

(g) Street, roads, highways, and freeways. This category includes any paved surface that is 5,000 square feet or greater used for the transportation of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles.

(h) Retail Gasoline Outlets (RGOs). This category includes RGOs that meet the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day.

(3) Pollutants of Concern

As part of its local SSMP, each Copermittee must implement an updated procedure for identifying pollutants of concern for each Priority Development Project. The procedure must address, at a minimum: (1) Receiving water quality (including pollutants for which receiving waters are listed as impaired under CWA section 303(d)); (2) Land-use type of the Development Project and pollutants associated with that land use type; and (3) Pollutants expected to be present on site.

(4) Low Impact Development BMP Requirements

Each Copermittee must require each Priority Development Project to implement LID BMPs which will collectively minimize directly connected impervious areas, limit loss of existing infiltration capacity, and protect areas that provide important water quality benefits necessary to maintain riparian and aquatic biota, and/or are particularly susceptible to erosion and sediment loss.

(a) The following LID BMPs must be implemented:

- (i) Each Copermittee must require LID BMPs or make a finding of infeasibility for each Priority Development Project in accordance with the LID waiver program in Section F.1.d.(8);
- (ii) Each Copermittee must incorporate formalized consideration, such as thorough checklists, ordinances, and/or other means, of LID BMPs into the plan review process for Priority Development Projects;
- (iii) The review of each Priority Development Project must include an assessment of potential collection of storm water for on-site or off-site reuse opportunities;
- (iv) The review of each Priority Development Project must include an assessment of techniques to infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, or detain runoff close to the source of runoff; and

- (v) Within 2 years after adoption of this Order, each Copermitttee must review its local codes, policies, and ordinances and identify barriers therein to implementation of LID BMPs. Following the identification of these barriers to LID implementation, where feasible, the Copermitttee must take, by the end of the permit cycle, appropriate actions to remove such barriers.
- (b) The following LID BMPs must be implemented at all Priority Development Projects where technically feasible as required below:
- (i) Maintain or restore natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors (including depressions, areas of permeable soils, swales, and ephemeral and intermittent streams.
 - (ii) Projects with landscaped or other pervious areas must, where feasible, drain runoff from impervious areas (rooftops, parking lots, sidewalks, walkways, patios, etc) into pervious areas prior to discharge to the MS4. The amount of runoff from impervious areas that is to drain to pervious areas shall not exceed the total capacity of the project's pervious areas to infiltrate or treat runoff, taking into consideration the pervious areas' geologic and soil conditions, slope, and other pertinent factors.
 - (iii) Projects with landscaped or other pervious areas must, where feasible, properly design and construct the pervious areas to effectively receive and infiltrate or treat runoff from impervious areas, prior to discharge to the MS4. Soil compaction for these areas shall be minimized. The amount of the impervious areas that are to drain to pervious areas must be based upon the total size, soil conditions, slope, and other pertinent factors.
 - (iv) Projects with low traffic areas and appropriate soil conditions must construct walkways, trails, overflow parking lots, alleys, or other low-traffic areas with permeable surfaces, such as pervious concrete, porous asphalt, unit pavers, and granular materials.
- (c) To protect ground water resources any infiltration LID BMPs must comply with Section F.1.(c)(6).
- (d) LID BMPs sizing criteria:
- (i) LID BMPs shall be sized and designed to ensure onsite retention without runoff, of the volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th

percentile storm event, as determined from the County of Orange's 85th Percentile Precipitation Map¹⁵ ("design capture volume");

- (ii) If onsite retention LID BMPs are technically infeasible, LID biofiltration BMPs may treat any volume that is not retained onsite by the LID BMPs. The LID biofiltration BMPs must be designed for an appropriate surface loading rate to prevent erosion, scour and channeling within the BMP. Due to the flow through design of biofiltration BMPs, the total volume of the BMP, including pore spaces and prefilter detention volume is allowed to be no less than 0.75 times the design storm volume;
- (iii) If it is shown to be technically infeasible to treat the remaining volume up to and including the design capture volume using LID BMPs (retention or biofiltration), the project may implement conventional treatment control BMPs in accordance with Section F.1.d.(6) below and must participate in the LID waiver program in Section F.1.d.(8).
- (e) All LID BMPs shall be designed and implemented with measures to avoid the creation of nuisance or pollution associated with vectors, such as mosquitoes, rodents, and flies.

(5) Source Control BMP Requirements

Each Copermittee must require each Priority Development Project to implement source control BMPs. The source control BMPs to be required must:

- (a) Prevent illicit discharges into the MS4;
- (b) Minimize storm water pollutants of concern in runoff;
- (c) Eliminate irrigation runoff;
- (d) Include storm drain system stenciling or signage;
- (e) Include properly designed outdoor material storage areas;
- (f) Include properly designed outdoor work areas;
- (g) Include properly designed trash storage areas;
- (h) Include water quality requirements applicable to individual priority project categories.

¹⁵ The isopluvial map is available from the County of Orange. The map can also be found as Figure A-1 Exhibit 7.II in the Model WQMP (September 2003), page 5 of 57 at http://www.ocwatersheds.com/documents/2003_DAMP_Exhibit_7_II_Model_WQMP_Attachments.pdf

(6) Treatment Control BMP Requirements¹⁶

Each Copermittee must require each Priority Development Project to implement treatment control BMPs that meet the following requirements:

- (a) All treatment control BMPs for a single Priority Development Project must collectively be sized to comply with the following numeric sizing criteria:
 - (i) Volume-based treatment control BMPs must be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) the volume of runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th percentile storm event, as determined from the County of Orange's 85th Percentile Precipitation Isopluvial Map¹⁷; or
 - (ii) Flow-based treatment control BMPs must be designed to mitigate (infiltrate, filter, or treat) either: a) the maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event; or b) the maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity (for each hour of a storm event), as determined from the local historical rainfall record, multiplied by a factor of two.
- (b) Treatment control BMPs for all Priority Development Projects must mitigate (treat through infiltration, settling, filtration or other unit processes) the required volume or flow of runoff from all developed portions of the project, including landscaped areas.
- (c) All treatment control BMPs must be located so as to remove pollutants from runoff prior to its discharge to any waters of the U.S. Multiple Priority Development Projects may use shared treatment control BMPs as long as construction of any shared treatment control BMP is completed prior to the use or occupation of any Priority Development Project from which the treatment control BMP will receive runoff.
- (d) All treatment control BMPs for Priority Development Projects must, at a minimum:
 - (i) Be ranked with high or medium pollutant removal efficiency for the project's most significant pollutants of concern, as the pollutant removal efficiencies are identified in the Copermittees' Model

¹⁶ Low-Impact Development (LID) and other site design BMPs that are correctly designed to effectively remove pollutants from runoff are considered treatment control BMPs.

¹⁷ The isopluvial map is available from the County of Orange. The map can also be found as Figure A-1 Exhibit 7.11 in the Model WQMP (September 2003), page 105 of 157 at http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/PDFs/2003_DAMP/2003_DAMP_Section_7_New_Development_Significant_Redevelopment.pdf.

SSMP. Treatment control BMPs with a low removal efficiency ranking must only be approved by a Copermittee when a feasibility analysis has been conducted which exhibits that implementation of treatment control BMPs with high or medium removal efficiency rankings are infeasible for a Priority Development Project or portion of a Priority Development Project.

- (ii) Be correctly sized and designed so as to remove storm water pollutants to the MEP.
- (e) Target removal of pollutants of concern from runoff.
- (f) Be implemented close to pollutant sources, and prior to discharging into waters of the U.S.
- (g) Not be constructed within a waters of the U.S. or waters of the State.
- (h) Include proof of a mechanism under which ongoing long-term maintenance will be conducted to ensure proper maintenance for the life of the project. The mechanisms may be provided by the project proponent or Copermittee.
- (i) Be designed and implemented with measures to avoid the creation of nuisance or pollution associated with vectors, such as mosquitoes, rodents, and flies.

(7) Low Impact Development (LID) BMP Waiver Program

The Copermittees must develop, collectively or individually, a LID waiver program for incorporation into local SSMPs, which would allow a Priority Development Project to substitute implementation of all or a portion of required LID BMPs in section F.1.d(4) with implementation of treatment control BMPs and a mitigation project, payment into an in-lieu funding program, and/or watershed equivalent BMP(s) consistent with Section F.1.c.(8). The Copermittees shall submit the LID waiver program as part of their updated model SSMP. At a minimum, the program must meet the requirements below:

- (a) Prior to implementation, the LID waiver program must clearly exhibit that it will not allow PDPs to result in a net impact (after consideration of any mitigation and in-lieu payments) from pollutant loadings over and above the impact caused by projects meeting LID requirements;
- (b) For each PDP participating, a technical feasibility analysis must be included demonstrating that it is technically infeasible to implement LID BMPs that comply with the requirements of Section F.1.(d)(4). The

Copermittee(s) must develop criteria for the technical feasibility analysis including a cost benefit analysis, examination of LID BMPs considered and alternatives chosen. Each PDP participating must demonstrate that LID BMPs were implemented as much as feasible given the site's unique conditions. Analysis must be made of the pollutant loading for each project participating in the LID substitution program. The estimated impacts from not implementing the required LID BMPs in section F.1.d.(4) must be fully mitigated. Technical infeasibility may result from conditions including, but not limited to:

- (i) Locations that cannot meet the infiltration and groundwater protection requirements in section F.1.c.(6). Where infiltration is technically infeasible, the project must still examine the feasibility of other onsite retention LID BMPs;
 - (ii) Smart growth and infill or redevelopment locations where the density and/or nature of the project would create significant difficulty for compliance with the onsite volume retention requirements; and
 - (iii) Other site, geologic, soil or implementation constraints identified in the Copermittees updated local SSMP document.
- (c) The LID waiver program must include mechanisms to verify that each Priority Development Project participating in the program is in compliance with all applicable SSMP requirements;
- (d) The LID waiver program must develop and implement a review process verifying that the BMPs to be implemented meet the designated design criteria. The review process must also verify that each Priority Development Project participating in the program is in compliance with all applicable SSMP requirements.
- (e) The LID waiver program must include performance standards for treatment control BMPs specified in compliance with section F.1.(d)(6).
- (f) Each PDP that participates in the LID waiver program must mitigate for the pollutant loads expected to be discharged due to not implementing the LID BMPs in section F.1.d.(4). Mitigation projects must be implemented within the same hydrologic subarea as the PDP. Mitigation projects outside of the hydrologic subarea but within the same hydrologic unit may be approved provided that the project proponent demonstrates that mitigation projects within the same hydrologic subarea are infeasible and that the mitigation project will address similar beneficial use impacts as expected from the PDPs pollutant load types and amount. Offsite mitigation projects may include green streets projects, existing development retrofit projects, retrofit incentive programs, regional BMPs and stream restoration. Project applicants seeking to utilize these

alternative compliance provisions may propose other offsite mitigation projects, which the Copermittees may approve if they meet the requirements of this subpart.

- (g) A Copermittee may choose to implement a pollutant credit system as part of the LID waiver program provided that such a credit system clearly exhibits that it will not allow PDPs to result in a net impact from pollutant loadings over and above the impact caused by projects meeting LID requirements. Any credit system that a Copermittee chooses to implement must be submitted to the Executive Officer for review and approval as part of the waiver program.
- (h) The LID waiver program shall include a storm water mitigation fund developed by the Copermittee(s) to be used for water quality improvement projects which may serve in lieu of the PDP's required mitigation in section F.1.d.(8)(e). The LID waiver program's storm water mitigation fund shall, at a minimum, identify;
 - (i) The entity or entities that will manage the storm water mitigation fund (i.e., assume full responsibility);
 - (ii) The range and types of acceptable projects for which storm water mitigation funds may be expended;
 - (iii) The entity or entities that will assume full responsibility for each water quality improvement project, including its successful completion; and
 - (iv) How the dollar amount of storm water mitigation fund contributions will be determined. In-lieu payments must be proportional to the additional pollutant load discharged by not fully implementing LID.
- (i) Each Copermittee must notify the Regional Board in their annual report of each PDP choosing to participate in the LID waiver program. The annual report must include the following information:
 - (i) Name of the developer of the participating PDP;
 - (ii) Site location;
 - (iii) Reason for LID waiver including technical feasibility analysis;
 - (iv) Description of BMPs implemented;
 - (v) Total amount deposited, if any, into the storm water mitigation fund described in section F.1.d.(8)(f)
 - (vi) Water quality improvement project(s) proposed to be funded; and
 - (vii) Timeframe for implementation of water quality improvement projects.

(8) Site Design and Treatment Control BMP Design Standards

As part of its local SSMP, each Copermittee must develop and require Priority

Development Projects to implement siting, design, and maintenance criteria for each site design and treatment control BMP listed in its local SSMP to determine feasibility and applicability and so that implemented site design and treatment control BMPs are constructed correctly and are effective at pollutant removal, runoff control, and vector minimization. LID techniques, such as soil amendments, must be incorporated into the criteria for appropriate treatment control BMPs. Development of BMP design worksheets which can be used by project proponents is encouraged.

(9) Implementation Process

As part of its local SSMP, each Copermittee must implement a process to verify compliance with SSMP requirements. The process must identify at what point in the planning process Priority Development Projects will be required to meet SSMP requirements and at a minimum, the Priority Development Project must implement the required post-construction BMPs prior to occupancy and/or the intended use of any portion of that project. The process must also include identification of the roles and responsibilities of various municipal departments in implementing the SSMP requirements, as well as any other measures necessary for the implementation of SSMP requirements.

(10) Treatment BMP Review

- (a) The Copermittees must review and update the BMPs that are listed in their local SSMPs as options for treatment control during the third year of implementation of this Order. At a minimum, the update must include removal of obsolete or ineffective BMPs and addition of LID BMPs that can be used for treatment, such as bioretention cells, bioretention swales, etc. The update must also add appropriate LID BMPs to any tables or discussions in the local SSMPs addressing pollutant removal efficiencies of treatment control BMPs. In addition, the update must include review and revision where necessary of treatment control BMP pollutant removal efficiencies.
- (b) The update must incorporate findings from BMP effectiveness studies conducted by the Copermittees for projects funded wholly or in part by the State Board or Regional Board.
- (c) Each Copermittee must implement a mechanism for annually incorporating findings from local treatment BMP effectiveness studies (e.g., ones conducted by, or on-behalf of, public agencies in Orange County) into SSMP project reviews and permitting

e. BMP CONSTRUCTION VERIFICATION

Prior to occupancy and/or intended use of any portion of the Priority Development Project subject to SSMP requirements, each Copermittee must inspect the constructed site design, source control, and treatment control BMPs to verify that they have been constructed and are operating in compliance with all specifications, plans, permits, ordinances, and this Order.

f. BMP MAINTENANCE TRACKING

- (1) Each Copermittee must develop and maintain a watershed-based database to track and inventory all approved post-construction BMPs and BMP maintenance within its jurisdiction since July 2001. LID BMPs implemented on a lot by lot basis at a single family residential home, such as rainbarrels, are not required to be tracked or inventoried. At a minimum, the database must include information on BMP type, location, watershed, date of construction, party responsible for maintenance, maintenance certifications or verifications, inspections, inspection findings, and corrective actions, including whether the site was referred to the Vector Control District.
- (2) Each Copermittee must establish a mechanism not only to track post-construction BMPs, but also to ensure that appropriate easements and ownerships are properly recorded in public records and the information is conveyed to all appropriate parties when there is a change in project or site ownership.
- (3) Each Copermittee must verify that approved post-construction BMPs are operating effectively and have been adequately maintained by implementing the following measures:
 - (a) An annual inventory of all approved BMPs within the Copermittee's jurisdiction. LID BMPs implemented on a lot by lot basis at a single family residential home, such as rainbarrels, are not required to be tracked or inventoried. The inventory must also include all BMPs approved for Priority Development Projects since July 2001;
 - (b) The designation of high priority BMPs. High-priority designation must include consideration of BMP size, recommended maintenance frequency, likelihood of operational and maintenance issues, location, receiving water quality, and other pertinent factors;
 - (c) Verify implementation, operation, and maintenance of BMPs by inspection, self-certification, surveys, or other equally effective approaches with the following conditions:
 - (i) The implementation, operation, and maintenance of at least 90 percent of approved and inventoried final project public and private SSMPs

(a.k.a. WQMPs) must be verified annually. All post-construction BMPs shall be verified within every four year period;

- (ii) Operation and maintenance verifications must be required prior to each rainy season;
- (iii) All (100 percent) projects with BMPs that are high priority must be inspected by the Copermittee annually prior to each rainy season;
- (iv) All (100 percent) public agency projects with BMPs must be inspected by the Copermittee annually;
- (v) At least 50 percent of projects with drainage insert treatment control BMPs must be inspected by the Copermittee annually;
- (vi) Appropriate follow-up measures (including re-inspections, enforcement, maintenance, etc.) must be conducted to ensure the treatment BMPs continue to reduce storm water pollutants as originally designed;
- (vii) All inspections must verify effective operation and maintenance of the treatment control BMPs, as well as compliance with all ordinances, permits, and this Order; and
- (viii) Inspections must note observations of vector conditions, such as mosquitoes. Where conditions are identified as contributing to mosquito production, the Copermittee must notify the Orange County Vector Control District.

g. ENFORCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SITES

Each Copermittee must enforce its storm water ordinance for all Development Projects and at all development sites as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order. Copermittee ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms must include appropriate sanctions to achieve compliance. Sanctions must include the following or their equivalent: Non-monetary penalties, fines, bonding requirements, and/or permit or occupancy denials for non-compliance.

h. HYDROMODIFICATION – LIMITATIONS ON INCREASES OF RUNOFF DISCHARGE RATES AND DURATIONS¹⁸

Each Copermittee shall collaborate with the other Copermittees to develop and implement a Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP) to manage increases in runoff discharge rates and durations from all Priority Development Projects.

The HMP shall be incorporated into the local SSMP and implemented by each Copermittee so that estimated post-project runoff discharge rates and durations shall not exceed pre-development discharge rates and durations. Where the proposed project is located on an already developed site, the pre-project discharge rate and duration shall be that of the pre-developed, naturally occurring condition. The HMP shall be submitted to the Executive Officer within 2 years of permit adoption. The HMP will be made available for public review and comment and the Executive Officer will determine the need for a public hearing.

(1) The HMP must:

- (a) Identify a method for assessing susceptibility of channel segments which receive runoff discharges from Priority Development Projects. The geomorphic stability within the channel shall be assessed. A performance standard shall be created that ensures that the geomorphic stability within the channel not be compromised as a result of receiving runoff discharges from Priority Development Projects.
- (b) Utilize continuous simulation of the entire rainfall record (or other analytical method proposed by the Copermittees and deemed acceptable by the Regional Board) to identify a range of runoff flows¹⁹ for which priority Development Project post-project runoff flow rates and durations shall not exceed pre-development (naturally occurring) runoff flow rates and durations by more than 10 percent, where the increased flow rates and durations will result in increased potential for erosion or other significant adverse impacts to beneficial uses. In addition, the identified range of runoff flow rates and durations must compensate for the loss of sediment supply due to the development. The lower boundary of the

¹⁸ Updated SSMP and hydromodification requirements shall apply to all priority projects or phases of priority projects which have not yet begun grading or construction activities at the time any updates SSMP or hydromodification requirement commences. If a Copermittee determines that lawful prior approval of a project exists, whereby application of an updated SSMP or hydromodification requirement to the project is legally infeasible, the updated SSMP or hydromodification requirement need not apply to the project. The Copermittees shall utilize the SSMP and hydromodification update periods to ensure that projects undergoing approval processes include application of the updated SSMP and hydromodification requirements in their plans.

¹⁹ The identified range of runoff flows to be controlled should be expressed in terms of peak flow rates of rainfall events, such as "10% of the pre-development 2-year runoff event up to the pre-project 10-year runoff event."

range of runoff flows identified shall correspond with the critical channel flow that produces the critical shear stress that initiates channel bed movement or that erodes the toe of channel banks. The identified range of runoff flows may be different for specific watersheds, channels, or channel reaches. In the case of an artificially hardened (concrete lined, rip rap, etc.) channel, the lower boundary of the range of runoff flows identified shall correspond with the critical channel flow that produces the critical shear stress that initiates channel bed movement or that erodes the toe of channel banks of a comparable soft-bottomed channel.

- (c) Require Priority Development Projects to implement hydrologic control measures so that Priority Development Projects' post-project runoff flow rates and durations (1) do not exceed pre-project (naturally occurring) runoff flow rates and durations by more than 10 percent for the range of runoff flows identified under section F.1.h.(1)(b), where the increased flow rates and durations will result in increased potential for erosion or other significant adverse impacts to beneficial uses; (2) do not result in channel conditions which do not meet the channel standard developed under section F.1.h.(1)(a) for channel segments downstream of Priority Development Project discharge points; and (3) compensate for the loss of sediment supply due to development.
- (d) Include other performance criteria (numeric or otherwise) for Priority Development Projects as necessary to prevent runoff from the projects from increasing and/or continuing unnatural rates of erosion of channel beds and banks, silt pollutants generation, or other impacts to beneficial uses and stream habitat due to increased erosive force.
- (e) Include a review of pertinent literature.
- (f) Identify areas within the San Juan Hydrologic Unit where historic hydromodification has resulted in a negative impact to benthic macroinvertebrate and benthic periphyton by identifying areas with low or very low Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores.
- (g) Include a protocol to evaluate potential hydrograph change impacts to downstream watercourses from Priority Development Projects. This protocol must include the use of the IBI score as a metric for assessing impacts and improvements to downstream watercourses.
- (h) Include a description of how the Copermittees will incorporate the HMP requirements into their local approval processes.
- (i) Include criteria on selection and design of management practices and measures (such as detention, retention, and infiltration) to control flow rates and durations and address potential hydromodification impacts.

- (j) Include technical information supporting any standards and criteria proposed.
- (k) Include a description of inspections and maintenance to be conducted for management practices and measures to control flow rates and durations and address potential hydromodification impacts.
- (l) Include a description of pre- and post-project monitoring and other program evaluation, including IBI score, to be conducted to assess the effectiveness of implementation of the HMP.
- (m) Include mechanisms for assessing and addressing cumulative impacts within a watershed on channel morphology.
- (n) Include information on evaluation of channel form and condition, including slope, discharge, vegetation, underlying geology, and other information, as appropriate.
- (2) In addition to the hydrologic control measures that must be implemented per section F.1.h.(1)(c), the HMP must include a suite of management measures to be used on Priority Development Projects to protect and restore downstream beneficial uses and prevent or further prevent adverse physical changes to downstream channels. The measures must be based on a prioritized consideration of the following elements in this order:
 - (a) Hydrologic control measures;
 - (b) On-site management controls;
 - (c) Regional controls located upstream of receiving waters; and
 - (d) In-stream controls.

Where stream channels are adjacent to, or are to be modified as part of a Priority Development Project, management measures must include buffer zones and setbacks. Under no circumstances will in-stream controls include the use of non-naturally occurring hardscape materials such as concrete, riprap, gabions, etc. The suite of management measures shall also include stream restoration as a viable option to achieve the channel standard in section F.1.h.(1)(a).

- (3) Each individual Copermitttee has the discretion to not require Section F.1.h. at Priority Development Projects where the project:
 - (a) Discharges storm water runoff into underground storm drains discharging directly to bays or the ocean; or

- (b) Discharges storm water runoff into conveyance channels whose bed and bank are concrete lined all the way from the point of discharge to ocean waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, or water storage reservoirs and lakes.

(4) HMP Reporting and Implementation

- (a) Within 2 years of adoption of the Order, the Copermittees shall submit to the Regional Board a draft HMP that has been reviewed by the public, including the analysis that identifies the appropriate limiting range of flow rates per section F.1.h.(1)(b).
- (b) Within 180 days of receiving Regional Board comments on the draft HMP, the Copermittees shall submit a final HMP that addressed the Regional Board's comments.
- (c) Within 90 days of receiving a finding of adequacy from the Executive Officer, each Copermittee shall incorporate and implement the HMP for all Priority Development Projects.
- (d) Prior to approval of the HMP by the Regional Board, the early implementation measures likely to be included in the HMP shall be encouraged by the Copermittees.

(5) Interim Hydromodification Criteria

Within one year of adoption of this Order, each Copermittee must ensure that all Priority Development Projects are implementing the following criteria by comparing the pre-development (naturally occurring) and post-project flow rates and durations using a continuous simulation hydrologic model such as US EPA's Hydrograph Simulation Program-Fortran (HSPF):

- (a) For flow rates from 10 percent of the 2-year storm event to the 5 year storm event, the post-project peak flows shall not exceed pre-development (naturally occurring) peak flows.
- (b) For flow rates from the 5 year storm event to the 10 year storm event the post-project peak flows may exceed pre-development (naturally occurring) flows by up to 10 percent for a 1-year frequency interval.

The interim hydromodification criteria do not apply to Priority Development Projects where the project discharges (1) storm water runoff into underground storm drains discharging directly to bays or the ocean, or (2) storm water runoff into conveyance channels whose bed and bank are concrete lined all the way from the point of discharge to ocean waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, or water storage reservoirs and lakes.

Within one year of adoption of this Order, each Copermitttee must submit a signed, certification statement to the Regional Board verifying implementation of the interim hydromodification criteria.

- (6) No part of section F.1.h shall alleviate the Copermitttees responsibilities for implementing Low-Impact Development-BMPs as required under section F.1.d.(4).

i. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

(1) Municipal Departments and Personnel Education

Municipal Development Planning: Each Copermitttee must implement an education program so that its planning and development review staffs and contractors (and Planning Boards and Elected Officials, if applicable) have an understanding of:

- (a) Federal, State, and local water quality laws and regulations applicable to Development Projects;
- (b) The connection between land use decisions and short and long-term water quality impacts (i.e., impacts from land development and urbanization); and
- (c) Methods of minimizing impacts to receiving water quality resulting from development, including:
 - (i) Storm water management plan development and review;
 - (ii) Local sensitive water bodies, including 303(d)-impairments and ESAs;
 - (iii) Methods to control downstream erosion impacts;
 - (iv) Identification of pollutants of concern;
 - (v) Site design BMP techniques;
 - (vi) Source control BMPs;
 - (vii) Selection of the most effective treatment control BMPs for the pollutants of concern; and
 - (viii) Public heath concerns related to storm water management infrastructure.

(2) Project Applicants, Developers, Contractors, Property Owners, and other Responsible Parties

- (a) Each Copermitttee must implement a New Development / Redevelopment education program using all media as appropriate to:
 - (i) Measurably increase the knowledge of the target communities regarding MS4s, impacts of runoff on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audience; and

- (ii) To measurably change the behavior of target communities and thereby reduce pollutant releases to MS4s and the environment.
- (b) Each Copermittee must educate each target community on the following topics where appropriate:
- (i) The importance of educating all construction workers in the field about storm water issues and BMPs through formal or informal training;
 - (ii) Federal, State, and local water quality laws and regulations applicable to new development and redevelopment activities;
 - (iii) Site design, source control, pollution prevention, and treatment BMPs;
 - (iv) General runoff concepts; and
 - (v) Other topics of local importance, including local water quality conditions, impaired waterbodies and environmentally sensitive areas.

2. CONSTRUCTION COMPONENT

Each Copermittee must implement a construction program which meets the requirements of this section, prevents illicit discharges into the MS4, implements and maintains structural and non-structural BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction sites to the MS4, reduces construction site discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevents construction site discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

a. ORDINANCE UPDATE

Within 365 days of adoption of this Order, each Copermittee must review and update its grading ordinances and other ordinances as necessary to achieve full compliance with this Order, including requirements for the implementation of all designated BMPs and other measures.

b. SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

Each Copermittee must maintain an updated watershed based inventory of all construction sites within its jurisdiction. The use of an automated database system, such as Geographical Information System (GIS) is required.

c. SITE PLANNING AND PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

Each Copermittee must incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts prior to approval and issuance of construction and grading permits.

- (1) Each construction and grading permit must require proposed construction sites to implement designated BMPs and other measures so that illicit discharges into the MS4 are prevented and storm water pollutants discharged from the site will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable and will not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.
- (2) Prior to permit issuance, the project proponent's runoff management plan (or equivalent construction BMP plan) must be required to comply, and reviewed to verify compliance, with the local grading ordinance, other applicable local ordinances, and this Order.
- (3) Prior to permit issuance, each Copermittee must verify that project proponents subject to California's statewide General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated With Construction Activities, (hereinafter General Construction Permit), have existing coverage under the General Construction Permit.

d. BMP IMPLEMENTATION

- (1) Designate BMPs: Each Copermittee must designate a minimum set of BMPs and other measures to be implemented at all construction sites. The designated minimum set of BMPs must include:
 - (a) Management Measures:
 - (i) Pollution prevention, where appropriate;
 - (ii) Development and implementation of a site-specific runoff management plan;
 - (iii) Minimization of areas that are cleared and graded to only the portion of the site that is necessary for construction;
 - (iv) Minimization of exposure time of disturbed soil areas;
 - (v) Minimization of grading during the wet season and correlation of grading with seasonal dry weather periods to the extent feasible;
 - (vi) Limitation of grading to a maximum disturbed area as determined by each Copermittee before either temporary or permanent erosion controls are implemented to prevent storm water pollution. The Copermittee has the option of temporarily increasing the size of disturbed soil areas by a set amount beyond the maximum, if the individual site is in compliance with applicable storm water regulations and the site has adequate control practices implemented to prevent storm water pollution;
 - (vii) Temporary stabilization and reseeded of disturbed soil areas as rapidly as feasible;
 - (viii) Wind erosion controls;
 - (ix) Tracking controls;

- (x) Non-stormwater management measures to prevent illicit discharges and control storm water pollution sources;
- (xi) Waste management measures;
- (xii) Preservation of natural hydrologic features where feasible;
- (xiii) Preservation of riparian buffers and corridors where feasible;
- (xiv) Evaluation and maintenance of all BMPs, until removed; and
- (xv) Retention, reduction, and proper management of all storm water pollutant discharges on site to the MEP standard.

(b) Erosion and Sediment Controls:

- (i) Erosion prevention. Erosion prevention is to be used as the most important measure for keeping sediment on site during construction;
- (ii) Sediment controls. Sediment controls are to be used as a supplement to erosion prevention for keeping sediment on-site during construction;
- (iii) Slope stabilization must be used on all active slopes during rain events regardless of the season and on all inactive slopes during the rainy season and during rain events in the dry season; and
- (iv) Permanent revegetation or landscaping as early as feasible.

(c) Designate enhanced BMPs²⁰ for 303(d) impairments and ESAs: Each Copermittee must implement, or require implementation of, enhanced measures to address the exceptional threat to water quality posed by all construction sites tributary to CWA section 303(d) water body segments impaired for sediment or turbidity. Each Copermittee must also implement, or require implementation of, enhanced, site-specific measures for construction sites within or adjacent to or discharging directly to coastal lagoons, the ocean, or other receiving waters within environmentally sensitive areas (as defined in Attachment C of this Order).

- (i) Active Sediment Treatment (AST): Each Copermittee must require implementation of advanced treatment for sediment at construction sites (or portions thereof) that are determined by the Copermittee to be an exceptional threat to water quality. In evaluating the threat to water quality, the following factors must be considered by the Copermittee:

- [a] Soil erosion potential or soil type;
- [b] The site's slopes;
- [c] Project size and type;
- [d] Sensitivity of receiving water bodies;

²⁰ Enhanced BMPs are control actions specifically targeted to the pollutant or condition of concern and of higher quality and effectiveness than the minimum control measures otherwise required. Enhanced in this Order means better, not simply more, BMPs.

- [e] Proximity to receiving water bodies;
- [f] Non-storm water discharges;
- [g] Ineffectiveness of other BMPs;
- [h] Proximity and sensitivity of aquatic threatened and endangered species of concern;
- [i] Known effects of AST chemicals; and
- [j] Any other relevant factors.

(d) Implement BMPs: Each Copermitttee must implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum BMPs and any additional measures necessary to comply with this Order at each construction site within its jurisdiction year round. BMP implementation requirements, however, can vary based on wet and dry seasons. Dry season BMP implementation must plan for and address unseasonal rain events that may occur during the dry season (May 1 through September 30).

e. INSPECTION OF CONSTRUCTION SITES

Each Copermitttee must conduct construction site inspections for compliance with its ordinances (grading, storm water, etc.), permits (construction, grading, etc.), and this Order. Priorities for inspecting sites must consider the nature and size of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality.

- (1) During the wet season, each Copermitttee must inspect at least biweekly (every two weeks), all construction sites within its jurisdiction meeting any of the following criteria:
 - (a) All sites 30 acres or more in size with rough grading or active slopes occurring during the wet season;
 - (b) All sites one acre or more, and tributary to a CWA section 303(d) water body segment impaired for sediment or within or directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to, the ocean or a receiving water within an ESA; and
 - (c) Other sites determined by the Copermitttees or the Regional Board as a significant threat to water quality. In evaluating threat to water quality, the following factors must be considered: (1) soil erosion potential; (2) site slope; (3) project size and type; (4) sensitivity of receiving water bodies; (5) proximity to receiving water bodies; (6) non-storm water discharges; (7) past record of non-compliance by the operators of the construction site; and (8) any other relevant factors.
- (2) During the wet season, each Copermitttee must inspect at least monthly, all construction sites with one acre or more of soil disturbance not meeting the criteria specified above in section F.2.e.(1).

- (3) During the wet season, each Copermittee must inspect construction sites less than one acre in size as needed to ensure compliance with its ordinances and this Order.
- (4) Each Copermittee must inspect all construction sites as needed during the dry season. ~~Sites meeting the criteria in section F.2.e.(1) must be inspected at least once in August or September each year.~~
- (5) Re-inspections: Based upon site inspection findings, each Copermittee must implement all follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) necessary to comply with this Order. Reinspection frequencies must be determined by each Copermittee based upon the severity of deficiencies, the nature of the construction activity, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality.
- (6) Inspections of construction sites must include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) Check for coverage under the General Construction Permit (Notice of Intent (NOI) and/or Waste Discharge Identification No.) during initial inspections;
 - (b) Assessment of compliance with Copermittee ordinances and permits related to runoff, including the implementation and maintenance of designated minimum BMPs;
 - (c) Assessment of BMP effectiveness;
 - (d) Visual observations for non-storm water discharges, potential illicit connections, and potential discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff;
 - (e) Education and outreach on storm water pollution prevention, as needed; and
 - (f) Creation of a written or electronic inspection report.
- (7) The Copermittees must track the number of inspections for each inventoried construction site throughout the reporting period to verify that each site is inspected at the minimum frequencies required.

f. ENFORCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION SITES

- (1) Each Copermittee must develop and implement an escalating enforcement process that achieves prompt corrective actions at construction sites for violations of the Copermittee's water quality protection permit requirements and ordinances. This enforcement process must include authorizing the

Copermittee's construction site inspectors to take immediate enforcement actions when appropriate and necessary. The enforcement process must include appropriate sanctions such as stop work orders, non-monetary penalties, fines, bonding requirements, and/or permit denials for non-compliance.

- (2) Each Copermittee must be able to respond to complaints received from third-parties and to ensure the Regional Board that corrective actions have been implemented.

g. REPORTING OF NON-COMPLIANT SITES

- (1) In addition to the notification requirements in Attachment B, each Copermittee must notify the Regional Board when the Copermittee issues a stop work order or other high level enforcement to a construction site in its jurisdiction as a result of storm water violations.
- (2) Each Copermittee shall annually notify the Regional Board, prior to the commencement of the wet season, of all construction sites with alleged violations. Information may be provided as part of the JRMP annual report. Information provided shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (a) WDID number if enrolled under the General Construction Permit
 - (b) Site Location, including address
 - (c) Current violations or suspected violations

h. TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- (1) Municipal Staff and Contractors: Requirements for municipal staff and contractors are described in the Municipal Component section of this Order.
- (2) Construction Site Owner / Operator Responsibilities:

As early in the planning and development process as possible and all through the permitting and construction process, each Copermittee must implement a program to educate project applicants, developers, contractors, property owners, and other responsible parties. The education program must provide an understanding of the topics listed below, as appropriate for the audience being educated.

- (a) The importance of educating all construction workers in the field about storm water issues and BMPs through formal or informal training;

- (b) Federal, State, and local water quality laws and regulations applicable to construction and grading activities;
- (c) Site design, source control, pollution prevention, and treatment BMPs;
- (d) General runoff concepts; and
- (e) Other topics of local importance, including local water quality conditions, impaired waterbodies and environmentally sensitive areas.

3. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

a. MUNICIPAL

Each Copermittee must implement a municipal program which meets the requirements of this section, prevents illicit discharges into the MS4, reduces municipal discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevents municipal discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

(1) Source Identification / Inventory

Each Copermittee must maintain an updated watershed-based inventory of municipal areas and activities. The inventory must include the name, address (if applicable), and a description of the area/activity; which pollutants are potentially generated by the area/activity; whether the area/activity is adjacent to an ESA; and identification of whether the area/activity is tributary to a CWA section 303(d) water body segment and generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired. The use of an automated database system, such as Geographical Information System (GIS) is required when applicable.

(2) General BMP Implementation

- (a) **Pollution Prevention:** Each Copermittee must implement pollution prevention methods in its municipal program and must require their use by appropriate municipal departments, personnel, and contractors, where appropriate.
- (b) **Designate Minimum BMPs:** Each Copermittee must designate a minimum set of BMPs for all municipal areas and activities. The designated minimum BMPs for municipal areas and activities must be area or activity specific as appropriate. BMPs must be designated for special events that are expected to generate significant trash and litter.
- (c) **Designate BMPs for ESAs and 303(d) Impairments:** Each Copermittee must designate enhanced measures for municipal areas and activities

tributary to CWA section 303(d) impaired water body segments when an area or activity generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired. Each Copermittee must also designate additional controls for municipal areas and activities within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to coastal lagoons, the ocean, or other receiving waters within environmentally sensitive areas (as defined in Attachment C of this Order).

- (d) Implement BMPs: Each Copermittee must implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum and enhanced BMPs and any additional measures necessary based on its inventory to comply with this Order for each municipal area or activity within its jurisdiction.

(3) BMP Implementation for Management of Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers

Each Copermittee must implement BMPs to reduce the contribution of storm water pollutants associated with the application, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from municipal areas and activities to MS4s and receiving waters. Such BMPs must include, at a minimum:

- (a) Educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for municipal applicators and distributors;
- (b) Integrated Pest Management (IPM) measures that rely on non-chemical solutions;
- (c) The use of native vegetation;
- (d) Schedules for irrigation and chemical application; and
- (e) The collection and proper disposal of unused pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

(4) BMP implementation for Flood Control Structures

- (a) Each Copermittee must implement procedures to assure that flood management projects assess the impacts on the water quality of receiving water bodies.
- (b) Each Copermittee must include water quality protection measures, where feasible, when retrofitting existing flood control structural devices.
- (c) Each Copermittee must evaluate its existing flood control devices, identify devices causing or contributing to a condition of pollution, identify measures to reduce or eliminate the structure's effect on pollution, and evaluate the feasibility of retrofitting the structural flood control device. The inventory and evaluation must be completed by and submitted to the Regional Board in the 2nd year JRMP Annual Report.

(5) BMP Implementation for Sweeping of Municipal Areas

Where municipal area sweeping is implemented as an MS4 BMP for municipal roads, streets, highways, and parking facilities, each Copermittee must design and implement the program based on the following criteria:

- (a) Optimize pickup of trash and debris based on land uses, trash collection schedules, seasonal factors (e.g., special events, tourism, etc.) and inspections of municipal areas/activities.

(6) Operation and Maintenance of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and Structural Controls

- (a) Treatment Controls: Each Copermittee must implement a schedule of inspection and maintenance activities to verify proper operation of all municipal structural treatment controls designed to reduce storm water pollutant discharges to or from its MS4s and related drainage structures.

- (b) MS4 and Facilities: Each Copermittee must implement a schedule of maintenance activities for the MS4 and MS4 facilities (catch basins, storm drain inlets, open channels, etc). The maintenance activities must, at a minimum, include:

- (i) Inspection and removal of accumulated waste at least once a year between May 1 and September 30 of each year for all MS4 facilities;
- (ii) Additional cleaning as necessary between October 1 and April 30 of each year for facilities that receive or collect high volumes of trash and debris;
- (iii) Following two years of inspections, any MS4 facility that requires inspection and cleaning less than annually may be inspected as needed, but not less than every other year;
- (iv) Open channels must be cleaned of observed anthropogenic litter in a timely manner;
- (v) Record keeping of the maintenance and cleaning activities including the overall quantity of waste removed;
- (vi) Proper disposal of waste removed pursuant to applicable laws; and
- (vii) Measures to eliminate waste discharges during MS4 maintenance and cleaning activities.

(7) Infiltration From Sanitary Sewer to MS4/Provide Preventive Maintenance of Both

- (a) Each Copermittee must implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to MS4s through thorough, routine preventive maintenance of the MS4. Each Copermittee that operates both a municipal sanitary sewer system and a

MS4 must implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate infiltration of seepage from the municipal sanitary sewers to the MS4s that must include overall sanitary sewer and MS4 surveys and thorough, routine preventive maintenance of both.

- (b) Each Copermittee must implement controls to limit infiltration of seepage from municipal sanitary sewers to municipal separate storm sewer systems where necessary. Such controls must include:
- (i) Adequate plan checking for construction and new development,
 - (ii) Incident response training for municipal employees that identify sanitary sewer spills;
 - (iii) Code enforcement inspections;
 - (iv) MS4 maintenance and inspections;
 - (v) Interagency coordination with sewer agencies; and
 - (vi) Proper education of municipal staff and contractors conducting field operations on the MS4 or municipal sanitary sewer (if applicable).

(8) Inspection of Municipal Areas and Activities

- (a) At a minimum, each Copermittee must inspect the following high priority municipal areas and activities annually:
- (i) Roads, Streets, Highways, and Parking Facilities;
 - (ii) Flood Management Projects and Flood Control Devices;
 - (iii) Areas and activities tributary to a CWA section 303(d) impaired water body segment, where an area or activity generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired.
 - (iv) Areas and activities within or adjacent to or discharging directly to coastal lagoons, the ocean, or other receiving waters within environmentally sensitive areas (as defined in Attachment C of this Order);
 - (v) Municipal Facilities:
 - [a] Active or closed municipal landfills;
 - [b] Publicly owned treatment works (including water and wastewater treatment plants) and sanitary sewage collection systems;
 - [c] Solid waste transfer facilities;
 - [d] Land application sites;
 - [e] Corporate yards including maintenance and storage yards for materials, waste, equipment and vehicles; and
 - [f] Household hazardous waste collection facilities.
 - (vi) Municipal airfields;
 - (vii) Parks and recreation facilities;
 - (viii) Special event venues following special events (festivals, sporting events, etc.);
 - (ix) Power washing; and

- (x) Other municipal areas and activities that the Copermittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4.
- (b) Other municipal areas and activities must be inspected as needed and in response to water quality data, valid public complaints, and findings from municipal or contract staff.
- (c) Based upon site inspection findings, each Copermittee must implement all follow-up actions necessary to comply with this Order.

(9) Enforcement of Municipal Areas and Activities

Each Copermittee must enforce its storm water ordinance for all municipal areas and activities as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

(10) Training and Education

Each Copermittee must ensure that all municipal personnel and contractors that have responsibilities for selecting, implementing, and evaluating BMPs for municipal areas and activities are adequately trained and educated to perform such tasks.

(a) Municipal Departments and Personnel Education

- (i) Municipal Construction Activities: Each Copermittee must implement an education program that includes annual training prior to the rainy season so that its construction, building, code enforcement, and grading review staffs, inspectors, and other responsible construction staff have, at a minimum, an understanding of the following topics, as appropriate for the target audience:
 - [a] Federal, State, and local water quality laws and regulations applicable to construction and grading activities;
 - [b] The connection between construction activities and water quality impacts (i.e., impacts from land development and urbanization and impacts from construction material such as sediment);
 - [c] Proper implementation of erosion and sediment control and other BMPs to minimize the impacts to receiving water quality resulting from construction activities;
 - [d] The Copermittee's inspection, plan review, and enforcement policies and procedures to verify consistent application;
 - [e] Current advancements in BMP technologies;
 - [f] SSMP Requirements including treatment options, site design, source control, and applicable tracking mechanisms; and
 - [g] Other topics of local importance, including local water quality conditions, impaired water bodies, environmentally sensitive areas,

and public health and disease vector issues associated with runoff.

- (ii) **Municipal Industrial/Commercial Activities:** Each Copermittee must train staff responsible for conducting storm water compliance inspections and enforcement of industrial and commercial facilities at least once a year. Training must cover inspection and enforcement procedures, BMP implementation, and review of monitoring data
- (iii) **Municipal Other Activities:** Each Copermittee must implement an education program so that municipal personnel and contractors performing activities which generate pollutants have an understanding of the activity specific BMPs for each activity to be performed.

b. COMMERCIAL / INDUSTRIAL

Each Copermittee must implement a commercial / industrial program that meets the requirements of this section, prevents illicit discharges into the MS4, reduces commercial / industrial discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevents commercial / industrial discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

(1) Source Identification

- (a) Each Copermittee must maintain an updated watershed-based inventory of all industrial and commercial sites/sources within its jurisdiction (regardless of ownership) that could contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4. The inventory must include the following minimum information for each industrial and commercial site/source: name; address; pollutants potentially generated by the site/source; and identification of whether the site/source is tributary to a Clean Water Act section 303(d) water body segment and generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired; and a narrative description including SIC codes which best reflects the principal products or services provided by each facility.

At a minimum, the following sites/sources must be included in the inventory:

- (i) **Commercial Sites/Sources:**
 - [a] Automobile repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
 - [b] Airplane repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
 - [c] Boat repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
 - [d] Equipment repair, maintenance, fueling, or cleaning;
 - [e] Automobile and other vehicle body repair or painting;
 - [f] Mobile automobile or other vehicle washing;

- [g] Automobile (or other vehicle) parking lots and storage facilities;
- [h] Retail or wholesale fueling;
- [i] Pest control services;
- [j] Eating or drinking establishments, including food markets;
- [k] Mobile carpet, drape or furniture cleaning;
- [l] Cement mixing or cutting;
- [m] Masonry;
- [n] Painting and coating;
- [o] Botanical or zoological gardens and exhibits;
- [p] Landscaping;
- [q] Nurseries and greenhouses;
- [r] Golf courses, parks and other recreational areas/facilities;
- [s] Cemeteries;
- [t] Pool and fountain cleaning;
- [u] Marinas;
- [v] Portable sanitary services;
- [w] Building material retailers and storage;
- [x] Animal facilities;
- [y] Mobile pet services;
- [z] Power washing services; and
- [aa] Other sites and sources with a history of un-authorized discharges to the MS4.

(ii) Industrial Sites/Sources:

- [a] Industrial Facilities, as defined at 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14), including those subject to the General Industrial Permit or other individual NPDES permit;
- [b] Operating and closed landfills;
- [c] Facilities subject to SARA Title III; and
- [d] Hazardous waste treatment, disposal, storage and recovery facilities.

(iii) ESAs and 303(d) Listed Waterbodies: All other commercial or industrial sites/sources tributary to a CWA Section 303(d) impaired water body segment, where the site/source generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired. All other commercial or industrial sites/sources within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to coastal lagoons, the ocean, or other receiving waters within environmentally sensitive areas (as defined in Attachment C of this Order).

(iv) All other commercial or industrial sites/sources that the Copermitee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4.

(2) General BMP Implementation

- (a) Pollution Prevention: Each Copermitttee must require the use of pollution prevention methods by industrial and commercial sites/sources.
- (b) Designate / Update Minimum BMPs: Each Copermitttee must designate a minimum set of BMPs for all industrial and commercial sites/sources. Where BMPs have already been designated, each Copermitttee must review its existing BMPs for adequacy. The designated minimum BMPs must be specific to facility types and pollutant-generating activities, as appropriate.
- (c) Designate Enhanced BMPs for ESAs and 303(d) Impairments: Each Copermitttee must designate enhanced measures for industrial and commercial sites/sources tributary to CWA section 303(d) impaired water body segments (where a site/source generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired). Each Copermitttee must also designate additional controls for industrial and commercial sites/sources within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to coastal lagoons, the ocean, or other receiving waters within environmentally sensitive areas (as defined in Attachment C of this Order).
- (d) Implement BMPs: Each Copermitttee must implement, or require the implementation of, the designated minimum and enhanced BMPs and any additional measures necessary based on inspections, incident responses, and water quality data to comply with this Order at each industrial and commercial site/source within its jurisdiction.

(3) BMP Implementation for Mobile Businesses

- (a) Each Copermitttee must develop and implement a program to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants from mobile businesses to the MEP and to prohibit non-storm water discharges pursuant to Section B of this Order. Each Copermitttee must keep as part of their commercial source inventory a listing of mobile businesses known to operate within its jurisdiction. The program must include:
 - (i) Development and implementation of minimum standards and BMPs to be required for each of the various types of mobile businesses;
 - (ii) Development and implementation of an enforcement strategy which specifically addresses the unique characteristics of mobile businesses;
 - (iii) Notification of those mobile businesses known to operate within the Copermitttee's jurisdiction of the minimum standards and BMP requirements and local ordinances;
 - (iv) Development and implementation of an outreach and education strategy; and

- (v) Inspection of mobile businesses as needed to implement the program.
- (b) If they choose to, the Copermittees may cooperate in developing and implementing their programs for mobile businesses, including sharing of mobile business inventories, BMP requirements, enforcement action information, and education.

(4) Inspection of Industrial and Commercial Sites/Sources

Each Copermittee must conduct industrial and commercial site inspections for compliance with its ordinances, permits, and this Order.

(a) Inspection Procedures: Inspections must include but not be limited to:

- (i) Review of BMP implementation plans, if the site uses or is required to use such a plan;
- (ii) Review of facility monitoring data, if the site monitors its runoff;
- (iii) Check for coverage under the General Industrial Permit (Notice of Intent (NOI) and/or Waste Discharge Identification Number), if applicable;
- (iv) Assessment of compliance with Copermittee ordinances and permits related to runoff;
- (v) Assessment of BMP implementation, maintenance and effectiveness;
- (vi) Visual observations for non-storm water discharges, potential illicit connections, and potential discharge of pollutants in storm water runoff; and
- (vii) Education and training on storm water pollution prevention, as conditions warrant.

(b) Each Copermittee shall annually notify the Regional Board, prior to the commencement of the wet season, of all Industrial Sites and Industrial Facilities subject to the General Industrial Permit or other individual NPDES permit with alleged violations. Information may be provided as part of the JRMP annual report. Information provided shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- (i) WDID number if enrolled under the General Industrial Permit;
- (ii) Site Location, including address;

- (iii) Current violations or suspected violations; and
 - (iv) Past Violation history.
- (c) Frequencies: At a minimum, 20 percent of the sites inventoried as required in section F.3.b.(1) above (excluding mobile sources and food facilities) must be inspected each year. Mobile businesses must be inspected pursuant to the enforcement strategy developed pursuant to section F.3.b.(3). Other inspection frequencies must be based upon findings of the Copermittee's existing program and the following factors:
- (i) Type of activity (SIC code);
 - (ii) Materials used at the facility;
 - (iii) Wastes generated;
 - (iv) Pollutant discharge potential;
 - (v) Non-storm water discharges;
 - (vi) Size of facility;
 - (vii) Proximity to receiving water bodies;
 - (viii) Sensitivity of receiving water bodies;
 - (ix) Whether the facility is subject to the General Industrial Permit or an individual NPDES permit;
 - (x) Whether the facility has filed a No Exposure Certification/Notice of Non-Applicability;
 - (xi) Facility design;
 - (xii) Total area of the site, area of the site where industrial or commercial activities occur, and area of the site exposed to rainfall and runoff;
 - (xiii) The facility's compliance history; and
 - (xiv) Any other relevant factors.
- (d) Food Facilities: Each food facility must be inspected annually for compliance with the Copermittee's water quality ordinances and this Order. Each inspection of a food facility must, at a minimum, address the following concerns:
- (i) Trash storage and disposal;
 - (ii) Grease storage and disposal;
 - (iii) Washwater discharges to the MS4 (e.g., from floor mats, driveways, sidewalks, etc.);
 - (iv) Identification of outdoor sewer and MS4 connections; and
 - (v) Education of property managers when grease and/or trash facilities are shared by multiple facilities.
- (e) Third-Party Inspections: Each Copermittee may develop and implement a third party inspection program for verifying industrial and commercial site/source compliance with its ordinances, permits, and this Order. To the extent that third party inspections are conducted to fulfill the

requirements of this Order, the Copermittee will be responsible for conducting and documenting quality assurance and quality control of the third-party inspections.

(i) Each inspection conducted by a third-party must, at a minimum, result in the following:

- [a] Photo documentation of potential storm water violations identified during the third party inspection;
- [b] Reporting to the Copermittee of identified significant potential violations, including imminent or observed illegal discharges, within 24 hours of the third party inspection;
- [c] Reporting to the Copermittee of all inspection findings within one week of the inspection being conducted; and
- [d] Copermittee follow-up and/or enforcement actions for identified potential storm water violations within two business days of the inspection or potential violation report receipt.

(f) Based upon site inspection findings, each Copermittee must implement all follow-up actions and enforcement necessary to comply with this Order.

(g) To the extent that the Regional Board has conducted an inspection of an industrial site during a particular year, the requirement for the responsible Copermittee to inspect this facility during the same year will be satisfied.

(h) The Copermittees must track the number of inspections for the inventoried industrial and commercial sites/sources throughout the reporting period to verify that the sites/sources are inspected at the minimum frequencies listed in this Order.

(5) Enforcement of Industrial and Commercial Sites/Sources

Each Copermittee must enforce its storm water ordinance for all industrial and commercial sites/sources as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order. Copermittee ordinances or other regulatory mechanisms must include appropriate sanctions to achieve compliance. Sanctions must include the following or their equivalent: Non-monetary penalties, fines, bonding requirements, and/or permit denials for non-compliance.

(6) Training and Education for Owners and Operators of Commercial and Industrial Activities

(a) Each Copermittee must implement an education program using all media as appropriate to (1) measurably increase the knowledge of owners and operators of commercial and industrial activities regarding MS4s, impacts of runoff on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target

audience; and (2) to measurably change the behavior of target communities and thereby reduce storm water pollutant releases and eliminate prohibited non-storm water discharges to MS4s and the environment. At a minimum, the education program must meet the requirements of this section and address the following issues:

- (i) Laws, regulations, permits, & requirements;
 - (ii) Best management practices;
 - (iii) General runoff concepts; and
 - (iv) Other topics, including public reporting mechanisms, water conservation, low-impact development techniques.
- (b) BMP Notification: At least twice during the five-year period of this Order, each Copermittee must notify the owner/operator of each inventoried industrial and commercial site/source of the BMP requirements applicable to the site/source.

c. RESIDENTIAL

Each Copermittee must implement a residential program which meets the requirements of this section, prevents illicit discharges into the MS4, reduces residential discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevents residential discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards.

(1) Threat to Water Quality Prioritization

Each Copermittee must identify residential areas and activities that pose a high threat to water quality. At a minimum, these must include:

- (a) Automobile repair, maintenance, washing, and parking;
- (b) Home and garden care activities and product use (pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers);
- (c) Disposal of trash, pet waste, green waste, and household hazardous waste (e.g., paints, cleaning products);
- (d) Any other residential source that the Copermittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4;
- (e) Any residential areas tributary to a CWA section 303(d) impaired water body, where the residence generates pollutants for which the water body is impaired; and
- (f) Any residential areas within or directly adjacent to or discharging directly to a coastal lagoon, the ocean, or other receiving waters within an environmentally sensitive area (as defined in Attachment C of this Order).

(2) BMP Implementation

- (a) Pollution Prevention: Each Copermittee must actively encourage the use of pollution prevention methods by residents.
- (b) Designate BMPs: Each Copermittee must designate minimum BMPs for high-threat-to-water-quality residential areas and activities. The designated minimum BMPs for high-threat-to-water quality residential areas and activities must be area or activity specific.
- (c) Hazardous Waste BMPs: Each Copermittee must facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil, toxic materials, and other household hazardous wastes. Such facilitation must include educational activities, public information activities, and establishment of collection sites operated by the Copermittee or a private entity. Curbside collection of household hazardous wastes is encouraged.
- (d) Implement BMPs: Each Copermittee must implement, or require implementation of, the designated minimum BMPs and any additional measures necessary to comply with Sections A and B of this Order.
- (e) Each Copermittee must implement, or require implementation of, BMPs for residential areas and activities that have not been designated a high threat to water quality, as necessary.

(3) Enforcement of Residential Areas and Activities

Each Copermittee must enforce its storm water ordinance for all residential areas and activities as necessary to maintain compliance with this Order.

(4) Evaluation of Oversight of Residential Areas and Activities

Each Copermittee must annually review the effectiveness of efforts to reduce residential discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 and eliminate illicit residential discharges into the MS4. The evaluation must consider findings from monitoring data, municipal employee comments, inspections, complaints, and other appropriate sources.

(5) Common Interest Areas (CIA) / Home Owner Association (HOA) Areas

Each Copermittee must implement measures specifically to ensure that runoff within common interest developments, including areas managed by associations, meets the objectives of this section and Order.

- (a) BMP Implementation: Each Copermittee must implement management measures based on a review of pertinent factors, including:

- (i) Current maintenance duties and procedures used by CIA/HOA maintenance associations within its jurisdiction;
- (ii) Whether streets and storm drains are publicly or privately owned within the CIA/HOA;
- (iii) Whether the CIA/HOA area has been identified as a high priority residential area;
- (iv) Proximity to 303(d)-listed waterbodies, the ocean, environmentally sensitive areas;
- (v) Evaluation of water quality monitoring data;
- (vi) Evaluation of existing illegal discharge/illicit connection activities;
- (vii) Other activities conducted or authorized by the HOA that may pose a significant risk to inland or coastal receiving waters.

- (b) Legal Authority and Enforcement: Within one year of adoption of this Order, each Copermittee must review its Municipal Code to determine the most appropriate method to implement and enforce runoff management measures within CIA/HOA areas.

(6) Residential Education Program

- (a) Each Copermittee must implement a Residential Education Program using all media as appropriate to (1) measurably increase the knowledge regarding MS4s, impacts of runoff on receiving waters, and potential BMP solutions for the target audience; and (2) to measurably change the behavior of target communities and thereby reduce storm water and eliminate prohibited non-storm water pollutant releases to MS4s and the environment.
- (b) Copermittee educational programs must emphasize underserved target audiences, residents and managers of CIA/HOA areas, high-risk behaviors, and "allowable" behaviors and discharges. At a minimum, the education program must meet the requirements of this section and address the following issues:
 - (i) Laws, regulations, permits, & requirements;
 - (ii) Best management practices;
 - (iii) General runoff concepts;
 - (iv) Existing water quality, including local water quality conditions, impaired waterbodies and environmentally sensitive areas; and
 - (v) Other topics, including public reporting mechanisms, water conservation, low-impact development techniques, and public health and disease vector issues associated with runoff.

d. Retrofitting Existing Development

Each Copermittee must develop and implement a retrofitting program which

meets the requirements of this section. The goals of the existing development retrofitting program are to reduce impacts from hydromodification, promote LID, support riparian and aquatic habitat restoration, reduce the discharges of storm water pollutants from the MS4 to the MEP, and prevent discharges from the MS4 from causing or contributing to a violation of water quality standards. Where feasible, at the discretion of the Copermittee, the existing development retrofitting program may be coordinated with flood control projects and infrastructure improvement programs.

(1) Source Identification

The Copermittee must identify and inventory existing developments (i.e. municipal, industrial, commercial, residential) as candidates for retrofitting. Potential retrofitting candidates must include but are not limited to:

- (a) Development that contributes pollutants of concern to a TMDL or a ESA,
- (b) Receiving waters channelized or otherwise hardened,
- (c) Development tributary to receiving waters that are channelized or otherwise hardened,
- (d) Developments tributary to receiving waters that are significantly eroded,
- (e) Developments tributary to an ASBS or SWQPA, and
- (f) Development that causes hydraulic constriction.

(2) Each Copermittee shall evaluate and rank the inventoried existing developments to prioritize retrofitting. Criteria for evaluation must include but is not limited to:

- (a) Feasibility,
- (b) Cost effectiveness,
- (c) Pollutant removal effectiveness,
- (d) Impervious area potentially treated,
- (e) Maintenance requirements,
- (f) Landowner cooperation,
- (g) Neighborhood acceptance,
- (h) Aesthetic qualities, and
- (i) Efficacy at addressing concern.

(3) Each Copermittee must consider the results of the evaluation in prioritizing work plans for the following year. Highly feasible projects expected to benefit water quality should be given a high priority to implement source control and treatment control BMPs. Where feasible, the retrofit projects should be designed in accordance with the SSMP requirements within sections F.1.d.(3) through F.1.d.(8). In addition, the Copermittee shall encourage retrofit projects to implement where feasible the Hydromodification requirements in Section F.1.h.

- (4) When requiring retrofitting on existing development, the Copermittees will cooperate with private landowners to encourage retrofitting projects. The Copermittee may consider the following practices in cooperating and encouraging private landowners to retrofit their existing development:
 - (a) Demonstration retrofit projects;
 - (b) Retrofits on public land and easements;
 - (c) Education and outreach;
 - (d) Subsidies for retrofit projects;
 - (e) Requiring retrofit projects as mitigation or ordinance compliance;
 - (f) Public and private partnerships; and
 - (g) Fees for existing discharges to the MS4.
- (5) The completed retrofit BMPs shall be tracked and inspected in accordance with section F.1.f.
- (6) Where constraints on Retrofitting preclude effective BMP deployment on existing developments at locations critical to protect receiving waters, a Copermittee may propose a regional mitigation project to improve water quality. Such regional projects may include but are not limited to:
 - (a) Regional water quality treatment BMPs,
 - (b) Urban creek or wetlands restoration and preservation,
 - (c) Daylighting and restoring underground creeks,
 - (d) Localized rainfall storage and reuse to the extent such projects are fully protective of downstream water rights,
 - (e) Hydromodification project, and
 - (f) Removal of invasive plant species.
- (7) A retrofit project or regional mitigation project may qualify as a Watershed Water Quality Activity provided it meets the requirements in section G. Watershed Runoff Management Program.

4. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION

Each Copermittee must implement a program which meets the requirements of this section to actively detect and eliminate illicit discharges and disposal into the MS4. The program must address all types of illicit discharges and connections excluding those non-storm water discharges not prohibited by the Copermittee in accordance with section B of this Order.

a. PREVENT AND DETECT ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

Each Copermittee must implement measures to prevent and detect illicit discharges to the MS4.

- (1) Legal Authority: Each Copermitttee must retain legal authority to prevent and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to the MS4.
- (2) Inspections: Each Copermitttee must include use of appropriate municipal personnel and contractors to assist in identifying illicit discharges and connections during their daily activities.
 - (a) Inspections for illegal discharges and connections must be conducted during routine maintenance of all MS4 facilities.
 - (b) Municipal staff and contractors conducting non-MS4 field operations must be trained to report suspected illegal discharges and connections to proper municipal staff.

b. MAINTAIN MS4 MAP

Each Copermitttee must maintain an updated map of its entire MS4 and the corresponding drainage areas within its jurisdiction. The use of GIS is required. The accuracy of the MS4 map must be confirmed during dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring and must be updated at least annually. The GIS layers of the MS4 map must be submitted with the updated Jurisdictional Runoff Management Plan within 365 days after adoption of this Order.

c. FACILITATE PUBLIC REPORTING OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS - PUBLIC HOTLINE

Each Copermitttee must promote, publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges into or from MS4s. Each Copermitttee must facilitate public reporting through development and operation of a public hotline. Public hotlines can be Copermitttee-specific or shared by Copermitttees. All storm water hotlines must be capable of receiving reports in both English and Spanish 24 hours per day and seven days per week.

d. DRY WEATHER FIELD SCREENING AND ANALYTICAL MONITORING

Each Copermitttee must conduct dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring of MS4 outfalls and other portions of its MS4 within its jurisdiction to detect illicit discharges and connections in accordance with Receiving Waters and MS4 Discharge Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2009-0002 in Attachment E of this Order.

e. INVESTIGATION / INSPECTION AND FOLLOW-UP

Each Copermitttee must implement procedures to investigate and inspect portions of the MS4 that, based on the results of field screening, analytical monitoring, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of containing illicit

discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of pollutants in non-storm water.

- (1) Develop response criteria for data: Each Copermittee must develop, update, and use numeric criteria action levels (or other actions level criteria where appropriate) to determine when follow-up investigations will be performed in response to water quality monitoring. The criteria must include numeric effluent limitations (see Section C) and a consideration of 303(d)-listed waterbodies and environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs) as defined in Attachment C.
- (2) Respond to data: Each Copermittee must investigate portions of the MS4 for which water quality data or conditions indicates a potential illegal discharge or connection.
 - (a) Obvious illicit discharges (i.e. color, odor, or significant exceedances of action levels) must be investigated immediately.
 - (b) Field screen data: Within two business days of receiving dry weather field screening results that exceed action levels, the Copermittees must either initiate an investigation to identify the source of the discharge or document the rationale for why the discharge does not pose a threat to water quality and does not need further investigation. This documentation shall be included in the Annual Report.
 - (c) Analytical data: Within two business days of receiving analytical laboratory results that exceed action levels, the Copermittees must either initiate an investigation to identify the source of the discharge or document the rationale for why the discharge does not pose a threat to water quality and does not need further investigation. This documentation shall be included in the Annual Report.
- (3) Respond to notifications: Each Copermittee must respond to and resolve each reported incident (e.g., public hotline, staff notification, etc.) in a timely manner. Criteria may be developed to assess the validity of, and prioritize the response to, each report.

f. ELIMINATION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

Each Copermittee must take immediate action to initiate steps necessary to eliminate all detected illicit discharges, illicit discharge sources, and illicit connections after detection. Elimination measures may include an escalating series of enforcement actions for those illicit discharges that are not a serious threat to public health or the environment. Illicit discharges that pose a serious threat to the public's health or the environment must be eliminated immediately.

g. ENFORCE ORDINANCES

Each Copermittee must implement and enforce its ordinances, orders, or other legal authority to prevent illicit discharges and connections to its MS4 and to eliminate detected illicit discharges and connections to its MS4.

h. PREVENT AND RESPOND TO SEWAGE SPILLS (INCLUDING FROM PRIVATE LATERALS AND FAILING SEPTIC SYSTEMS) AND OTHER SPILLS

- (1) Each Copermittee must implement management measures and procedures to prevent, respond to, contain and clean up all sewage (see below) and other spills that may discharge into its MS4 from any source (including private laterals and failing septic systems). Copermittees must coordinate with spill response teams to prevent entry of spills into the MS4 and contamination of surface water, ground water and soil. Each Copermittee must coordinate spill prevention, containment and response activities throughout all appropriate departments, programs and agencies so that maximum water quality protection is available at all times.
- (2) Each Copermittee must develop and implement a mechanism whereby it is notified of all sewage spills from private laterals and failing septic systems into its MS4. Each Copermittee must implement management measures and procedures to prevent, respond to, and coordinate a response to contain and clean up sewage from any such notification.

i. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Each Copermittee must implement educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials.

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION COMPONENT

Each Copermittee must incorporate a mechanism for public participation in the updating, development, and implementation of the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program.

G. WATERSHED RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. Lead Watershed Copermittee Identification

Watershed Copermittees shall identify the Lead Watershed Copermittee for their Watershed Management Area (WMA). The Lead Watershed Copermittees shall serve as liaisons between the Permittees and Regional Board, where appropriate.

2. Watershed Water Quality Workplan (Watershed Workplan)

The Watershed Workplan shall describe the Permittees' development and implementation of a collective watershed strategy to assess and prioritize the water quality problems within the watershed's receiving waters, identify and model sources of the highest priority water quality problem(s), develop a watershed-wide BMP implementation strategy to abate highest priority water quality problems, and a monitoring strategy to evaluate BMP effectiveness and changing water quality prioritization in the WMA.

The work plan shall, at a minimum:

- a.** Characterize the receiving water quality in the WMA. Characterization shall include use of regularly collected water quality data, reports, monitoring and analysis generated in accordance with the requirements of the Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program, as well as applicable information available from other public and private organizations.
- b.** Identify the highest priority water quality problem(s), in terms of constituents by location, in the WMA's receiving waters. Identified water quality problem(s) shall, at a minimum, give consideration to; TMDLs, receiving waters listed on the CWA section 303(d) list, waters with persistent violations of water quality standards, toxicity, or impacts to beneficial uses, and other pertinent conditions.
- c.** Identify the sources of the highest water quality problem(s) within the WMA. Efforts to determine such sources shall include, but not be limited to: use of information from the construction, industrial/commercial, municipal, and residential source identification programs required within the Jurisdictional Runoff Program (JRMP) of this Order; specific actions to model pollutant transport to receiving waters for the sake of identifying the source(s) point(s) of origin; water quality monitoring data collected as part of the Receiving Water Monitoring and Reporting Program required by this Order, and additional focused water quality monitoring to identify specific sources within the watershed.
- d.** Develop a watershed BMP implementation strategy to attain receiving water quality objectives in the identified highest priority water quality problem(s). The BMP implementation strategy shall include a schedule for implementation of the

BMP projects to abate specific receiving water quality problems. BMPs not contributing to measured pollutant reductions or improvements to water quality must be removed and replaced with alternative BMPs. Identified watershed water quality problems may be the result of jurisdictional discharges that will need to be addressed with BMPs applied in a specific jurisdiction in order to generate a benefit to the watershed.

- e. Develop a strategy to model and monitor improvements in receiving water quality directly resulting from implementation of the BMPs described in the Watershed Workplan. The modeling and monitoring strategy shall generate the necessary data to report on the measured pollutant reduction that results from proper BMP implementation. Monitoring shall, at a minimum, be conducted in the receiving water to demonstrate reduction in pollutant concentrations and progression towards attainment of receiving water quality objectives.
 - f. Establish a schedule for development and implementation of the Watershed strategy outlined in the Workplan. The schedule shall, at a minimum, include forecasted dates of planned actions to address Provisions E.2(a) through E.2(e) and dates for watershed review meetings through the remaining portion of this Permit cycle. Annual watershed workplan review meetings must be open to the public and appropriately publically noticed such that interested parties may come and provide comments on the watershed program.
3. **Watershed Workplan Implementation** – Watershed Copermittee's shall begin implementing the Watershed Workplan within 60-days of acceptance by the Regional Board Executive Officer.
 4. **Copermittee Collaboration** – Watershed Copermittees shall collaborate to develop and implement the Watershed Workplan. Watershed Copermittee collaboration shall include frequent regularly scheduled meetings.
 5. **Public Participation** – Watershed Copermittees shall implement a watershed-specific public participation mechanism within each watershed. A required component of the watershed-specific public participation shall be a minimum 30-day public review of the Watershed Workplan. Opportunity for the public to review and comment on the Watershed Workplan must occur before the workplan is implemented.
 6. **Watershed Workplan Review and Updates** – Watershed Copermittees shall review and update the Watershed Workplan annually to identify needed changes to the prioritized water quality problem(s) listed in the workplan. All updates to the Watershed Workplan shall be presented during an Annual Watershed Review Meeting. Annual Watershed Review Meetings shall occur once every calendar year and be conducted by the Watershed Copermittees. Annual Watershed Review Meetings shall be open to the public and adequately noticed. Individual Watershed Copermittees shall also review and modify their jurisdictional programs and JRMP

Annual Reports, as necessary, so that they are consistent with the updated Watershed Workplan.

7. Aliso Creek Watershed Runoff Management Plan (WRMP) Provisions

The following provisions apply to the Aliso Creek WRMP. Requirements in this subsection must supersede requirements prescribed by the Regional Board on October 18, 2005.²¹

- a. Each Copermittee within the Aliso Creek Watershed must implement the monitoring and reporting program described in *Aliso Creek 13325 Directive, Revised Monitoring Program Design – Integration with NPDES Program*, December 2004 (Revised Aliso Creek Program).
- b. Each Copermittee must provide annual reports by March 1 of each year beginning in 2011 for the preceding annual period of January through December. The annual reports must contain the following information:
 - (1) Water quality data and assessment from the Revised Aliso Creek Program. Each municipality must implement the monitoring and reporting program described in the Revised Aliso Creek Program. All information submitted in the report must conform to a SWAMP-Compatible Quality Assurance Project Plan²². The report must contain an assessment of compliance with applicable water quality standards for each monitoring station. The report must include data in tabular and graphical form, and electronic data must be submitted to the Regional Board.
 - (2) Program Assessment. A description and assessment of each municipality's program implemented within the high-priority storm drain locations (as identified Revised Aliso Creek Program) to reduce discharges of indicator fecal bacteria/pathogens. Monitoring alone is not sufficient to assess progress of the municipal programs. Municipalities must demonstrate each year that their programs are effective and resulting in a reduction of bacteria sources.
 - (i) For structural and nonstructural management practices implemented, the assessment must contain a description of the

²¹ On October 12, 2005, the Regional Board accepted proposed changes to the bacteria monitoring program that had been conducted since spring 2001 pursuant to an Investigative Order from the Regional Board's executive officer. The October 18, 2005, letter from the Regional Board's executive officer revised the Investigative Order and instituted the new monitoring and reporting requirements.

²² The State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) has prepared an electronic template for Quality Assurance Project Plans (QAPP) to assist in QAPP development, to provide a common format that will allow for review to be expedited, and to provide information on Surface Water Ambient Monitoring (SWAMP) consistency. Additional information and the template are available on-line at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/swamp/qapp.html>.

practice, capital and maintenance costs, expectations for effectiveness, date implemented, and any observed results.

- (ii) For structural and nonstructural management practices evaluated, the assessment must contain a description of the practice(s), conclusions from the evaluation, and whether and when the practice is planned for implementation by the municipality or group of municipalities.

(3) Status Reports. Updates on high-priority storm drain areas. Status reports must be provided by each municipality that discuss the causes of impairment and subsequent management activities implemented within the reporting period in the high priority areas and the planned activities for the next reporting period.

(4) Certification Statement. The technical reports submitted to the Regional Board must include the following certification statement signed by either the principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or duly authorized representative of that person:

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person(s) directly responsible for gathering the information, the information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

- c. The annual reports must be submitted until the Regional Board determines they are no longer warranted. If requested by a municipality, the monitoring program may be modified or reduced by the Regional Board. The monitoring program and annual reporting may be modified in response to adopted TMDLs and additional Clean Water Act 303(d) listings for impairment.
- d. Municipalities must continue meeting on a quarterly basis to discuss efforts to reduce bacteria in the Aliso Creek watershed.

H. FISCAL ANALYSIS

1. **Secure Resources:** Each Copermittee must secure the resources necessary to meet all requirements of this Order.
2. **Annual Analysis:** Each Copermittee must conduct an annual fiscal analysis of the ~~necessary capital and operation and maintenance expenditures necessary to~~ accomplish the activities of the programs required by this Order. The analysis must include estimated expenditures for the reporting period, the preceding period, and the next reporting period.
 - a. Each analysis must include a description of the source of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures, including legal restrictions on the use of such funds.
 - b. Each analysis must include a narrative description of circumstances resulting in a 25 percent or greater annual change for any budget line items.
3. **Annual Reporting:** Each Copermittee must submit its annual fiscal analysis with the annual JRMP report.

I. TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS

The waste load allocations (WLAs) of fully approved and adopted TMDLs are incorporated as Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations on a pollutant by pollutant, watershed by watershed basis. Early TMDL requirements, including monitoring, may be required and inserted into this Order pursuant to Finding E.12

1. Baby Beach Bacterial Indicator TMDL Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations
 - a. The Copermitttees in the Baby Beach watershed shall implement BMPs capable of achieving the interim and final Bacterial Indicator Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) in discharges to Baby Beach as described in Table 6.

Table 6: TMDL Waste Load Reduction Milestones

Action	Date
Meet 50% wasteload reductions	3 years after effective date for dry weather
	7 years after effective date for wet weather
Meet 100% wasteload reductions	5 years after effective date for dry weather
	10 years after effective date for wet weather.

- b. The Copermitttees shall conduct necessary monitoring, as described in Attachment A to Resolution No. R9-2008-0027, and submit annual progress reports as part of their yearly reports.
 - c. The following WLAs (Table 7) are to be met in Baby Beach receiving water by the end of the year 2019:

Table 7: Final Bacterial Indicator Waste Load Allocations for Baby Beach

Bacterial Indicator	Waste Load Allocation	
	Dry Weather (Billion MPN / Day)	Wet Weather (Billion MPN / 30 Days)
Total Coliform	0.86	3,254
Fecal Coliform	0.17	112
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0.03	114

MPN: Most Probable Number

- d. The Copermitttees must meet the following Numeric Targets (Table 8) in Baby Beach receiving waters in order to meet the underlying assumptions of the TMDL. The Numeric Targets are to be met once 100 percent of the WLA reductions have been achieved (see Table 7 above).

Table 8: Final Bacterial Indicator Numeric Targets for Baby Beach

Bacterial Indicator	30-day geo mean (MPN / 100mL)	Single Sample Max (MPN / 100mL)
	Dry Weather only	Dry and Wet Weather
Total Coliform	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform	200	400
<i>Enterococcus</i>	35	104

MPN: Most Probable Number

J. PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING

1. Jurisdictional Program Effectiveness Assessments

a. OBJECTIVES OF EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENTS

Beginning with the Annual Report due in 2010, each Copermittee must annually assess the effectiveness of its Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program (JRMP) implementation at meeting the following objectives:

(1) Objective for 303(d) Waterbodies: Reduce storm water pollutant loadings.

- (a) Each Copermittee must establish annual assessment measures or methods specifically for reducing discharges of storm water pollutants from its MS4 into each downstream 303(d)-listed water body for which that waterbody is impaired. Assessment measures must be developed for each of the six outcome levels described by CASQA.²³
- (b) Each Copermittee must annually conduct each established assessment measure or method and evaluate the outcome. Each outcome must then be used to assess the effectiveness of implemented management measures toward reducing MS4 discharges of the specific pollutants causing or contributing to conditions of impairment.
- (c) The assessment measures must target both water quality outcomes and the results of municipal enforcement activities.

(2) Objective for Environmentally-Sensitive Areas: Prevent storm water MS4 discharges from causing or contributing to conditions of pollution, nuisance, or contamination.

- (a) Each Copermittee must establish annual measures or methods specifically for assessing the effectiveness of its management measures for protecting downstream ESAs from adverse effects caused by discharges from its MS4. Assessment measures must be developed for each of the six outcome levels described by CASQA.
- (b) Each Copermittee must annually implement each established assessment measure or method and evaluate the outcome. Each outcome must be used to assess the effectiveness of implemented management measures toward reducing MS4 discharges of the specific pollutants causing or contributing to conditions of impairment.

²³ Effectiveness assessment outcome levels as defined by CASQA are defined in Attachment C of this Order. See "Municipal Stormwater Program Effectiveness Assessment Guidance" (CASQA, May 2007) for guidance for assessing program activities at the various outcome levels.