BEFORE THE

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO BAY MUNICIPAL REGIONAL STORMWATER PERMIT (MRP), NPDES PERMIT CAS612008

CITY OF SAN JOSE’S PETITION FOR REVIEW OF REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD - SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION ORDER NUMBER R2-2009-0074

I. INTRODUCTION.

Pursuant to Section 13320(a) of the California Water Code ("Water Code") and Section 2050 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulation ("CCR"), the City of San José ("San José")1 hereby submits this Petition to the California State Water Resources Control Board ("State Water Board"), requesting that the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Board") review an action by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region ("Regional Board").

1 San José may be contacted through the person identified in the caption above.
II. THE SPECIFIC ACTION UPON WHICH STATE BOARD REVIEW IS REQUESTED.

San José seeks review of the Regional Water Board's October 14, 2009 Municipal Regional Storm Water Permit Order No. R2-2009-0074, issuing NPDES Permit No. CAS612008 (the "MRP")\(^2\). San José is the largest city among the 76 cities, towns, counties and other public entities subject to the MRP. Although the entire MRP fails to satisfy the requirements of federal and state law governing the issuance of an NPDES permit, the defective provisions that are our greatest concern to San José\(^3\) are: Provisions C.3.c (Low Impact Development), C.3.f (Hydromodification Management)\(^4\), C.10 (Trash Load Reduction) and C.15.b (Monitoring of Planned Potable Water Discharges).

San José is not seeking immediate review of this Petition and instead, request that it be held in abeyance pending further notice by San José to the State Water Board in the event that San José wishes to request that the review process be activated.

III. SUMMARY OF GROUNDS FOR REVIEW.

A. Failure to Comply with Procedural Requirement for Adoption of an NPDES Permit

The MRP that was adopted by the Regional Board was issued on September 24, 2009 - less than three weeks before the meeting at which it was adopted.\(^5\) In addition, the

\(^2\) A copy of Order R2-2009-0074 may be accessed via the internet at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/board_decisions/adopted_orders/2009/R2-2009-0074.pdf. As the Order and its attachments are 279 pages, a hardcopy is not being provided concurrently with this Petition but will be provided to the State Water Board upon its further request should that be deemed necessary.

\(^3\) San José reserves the right to supplement and expand upon this Petition if it is taken out of abeyance and once the record had been assembled.

\(^4\) As reflected in repeated comments to the Regional Board, San José's most acute concern with Provision C.3.f is the December 1, 2009 implementation date for Santa Clara County. Providing a large municipality, like San Jose, with only 45 day notice to implement a major new requirement is simply not practicable. The provision becomes even more impracticable if it is interpreted to apply to public projects that are already under design, where funding to cover additional costs is simply not available.

\(^5\) The final actually-adopted version of the MRP, containing additional changes in text, was not made available until the day before the hearing.
Fact Sheet (98 pages) was not released until October 7, 2009, and the Response to
Comments Received on the prior drafts of the MRP (totaling over 1,000 pages) were not
released until October 5, 2009 - just nine days before the final MRP was adopted. The Final
Tentative Order imposed numerous new substantive requirements that had not appeared in
the last version made available for public comment in February 2009. The changes were
significant. Specifically, Provision C.3., the “LID” or “low impact development” provision was
completely rewritten and Provision C.10 relating to Trash Load Reduction was replaced in
its entirety. Despite the substantial public interest in the MRP and the extensive last minute
revisions, the Regional Water Board did not allow anyone, even permittees such as San
José, to submit additional written comments, analyzing or providing evidence concerning the
new requirements in the Final Tentative Order. San José and most other participants were
allotted only five minutes each at the Regional Water Board’s October 14, 2009 hearing to
verbally explain their positions and lodge objections.

B. Many Requirements in the Order Exceed Federal Requirements
   and Were Adopted Without the Required Economic and
   Environmental Analyses

Although the Regional Water Board’s Fact Sheet asserts that various MRP
Provisions are required by the “maximum extent practicable” (“MEP”) standard set forth in
the federal Clean Water Act and its implementing regulations, this assertion is not
sufficiently supported by findings, nor does evidence in the record support those assertions.
In fact, some of the MRP requirements, including the provisions of specific concern to
San José as indicated above, exceed the federal MEP standard, thereby triggering legal
obligations for the Regional Water Board to have conducted additional analysis of technical
feasibility and economic and environmental impacts under section 13241 of the California
Water Code and the California Environmental Quality Act, none of which were adequately
performed before adoption of the MRP.
C. Many Requirements in the Order Are Overly Prescriptive in Violation of Water Code Section 13360

Even a cursory review of the 126 page MRP (not including attachments), demonstrates that it contains a level of detail concerning the manner and method of compliance that violates Water Code Section 13360. This defect is particularly acute with respect to the LID, structural trash capture and hydromodification management requirements which are of specific concern to San José.

D. The Order Contains Requirements that Extend Beyond the Permit Term in Violation of Water Code Section 13378

Finally, the MRP illegally contains provisions extending beyond the maximum five-year term of an NPDES permit, as limited by Water Code section 13378. Of particular concern to San José, are the mandated trash load reductions for 2017 and 2022, which are clearly beyond the maximum five year term of the permit.

IV. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES.

A. Federal and State Statutory Scheme

The discharge of pollutants in storm water is governed by the Clean Water Act Section 402(p), which governs permits issued pursuant to the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES"). 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p). With respect to a municipality's discharge of storm water from a municipal separate storm sewer system ("MS4"), Section 402(p)(3)(B) provides:

Permits for discharges from municipal storm sewers –

(i) may be issued on a system or jurisdiction-wide basis;

(ii) shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewers; and
shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants.


California is among the states that are authorized to implement the NPDES permit program. 33 U.S.C. § 1342(b). California’s implementing provisions are found in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. See Water Code §§ 13160 and 13370 et seq. Respondent State Water Board is designated as the state water pollution control agency for all purposes stated in the Clean Water Act. Water Code § 13160. State and Regional Water Boards are authorized to issue NPDES permits. Water Code § 13377. NPDES permits are issued for terms not to exceed five years. Id. § 13378 (“Such requirements or permits shall be adopted for a fixed term not to exceed five years.”).

Thus, when a Regional Water Board issues a NPDES permit, it is implementing both federal and state law. Permits issued by a Regional Water Board must impose conditions that are at least as stringent as those required under the federal Act. 33 U.S.C. § 1371; Water Code § 13377. But, relying on its state law authority or discretion, a Regional Water Board may also impose permit limits or conditions in excess of those required under the federal statute as “necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance.” Water Code § 13377.

The Water Code requires the Regional Water Board, when issuing NPDES permits, to implement “any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted, and shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected, the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose, other waste discharges, the need to prevent nuisance, and the provisions of Section 13241.” Water Code § 13263(a). Section 13241 requires the

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6 Water Code Sections 13160 and 13370 et seq. reference the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. After the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was amended, it commonly became known as the Clean Water Act.
consideration of a number of factors, including technical feasibility and economic
considerations. Id. § 13241.

Courts have read these provisions together to mean that the Regional Water Board
cannot rely on the requirement for consideration of economic conditions under section
13241 as justification for imposing conditions that are less stringent than those required
under the federal Act. City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd., 35 Cal. 4th
613, 626-27 (2005). However, nothing in the federal or state statutory scheme prohibits
consideration of economic factors in fashioning permits that meet federal standards. Id. at
629 (J. Brown, concurring). And as implied by the remand order issued by the court in the
City of Burbank, sections 13236 and 13241 together require that economic factors must be
considered when imposing conditions that exceed federal requirements. Id. at 627 n.8 &
629 (remanding to the trial court “to decide whether any numeric limitations, as described in
the permits, are ‘more stringent’ than required under federal law and thus should have been
subject to ‘economic considerations’ by the Los Angeles Regional Board before inclusion in
the permits”).

Permit conditions that are imposed pursuant to state law reaching beyond the
mandatory requirements of the federal Clean Water Act would also trigger review of their
environmental impact under the California Environmental Quality Act, Pub. Res. Code §
21000 et seq. (“CEQA”).

B. Procedural Requirements

1. Public participation.

NPDES permits may be issued only “after opportunity for public hearing.” 33 U.S.C.
§ 1342(a)(1). Indeed, public participation is a fundamental - and non-discretionary -
component of issuing a NPDES permit:

7 Issuance of NPDES permits as required to implement the Clean Water Act are exempt from CEQA’s
requirement of preparation of an environmental impact report for all projects that are expected to have a
significant environmental impact. Water Code § 13389. But municipal storm water permits that contain
provisions exceeding the “maximum extent practicable” standard set by the federal Clean Water Act fall
outside the exemption established by section 13389.
Public participation in the development, revision, and enforcement of any regulation, standard, effluent limitation, plan, or program established by the Administrator or any State under this Act shall be provided for, encouraged, and assisted by the Administrator and the States.

33 U.S.C. § 1251(e) (emphasis added).

Thus, among other things, federal regulations require a state permitting agency to provide at least 30 days for public comment on a draft NPDES permit. 40 C.F.R. § 124.10(b)(1). This is particularly critical for a permit such as the MRP that has taken so long in its development and applies to so many Permittees.

The federal regulations also require at least 30 days advance notice of a public hearing on adoption of a draft NPDES permit. Id. § 124.10(b)(2). Adjudicative hearings held by the Regional Water Board in consideration of an NPDES permit are governed by the Regional Water Board’s own regulations, 23 Cal. Code Reg. § 648 et. seq., Chapter 4.5 of the Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with § 11400 of the Government Code), sections 801-805 of the Evidence Code, and section 11513 of the Government Code. See Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648(b). Government Code § 11513 provides that each party shall have the right to call and examine witnesses, to introduce exhibits, to cross-examine opposing witnesses on any matter relevant to the issues even though the matter was not covered in direct examination, to impeach any witness, and to rebut the evidence against the party. Government Code § 11513(b). The Regional Water Board’s procedural regulations also establish the right of a party in an adjudicative hearing before the Regional Water Board to present evidence and cross-examine witnesses. Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 648.5(a).

The issuing agency is required to respond to comments received during the comment period by: (1) specifying which, if any, provisions of the draft permit have been changed in the final permit, and the reasons for the change; and (2) briefly describing and responding to all significant comments on the draft permit raised during the public comment period or at the any hearing on the permit. 40 C.F.R. § 124.17(a).
2. Legally sufficient findings.

Because issuing an NPDES permit is an adjudicative action, the Regional Water Board is required to make "legally sufficient findings" in support of its conclusions. See, In re Petition of Pacific Water Conditioning Assn., Inc., State Water Board Order WQ 77-16, at *7 (citing City of R. P. Verdes v. City Council of R. Hills, etc., 59 Cal.App. 3d 869, 129 Cal. Rptr. 173 (1976); Merced County Board of Supervisors v. California Highway Com'n, 57 Cal.App. 3d 952, 129 Cal.Rptr. 504, (1976); Myers v. Board of Supervisors of City of Santa Clara, 58 Cal.App. 3d 413, 129 Cal.Rptr. 902, (1976).) Adequate findings assure that the permit is the result of careful consideration of the record before the agency and facilitates review. Topanga Assn. for a Scenic Community v. County of Los Angeles, 11 Cal. 3d 506, 516-517 (1974).

In the context of a NPDES permit, particularly one that imposes conditions beyond the requirements of federal law, such findings must, at a minimum, demonstrate that such conditions are necessary to protect specific beneficial uses. Southern Cal. Edison Co. v. State Water Resources Control Bd., 116 Cal. App. 3d 751, 758-59 (1981) (rejecting conditions in an NPDES permit based on the State Ocean Plan that were unsupported by findings that such standards were "necessary to protect specific beneficial uses . . . The absence of such evidence makes it impossible to determine whether stricter regulations than those found in the Ocean Plans are in fact "necessary.")

C. The Regional Water Board's Adoption of the Final MRP Was Procedurally Defective.

1. The Regional Water Board provided insufficient notice of the October 14, 2009 hearing on the Final Tentative Order.

The MRP is the culmination of nearly five years of work by the Regional Water permittees, and stakeholders. The process has been iterative, and the Regional Water Board has established a pattern of allowing time between iterations to facilitate public participation. The first draft permit was published for notice and comment on December 14, 2007. This was followed by a public workshop held by the Regional Water Board in March 2008. Nearly a year later, on February 11, 2009, the Regional Water Board produced a
revised draft. On May 13, 2009, the Regional Water Board held a public hearing to discuss revisions to the December 2007 draft. At each preliminary stage of the permitting process, the Regional Water Board provided sufficient notice and solicited public comment on revisions from the prior draft in keeping with the public participation requirements in the federal statute and regulations. 33 U.S.C. § 1251(e); 40 C.F.R § 124.10(b)(2).

However, at the final stage, the Regional Water Board abruptly departed from its prior efforts to provide for meaningful public participation. On September 24, 2009, the Regional Water Board published a new “Final Tentative Order” reissuing the MRP to be proposed for adoption by the full Regional Water Board at its regularly scheduled October 14, 2009 meeting. Not only did this truncated notice period deprive San José and other stakeholders of a full and meaningful opportunity for comment and participation, it failed to provide the 30-day mandatory advance notice required under the federal regulations. 40 C.F.R. § 124.10(b)(2) ("Public notice of a public hearing shall be given at least 30 days before the hearing.") (emphasis added.)

2. The Regional Water Board deprived San José of the opportunity to comment on substantive new requirements in the MRP.

There is no dispute that the September 24 Final Tentative Order contained significant substantive changes from the February 2009 draft that was the subject of the Regional Water Board’s May 2009 hearing, or that the changes will result in additional costs and burdens on permittees. (See Appendix B to Final Tentative Order, showing changes from February 2009 tentative order.) The new draft also replaced some more flexible provisions of the draft tentative orders that provided continuity from past permit requirements with more prescriptive and inflexible requirements. For example, for new development and redevelopment projects, the Final Tentative Order included the following new LID-only requirements:

8 Provision C.3.c. regarding LID was nearly completely rewritten and Provision C.10 regarding Trash Load Reduction was replaced in its entirety.
• A requirement that 100 percent of storm water from regulated projects be treated onsite through a handful of prescribed methods, with alternatives such as bioretention allowed only where the permittee can demonstrate that the preferred methods are infeasible;

• A requirement that the municipal permittees produce a report determining feasibility or infeasibility of LID measures within the next 18 months; and

• A requirement that the municipal permittees propose a LID treatment reduction Special Project credit system within one year for projects that have demonstrated environmental benefits to allow a portion of the storm water runoff onsite to be treated by non-LID, or so-called “conventional,” treatment measures.\(^9\)

(Final Tentative Order, sections C.3.c(i)(2)(b); C.3.c(ii); C.3.e(ii).)

The Final Tentative Order also introduced, without more meaningful opportunity for comment or analysis, prescriptive and burdensome new structural requirements for the capture and containment of trash. Regional Water Board staff acknowledged that these new provisions would be costly to permittees; it estimated that the associated capital cost alone will be around $28 million dollars over the permit term, and further admitted that it has identified only $5 million in available funds. (Appendix D to Final Tentative Order, at p. 6.).

Despite the extensive and substantive nature of the changes from the February 2009 Tentative Order, the Regional Water Board accepted no further written public comments or evidence. Instead, participation by the permittees who would be subject to these burdensome new requirements was limited to five-minute oral testimony at the Regional Water Board’s October 14, 2009 hearing on the MRP. (Transcript of October 14, 2009 Hearing (hereinafter “Tr.”). The Regional Water Board’s statement that these revisions were the “outgrowth of comments” submitted by Permittees and other interested persons is not accurate, is an oversimplification of the changes, and does not justify the refusal to allow written comments on these revisions.

During the hearing, members of the Regional Water Board and the witnesses who testified agreed that the new provisions were significantly different from the draft discussed

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\(^9\) This could relate to Brownfield Sites, low-income housing, senior citizen housing, transit oriented development projects and other infill or redevelopment projects.
at the May 2009 hearing. (See, e.g., Tr. at p. 31 (comments of Mr. Moore: “particularly
between the pilot project work you just discussed, and the low impact development
requirements. Because I think they both progressed very – on a pretty significant pace
since May.”) A witness for a group favoring the new trash provisions testified that the
changes were not just significant but “historic.” (Tr. at p. 78 (comments of David Lewis:
“This is a big improvement from May. And we call these historic changes . . . .”)).

Yet, despite the nature, scope, and burdens of these new and controversial
provisions and the failure of the Regional Water Board to allow written comments, each
interested entity was allowed only five minutes to speak, and was encouraged by the chair
to limit remarks to less than three minutes. (Tr. at p. 51) Permittees who wished to present
more than one witness were required to split their five-minute allotment among those
witnesses. (Id.) The only exception was granted to a witness appearing on behalf of one
group that favored the new provisions. This witness was allotted ten minutes. (Id. at p. 92.)
While the Regional Water Board staff was allowed to respond to all comments with no time
limit, and was questioned by the members of the Regional Water Board, no additional time
was allotted for Permittees to question staff directly or to submit additional evidence. (See,
e.g., Tr. at p. 82 (refusing to allow a witness to provide the Regional Water Board with a
copy of written comments).)

Witnesses who appeared on behalf of Permittees objected to the imposition of these
costly, burdensome and inflexible new provisions being added so late in the process and
without the opportunity to provide more detailed comments, and testified to the lack of
available public resources to fund them. (See, e.g., Tr. at p. 102 (comments of Melody
Tovar: “We do look at the new draft, though, and note some new changes in the permit,
and that the revised draft was not circulated for public review and comment, and we think it
should have been. For us, that means that my testimony here today does not benefit from
the direction and feedback from our City Council, and that is something we have
thoughtfully done for every draft of this permit.”)); see also, Tr. at pp. 58, 83, 85, 111-113,
121-22, 129.)
Under similar circumstances, the State Water Board has expressed concern that such proceedings were insufficient to assure that all participants were allowed adequate opportunity to be heard:

But we are concerned that at the . . . hearing, interested persons and permittees were not given adequate time to review late revisions or to comment on them. Given the intense interest in this issue, the Regional Water Board should have diverged from its strict rule limiting individual speakers to three minutes and conducted a more formal process. Such a process should provide adequate time for comment, including continuances where appropriate.

In re The Cities of Bellflower et al., State Water Board Order WQ 2000-11, at *24 (Oct. 5, 2000) (emphasis added). In the Bellflower case, the State Water Board admonished Regional Water Boards to employ the proceedings for hearings set forth in section 648 of the Regional Board’s regulations. Id. at *24 n.25 (“For future adjudicative proceedings that are highly controversial or involve complex factual or legal issues, we encourage regional water boards to follow the procedures for formal hearings set forth in Cal. Code of Regs., tit. 23, section 648 et seq.”) Those regulations require the Regional Water Board to allow interested parties the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses and present contrary evidence. Cal. Code Regs, tit. 23, § 648.5(a). The Regional Water Board here ignored the State Water Board’s admonition. As a result, San José has thus far been denied the right to full and fair participation in the permitting process as required under both federal and state law. 33 U.S.C. § 1351(e); Bellflower, WQ 2000-11. It should not be overlooked that these requirements apply to 76 Permittees in the San Francisco Bay Region - that in itself provides for very complex and controversial issues.

3. The Regional Water Board Failed to Adequately Respond to Comments on Its Prior Draft Tentative Orders.

Federal permitting regulations require that states issuing NPDES permits seek, consider, and provide responses to public comments on draft permits. 40 C.F.R. § 124.17(a). The Regional Water Board failed to provide timely responses to comments submitted on its draft tentative orders, and ignored or, at most, provided only surory
responses to many comments suggesting pragmatic modifications that would, among other things, help avoid wasting resources and/or mitigate the economic impacts of the MRP on fiscally stressed municipalities.\textsuperscript{10} The Final Order indeed includes hundreds of pages of charts containing purported responses to written comments received on earlier iterations of the MRP. (See Appendices E and F of the Final Order.)\textsuperscript{11} However, a closer examination of it reveals that it is insufficient. Each comment is summarized in a few sentences, and the responses are often limited to two or three words. (\textit{I.d.}) Few, if any, meaningful changes were made in response to comments submitted. In other words, despite providing a voluminous and nice-looking chart, the responses were substantively too little and too late to be meaningful as is required by law.

To better illustrate these deficiencies, a few illustrative examples of substantive and important issues that were not adequately addressed in the Regional Water Board's responses to comments are discussed below.

Comments submitted by the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, for example, requested that the Regional Water Board's requirement for an initial desktop feasibility analysis of the provisions set forth in sections C.11 and C.12 of the February 2009 draft be used as a screening mechanism to determine whether and to what extent the pilot diversions should be required. (Appendix F, at p. 438-39.) This suggestion -- which would have saved public resources by providing an equivalent amount of information with less paperwork -- was ignored: all five pilot diversion studies are mandated in the Final Order, \textit{regardless of the outcome of the initial feasibility analysis}. (\textit{I.d.}) In light of the overwhelming evidence of financial distress suffered by municipal permittees in this

\textsuperscript{10} Despite prior specific direction from Regional Water Board members to the staff to expedite getting responses to previously submitted written comments issued following the May 2009 hearing on the February 2009 revised tentative order, the only responses to written comments submitted over the five-year course of the MRP's development (totaling well over 1,000 pages) were issued less than 10 days prior to the Regional Water Board's October 14, 2009 adoption hearing, further depriving San José and others of a meaningful public participation opportunity.

\textsuperscript{11} The Final Order and all associated documents are available at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/stormwater/mrp.shtml.
economic environment, opportunities for added efficiencies are of critical importance to the 
permittees, taxpayers, and the Regional Water Board as a public entity. The Regional 
Water Board’s failure to meaningfully respond to this suggestion is an example of its 
procedural failures in considering and responding to public comments. 12

In addition, with respect to new and redevelopment requirements, several Permittees 
provided evidence that vault-based systems for on-site treatment of storm water are 
effective in removing pollutants and that there are situations in which these types of controls 
represent the maximum practicable level of treatment. (See, e.g., Comments of Santa Clara 
Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program (“SCVURPPP”), at pp. 4-5; Comments of 
the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program, and Comments of the City of Dublin, at p. 
7.) The Regional Water Board staff responded by asserting – without providing an 
evidentiary basis or citation to EPA regulations or permitting guidance (since none exists) – 
that LID measures, rather than the vault-based systems, represent the “maximum extent 
practicable” because they address a broader range of pollutants and provide other benefits. 
(Response to Comments on February 2009 Draft.) This response is inadequate because it 
assumes, rather than finds with adequate support, that LID measures are “practicable.” 
Indeed, as discussed in more detail below, the Regional Water Board has effectively 
admitted that it has no factual basis for such a conclusion by requiring the Permittees to 
study the very feasibility of LID measures imposed in the MRP.

A number of commenters also requested more time for implementation of new 
requirements in the February 2009 draft MRP based on the impacts that the new provisions 
for development and redevelopment projects in that version of the permit would have on 
existing Hydromanagement (“HM") programs that are already being implemented by

12 Likewise, the Santa Clara Program submitted comments on Provision C.15 of the MRP noting that it 
had previously developed and obtained approval of a comprehensive non-stormwater discharge management 
program. It asked the Regional Water Board staff to explain why that program was no longer adequate or 
could not simply be grandfathered, thereby saving significant public resources while continuing to protect 
water quality; it also asked the staff to explain where the existing program had failed to protect water quality. 
The response fails to provide any data or analysis, merely paying lip service to these important points while 
attempting to put the ball back in the municipalities’ court. Id. at 502-503
Permittees. In the response to comments, the Regional Water Board indicated that it had accommodated this request by moving all immediate deadlines back. (Appendix E to Final Tentative Order, at pp. 2-3.) However, because the Final Tentative Order fails to acknowledge that the new MRP will have an immediate effect on changing the requirements in some existing HM programs, no such revision was made to the deadlines for their implementation. (Final Tentative Order C.3.g.ii(5); C.3.a.ii.) While the response therefore facially responds to the comment in question, its identification of changes made in response is inaccurate and misleading, and it is therefore inadequate and legally insufficient.

Each of these examples raises a significant point of importance to Permittees, and, more important, only exemplifies the widespread and pervasive set of deficiencies in the Regional Water Board’s response to comments and compliance with mandatory public participation requirements. The Regional Water Board staff’s responses to many of the comments submitted were either dismissive, non-existent, based on a mischaracterization of evidence before the Regional Water Board, inaccurate and misleading, or non-responsive to the issue presented. None satisfies the requirement for a reasonable response. 40 C.F.R. § 124.17.

D. The Final MRP Is Substantively Defective.

The Final MRP fails to satisfy the requirements of federal and state law governing the issuance of an NPDES permit. Two of the new provisions included in the final MRP – the LID and trash provisions – are highlighted in the discussion below.\(^\text{13}\) However, as indicated

\(^{13}\) Comments in the record submitted by and on behalf of Bay Area municipalities raise the issues to which this section of the Petition is addressed with respect to many other requirements of the MRP, including, but not limited to: Provisions C.3 (e.g., C.3.f, C.3.g, C.3.i), C.8 (e.g., C.8.d.iii, C.8.f), C.9e, C.11 (e.g., C.11.e, C.11.f, C.11.h, C.11.i, C.11.j), C.12 (e.g., C.12.e, C.12.f, X.12.h, C.12.i), C.13 (e.g., C.13.e), C.14 and C.15. Should this Petition be removed from abeyance, San José reserves the right to elaborate on these and the illustrations above.
above, the same substantive defects exist with respect to the other provisions that are of
specific concern to San José.\textsuperscript{14}

1. The Regional Water Board's imposition of LID measures, and new requirements for trash capture, are not supported by legally sufficient findings and cannot be supported on the record before it.

The federal Clean Water Act requires storm water discharges to be controlled to the
"maximum extent practicable." 33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)(3)(B)(iii). This term is not defined in the
federal statute or its implementing regulation, but has been interpreted by the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency and courts to require imposition of best management
practices, or "BMPs." \textit{Defenders of Wildlife v. Browner}, 191 F.3d 1159, 1166-67 (9th Cir.
1999).

Neither the Final Tentative Order, nor the Final Order as approved by the Regional
Water Board, contains any additional findings supporting its conclusion that the new LID
measures required under the Final MRP represent the "maximum extent practicable."
Indeed, the evidence before the Regional Water Board was to the contrary. As the
Regional Water Board staff admitted, the permittees uniformly testified that the new
requirements would be difficult and expensive to implement, and may well be out of reach.
(\textit{See e.g.}, Tr. at pp. 53-54, 58, 83, 121-122, 125.) As one Regional Water Board member

\textsuperscript{14} For example, San José repeatedly expressed concern to the Regional Board with the
mischaracterization of Provision 3.c.f. as simply continuing an existing program for Santa Clara County, and
with the practicability of the December 1, 2009 implementation date for Provision C.3.f in Santa Clara County.
For Santa Clara County, Provision C.3.f not only expands the geographic areas that are subject to HMP
requirements, but it lowers the threshold project size substantially from 20/50 acres (depending on area) to 1
acre. Providing a large municipality, like San José, with only 45 day notice to implement such a major new
requirement is simply not practicable. The provision becomes even more impracticable if it is interpreted to
apply to public projects that are already under design, where funding to cover additional costs is simply not
available. Similarly, San José and many other commented throughout the Regional Board process about
excessive monitoring requirements. The requirement to sample planned potable water discharges is simply
one example of such a requirement, especially given the lack of any evidence in the record of any adverse
impact to water quality from this source.
summarized succinctly: "Well, the state of the economy, or the state of the cities is such that, really, going backward, they cannot have it, they cannot afford it." (Tr. at p. 159.)

To find the basis for the Regional Water Board’s implementation of these requirements, one must instead “grop[e] through the record to determine whether some combination of credible evidentiary items which supported some line of factual and legal conclusions supported the ultimate order or decision of the agency,” in contravention to the requirement for clear and explicit findings. *Topanga Assn. for a Scenic Community v. County of Los Angeles*, 11 Cal. 3d 506, 516-517 (1974).

A search for such findings would also, in this instance, prove fruitless. Instead of evidence-based findings, the Regional Water Board staff simply asserts in a separate document that “LID is rapidly being established as the maximum extent practicable (MEP) standard for new and redevelopment stormwater treatment.” (Staff Report, at p. 2.)\(^\text{15}\) In fact, even this somewhat equivocal and unsupported statement is belied by the very conditions of the final MRP, which 1) requires permitees to conduct studies of whether the LID measures required under section C.3 of the MRP are feasible (Final MRP at C.3.c.i(2)(b)(iv)-(v).), and 2) requires a proposal from Permittees to support LID treatment reduction credits for Special Projects. (Final MRP at C.3.e.ii.(1)&(2)). The fact that the Regional Water Board deems such studies necessary confirms that it is not in possession of sufficient evidence to conclude that these measures are “practicable.” Thus, inclusion of these studies in the MRP is a tacit admission that the Regional Water Board cannot make legally sufficient findings to support its conclusion that LID represents MEP. In corollary, to make such findings would be an admission that the required studies were excessive and unnecessary. Indeed, the Regional Water Board’s insertion of these requirements into the MRP before it has the supporting data is based on speculation, not evidence.

\(^\text{15}\) Even if this rationale were sufficient and supported by evidence, a statement in the Staff Report or other supporting document cannot substitute for findings in the permit. *In re City and County of San Francisco et al.*, State Board Order WQ 95-4, at pp. *28-29* (Sept. 12, 1995).
2. The Regional Water Board has failed to perform the analysis of countervailing economic factors required under State law.

Having failed to establish that LID is necessitated by the federal MEP standard, the Regional Water Board has also failed to make any findings that would support a conclusion that LID measures are necessary or appropriate under state law. Indeed, the evidence on the record would not support such findings.

Imposition of LID measures based solely as a measure that is more stringent than required under federal law triggers the need for additional analysis. City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd., 35 Cal. 4th 613, 626-27, 629 (2005). As a start, the Regional Water Board would have to undertake a careful analysis of technical feasibility and economic reasonableness of its proposed requirements. Water Code §§ 13241(d), 13263(a). It did not do so. In fact, at least one member of the Regional Water Board expressed the strong belief that the LID provisions, as written, were too inflexible to be feasible, especialmente in the urban infill context that many of the permittees will have to address. (Tr. at pp. 36-37.)

Numerous witnesses also provided testimony about the economic unreasonableness of the MRP's requirements given the tenuous financial conditions facing municipal permittees. Addressing the permit's extensive monitoring requirements, one witness in particular testified, in detail, about the dire short-term and long-term economic realities facing elected officials and the taxpayers who must fund the studies and other mandatory provisions in the new MRP, rebutting the Regional Water Board's belief that deferring the most expensive provisions to the end of the permitting period would alleviate such concerns:

This is great, we have a five year permit, we can look forward to the future, the bar has been raised; but I caution all of you, as an elected official, and you all know in your own communities, the budgetary considerations are not just ending at the end of this year, they are going to be next year, the year after. Concord alone will have $9.7 million more we will have to cut. We just lost close to 78 employees, 20 percent of our workforce. We will be cutting again more staff. So these monitoring requirements [are] still of concern, a very large concern, because the amount
of money it is going to take to [conduct] these studies, even though they are spread over a period of time, you are still talking anywhere from $6 to $43 million in capital costs throughout the permit over that five years to address some of the issues identified in those studies, possibly, and you are talking about $12, 15, 18 million of studies, of getting data.... I think, in reality, I want to go on record that you may hear from us in another year or two, saying, "You know what? There is not enough money to do all the studies that you ask for in the time frame that you put out in this permit."

(Tr. at 111-113.)

Against this same fiscal backdrop, the Regional Water Board staff itself also estimated that the new trash capture requirements will carry a capital cost price tag of $28 million, and admitted that they had identified only $5 million dollars in public resources available to fund implementation. (Staff Report, at p. 6.)

While the record is replete with such acknowledgements by the Regional Water Board that the new requirements (LID, trash capture, monitoring, and others) are costly and burdensome, it does not contain any actual analysis by staff of costs against the environmental benefit to be gained by their imposition. For this reason, and on this record, the requirements are unsustainable under State law.

Moreover, the Regional Water Board has not made any specific findings supporting the conclusion that these new requirements are necessary to maintain any specific beneficial use tied to local receiving waters. Instead, for LID, for example, the Regional Water Board simply points in a staff report to storm water permits adopted in other regions that have implemented “extensive requirements for LID measures.” (Staff Report, at p. 6.) It also failed to consider how the more extensive, new and redevelopment controls and hydromodification requirements implemented in the permittees’ jurisdictions as a result of their prior permit compliance may already be adequate to achieve protection of beneficial uses (as their prior permits’ findings determined they would). This approach is simply not sufficient to justify permit conditions in excess of those required under federal law. Southern

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16 Municipalities submitted many such analyses; but these were dismissed or ignored.

3. The Regional Water Board has not analyzed the broader environmental impacts of the new requirements.

More than one witness testified at the October 14, 2009 hearing that the imposition of rigid new LID requirements could actually have an adverse environmental impact by discouraging environmentally responsible infill projects. (See, e.g., Tr. at 121-23: "We have strong concerns that fully implementing this requirement on certain types of projects will be very difficult. In fact, complying with the LID requirement as it is written may not be possible for some projects and may deter responsible redevelopment.") Witness testimony also supported revisions to the Final Tentative Order suggested by Regional Water Board members to allow greater flexibility in choosing from among environmentally sound treatment methods by eliminating language in the permit that discourages the use of bioretention. (See, e.g., Tr. at pp. 105, 120, 124, 130.) These revisions were not included.

Because these provisions relating to LID and trash removal exceed MEP, they are not exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to section 13389 of the Water Code. Thus, these and other potential environmental impacts of these provisions must be analyzed before they may be applied solely pursuant to the authority provided under state law.

4. The new LID provisions violate the prohibition on specifying the means of compliance.

Throughout the MRP development process, a number of commenters and witnesses objected to the prescriptiveness of this permit. For example, the replacement in the final MRP of more flexible approaches to responsible development that have previously been endorsed by the State Water Board with more rigid, proscriptive LID requirements that severely limit options available to permittees in planning new development and redevelopment projects was the subject of specific testimony at the October 14 adoption hearing. (See, e.g., Tr. at pp. 60-61.) At least one Regional Water Board member admitted
at that hearing that he felt the Regional Water Board was “treading in dangerous territory here, from my perspective, in specifying the method and means of compliance.” (Tr. at p. 174.) The member was correct. The Water Code expressly prohibits permit terms that specify the means of compliance. Water Code § 13360 (“No waste discharge requirement or other order of a regional board or the state board or decree of a court issued under this division shall specify the design, location, type of construction, or particular manner in which compliance may be had with that requirement, order, or decree, and the person so ordered shall be permitted to comply with the order in any lawful manner.”). 17

5. The MRP contains provisions extending beyond the permit term.

Finally, the Final MRP identifies several items extending its reach well beyond the MRP’s five-year term. For example:

The Permittees shall demonstrate compliance with Discharge Prohibition A.2 and trash-related Receiving Water Limitations through the timely implementation of control measures and other actions to reduce trash loads from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) by 40% by 2014, 70% by 2017, and 100% by 2022 as further specified below.

(Final MRP, at section C.10 (emphasis added).) The MRP is effective December 1, 2009. By law, an NPDES permit term cannot exceed five years. Water Code § 13378. For this reason, only the 2014 date referenced above is legally valid and those extending beyond it should be stricken from the final MRP. When the MRP or another successor NPDES permit is reissued, the Regional Water Board can reassess the necessity, feasibility, and cost of additional reduction goals and impose any incremental increase as supported by the evidence before it at that time.

17 The LID requirements are again illustrative. First, they require all covered development projects to treat 100% of storm water on site. (Final MRP, section C.3.c.(2)(b).) This requirement clearly specifies the “location” of treatment in contravention of section 13360. In addition, by eliminating the use of underground vaults or bioremediation except where none of the prescribed treatment methods are feasible, the MRP is specifying the design and type of construction, as well as the manner of compliance. (Id.)
V. SERVICE OF COPIES PETITION ON REGIONAL BOARD.

Copies of this Petition have been served on the Regional Water Board and on all other Permittees other than the City of San José.

VI. CONCLUSION.

For all of the reasons set forth above, and others which may be raised in other petitions or by a further review of the record once it is assembled and if this Petition is taken out of abeyance, the Final MRP is both procedurally and legally defective.

Dated: November 13, 2009

RICHARD DOYLE
City Attorney

By: MOLLIE J. DENT
Sr. Deputy City Attorney
On behalf of the City of San José
PROOF OF SERVICE

CASE NAME: CITY OF SAN JOSE'S PETITION FOR REVIEW OF REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD – SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ORDER NO.: R2-2009-0074

I, the undersigned declare as follows:

I am a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, employed in Santa Clara County, and not a party to the within action. My business address is 200 East Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California 95113-1905, and is located in the county where the service described below occurred.

On November 13, 2009, I caused to be served the within:

CITY OF SAN JOSE'S PETITION FOR REVIEW OF REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD – SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION ORDER NUMBER R2-2009-0074,

☒ by E-MAIL, with a copy of this declaration, by electronically transmitting the moving papers to the e-mail addresses indicated below:

jbashaw@waterboards.ca.gov
mrp@waterboards.ca.gov
ddickie@waterboards.ca.gov
amasjedi@ci.pleasanton.ca.us
Alex.Ameri@ci.hayward.ca.us
dakagi@ci.berkeley.ca.us
dggreenwood@ci.livermore.ca.us
gggrimm@mindspring.com
HenryL@ci.union-city.ca.us
HOLLY.GUIER@newark.org
JBarse@ci.alameda.ca.us
jcamp@ci.san-leandro.ca.us
kcote@ci.fremont.ca.us

PROOF OF SERVICE

Order No. R2-2009-0074
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ghicks@ci.fairfield.ca.us

dkasperson@suisun.com

kcullen@fssd.com

melody.tovar@sanjoseca.gov

rmauck@ci.santa-clara.ca.us

cherid@cupertino.org

larry.lind@ci.los-altos.ca.us

joe.teresi@CityofPaloAlto.org

Eric.anderson@ci.mtnview.ca.us

kphalen@ci.milpitas.ca.gov

kcarroll@wccwp.org

FMaitski@valleywater.org

lgervin@ci.sunnyvale.ca.us

jchau@losaltoshills.ca.gov

clara.spaulding@pln.sccgov.org

awo@eoa.com

rfalk@mofo.com

muneer.ahmed@colma.ca.gov

astillman@co.sanmateo.ca.us

cassie.prudhel@ssf.net

horrisbergerc@ci.pacifica.ca.us

croyer@dalycity.org

djcasey@co.sanmateo.ca.us

mfabry@ci.brisbane.ca.us

getchebehere@woodsidetown.org

hyoung@portolavalley.net

JChen@HILLSBOROUGH.net
I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on November 13, 2009, at San Jose, California.

Susan Uemura