with the average annual fine sediment particle pollutant load reduction requirements outlined in Table IV.B.1, each Permittee must earn and maintain Lake Clarity Credits in accordance with Table IV.B.2 for the 2020 water year (October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020), and for subsequent water years.

To demonstrate interim progress at achieving required pollutant load reductions, each Permittee shall earn and maintain enough Lake Clarity Credits to demonstrate a 15% FSP reduction as specified in Table IV.B.2 below by **September 30, 2018** and for subsequent water years.

**Table IV.B.2 – Minimum Lake Clarity Credit Requirements**

Jurisdiction	Interim Lake Clarity Credit* Requirement (Sept. 30, 2018)	Second 5-year Lake Clarity Credit* Requirement (Sept. 30, 2020)
El Dorado County	245	342
Placer County	396	554
City of South Lake Tahoe	372	521

\*The Lake Clarity Crediting Program Handbook defines one (1) Lake Clarity Credit as equal to  $1.0 \times 10^{16}$  fine sediment particles with a diameter less than 16 micrometers

To ultimately achieve the deep water transparency standard, Permittees shall reduce FSP, TP, and TN loading according to the requirements in the Lake Tahoe TMDL outlined for the "Urban Upland" pollutant source (Attachment B). In accordance with the TMDL, incremental pollutant load reductions will result in attaining the deep water transparency standard by the year 2076.

#### C. Pollutant Load Reduction Plans

Each Permittee shall update previously submitted Pollutant Load Reduction Plans (PLRPs) to describe how it expects to meet the pollutant load reduction requirements described in Section IV.B above. Permittees shall submit an updated plan no later than **March 15, 2018** that shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

##### 1. Catchment registration schedule

Each PLRP shall include a list of catchments and/or roadway areas the Permittee plans to register pursuant to the Lake Clarity Crediting Program (see Attachment D) to meet load reduction requirements.

2. Proposed pollutant control measures

For each proposed registered area, the Permittees shall describe storm water program activities to reduce fine sediment particle, total phosphorus, and total nitrogen loading.

3. Pollutant load reduction estimates

For each proposed registered area, Permittees shall provide estimates of both baseline pollutant loading and expected pollutant loading to demonstrate that proposed actions will, over the course of this Permit term, reduce the Permittee's jurisdiction-wide pollutant load by the amounts specified in Section IV.B above.

4. Annual adaptive management

The PLRP shall include a description of the internal process and procedures to annually assess storm water management activities and associated load reduction progress. The adaptive management discussion shall describe how the Permittee will use information from the previous years' monitoring and implementation efforts to make needed adjustments to ensure compliance with the load reduction requirements specified in Section IV.B.

D. Land Use Changes and Management Practices

If either land use changes or management practices associated with development or re-development result in a reduction of pollutant loads from the estimated baseline, then this reduction can be counted toward meeting pollutant load reduction requirements. Conversely, actions to eliminate any pollutant load *increase* from these changes will not be counted towards the annual load reduction requirements.

In accordance with the Basin Plan, Permittees must ensure that changes in land use, impervious coverage, or operations and maintenance practices do not increase a catchment's average annual baseline pollutant load.

E. Storm Water Facility Operations and Maintenance

Permittees shall operate and maintain storm water collection, conveyance, and treatment facilities to ensure, at a minimum, the baseline pollutant loading specified in Table IV.B.1 does not increase.

**F. Pollutant Load Reduction Monitoring Requirements**

Permittees shall comply with all monitoring and reporting requirements specified in Section I of the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C).

**V. Receiving Water Limitations**

The Permittees shall comply with discharge prohibitions specified in Sections I and II of this Permit through timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce pollutants in the discharges in accordance with the Permittees' SWMPs and other requirements of this Permit, including any modifications. The Permittees' SWMPs shall be designed to achieve compliance with the requirements of Sections I and II of this Permit. If exceedances of water quality objectives or water quality standards (collectively, WQS) persist notwithstanding implementation of the SWMPs and other requirements of this Permit, the Permittees shall assure compliance with discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations in Sections I and II of this Permit by complying with the following procedure:

1. Upon a determination by either the Permittee or the Water Board that discharges are causing or contributing to an exceedance of an applicable WQS, the Permittee shall notify and thereafter submit a report to the Water Board that describes Best Management Practices (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 may be incorporated into the annual report required under Section IV of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C) unless the Water Board directs an earlier submittal. The report shall include an implementation schedule. The Water Board may require modifications to the report.

If program modifications are needed to incorporate new or revised BMPs, adjust implementation schedules, or add additional monitoring, the Permittee will make such changes and notify the Water Board of any programmatic adjustments made.

2. If changes have been made, implement the revised SWMP and monitoring program in accordance with the approved schedule.

So long as the Permittee has complied with the procedures set forth above and is implementing its 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 by the Water Board to develop additional BMPs.

**VI. Administrative Provisions**

- A. The Water Board reserves the right to revise any portion of this Order upon legal notice to, and after opportunity to be heard is given to, all concerned parties.
- B. Permittees may request the Water Board consider Permit revisions if new information arises that would influence Permittees ability to comply with pollutant load reduction requirements. Such a request must include and be supported by information consistent with that developed pursuant to Permit Sections III.B.8 and IV.C.
- C. All terms of the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment C) are hereby incorporated by reference as requirements under this Permit.
- D. Each Permittee shall comply with the Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements, and Notifications contained in Attachment G of this Order. This includes 24 hour/5 day reporting requirements for any instance of non-compliance with this Order as described in section B.6 of Attachment G.
- E. All plans, reports, and subsequent amendments submitted in compliance with this Order shall be implemented immediately (or as otherwise specified) and shall be an enforceable part of this Order upon submission to the Regional Board. All Permittee submittals must be responsive to, and consistent with the requirements of this Order.
- F. This Order expires on **March 9, 2022**. The Permittees must file a report of waste discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, no later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for an updated Municipal NPDES Permit.

The report of waste discharge must include a preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plan as outlined in Permit Sections IV.C.2 and IV.C.3. The preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plan shall describe how each Permittee could meet the pollutant load reduction requirements for the third five-year TMDL implementation period, defined as the ten-year load reduction milestone in Attachment B. Specifically, the preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plans shall demonstrate how each Permittee could reduce baseline fine sediment particle, total nitrogen, and total phosphorus loads by 34 percent, 19 percent, and 21 percent, respectively, by the end of the next permit term.

## G. Table of Required Submittals

<b>Permit Submittal</b>	<b>Permit Section</b>	<b>Submittal/Required Completion Date</b>
Statement of Legal Authority	III.A.4	March 15, 2018
Updated Pollutant Load Reduction Plan	IV.C	March 15, 2018
Report of Waste Discharge and preliminary Pollutant Load Reduction Plan	VI.D	September 10, 2021
<b>Monitoring and Reporting Program Submittal</b>	<b>Attach. C Section</b>	<b>Submittal/Required Completion Date</b>
Annual Report	IV	March 15, 2018 and annually thereafter

I, Patty Z. Kouyoumdjian, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the forgoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region, on March 9, 2017.



PATTY Z. KOUYOUMDJIAN  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER

- Attachments:
- A. Fact Sheet
  - B. Pollutant Load Allocation Tables
  - C. Monitoring and Reporting Program
  - D. Lake Clarity Crediting Program Handbook
  - E. Water Quality Objectives
  - F. Compliance with Water Quality Objectives
  - G. Standard Provisions, Reporting Requirements, and Notifications

