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CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 96-054
NPDES NO. CAS614001 (CI 6948)

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
MUNICIPAL STORM WATER AND URBAN RUNOFF DISCHARGES
WITHIN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

Findings

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

Existing Permit and Report of Waste Discharge

1. The County of Los Angeles and 85 incorporated cities within the County of Los Angeles (see Attachment A, List of Permittees), hereinafter referred to as Permittees, discharge or contribute to discharges of storm water and urban runoff from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), also called storm drain systems, and water courses within the County of Los Angeles into receiving waters of the Los Angeles Basin under countywide waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 90-079 adopted by this Regional Board on June 18, 1990. That Order also serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0061654).
2. On December 21, 1994, the Permittees submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for re-issuance of waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit.

Nature of Discharges and Sources of Pollutants

3. The discharges consist of surface runoff (non-storm water and storm water) from various land uses in all the hydrologic drainage basins that discharge into water bodies in Los Angeles County. The quality and quantity of these discharges vary considerably and are affected by the hydrology, geology, and land use characteristics of the watersheds; seasonal weather patterns; and frequency and duration of storm events.
4. Studies have shown that storm water runoff from urban and industrial areas typically contains the same general types of pollutants that are often found in wastewater in industrial discharges. Pollutants commonly found in storm water runoff include heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, and synthetic organic compounds such as fuels, waste oils, solvents, lubricants, and grease. [References: '*Surface Runoff to the Southern California Bight*' and, '*Characteristics of Effluents from Large Municipal Wastewater Treatment Facilities in 1990*']

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and 1991,' SCCWRP Annual Report 1990-1991 and 1991-1992 (1993); Pitt and Field, *Hazardous and Toxic Wastes Associated with Urban Storm Water Runoff*, In Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual RREL Hazardous Waste Reduction Symposium, Document No. EPA 600-9-90-037 (1990); *Storm Runoff in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, Final Report*, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (1988).]

These compounds can have damaging effects on both human health and aquatic ecosystems. In addition to pollutants, the high volumes of storm water discharged from MS4s in areas of rapid urbanization have had significant impacts on aquatic ecosystems due to physical modifications such as bank erosion and widening of channels. [References: *Fundamentals of Urban Storm Water Management*, Terrene Institute

and US

5. Water Quality Assessments conducted by the Regional Board identified impairment of a number of water bodies in Los Angeles County. [Reference: *Water Quality Assessment 1996*, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (1996).] The beneficial uses of certain water bodies specifically identified in these assessments are either impaired or threatened to be impaired. Pollutants found causing impairment include: heavy metals, coliform, enteric viruses, pesticides, nutrients, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated biphenyls, organic solvents, sediments, trash, debris, algae, scum, and odor.
6. An epidemiological study conducted during the summer of 1995 for the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project (SMBRP) demonstrated that there is an increased risk of acute illnesses caused by swimming near flowing storm drain outlets in Santa Monica Bay. [Reference: *An Epidemiological Study of Possible Adverse Health Effects of Swimming in Santa Monica Bay*, SMBRP (1996).]

Previous investigations conducted for the SMBRP showed pathogens were detected in summer runoff at four storm drain locations. [References: *Pathogens and Indicators in Storm Drains within the Santa Monica Bay Watershed*, SMBRP (1992); *Storm Drains as a Source of Surf Zone Bacterial Indicators and Human Enteric Viruses to Santa Monica Bay*, SMBRP (1991), *An Assessment of Inputs of Fecal Indicator Organisms and Human Enteric Viruses from Two Santa Monica Storm Drains*, SMBRP (1990).]

Possible sources of pathogen contamination include pet and livestock feces, illicit sewer connections to the storm drains, leaking sewer lines, malfunctioning septic systems, and improper waste disposal by recreational vehicles, campers or transients. Additional potential sources of human pathogens in nearshore waters include sewage overflows into storm drains, small boats waste discharges, and bathers themselves.

7. The Regional Board therefore considers storm water/urban runoff discharges to be significant sources of pollutants that may be causing, threatening to cause, or contributing to the impairment of the water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water bodies in Los Angeles County, and, as such, need to be regulated.

Coverage and Exemptions

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8. The requirements in this Order cover all areas within the boundaries of the cities as well as unincorporated areas in Los Angeles County within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Regional Board except the City of Avalon. The Permittees serve a population of about 11.4 million [Reference: *1990 Census of Population and Housing*, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (1992)] in an area of approximately 3,100 square miles. Attachment B shows the map of the permitted area in Los Angeles County.
9. Federal, state, regional or local entities within the Permittees' boundaries or in jurisdictions outside the County of Los Angeles, and not currently named in this Order, may operate storm drain facilities and/or discharge storm water to storm drains and watercourses covered by this Order. The Permittees may lack legal jurisdiction over these entities under state and federal constitutions. Consequently, the Regional Board recognizes that the Permittees will not be held responsible for such facilities and/or discharges.

For those entities within the Permittees' boundaries, the Regional Board may consider designating them as Permittees under this Order or issuing separate NPDES permits consistent with this Order. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), currently a Co-Permittee to Order No. 90-079, submitted an ROWD on July 3, 1995, for separate waste discharge requirements for its discharges in the County of Los Angeles and the County of Ventura. The waste discharge requirements to be issued to Caltrans will be consistent with this Order.

10. Sources of discharges into receiving waters in the County of Los Angeles but in jurisdictions outside its boundary include the following:
 - a. About 34 square miles of unincorporated area in Ventura County drain into Malibu Creek, thence to Santa Monica Bay,
 - b. About 9 square miles of the City of Thousand Oaks also drain into Malibu Creek, thence to Santa Monica Bay, and
 - c. About 86 square miles of area in Orange County drain into Coyote Creek, thence into the San Gabriel River Watershed in the County of Los Angeles.

The Regional Board will insure that storm water management programs for the areas in Ventura County and the City of Thousand Oaks that drain into Santa Monica Bay are consistent with the requirements of this Order. The Regional Board will coordinate with the Santa Ana Regional Board so that storm water management programs for the areas in Orange County that drain into Coyote Creek are consistent with the requirements of this Order.

11. The City of Santa Clarita and some unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County drain into the Santa Clara River Watershed, a portion of which is located in Ventura County. Discharges of municipal storm water in Ventura County are regulated under NPDES permit CAS063339 (Order No. 94-082). Successful management of the entire watershed needs

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coordination among the City of Santa Clarita, the County of Los Angeles, and Ventura County in developing and implementing the storm water management plan for the watershed.

12. Certain pollutants present in storm water and/or urban runoff may be contributed by activities which the Permittees cannot control. Examples of such pollutants and their respective sources are: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons which are products of internal combustion engine operation, nitrates from atmospheric deposition, lead from fuels, copper from brake pad wear, zinc from tire wear, and natural-occurring minerals from local geology. However, Permittees can implement measures to minimize entry of these pollutants into storm water.

Bases of Waste Discharge Requirements

Federal Statutes and Regulations

13. Section 402(p) of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges from MS4s to waters of the United States. Section 402(p)(3)(B) requires that permits for MS4s: "(i) may be issued on a system- or jurisdiction-wide basis; (ii) shall include a requirement to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the storm sewers; and (iii) shall require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable, including management practices, control techniques and system, design and engineering methods, and such other provisions as the Administrator or the State determines appropriate for the control of such pollutants."
14. On November 16, 1990, pursuant to Section 402(p) of the CWA, the USEPA promulgated 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under the NPDES program. The regulations recognize that certain categories of non-storm water discharges may not be prohibited if they have been determined not to be significant sources of pollutants.
15. Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. As required by CZARA, USEPA issued *Guidance Specifying Management Measures For Sources of Non-point Pollution In Coastal Waters*, Document No. EPA-840-B-92-002 (1993). The guidance focuses on five major categories of non-point sources that impair or threaten coastal waters nationally: (a) agricultural runoff; (b) silvicultural runoff; (c) urban runoff (including developing and developed areas); (d) marinas and recreational boating; and (e) hydromodification. This Order includes management measures for pollution from urban runoff. Thus, it provides the functional equivalence for compliance with CZARA in this area.

State Statutes and Permits

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16. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in 1992 the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) issued two statewide general NPDES permits: one for storm water from industrial sites [NPDES No. CAS000001, General Industrial Activities Storm Water Permit (GIASP)] and the other for storm water from construction sites [NPDES No. CAS000002, General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit (GCASP)]. "Industrial Activities," as defined in 40 CFR § 122.26(b)(14)(i) through (xi), and construction activities with a disturbed area of five acres or more are required to obtain individual NPDES permits for storm water discharges, or be covered by these statewide general permits by completing and filing a Notice of Intent with the State Board.
17. California Water Code (CWC) Section 13263(a) requires that waste discharge requirements issued by Regional Boards shall implement any relevant water quality control plans that have been adopted; shall take into consideration the beneficial uses to be protected and the water quality objectives reasonably required for that purpose; other waste discharges; and, the need to prevent nuisance.

Regional Board Water Quality Control Plans and Policies

18. The Regional Board adopted an updated Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994, *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*, (1994). The Basin Plan, which is incorporated in this Order by reference, specifies the beneficial uses of receiving waters and contains both narrative and numerical water quality objectives for the receiving waters in the County of Los Angeles.
19. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the region. The objective of the Watershed Management Approach is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy towards water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically defined drainage basin or watershed. It emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, the regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available.
20. To implement the Watershed Management Approach, as well as facilitate compliance with this Order, the County of Los Angeles is divided into six Watershed Management Areas (WMAs) as follows:
 - a. Malibu Creek and Rural Santa Monica Bay WMA
 - b. Ballona Creek and Urban Santa Monica Bay WMA
 - c. Los Angeles River WMA
 - d. San Gabriel River WMA
 - e. Dominguez Channel/Los Angeles Harbor WMA
 - f. Santa Clara River WMA

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Attachment A, shows the list of Permittees under each Watershed Management Area.

Other Bases

21. The SMBRP developed a Bay Restoration Plan to serve as a blueprint for Santa Monica Bay's recovery, '*The Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan*, SMBRP (1994).' The Plan recommends actions that the Regional Board should integrate into the storm water permit and provides guidance to the Regional Board for the development of a strong, environmentally sound storm water program.
22. The Regional Board is the enforcing authority in the Los Angeles region for the two statewide general permits, described in Finding 16, which regulate discharges from industrial facilities and construction sites, and all NPDES storm water and non-storm water permits issued by the Regional Board. These industrial and construction sites are also regulated under local laws and regulations.
23. The ROWD submitted by the Permittees includes:
 - a. Summary of Best Management Practices (BMP) implemented;
 - b. Storm water management plans for the six WMAs;
 - c. Countywide evaluation of existing storm water quality data; and
 - d. Monitoring Program.

The ROWD served as partial basis for the development of the Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) requirements of this Order.

24. A USEPA review of activities conducted by the automotive service sector indicates that automotive service facilities present a significant potential for the discharge of pollutants into storm water. [Reference: *Storm Water Discharges Potentially Addressed by Phase II of the NPDES, Report to Congress*, USEPA (1995).]
25. Studies indicate that facilities with paved surfaces subject to frequent motor vehicular traffic (such as parking lots and retail gasoline stations), or facilities which perform vehicle repair, maintenance, or fueling (such as retail gasoline outlets with service bays) are potential sources of pollutants of concern in storm water. [References: Pitt *et al.*, *Urban Storm Water Toxic Pollutants: Assessment, Sources, and Treatability*, Water Environment Res., 67, 260 (1995); *Results of Retail Gas Outlet and Commercial Parking Lot Storm Water Runoff Study*, Western States Petroleum Association and American Petroleum Institute, (1994); Action Plan Demonstration Project, Demonstration of Gasoline Fueling Station Best Management Practices, Final Report, County of Sacramento (1993).]

Studies also suggest that the implementation of best management practices can reduce storm water pollutants from these types of facilities. [References: *Storm Water Best Management Practices for Retail Gasoline Outlets*, Western States Petroleum Association, (1996); and *Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution*

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26. A review of industrial waste/pretreatment records in Los Angeles County on illicit discharges indicate that automotive service facilities and food service facilities sometimes discharge polluted washwaters to the MS4. The pollutants of concern in such washwaters include food waste, oil and grease, and toxic chemicals. Other storm water/industrial waste programs in California have reported similar observations.

Objectives and Requirements of this Order

27. The objective of this Order is to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters in Los Angeles County. To meet this objective, this Order requires implementation of BMPs intended to reduce pollutants in storm water and urban runoff such that ultimately their discharge will neither cause violations of water quality objectives nor create conditions of nuisance in receiving waters.
28. The Regional Board recognizes the challenges unique to regulating storm water discharges through municipal storm sewer systems, including intermittent and variable nature of discharges, difficulties in monitoring, and limited physical control over the discharge, and that it will require adequate time to implement and evaluate the effectiveness of best management practices required in this Order and to determine whether they will adequately protect the receiving water.
29. This Order designates the County of Los Angeles as the Principal Permittee. The Principal Permittee will coordinate and facilitate activities necessary to comply with the requirements of this Order, but is not responsible for insuring compliance of any individual permittee.
30. Each Permittee is only responsible for the implementation of the appropriate storm water management program developed pursuant to the requirements of this Order, and not for the implementation of the provisions applicable to the Principal Permittee or other Permittees. A Permittee is required to comply only with the requirements of this Order applicable to discharges which originate from places within its boundaries over which it has authority to enforce the requirements of this Order.
31. In the ROWD, the Permittees proposed the formation of a countywide Executive Advisory Committee (EAC), and a Watershed Management Committee (WMC) for each of the WMAs. The EAC and the six WMCs are now functional.

The EAC's main role is to facilitate programs within each watershed and to enhance consistency among all of the programs. Similar to the Principal Permittee, the EAC is not responsible for insuring compliance of any individual permittee with the requirements of this Order.

The WMCs, as required in this Order, will provide the leadership framework to facilitate development of the Watershed Management Area Plans and foster cooperation among

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32. The USEPA issued a guidance manual for submittal of a Part II application for MS4s. [Reference: *Guidance Manual for the Preparation of Part of the NPDES Applications for Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems*, EPA Document No. 833-B-92-002 (1992).] The manual describes the components of a municipal storm water program that will meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 122.26.
33. The SWMP required in this Order builds upon the foundation established in Order No. 90-079, consists of the components recommended in the USEPA guidance manual, and was developed with the cooperation of representatives from the regulated community and environmental groups. The SWMP includes requirements with compliance dates to provide specificity and certainty of expectations. It also includes provisions that promote customized initiatives, both on a countywide and watershed basis, in developing and implementing cost-effective measures to minimize discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The various components of the SWMP, taken as a whole rather than individually, are expected to reduce pollutants in storm water and urban runoff to the maximum extent practicable.
34. The main focus of the SWMP is pollution prevention through education, public outreach, planning, and implementation of BMPs. Successful implementation of the provisions of the SWMP will require cooperation and coordination of all public agencies in each Permittees' organization, among Permittees, and the regulated community. To minimize cost, the Permittees are encouraged to utilize their existing organizational framework to implement the various activities required in this Order.
35. As required in Order No. 90-079 and pursuant to 40 CFR Part 122.26(d)(2)(i), this Order requires Permittees to demonstrate that they possess the legal authority to implement and enforce the storm water programs within their respective jurisdictions. If Permittees decide that the legal authority will be through ordinances, Permittees are encouraged to develop a model ordinance to minimize cost and promote countywide consistency.

The Permittees are encouraged to enter into interagency or interjurisdictional agreements or other means to control the discharge of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4.

36. Order 90-079 required the development and implementation of BMPs to minimize pollutants in storm water. In 1993, the Regional Board approved 13 baseline BMPs to facilitate the implementation of countywide minimum requirements, encourage countywide consistency, and provide a minimum measure of progress. These BMPs were selected from Permittees' MS4 programs. Twelve of these 13 BMPs have been incorporated into this Order: a) catch basin labeling; b) public illicit discharges reporting; c) construction storm water ordinance; d) public education and outreach; e) catch basin cleanout; f) roadside trash receptacles; g) street sweeping; h) proper disposal of litter, lawn clippings, pet feces; i) removal of dirt, rubbish and debris at homes and businesses; j) oil, glass, and plastics recycling; k) proper disposal of household hazardous wastes; and l) proper water use and conservation. The

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thirteenth BMP (inspections of vehicle repair shops, vehicle body shops, vehicle parts and accessories, gasoline stations, and restaurants) has been changed to educational site visits.

37. Each Permittee owns and operates facilities within its jurisdiction that may impact storm water quality. Each Permittee, under this Order is required to implement BMPs to reduce pollutant discharges from these activities and/or facilities.
38. This Order provides the flexibility for the Permittees to petition the Regional Board Executive Officer to substitute a BMP or requirement under the SWMP with an alternative BMP, if they can provide information and documentation on the effectiveness of the alternative, equal to or greater than the prescribed BMP in meeting the objectives of this Order.
39. This order contemplates that the Permittees are responsible for considering potential stormwater impacts when making planning decisions. However, neither this order nor any of its requirements are intended to restrict or control local land use decision-making authority.

Others

40. The Regional Board will provide the Principal Permittee with an updated list of NPDES permits on a quarterly basis through the Regional Board's electronic bulletin board which may be accessed at (213) 266-7663, or other available methods, for use by each Permittee to identify permitted sources of active non-storm water discharges into the MS4.
41. This action to adopt and issue waste discharge requirements and a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act; Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

Public Process

42. The Regional Board will notify interested agencies and interested persons of the availability of reports, plans, and/or schedules of implementation submitted pursuant to the requirements of this Order. The Regional Board will consider comments prior to taking any action on the submitted documents as provided for in this Order.
43. This Order may be modified or alternatively revoked or reissued prior to its expiration date, in accordance with the procedural requirements of the federal NPDES program, and the California Water Code and Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations for the issuance of waste discharge requirements.
44. The Regional Board staff solicited comments on early drafts of this Order from Permittees, interested agencies, and interested persons. In addition, Regional Board staff met with representatives from Permittees, business associations, environmental groups, and other interested persons to discuss permit requirements and attempt to resolve critical issues. Regional Board staff also solicited feedback from the SMBRP Oversight Committee on early

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drafts of the Order, attended Permittee watershed meetings, made presentations to government officials, and conducted and/or participated in public workshops to hear concerns.

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The Regional Board has notified Permittees, interested agencies, and interested persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements and an MS4 NPDES permit for storm water discharges, and has provided them with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the tentative waste discharge requirements. This order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of 15 days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, has no objections.

Requirements

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the County of Los Angeles and the Cities of Agoura Hills, Alhambra, Arcadia, Artesia, Azusa, Baldwin Park, Bell, Bellflower, Bell Gardens, Beverly Hills, Bradbury, Burbank, Calabasas, Carson, Cerritos, Claremont, Commerce, Compton, Covina, Cudahy, Culver City, Diamond Bar, Downey, Duarte, El Monte, El Segundo, Gardena, Glendale, Glendora, Hawaiian Gardens, Hawthorne, Hermosa Beach, Hidden Hills, Huntington Park, Industry, Inglewood, Irwindale, La Cañada Flintridge, La Habra Heights, Lakewood, La Mirada, La Puente, La Verne, Lawndale, Lomita, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Lynwood, Malibu, Manhattan Beach, Maywood, Monrovia, Montebello, Monterey Park, Norwalk, Palos Verdes Estates, Paramount, Pasadena, Pico Rivera, Pomona, Rancho Palos Verdes, Redondo Beach, Rolling Hills, Rolling Hills Estates, Rosemead, San Dimas, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Marino, Santa Clarita, Santa Fe Springs, Santa Monica, Sierra Madre, Signal Hill, South El Monte, South Gate, South Pasadena, Temple City, Torrance, Vernon, Walnut, West Covina, West Hollywood, Westlake Village, and Whittier, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following for the areas within their boundaries and subject to their regulatory jurisdiction, in the County of Los Angeles.

Part 1. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS AND RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

I. Discharge Prohibition

Each Permittee shall, within its jurisdiction, effectively prohibit non-storm water

dischar

- A. In compliance with a separate individual or general NPDES permit; or
- B. Identified and in compliance with Part 2.II.C (Non-storm Water Discharges), of this Order; or
- C. Discharges originating from federal, state or other facilities which the

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Compliance with this Order through timely development and implementation of programs described herein shall constitute compliance with this prohibition.

II. Receiving Water Limitations

The water quality objectives and water quality standards applicable to receiving waters in Los Angeles County contained in the Basin Plan, '*Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, Monterey Park (1994),' and amendments thereto, shall serve as receiving water limitations for discharges covered under this Order. It is the purpose of this Order that the discharge of storm water, or non-storm water, from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) for which a Permittee is responsible not cause nuisance, continuing or recurring impairment of beneficial uses, or exceedances of water quality objectives in the receiving waters.

Timely and complete implementation by a Permittee of the storm water management programs prescribed in this Order shall satisfy the requirements of this section and constitute compliance with receiving water limitations. However, if the Integrated Receiving Waters Impact Report required in this Order (Part 2.VII.D.) and/or other available information show that discharges authorized under this Order still cause or contribute to the impairment of the beneficial uses or exceedances of water quality objectives, Permittees, as part of their Report of Waste Discharge for the renewal of this Order, shall submit revised storm water management programs that are watershed-specific and will increase the likelihood of preventing future exceedances of water quality objectives.

Part 2. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The objective of the Storm Water Management Program requirements prescribed in this Order is to reduce pollutants in discharges to the maximum extent practicable in order to attain the water quality objective and protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters in Los Angeles County. Each Permittee shall implement within its jurisdiction the Storm Water Management Program requirements of this Order and those of the Countywide Storm Water Management Plan (CSWMP) or Watershed Management Area Plan (WMAP) that will be developed pursuant to this Order.

The CSWMP is the unified plan consisting of programs developed under the Storm Water Management Program Requirements of this Order.

The WMAP is the comprehensive implementation plan for a specific Watershed Management Area (WMA) based on the requirements of this Order, the CSWMP, and any other applicable actions that address pollutants of concern and other water quality issues unique to that WMA toward the objective of reducing pollutants in discharges to the maximum extent practicable. Upon approval by the Executive Officer, the WMAP

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will supersede the CSWMP.

If there is any conflict or discrepancy between information in the tables and the narrative provisions of this Order, the narrative provisions prevail.

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I. Program Management

Table 1 shows the summary of program management requirements and their corresponding compliance dates.

Table 1
Program Management Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Submit completed CSWMP	I.A.8	–		Upon completion of development of all programs but not later than July 30, 1999.	Executive Officer
Develop a WMAP for the WMA	I.C.3.d	–	(through WMCs)	Within 180 days prior to expiration of Order (February 1, 2001) (pending the approval of the CSWMP by Executive Officer)	Executive Officer
Identify additional SIC groups	I.C.3.g		(through WMCs)	Established through WMCs	N/A
Prepare budget summary format	I.D.1	–		3 (October 30, 1996)	Executive Officer
Submit annual budget summary to Principal Permittee	I.D.2		–	60 days after budget adoption	Executive Officer
Demonstrate legal authority	I.E.2		–	120 days (November 28, 1996)	Executive Officer

A. Responsibilities of the Principal Permittee

The County of Los Angeles is hereby designated as the Principal Permittee, and as such shall:

1. Coordinate permit activities among permittees and act as liaison between Permittees and the Regional Board on general permit issues;
2. Provide personnel and fiscal resources for the development and update of the CSWMP and WMAPs and their components;
3. Convene the Watershed Management Committees (WMCs) constituted

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pursuant to Part 2.I.C upon designation of representatives;

4. Provide technical and administrative support for committees that will be organized to implement this Order;
5. Implement the Countywide Monitoring Program required in this Order;
6. Provide personnel and fiscal resources for the preparation and submittal to the Regional Board of annual reports, and summaries of other reports required under this Order;
7. Comply with the "Responsibilities of the Permittees" in Part 2.I.B; and
8. Submit to the Regional Board the CSWMP upon completion of the development of all programs under the SWMP requirements.

B. Responsibilities of the Permittees

Each Permittee shall, within its geographic jurisdiction:

1. Comply with the requirements of SWMP and CSWMP and their amendments;
2. Coordinate among its internal departments and agencies, as appropriate, to facilitate the implementation of the requirements of this Order applicable to such Permittee in an efficient and cost-effective manner;
3. Participate in the development and, if necessary, the update of the CSWMP;
4. Submit in a timely manner to the Principal Permittee an annual report on its implementation of the SWMP and CSWMP;
5. Appoint a technically knowledgeable representative to the appropriate WMC;
6. Participate in the development of the WMAP for its respective watershed management area through its WMC, and shall implement said WMAP upon approval by the Executive Officer; and
7. Work with other agencies, to the extent necessary, and submit a report to the Executive Officer on recommendations to resolve any conflicts identified between the provisions of this Order and the requirements of other regulatory agencies, if the Permittee considers it necessary.

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C. Watershed Management Committees (WMCs)

1. Each WMC shall be comprised of a voting representative from each Permittee in the WMA.
2. The WMC's chair and secretary shall be chosen by the WMC. In the absence of volunteer Permittee(s) for the positions, the Principal Permittee shall assume those roles until the WMC chooses members of the committee for the positions.
3. Each WMC shall:
 - a. Facilitate cooperation and exchange among Permittees;
 - b. Establish goals and objectives for the WMA;
 - c. Prioritize pollution control efforts considering beneficial use impairment as a basis;
 - d. Participate in the development of the WMAP for its respective WMA after the CSWMP is completed;
 - e. Assess the effectiveness of, prepare revisions for, and recommend appropriate changes to the CSWMP and the WMAP;
 - f. Coordinate and facilitate the submittal of completed reporting forms to the Principal Permittee for report integration, and assist in the preparation of Annual Reports by the Principal Permittee on storm water management activities within the WMA for submittal to the Executive Officer;
 - g. Identify, as part of the industrial/commercial Source Identification program, additional SIC industrial/commercial groups selected as priority to be included in the database described in Part 2.V.B.1.a. The following criteria shall be considered in the identification process:
 - i. Extent of exposure of the industrial/commercial activity to storm water;
 - ii. Types and quality of non-storm water discharges;
 - iii. Similarity of industrial/commercial activity to industrial activity regulated under the USEPA Phase 1 facilities;
 - iv. Types of chemicals and wastes generated that can contaminate storm water;

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- v. Existence of duplicate regulatory programs with other agencies that emphasize waste management and minimize exposure of the industrial/commercial activity to storm water;
- vi. Number of facilities in the WMA;
- vii. Professional understanding of the industrial/commercial sector's waste management practices;
- viii. Experience of local agency industrial waste inspection programs; and
- ix. Any other information that indicates a significant potential for contamination of storm water.

D. Fiscal Resources

- 1. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall prepare a budget summary format not later than October 30, 1996, for use by each Permittee to report resources available to implement the SWMP.
- 2. Each Permittee shall submit to the Principal Permittee a summary of resources dedicated for storm water program implementation, not later than 60 days after budget adoption by the Permittee's elected local governing body. A Permittee may provide all necessary data in an alternate format which includes the same information unless directed otherwise by the Executive Officer.

E. Legal Authority

- 1. Pursuant to the time frame established in E.2, each Permittee shall demonstrate that it possesses the legal authority necessary to control discharges to and from those portions of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) over which it has jurisdiction so as to comply with this Order. This legal authority may be demonstrated by either a single ordinance or a single guidance document containing all the applicable statutes, ordinances, permits, contracts, orders or agreements which govern a Permittee's storm water management activities, as required by 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i).

Each Permittee shall either individually or collectively possess the legal authority to:

- a. Control the contribution of pollutants to the MS4 by storm water

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discharges associated with industrial activity and the quality of storm water discharged from sites of industrial activity, unless permitted under a separate NPDES permit, through the following prohibitions and requirements:

- i. Prohibit the discharge of untreated wash waters to the MS4 when gas stations, auto repair garages, or other types of automotive service facilities are cleaned;
- ii. Prohibit the discharge of untreated wastewater to the MS4 from mobile auto washing, steam cleaning, mobile carpet cleaning, and other such mobile commercial and industrial operations;
- iii. Prohibit to the maximum extent practicable, discharges to the MS4 from areas where repair of machinery and equipment, including motor vehicles, which are visibly leaking oil, fluid or antifreeze is undertaken;
- iv. Prohibit the discharges of untreated runoff to the MS4 from storage areas of materials containing grease, oil, or other hazardous substances, and uncovered receptacles containing hazardous materials;
- v. Prohibit the discharge of commercial/municipal swimming pool filter backwash to the MS4;
- vi. Prohibit the discharge of untreated runoff from the washing of toxic materials from paved or unpaved areas to the MS4;
- vii. Prohibit or control to the maximum extent practicable washing impervious surfaces in industrial/commercial areas which results in a discharge of untreated runoff to the MS4, unless specifically required by State or local health and safety codes;
- viii. Prohibit the discharge from washing out of concrete trucks to the MS4;
- ix. Require regular sweeping or other equally effective measures to remove debris from industrial/commercial motor vehicle parking lots with more than twenty-five parking spaces that are located in areas potentially exposed to storm water; and,
- x. Require the use of BMPs or placement of machinery/equipment that is to be repaired or maintained such that leaks, spills and other maintenance-related pollutants are not

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discharged to the MS4;

- b. Prohibit illicit discharges and illicit connections to the MS4 and require removal of illicit connections.
- c. Control spills, dumping, or disposal of materials, including the following, to the MS4 through the following prohibitions and requirements:
 - i. Prohibit littering;
 - ii. Prohibit the disposal of leaves, dirt, or other landscape debris into a storm drain;
 - iii. Prohibit the discharge to the MS4 of any pesticide, fungicide, or herbicide banned by the USEPA or the California Department of Pesticide Regulation;
 - iv. Require proper disposal of food wastes;
 - v. Prohibit the disposal of hazardous wastes into trash containers used for municipal trash disposal so as not to cause a discharge to the MS4; and
 - vi. Require, in areas exposed to storm water, the use of BMPs and/or removal and lawful disposal of all fuels, chemicals, fuel and chemical wastes, animal wastes, garbage, batteries, and other materials which have potential adverse impacts on water quality.

The above requirements (Part 2.I.E.1.) do not require inspection of private property. Legal authority is necessary, however, so that if the Permittee becomes aware of situations associated with private property that cause obvious discharges of prohibited materials to the MS4 or pose the potential for such discharges, the Permittee has the legal authority to abate such discharges.

2. Each Permittee shall:

Provide to the Principal Permittee for submittal to the Executive Officer, not later than November 28, 1996, copies of ordinances, regulations, and other legal documents establishing legal authority, or in the alternative:

- a. A statement by its legal counsel that the Permittee has obtained

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all necessary legal authority to comply with this Order, referencing that legal authority with specificity; and/or

- b. If Part 2.I.E.2.a. is only partially fulfilled, a timely schedule for obtaining adequate legal authority to comply with this Order, enumerating, with specificity, the legal authority that remains to be obtained.

F. Best Management Practice (BMP) or Program Substitution or Elimination

A Permittee may petition the Executive Officer to:

1. Substitute any BMP or program identified in this Order, the CSWMP, or the WMAP, if the Permittee can document that:
 - a. The proposed alternative BMP or program will meet or exceed the objective of the original BMP or program in the reduction of storm water pollutants; or
 - b. The fiscal burden of the original BMP or program is substantially greater than the proposed alternative, but does not achieve a substantially greater improvement in storm water quality; and,
 - c. The proposed alternative BMP or program will be implemented within a similar period of time.
2. Eliminate any BMP or program identified in this Order, the CSWMP, and/or the WMAP, if the Permittee can document that:
 - a. The BMP or program is not technically feasible and no substitute is available; or
 - b. The cost of implementation outweighs the pollution control benefits; or
 - c. The BMP or program is not applicable in the Permittee's jurisdiction.

The Executive Officer may approve or disapprove the petition in accordance with Part 2.I.G and 2.I.H.

G. Administrative Review

The administrative review process formalizes the procedure for review and acceptance of reports and documents submitted to the Regional Board under this Order. In addition, it provides a method to resolve any differences in

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compliance expectations between the Regional Board and Permittees, prior to initiating enforcement action.

1. Storm water program documents, including progress reports, guidelines checklists, BMPs, databases, program summaries, and implementation and compliance schedules, developed by the Principal Permittee or a Permittee under the provisions of this Order, shall be submitted to the Executive Officer or the Regional Board, where required for approval. The process is as follows:
 - a. For documents that require Executive Officer's approval, the Executive Officer will notify the Principal Permittee and/or Permittee of the results of the review and approval or disapproval within 120 days. If the Executive Officer has not responded within 120 days following submittal, the Permittee shall notify the Regional Board of its intent to implement the program components as submitted. If after 10 days the Executive Officer has not responded, the Permittee will implement the submitted program and the Executive Officer may not make modifications; and,
 - b. Documents that require formal Regional Board approval will undergo public review and comment before Board consideration at a public meeting.
2. If the Executive Officer determines that a Permittee's storm water program is insufficient to meet the provisions of this Order, the Executive Officer shall send a "Notice of Intent to Meet and Confer (NIMC)" to the Permittee, with specific information in support of the determination. The NIMC shall include a time frame by which the Permittee must meet with Regional Board staff. The processes are as follows:
 - a. The Permittee, upon receipt of a NIMC, shall meet and confer with Regional Board staff to demonstrate that the Permittee's program is sufficient to meet the requirements of this Order; and, if not, seek clarification on the steps to be taken to completely meet the provisions of this Order. The meet and confer period will conclude with either a notice of program sufficiency to the Permittee, or the submittal to and acceptance by the Executive Officer of a written "Storm Water Program Compliance Amendment (SPCA)" which shall include implementation deadlines. The Executive Officer may terminate the meet and confer period after a reasonable period due to a lack of progress on issues and may order submittal of the SPCA by a specified date. Failure to submit an acceptable SPCA by the specified date shall constitute a violation of this Order;

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- b. The Executive Officer will approve or reject the submitted SPCA or an amended SPCA within 120 days. Rejection of an SPCA by the Executive Officer shall state the reasons for the failure to approve the SPCA. A Permittee that receives a rejection of an SPCA shall have sixty (60) days to remedy the specified deficiency and resubmit the SPCA. If the Executive Officer has not responded within 120 days following submittal of an SPCA, the Permittee shall notify the Executive Officer of its intent to implement the SPCA as submitted. If after 10 days the Executive Officer has not responded, the Permittee will implement the submitted SPCA and the Executive Officer may not make modifications;
- c. The Permittee shall comply with the terms of the SPCA. The Permittee shall submit reports to the Executive Officer on progress made under the SPCA. The frequency of progress report submittal shall be quarterly unless otherwise prescribed by the Executive Officer. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the SPCA shall constitute a violation of this Order and shall be cause for enforcement action by the Regional Board; and,
- d. The Executive Officer shall not take enforcement action against a Permittee until the Executive Officer has notified the Permittee in writing that the Administrative Review Process has been exhausted and that the Executive Officer has determined that a violation exists warranting enforcement.

H. Public Review

1. The Principal Permittee shall maintain a current mailing list of interested parties, organized by WMAs, for distribution of documents that require the Executive Officer's approval. The Executive Officer will provide the Principal Permittee with the initial list of interested parties.
2. The Principal Permittee shall distribute for public comment the initial CSWMP, WMAPs, and other storm water program requirements that are submitted to the Executive Officer or the Regional Board for approval. Interested parties wishing to have their comments considered prior to Regional Board action on these documents must submit their comments in writing to the Regional Board not later than 45 days after the Principal Permittee has made the document available to the public. The date of public release is also the date of submittal to the Regional Board. This 45-day comment period is part of the 120 day review period for documents submitted for Executive Officer's approval.

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II. Illicit Connections and Illicit Discharges

Table 2 on the following page shows the summary of requirements under this section and corresponding compliance dates.

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Table 2
Illicit Connections and Discharges Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Develop model illicit connection elimination program	II.A.1	–		8 months (March 31, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement illicit connection elimination program	II.A.2		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Develop model illicit discharge elimination program	II.B.1	–		8 months (March 31, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement illicit discharge elimination program	II.B.2		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Conduct a study of municipal street and municipal sidewalk washing	II.C.3		– City of Los Angeles	Within 12 months from Executive Officer date of determination	Executive Officer
Submit BMPs and schedule for implementation	II.C.3		– City of Los Angeles	Within 12 months from Executive Officer date of determination	Regional Board
Implement non-storm water management program BMPs	II.C.3		–	In accordance with RB approved schedule ≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Develop standard program for public reporting of illicit discharges and illicit disposal practices	II.D.1	–		8 months (March 31, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement standard program to facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and illicit disposal practices	II.D.2		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Develop standard program for reporting hazardous substances	II.D.3	–		8 months (March 31, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement standard program for reporting hazardous substances	II.D.4		–	≤ 36 months	N/A

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A. Illicit Connections

1. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a countywide model program for elimination of illicit connections to the MS4 not later than March 30, 1997. The program shall include, at a minimum:
 - a. Standardized storm drain inspection procedures, and illicit connection identification and elimination procedures;
 - b. Methods to prioritize potential problem areas, including, but not limited to old commercial/industrial areas, and areas with heavy industry listed under subchapter N of 40 CFR Parts 405 - 471;
 - c. Methods to utilize results of field screening activities, and other appropriate information;
 - d. Standardized record keeping to document illicit connections; and
 - e. Enforcement procedures to terminate illicit connections.
2. Each Permittee, based on the countywide model program, shall develop and implement as appropriate a program to identify and eliminate illicit connections to the maximum extent practicable not later than four (4) months after the commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the model program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

B. Illicit Discharges

The primary responsibility for cleanup and removal of illicit discharges of pollutants to the MS4 shall be with the owner/operator of the discharging facility or site. Nothing in this Order shall be interpreted to limit or in any way prevent action by a Permittee against the party responsible for the illicit discharge.

1. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a countywide model illicit discharges elimination program not later than March 31, 1997. The program shall include, at a minimum:
 - a. Standardized enforcement procedures, including administrative and judicial, to eliminate illicit discharges;

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- b. Standardized procedures for investigation, containment and cleanup of spills, which include a procedure to ensure that sewage treated with disinfection agents will not be discharged into the storm drain system to the extent practicable;
 - c. Methods to prioritize problem areas of illicit disposal where inspection, cleanup, and enforcement are necessary to prevent the discharge of contaminants;
 - d. Standardized procedures to educate inspectors, maintenance workers, and other field staff to notice illicit discharges during the course of their daily activities, and report such occurrences;
 - e. Standardized record keeping system to document illicit discharges; and,
 - f. Industrial/commercial education and outreach materials to inform businesses about the problem of illicit discharges/dumping and proper discharge/disposal practices.
2. Each Permittee shall, based on the countywide model program, develop and implement, as appropriate, a program to identify and eliminate illicit discharges not later than four (4) months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the model program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval, but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

C. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Non-storm water discharges in compliance with a separate NPDES permit/Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) or granted a discharge exemption by the Regional Board, the Executive Officer, or the State Water Resources Control Board are not prohibited under this Order.

1. Exempted Discharges

The following non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited:

- a. Flows from riparian habitats or wetlands;
- b. Diverted stream flows;
- c. Springs;

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- d. Rising ground waters;
- e. Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration; and
- f. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting activities.

The Executive Officer, upon presentation of evidence in accordance with Part 2.II.C.4., may include other categories of non-storm water discharges under this subsection.

2. Conditionally Exempted Discharges

The following non-storm water discharges need not be prohibited. However, if they are identified by either a Permittee or the Executive Officer as being significant sources of pollutants to receiving waters, then appropriate BMPs to minimize the adverse impacts of these sources shall be developed and implemented under the CSWMP or the WMAPs:

- a. Landscape irrigation;
- b. Water line flushing;
- c. Potable water sources provided the discharges are managed in accordance with an approved Industry-wide Standard Pollution Prevention Practices developed by the American Water Works Association, California-Nevada Section, or equivalent document; and in compliance with any requirements established by the Permittee(s);
- d. Foundation drains;
- e. Footing Drains;
- f. Air conditioning condensate;
- g. Irrigation water;
- h. Lawn watering;
- i. Water from crawl space pumps;
- j. Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
- k. Individual residential car washing; and,
- l. Street washing (including sidewalk washing).

The Executive Officer, upon presentation of evidence in accordance with Part 2.II.C.4., may include other categories of non-storm water discharges under this subsection.

3. Designated Discharges

Municipal street washing and municipal sidewalk washing discharges have been determined by the Executive Officer to be potential sources of pollutants of concern. The City of Los Angeles will conduct a study to characterize municipal street washing and sidewalk washing, assess the impacts of such activities, and recommend appropriate BMPs to control any adverse impact. The City of Los Angeles will submit its recommendations

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to the Executive Officer not later than one year from adoption of this Order. A BMP implementation schedule shall be included where appropriate.

The Regional Board will determine within four (4) months of the City of Los Angeles' submittal which BMPs, if any, the Permittees shall implement, and approve any necessary schedule of implementation, provided the implementation date is not later than July 30, 1999.

The Executive Officer, upon presentation of evidence, may include other categories of non-storm water discharges under this subsection.

4. Procedures for Exemption

A Permittee may identify and describe additional categories of non-storm water discharges to be considered by the Executive Officer for exemption from the Discharge Prohibitions. The criteria to be considered for a request for exemption include one or more of the following:

- a. Documentation that the discharge is not a significant source of pollutants to receiving waters or does not cause impairment of beneficial uses of receiving waters;
- b. Special circumstances that have been defined in which the discharge has been found not to be a significant sources of pollutants to, or does not cause impairment of beneficial uses of receiving waters;
- c. Specific BMPs, where determined feasible, that have been identified to reduce pollutants in the discharge to the maximum extent practicable and minimize adverse impacts of such source, with an implementation schedule; or
- d. Established procedures to ensure BMP implementation, including an implementation schedule, performance standards, monitoring and record keeping.

The exemption request for additional non-storm water discharges may be submitted, beginning with the first Annual Report. The exemption becomes effective upon approval by the Executive Officer.

D. Public Reporting

1. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a countywide standard program to promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and illicit disposal practices not later than March 31, 1997. The program may include, but not be limited to:

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- a. A system to receive incoming complaints;
 - b. A communication network to link Permittees so that action can be coordinated and complaints can be investigated promptly; and
 - c. A system to notify the complainant of any action taken, if appropriate.
2. Each Permittee shall implement the countywide illicit discharges and illicit disposal reporting program not later than four months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.
 3. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a countywide program not later than March 31, 1997, for reporting incidents of "reportable quantity" of hazardous substances entering the MS4. The incidents shall be reported to the State of California Office of Emergency Services (OES) [current number, (800) 852-7550] and the Federal Hazardous Response Center [current number, (800) 424-8802].
 4. Each Permittee shall implement the countywide program for reporting hazardous substances entering the MS4, not later than four months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

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III. Development Planning and Construction

A. Development Planning

Table 3 on the following page shows the summary of requirements under this section and corresponding compliance dates.

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Table 3
Development Planning Requirements and Compliance Dates

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Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Develop a model system for prioritization of development projects	III.A.1.a	–		18 (January 30, 1998)	Executive Officer
Implement a system for prioritization of development projects	III.A.1.a		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Develop list of recommended BMPs for development projects (countywide guidelines)	III.A.1.b	–		18 (January 30, 1998)	Regional Board
Develop Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans (SUSMP)	III.A.1.c	–		6 months after Regional Board approval of countywide guidelines	Executive Officer
Develop and submit a schedule of implementation for a program for planning measures consistent with the Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) for priority projects	III.A.2		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Develop guidelines for preparing/reviewing CEQA documents	III.A.3.a	–		18 (January 30, 1998)	Executive Officer
Incorporate CEQA guidelines into internal procedures	III.A.3.a		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Include watershed and storm water management consideration into General Plan revisions	III.A.4 3.b		–	During General Plan revisions	N/A
Develop model program for developers	III.A.4	–		18 (January 30, 1998)	Executive Officer
Implement developer information program	III.A.4		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A

1. Countywide Development Planning Guidance

The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall

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develop the following development planning guidance materials for use during planning and permitting of all development projects requiring discretionary approval:

- a. A model documented system, such as a checklist, for determining priority projects as well as a list of specifically exempt projects not later than January 30, 1998. Priority and exempt projects are defined as follows:
 - i. Priority Projects are development and redevelopment projects requiring discretionary approval which the Building Official (or equivalent municipal authority) determines may have a potential significant effect on storm water quality.
 - ii. Exempt Projects are development and redevelopment projects which the Building Official (or equivalent municipal authority) determines will not have a potential significant impact on storm water quality.

The documented system shall consider location of the project with respect to designated environmentally sensitive areas and the slope and erosion potential of the site and surrounding areas.

Each Permittee shall incorporate a substantially similar system into its procedures not later than six months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the of the documented system by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

- b. A list of recommended BMPs not later than January 30, 1998. The list of BMPs shall include:
 - i. Site planning practices;
 - ii. Post-construction best management practices; and
 - iii. Redevelopment and infill practices.

Consideration shall be given to the type of development and the potential for storm water pollution when determining the applicability of BMPs. Cost effectiveness, ease of maintenance, and consistency with other environmental mandates may also be considered.

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For developments where increased storm water discharge rates will result in an increase in downstream erosion potential, the list of recommended BMPs shall include those BMPs which can be used to maintain peak runoff rates at pre-development levels to the maximum extent feasible.

The list of recommended BMPs shall be submitted to the Regional Board for approval.

- c. Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans (SUSMPs) and guidelines for their preparation not later than six months after Regional Board approval of the BMPs in Part 2.III.A.1.b. The SUSMPs shall incorporate the appropriate elements of the recommended BMPs list. At the minimum, SUSMPs and guidelines shall be prepared for the following development categories:
 - i. a 100+ home subdivision;
 - ii. a 10-home subdivision;
 - iii. a 100,000+ square-foot commercial development;
 - iv. an automotive repair shop;
 - v. a retail gasoline outlet;
 - vi. a restaurant; and
 - vii. a hillside-located single-family dwelling.

2. Planning Control Measures

Each Permittee shall develop a program on planning control measures for priority projects (Part 2.III.A.1.a) consistent with the programs developed under Part 2.III.A.1.b. & c.. Each Permittee shall initiate implementation of its program not later than six months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the model Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plans by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be initiated later than July 30, 1999. Each Permittee shall require that the project applicant submit an Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan appropriate and applicable to the project, and that the Permittee approve the Plan prior to the issuance of any grading or building permit. The Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan shall incorporate by detail or reference appropriate post-construction BMPs to:

- a. Implement, to the maximum extent practicable, requirements established by appropriate governmental agencies under CEQA,

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Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, local ordinances and other legal authorities intended to minimize impacts from storm water runoff on the biological integrity of natural drainage systems and water bodies;

- b. Maximize, to the maximum extent practicable, the percentage of permeable surfaces to allow more percolation of storm water into the ground;
- c. Minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, the amount of storm water directed to impermeable areas and to the MS4;
- d. Minimize, to the maximum extent practicable, parking lot pollution through the use of appropriate BMPs such as retention, infiltration, and good housekeeping;
- e. Establish reasonable limits on the clearing of vegetation from the project site including, but not limited to, regulation of the length of time during which soil may be exposed and, in certain sensitive cases, the prohibition of bare soil; and
- f. Provide for appropriate permanent controls to reduce storm water pollutant load produced by the development site to the maximum extent practicable.

The Permittee may refer applicants to the '*California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, California Storm Water Quality Task Force, Sacramento, CA (1992)*' and its revisions; the Countywide Storm Water Management Plan; '*USEPA Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, Issued under the Authority of Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990, Document No. EPA 840 B 92-002 (1993)*'; and similar manuals for specific guidance on selecting post-construction BMPs for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges.

3. Planning Process

In order to integrate storm water management considerations into discretionary development projects at the time that they are first proposed to jurisdictions, and to support other provisions of this Order:

- a. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop storm water management guidelines for use in preparing/reviewing CEQA documents, and in linking storm water quality mitigation conditions to local discretionary project approvals not later than January 30, 1998.

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The guidelines shall address the preservation of areas that provide water quality benefits such as riparian corridors and wetlands and shall promote protection of the biological integrity of drainage systems and water bodies.

Each Permittee shall review the guidelines for the purpose of making appropriate modifications in their internal procedures not later than six months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

- b. Each Permittee shall include watershed and storm water management considerations in the appropriate elements of the Permittee's General Plan, whenever said elements are significantly rewritten. Appropriate elements may include the following:
 - i. Conservation; and/or
 - ii. Open space; and/or
 - iii. Land-use; and/or
 - iv. Public utilities; and/or
 - v. Infrastructure; and/or
 - vi. Other appropriate elements.

4. Developer Information Program

The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a model program not later than January 30, 1998, to inform developers seeking discretionary approvals about:

- a. Development and construction storm water management;
- b. Maximization of pervious areas and storm water infiltration (where geology and topography permit); and
- c. Cost effective storm water pollution control measures.

The program shall provide specific guidance on selecting BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from urbanized areas, and include appropriate BMPs, educational materials, and handbooks and guidelines described in Part 2. III.A.3.

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Each Permittee shall implement a developer information program consistent with the model program not later than six months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the model by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999. Each Permittee's program shall include information about its legal authorities. Permittees are encouraged to engage in joint efforts in implementing the program.

B. Development Construction

Table 4 on the following page shows the summary of requirements and corresponding compliance dates under this section.

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Table 4
 Development Construction Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Develop minimum requirements, recommended BMPs, and design checklists	III.B.1	—		14 (September 30, 1998)	Regional Board

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for construction					
Develop and implement a program for construction control measures	III.B.2.a		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A
Require applicants to demonstrate coverage under State Construction General Permit prior to issuance of grading permits	III.B.2.b		–	6 (January 31, 1997)	N/A
Develop a model construction inspection program	III.B.3.a	–		14 (September 30, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement a construction inspection program	III.B.3.b		–	≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A

1. Countywide Development Construction Guidance

The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees and appropriate stakeholder organizations, shall develop not later than September 30, 1998, the following development construction guidance materials for all development project construction activities: minimum recommended requirements, BMPs appropriate for various activities, and checklists for use in design and inspection. The Countywide minimum requirements and recommended BMPs shall:

- a. Include erosion and sediment control practices;
- b. Address multiple construction activity-related pollutants;
- c. Focus on BMPs such as source minimization, education, good housekeeping, good waste management, and good site planning;
- d. Target construction areas and activities with the potential to generate significant pollutant loads;
- e. Require retention on the site, to the maximum extent practicable, of sediment, construction waste, and other pollutants from construction activity;
- f. Require, to the maximum extent practicable, management of

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excavated soil on site to minimize the amount of sediment that escapes to streets, drainage facilities, or adjoining properties;

- g. Require, to the maximum extent practicable, use of structural drainage controls to minimize the escape of sediment and other pollutants from the site.
- h. Require, to the maximum extent practicable, containment of runoff from equipment and vehicle washing at construction sites, unless treated to remove sediments and pollutants.

The lists of BMPs shall be submitted to the Regional Board for approval.

2. Construction Control Measures

- a. Each Permittee shall develop a regulatory program for construction activities as defined in Part 2.III.A.1.a. consistent with the Countywide Development Construction Guidance not later than six months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the minimum recommended requirements and BMPs in Part 2.III.B.1. by the Regional Board , provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

The Program shall require, prior to the issuance of any building or grading permit, preparation of appropriate wet weather erosion control and storm water pollution prevention plans which include, by detail or reference, all appropriate construction BMPs developed under Part 2.III.B.1.

Priority Project plans must include a narrative discussion of the reasons used for selecting or rejecting BMPs. In lieu of a narrative, the project architect or engineer of record may sign a statement on the plan to the effect: "As the architect/engineer of record, I have selected appropriate BMPs to effectively minimize the negative impacts of this project's construction activities on storm water quality.

The project owner and contractor are aware that the selected BMPs must be installed, monitored, and maintained to ensure their effectiveness. The BMPs not selected for implementation are redundant or deemed not applicable to the proposed construction activities."

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IV. Public Agency Activities

Table 5 shows the summary of requirements under this section and their corresponding compliance dates.

Table 5
 Public Agency Activities Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Evaluate existing public agency activities and develop a model program to reduce storm water impacts	IV.A	—		16 (December 1, 1997)	Executive Officer
Develop a program to reduce storm water impacts from public agency activities with a schedule for implementation	IV.B		—	4 months after Executive Officer approval of model ≤ 36 months (July 30, 1999)	N/A

A. Public Agency Model Program

The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a model program to reduce the impact of public agency activities on storm water quality not later than December 1, 1997. The model program shall include a discussion of the on-going investigation of the feasibility of dry weather flow diversion from the MS4 to municipal waste water treatment plants, where appropriate. The model shall be submitted to the Regional Board for approval.

To minimize costs and avoid duplication of effort, it is encouraged to incorporate and recognize in the model program existing regulations, requirements and plans, such as waste minimization plans, spill prevention control and countermeasures, and business plans.

B. Permittee Public Agency Programs

Each Permittee shall develop and implement a Public Agency Program based on the model program developed by the Principal Permittee not later than four months after commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the model program by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval

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is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

C. Program Requirements

Both the model program and the Permittee programs shall at a minimum include, where applicable:

1. Sewage Systems Operations

- a. Procedures to keep sewage spills or leaks from facilities operated by a Permittee from entering the MS4 to the maximum extent practicable;
- b. Procedures to identify, repair, and remediate sanitary sewer blockages, exfiltration, overflow, and wet weather overflows from sanitary sewers operated by a Permittee to the MS4;
- c. Procedures to respond to overflows and investigate complaints;
- d. Procedures to insure that the Permittee is able to investigate any suspected connections or cross connections from the sanitary sewer systems to the MS4; and
- e. Procedures to notify public health agencies with discretionary decision authority on beach closures when there is a threat to public health.

2. Public Construction Activities Management

- a. Storm water management requirements for the design and construction of public facilities consistent with the requirements and time lines specified for private development in Part 2.III.A and III.B. ;
- b. Procedures to seek coverage, as an option, under this Order for construction activity with a disturbed area of five acres or more (Phase 1, 40 CFR 122.26) which is under taken by or on behalf of the Permittee, if the Permittee develops:
 - i. A process for notifying the Executive Officer of Permittee's construction activity;

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- ii. A checklist of construction activity BMPs using BAT/BCT criteria for public construction activity;
 - iii. A procedure to verify implementation of construction activity BMPs;
 - iv. A requirement to prepare and retain site-specific SWPPPs;
 - v. A procedure to report annually on the effectiveness of SWPPPs at public construction activity sites, and certify compliance with the requirements in this Order.
3. Vehicle Maintenance/Material Storage Facilities Management
- a. Model pollution prevention plan for public vehicle maintenance/material storage facilities which have the potential to discharge pollutants into storm water. A public vehicle maintenance/material storage facility is any Permittee-owned or operated facility or portion thereof that:
 - i. Conducts industrial activity, operates equipment, handles materials, and provides services similar to Federal Phase 1 facilities;
 - ii. Performs fleet vehicle maintenance on ten or more vehicles per day including repair, maintenance, washing, and fueling;
 - iii. Performs maintenance and/or repair of heavy industrial machinery/equipment; and
 - iv. Stores chemicals, raw materials, or waste materials in quantities that require a hazardous materials business plan or a Spill Prevention, Control, and Counter-measures (SPCC) plan.
 - b. BMPs to improve site specific pollutant control including but not be limited to:
 - i. Good housekeeping practices;
 - ii. Material storage control;
 - iii. Vehicle leaks and spill control;
 - iv. Illicit discharge control;

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- v. Training for employees on proper outdoor loading/unloading of materials;
 - vi. Vehicle and equipment washing area control;
 - vii. Regular maintenance of treatment structures such as sumps, oil/water separators, or equivalent; and
 - viii. Proper waste handling disposal.
4. Landscape and Recreational Facilities Management
- a. Procedures for application of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers that will include:
 - i. List of approved pesticides and selective and environmentally responsible uses;
 - ii. Product and application information;
 - iii. Application equipment use and maintenance; and
 - iv. Record keeping.
 - b. Procedures to minimize storm water pollution by pesticides and fertilizers used for landscape maintenance, including the utilization of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques to the maximum extent practicable;
 - c. Procedures to prevent the disposal of landscape waste into the MS4;
 - d. Procedures to encourage retention and planting of native vegetation to reduce water, fertilizer, and pesticide needs;
 - e. BMPs to reduce exposure of fertilizers and pesticides to storm water during storage, to include as applicable, the following:
 - i. Storage indoors or under cover on paved surfaces;
 - ii. Secondary containment;
 - iii. Reduction in storage and handling of hazardous materials;
 - iv. Regular inspection of storage areas;

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- f. Guidelines to schedule irrigation and fertilization to minimize:
 - i. Chemical application during wet season and to terminate chemical application during storm events; and
 - ii. Over-watering and nutrients/pesticides entrainment.
 - g. Procedures to manage discharges of municipal swimming pool water into the MS4, including dechlorination practices, proper disposal of clean-out waters, and piping of filter backwash to the sanitary sewer;
 - h. BMPs to minimize trash, debris, and other pollutants from entering Permittee-owned recreational water bodies, to include:
 - i. Routine trash collection along, on, and/or in, water bodies, where feasible; and
 - ii. Public outreach to educate the public about impacts of illicit disposal.
5. Storm Drain Operation and Management
- a. BMPs for Inlet Maintenance to be implemented to the maximum extent practicable, including but not be limited to:
 - i. Inspection and cleaning of catch basins between May 1 and September 30 of each year;
 - ii. Additional cleaning of catch basins, as necessary, between October 1 and April 30;
 - iii. Record keeping of catch basins cleaned; and
 - iv. Recording of the overall quantity of catch basin waste collected.
 - b. BMPs for Storm Drain Maintenance to be implemented to the maximum extent practicable, including but not be limited to:
 - i. Proper disposal of material removed;
 - ii. Removal of trash and debris from open channel storm drains at least annually between May 1 and September 30 of each year;
 - iii. Surveillance for debris buildup in open channels during the rainy season.

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- c. Waste Management program to include:
 - i. Procedures to identify problem areas of illicit discharge for regular inspection;
 - ii. Procedures to minimize to the maximum extent practicable the discharge of contaminants during MS4 cleanup to maintain optimum channel capacity; and
 - iii. A review of current maintenance activities to assure that appropriate storm water BMPs are being utilized.

- 6. Streets and Roads Maintenance
 - a. Program to sweep curbed streets at a targeted frequency of:
 - i. At least monthly; and,
 - ii. Where feasible, more frequently in areas generating significant refuse.

 - b. Streets and roads maintenance program including:
 - i. BMPs for existing saw-cut management and paving practices to include but not be limited to:
 - aa. Avoidance during wet weather to the extent feasible; and
 - bb. Material storage away from drainage areas to prevent storm water pollution or other equally effective BMPs.
 - ii. Good housekeeping practices to insure proper management of any wastes that are generated;
 - iii. Collection, transport, and disposal of maintenance waste at appropriate disposal facilities in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations;
 - iv. Management of concrete materials and wastes including but not limited to:
 - aa. Washout of concrete trucks off- or on-site in designated areas and not into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or catch basins;

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- bb. Material storage under cover, away from drainage areas or other equally effective BMPs; and
- cc. Avoidance of excess mixing of concrete or cement on-site.
- v. Employee training to:
 - aa. Promote a clear understanding of the potential for maintenance activities to pollute storm water; and
 - bb. Identify and select appropriate BMPs.

7. Parking Facilities Management

Parking Facilities Management Plan to include sweeping or other equally effective measures to remove debris from Permittee-owned parking lots with more than twenty-five parking spaces that are located in areas potentially exposed to storm water.

8. Public Industrial Activities

- a. Procedures to seek coverage, as an option, under this Order for Phase I industrial facilities which are owned or operated by a Permittee, if the Permittee develops:
 - i. A process for notifying the Executive Officer of public industrial facilities owned or operated by the Permittee;
 - ii. A checklist of BMPs using BAT/BCT criteria for public industrial facilities;
 - iii. A procedure to verify implementation of industrial facility BMPs;
 - iv. A requirement to prepare and retain site specific SWPPPs; and
 - v. A procedure to report annually on the effectiveness of SWPPPs and the results of the facility monitoring programs at public Phase 1 industrial facilities, and certify compliance with the requirements of this Order.

9. Emergency Procedures

Procedures for addressing emergency repairs of essential public services and infrastructure and responding to natural disasters.

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V. Public Information and Participation

To reach as many Los Angeles County residents as possible, a comprehensive educational outreach approach shall be undertaken under this Order. In recognition of the importance of public education to effective storm water management solutions, this Order calls for immediate Permittee public outreach efforts at a specified minimum level as well as a longer term effort to develop an integrated, comprehensive outreach program. As part of the immediate effort, each Permittee is expected to choose an appropriate combination of outreach tools and activities to raise public awareness of

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storm water issues and improve water quality in its own individual jurisdiction, with efforts at a prescribed minimum level as described below. As part of the longer term effort, each Permittee is expected to work collaboratively to develop a comprehensive outreach/education program countywide and within its watershed management area.

The objectives of the public education program are: (i) to measurably increase the knowledge of the target audiences regarding the MS4, the impacts of storm water pollution on receiving waters, and potential solutions for the target audiences to implement BMPs to reduce the problems caused; and (ii) to measurably change the behavior of target audiences by encouraging those audiences to implement appropriate solutions.

Table 6 on the following page shows the summary of requirements and corresponding compliance dates under this section.

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Table 6
Public Information and Education Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Have outreach materials available for distribution	V.A.1		–	8 (March 31, 1997)	N/A
Demonstrate outreach materials are being distributed	V.A.2.a		–	12 (July 30, 1997)	N/A
Demonstrate appropriate Permittee employees are being trained	V.A.2.b		–	12 (July 30, 1997)	N/A
Develop industrial/commercial facility database format	V.B.1.a	–		6 (January 31, 1997)	N/A
Collect information based on database format	V.B.1.b		–	12 months from WMC designation	N/A
Compile information from Permittees into industrial/commercial site visits	V.B.1.c	–		22 (June 1, 1998)	N/A
Develop a checklist of BMPs for industrial/commercial site visits	V.B.2	–		10 (May 30, 1997)	Regional Board
Implement an Industrial/Commercial facility site visit program	V.B.3.a		–	Upon Regional Board approval of BMP checklist and in accordance with Table 7	N/A
Provide list of facilities visited	V.B.3.c		–	Quarterly	N/A
Begin use of BMP checklists	V.B.3.b		–	Upon Regional Board approval	N/A
Develop a 5 year public education strategy	V.C.1	–		12 (July 30, 1997)	Executive Officer
Implement the strategy	V.C.2		–	Based upon implementation schedule to be included in the strategy	

A. Immediate Outreach

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1. Each Permittee shall, at a minimum, have available for distribution or reference as appropriate, not later than March 31, 1997, the following:

- a. Written Material

- i. Written materials (minimum of three types) to convey pertinent information to meet program objectives. Examples of written materials include flyers, brochures, door-hangers, newspaper articles, mail-inserts, and newsletters;
- ii. Documentation that a reasonable effort was made to list pertinent city phone numbers under the government pages of phone directories. This should be updated as necessary and should include telephone numbers for reporting clogged catch basin inlets and/or illicit discharges/dumping, and a general number for storm water management program information. These phone numbers may be city-specific or countywide;
- iii. Training materials for educating appropriate Permittee employees regarding compliance with applicable storm water permits;
- iv. An up-to-date listing of contractor and developer storm water management training programs available in the area. This list should be updated annually;
- v. An up-to-date checklist and a brochure explaining contractor and developer needs as they relate to Development Planning and Construction (Part 2.III) of this Order for use at a Permittee's planning/permitting counter. They should be updated annually; and
- vi. Education materials (a minimum of three types) for targeted business sector audiences for use in site visits as per provisions in Part 2.V.B.2 of this Order.

- b. Audio Material

Documentation that a reasonable effort was made by the Principal Permittee or on behalf of the Permittees as a whole to obtain radio broadcast public service announcements to convey information regarding storm water management.

- c. Visual Material

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A catch basin labeling program, including label installation and maintenance schedules, to educate the public on the ultimate destination of storm drain flows.

2. Each Permittee shall demonstrate by July 30, 1997, that it has undertaken the following activities:
 - a. Distribution of outreach materials to the general public, or targeted audiences such as schools, community groups, contractors and developers at the appropriate public counters and public events; and,
 - b. Training of the appropriate Permittee employees (those whose jobs or activities directly affect storm water quality, or those who respond to questions from the public) regarding the requirements of the storm water management program.

B. Industrial/Commercial Educational Program

Each Permittee shall develop an industrial/commercial site visit program. The purpose of such site visits will be solely educational and to provide industrial/commercial facilities with information regarding the Permittee's storm water program, and to provide advice when requested in understanding and complying with the Permittee's storm water regulations. To minimize cost, each Permittee is encouraged to coordinate its site visit program with existing fire, health, industrial wastes and/or other inspection type programs so that the Permittee need not institute new and separate site visit programs. The program shall contain the following components:

1. Identification of Sources
 - a. The Principal Permittee in consultation with the Permittees shall develop a database format for listing industrial/commercial facilities by four digit SIC Industry Numbers not later than January 31, 1997. This database will serve as a reference resource for the public, business, industry, local government, the Regional Board, and other public agencies on storm water program participation. The initial accuracy of the database will be dependent on the accuracy of electronic and information sources used to establish the database, but the accuracy is expected to improve after Permittees begin to implement the industrial/commercial site visit program. No legal import is to be attributed to the database developed by the Permittees. The database format shall include at a minimum:
 - i. Facility name;

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- ii. Site address;
 - iii. Watershed Management Area;
 - iv. Applicable SIC code(s); and
 - v. NPDES storm water permit coverage status, if applicable.
- b. Each Permittee shall collect information based on the format developed by the Principal Permittee to identify industrial/commercial facilities within its jurisdiction and submit to the Principal Permittee not later than one year after the Principal Permittee provides the database format to the Permittees or for "iii" below not later than one year after designation of groups by the WMC. The list of facilities shall include, at a minimum:
- i. All industrial groups regulated under Phase I of the Federal storm water program (40 CFR 122.26; Phase I Facilities);
 - ii. Motor vehicle repair shops, motor vehicle body shops, motor vehicle parts and accessories facilities, gas stations, and restaurants; and
 - iii. Additional SIC industrial/commercial groups identified as priorities by each WMC pursuant to this Order.
- c. The Principal Permittee shall compile the information submitted by each Permittee into a database of industrial/commercial facilities not later than June 1, 1998. This database shall include:
- i. For each four-digit SIC Industry Number, primary activities that might impact runoff discharges (from national or commercial database sources); and
 - ii. For each four-digit SIC Industry Number, primary materials that might impact runoff discharges (from national or commercial database).
2. Source Control Measures

The Principal Permittee, in consultation with the Permittees, shall develop a list of specific storm water BMPs for each industrial/commercial SIC group of facilities requiring educational site visits under Part 2.V.B.3. not later than May 30, 1997. The BMPs shall:

- a. Address multiple pollutants;
- b. Initially focus on pollutant source minimization, education, good

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housekeeping, and site design alternatives; and

- c. Target source areas and activities with the highest potential to generate substantial pollutant loads.

The BMP lists shall be submitted to the Regional Board for approval, after which the Principal Permittees shall distribute them to the Permittees to be incorporated in each Permittee's outreach measures conducted during industrial/commercial site visits.

3. Educational Site Visits

- a. Each Permittee shall implement an industrial/commercial educational site visit program according to the following schedule in Table 7, upon Regional Board approval of BMP checklists:

Table 7
 Schedule of Educational Site Visits

FACILITIES	SITE VISIT FREQUENCY (No. of Contacts / Time period)
i) Phase I*, [i]-[ix] and [xi] with waste discharge or pretreatment permit	1 / 24 months **
ii) Phase I, [i]-[ix] and [xi] with no waste discharge or pretreatment permit but with GIASP	1 / 24 months**
iii) Phase I, [i]- [ix] with no waste discharge or pretreatment permit, and no GIASP	1 / 24 months**
iv) Phase I [xi] with no GIASP	1 / 5 years***
v) Vehicle repair shops, vehicle body shops, vehicle parts and accessories facilities	1 / 24 months**
vi) Gas stations	1 / 24 months* *
vii) Restaurants	1 / 24 months* *
viii) Facilities selected by WMCs	1 / 36 months

* See Glossary of Terms for definition

** Once in 24 months with a minimum of two site visits during the five-year term of this Order

*** See exception in text below

- i. Phase 1 facilities in categories [i] through [ix] and [xi] which have an industrial waste discharge permit or a pretreatment permit, once every twenty-four months;
 - ii. Phase 1 facilities in categories [i] through [ix] and [xi], which do not have an industrial waste discharge permit or a pretreatment permit but have obtained coverage under the GIASP, once every twenty-four months;
 - iii. Phase 1 facilities in categories [i] through [ix], which do not have an industrial waste discharge permit, a pretreatment permit or GIASP coverage, once every twenty-four months;
 - iv. Phase 1 facilities in category [xi] without an industrial waste discharge permit, a pretreatment permit, or GIASP coverage. In lieu of a site visit, contact by phone, mail-out of questionnaire and educational materials, or other similar method to inform the facilities of notice of intent (NOI) requirements and encourage good storm water quality control measures (non-responders to be identified in annual report), once in five years;
 - v. Vehicle repair shops, vehicle body shops, vehicle parts and accessories (SIC Industry Major Group 75); once every twenty-four months;
 - vi. Gasoline stations (SIC Industry Number 5541); once every twenty-four months;
 - vii. Restaurants (SIC Industry Number 5812), once every twenty-four months; and,
 - viii. Additional SIC industrial/commercial groups identified by the WMC for the watershed in which the Permittee is located, once in thirty-six months, with a maximum limit of 3,000 additional site visits per Permittee during the term of this Order.
- b. During the educational site visit, the Permittee shall:
- i. Consult with a representative of the facility to explain applicable storm water regulations;
 - ii. Distribute and discuss applicable BMP and educational materials, including information regarding the codes, regulations, ordinances, and permits applicable to the category of the facility. In the case of Phase I facilities, notify the facility of specific requirements under the

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Statewide Industrial General Permit including that such facilities must file an Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board and that a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) must be available on the site; and

- iii. Follow-up with facilities, as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Permittee, to provide advice in complying with the Permittee's storm water ordinances, prohibitions, and other legal instruments.
- c. Each Permittee shall submit to the Principal Permittee, on a quarterly basis, the lists of visited facilities identified by category. The Principal Permittee shall compile the submitted lists and submit them to the Executive Officer on a quarterly basis.

4. Alternative Programs

A Permittee may petition the Executive Officer to substitute the industrial/commercial educational program with an alternative industrial/commercial educational program that will achieve greater or substantially similar educational goals and which will be implemented within a similar period of time.

C. Five-Year Storm Water Public Education Strategy

A Five-Year Storm Water Public Education Strategy, which elaborates steps for implementing public education programs, shall be developed by the Principal Permittee. The strategy shall: communicate key educational information; develop educational programs for target audiences; utilize various innovative educational tools and incentives for participation; employ effective outreach to the region's multi-ethnic communities; and conduct opinion surveys to assist in evaluating public awareness both before and after implementation of the public education programs.

The Permittees shall endeavor to coordinate public outreach efforts among themselves, with environmental groups, and pertinent public and private agencies.

1. The Principal Permittee, in consultation with Permittees, shall develop not later than July 30, 1997, a Five-Year Countywide Storm Water Education Strategy which addresses education/outreach issues countywide as well as by watershed, including a schedule for implementation. The strategy shall include a full range of outreach tools, from simple brochures to sophisticated media. The strategy shall identify the Permittee's responsibilities for implementation, including specific objectives for changing knowledge and behavior.

The Principal Permittee shall submit the strategy to the Executive Officer for approval. Each Permittee shall implement the strategy not later than four months after

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commencement of its next fiscal year following approval of the strategy by the Executive Officer, provided, however, that such approval is issued not later than 90 days prior to the commencement of the Permittee's fiscal year. If such approval is given within 90 days of the commencement of a Permittee's fiscal year, such program shall be implemented in the second fiscal year following approval but in no event shall implementation be later than July 30, 1999.

At a minimum, the Five-Year Storm Water Education Strategy shall include actions for:

- a. Identification of land uses and activities that have a higher potential for storm water pollution and will include and/or accomplish the following:
 - i. Pollutants: The reduction of targeted pollutants of concern in a particular watershed; and
 - ii. Activity-specific: Activity-specific outreach programs shall be developed and implemented using written, audio, or visual outreach tools.

The strategy shall include activity-specific outreach programs that inform residents about the problem of illicit discharges and dumping and shall promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of these activities. The program shall also include continuing operation, maintenance, and promotion of the countywide reporting hotline.

- b. Emphasis on the importance of pollution prevention for a variety of audiences, including local residents, school-aged children, businesses, and public employees whose job functions and daily lives may impact storm water quality. Efforts will include and/or accomplish the following:
 - i. For Residents
 - aa. Educate residents on recycling and household hazardous waste disposal options. The program shall provide information on collection services, including locations and schedule; provide outreach materials on source reduction and proper use, storage, and disposal methods for household hazardous wastes; and continue to encourage residents to recycle, e.g., oil, antifreeze, glass, plastics, and batteries.
 - bb. Encourage residents to participate in specific storm water outreach programs. Residents shall be informed of and provided with the opportunity to share ideas and comments about the programs. Each Permittee shall demonstrate that a good faith effort has been made to outreach to different communities within the watershed management area or region and to receive feedback from the communities while

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measuring success of the program.

- cc. Educate do-it-yourselfers regarding pollution prevention strategies. Each Permittee shall demonstrate that a good faith effort has been made to outreach to different communities within the watershed management area or region.
- dd. Promote public participation through cooperative programs to foster awareness and identification of storm water pollution issues among residents in a watershed. Catch basin labeling and other established sign programs are examples of this type of cooperative effort. Another example for cooperative outreach is an "Adopt-A-" program. Residents can "adopt" highways, storm drains, catch basins, or streams to monitor, restore, and protect them.
- ee. Residents shall be encouraged to mow vegetation surrounding their residence rather than disk.

ii. For School Children

School programs shall be developed and implemented wherever possible to include information on MS4s, the difference between sanitary sewers and storm drains, the importance of preventing storm water pollution, and provide illicit discharges/disposal and reporting procedures, source minimization, and general pollution prevention. Acquisition and/or development of classroom materials and their distribution to teachers are encouraged.

iii. For Businesses

- aa. An education and outreach program shall be developed and implemented for business activities identified as having greater potential of discharging pollutants into the MS4. This includes sidewalk washing by individual merchants. The program shall encourage employee training on the effectiveness of storm water pollution prevention practices. In addition to written, audio, and visual materials, other possible means of focused outreach may include: conducting workshops, mass mailings, and submitting informational articles to trade/industry magazines. Each Permittee shall provide outreach materials through business license renewal counters and/or make efforts to outreach through professional and business associations or industrial/commercial site visits.
- bb. Construction

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An education program shall be developed and implemented for construction contractors, owners, builders, and do-it-yourselfers on proper BMP implementation and maintenance, and pollution prevention.

iv. Appropriate Permittee Employees

Permittee employees involved in storm water related activities shall be trained on storm water management and pollution prevention practices. Cooperative efforts among enforcement agencies should be encouraged.

Training programs shall include, but not be limited to, articles in city newsletters, training classes, checklists for field personnel, and interdepartmental forums or committees to the extent the Permittee utilizes any of the foregoing. Materials developed for other audiences may also be used in Permittee employee training programs. Appropriate public agency employees shall be trained in:

- aa. Emergency spill cleanup procedures and hotline phone numbers;
- bb. Environmentally sensitive alternative products;
- cc. Good housekeeping practices; and,
- dd. Municipal NPDES and other permitting requirements.

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VI. Monitoring Program

A. Objectives

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The overall goal of this monitoring program is to develop and support effective watershed storm water quality management programs towards reduction of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.

The major specific objectives of program are as follows:

1. To track water quality status, pollutant trends and pollutant loads, and identify pollutants of concern;
2. To monitor and assess pollutant loads from specific land uses and watershed areas;
3. To identify, monitor, and assess significant water quality problems related to storm water discharges within the watershed;
4. To identify sources of pollutants in storm water runoff;
5. To identify and eliminate illicit discharges;
6. To evaluate the effectiveness of management programs, including pollutant reductions achieved by implementation of BMPs; and,
7. To assess the impacts of storm water runoff on receiving waters.

B. Monitoring Program Requirements

The Principal Permittee shall implement the monitoring program described in Attachment C, Monitoring Program Requirements. The summary of the monitoring program requirements and compliance dates are given in Table 8 on the following page.

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Table 8
 Monitoring Requirements And Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Attachment	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Order Adoption
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July 15, 1996

Los Angeles County Municipal Storm Water Permit
Order No. 96-054

CAS614001

				Compliance Date)
Begin re-evaluation of land use monitoring station locations	C.1.a	–		
Complete re-evaluation of land use monitoring station locations	C.1.a	–		Upon EO* approval- Sept 1, 1996
Monitor land use stations at prescribed storm event frequency	C.1.c	–		0
Implement a pilot study monitoring program from one sampler at a land use station to sample storm greater than .1 inches of rainfall	C.1.d	–		0
Monitor at mass emission stations	C.2.a	–		0
Submit a report for characterizing critical sources and BMPs	C.3.b	–		Sept 1, 1996
Conduct a program for characterizing critical sources and BMPs	C.3.b	–		Upon EO* approval
Install and evaluate BMPs appropriate to the critical sources	C.3.d	–		Second full rainy season
Re-evaluate progress made by other entities within the state to evaluate critical sources and BMPs	C.3.e	–		Third full rainy season
Submit a workplan for Loads Assessment model	C.4	–		18 (January 30, 1998)
Fund a receiving waters study	C.5	–		
Prepare, retain, and revise a Monitoring Plan	VI.C.1	–		Submit to the EO* when so requested

* Executive Officer

July 15, 1996

VII. Program Reporting and Evaluation

Table 9 shows the summary of requirements under this section with corresponding compliance dates.

Table 9
 Program Evaluation and Reporting Requirements and Compliance Dates

Requirement	Permit Section	Principal Permittee	Permittees	Months from Effective Date of Order (Compliance Date)	For Approval By
Develop standard Annual Reporting format, including reporting forms	VII.A.1	–		6	Executive Officer
Submit Annual Report to Regional Board	VII.A.2	–		Every October 15	N/A
Submit an Annual Monitoring Report	VII.B	–		Every July 15	N/A
Submit a Program Evaluation Report of 5-Year Strategy	VII.C.1	–		48 (July 31, 2000)	N/A
Submit Assessment of Effectiveness of CSWMP Components	VII.C.2	–		48 (July 31, 2000)	N/A
Submit Recommendations for Development of Performance Standards for selected CSWMP Components	VII.C.3	–		54 (February 1, 2001)	N/A
Submit a Receiving Water Impacts Report	VII.D	–		48 (July 31, 2000)	N/A
Submit WMAPs	Part 3.VI		–	To be included with ROWD. (February 1, 2001)	Executive Officer

A. Annual Program Report

1. The Principal Permittee shall, not later than January 31, 1997, develop a standard annual program reporting format for use by Permittees, including reporting forms.

July 15, 1996

2. The Principal Permittee, in coordination with the Permittees, shall submit an Annual Program Report to the Executive Officer on or before October 15 of each year. The first Annual Report is due October 15, 1997. The Annual Program Report shall comply with 40 CFR §122.42(c) and include, at a minimum:
 - a. The implementation status of program tasks contained in this Order, CSWMP, and/or WMAP, as applicable to each Permittee;
 - b. The status of, or statement of completion of all components and milestones described in this Order, CSWMP, and/or WMAP, as applicable to each Permittee;
 - c. Results of program tasks contained in this Order, CSWMP, and/or WMAP, as applicable to each Permittee;
 - d. Program accomplishments and self-assessment of strategy effectiveness (including how the Permittee arrived at new program elements, if any) by each Permittee, organized by Watershed Management Areas, in the areas of (i) Program Management; (ii) Illicit Connections/Discharges; (iii) Development Planning/Construction; (iv) Public Agency Activities; (v) Public Education/Public Participation;
 - e. A summary of BMP implementation, Permittee level of effort, and other such measures of achieving storm water program objectives, utilizing uniform information and data collection methodology to support area-to-area, and year-to-year comparisons;
 - f. The names, titles, and telephone numbers of personnel responsible for supervising implementation of the program tasks contained in this Order, CSWMP, and/or WMAP, as applicable to each Permittee.
 - g. Recommended changes and/or modifications to the programs identified in this Order, CSWMP, and/or WMAP.

B. Annual Monitoring Report

The Principal Permittee shall submit a separate Annual Monitoring Report by July 15 of each year. The first Annual Monitoring Report is due on July 15, 1997. The report shall include status of implementation of the monitoring program, results of the monitoring program and interpretation thereof, and suggested modifications or amendments to the Monitoring Program with relevant justifications.

July 15, 1996

C. Program Evaluation Report

1. The Principal Permittee, shall, not later than July 31, 2000, complete an analysis of the general success of the Five-Year Storm Water Public Education Strategy and identify its accomplishments. This report shall serve as the basis for the next Five-year Storm Water Public Education Strategy that will be part of the ROWD.
2. The Principal Permittee shall, not later than July 31, 2000, and in consultation with the Permittees, prepare and submit a report on the assessment of the effectiveness of the CSWMP components (except that identified in C.1.).
3. The Principal Permittee shall, not later than February 1, 2001, submit a report on the identification of CSWMP components for which performance standards will be developed and implemented during the next term of the permit. The report shall include a schedule of development of performance standards. The performance standards will indicate the level of implementation necessary to demonstrate that efforts are being made to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable. This report will be an integral part of the ROWD.

D. Integrated Receiving Water Impacts Report

The Principal Permittee shall not later than July 31, 2000, prepare and submit an Integrated Receiving Water Impacts Report. The report shall include, but not be limited to a comprehensive analysis of the results of the different monitoring data (land use, mass emissions, critical source, load assessment, receiving waters, and other pertinent studies available), and feasible environmental indicators. It should also include recommendations on future monitoring requirements, e.g., integration of storm water receiving water monitoring with regional receiving water monitoring, if applicable. This report will be an integral part of the ROWD.

July 15, 1996

Part 3. STANDARD PROVISIONS

- I. The initial storm water management program, as delineated in the CSWMP or WMAPs may need to be modified, revised, or amended periodically to respond to changed conditions and to incorporate more effective approaches to pollutant controls. Minor changes may be made at the direction of the Executive Officer. Minor changes requested by the Permittees shall become effective upon written approval of the Executive Officer. If proposed changes involved a major revision in the overall scope of the program, such changes must be approved by the Regional Board as amendments to this Order.
- II. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, all reports or submittals made directly to the Executive Officer or through the Principal Permittee shall be signed under penalty of perjury by the principal executive officer or the ranking elected official of the Permittee or a duly authorized representative if:
 - A. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;
 - B. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the Permittee's storm water management program, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the Permittee. A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position; and
 - C. The written authorization is submitted to the Executive Officer.
- III. This Order may only be modified, revoked, or reissued, prior to the expiration date, by the Regional Board, in accordance with the procedural requirements of the Water Code and Title 23 of the California Code Regulations for the issuance of waste discharge requirements, and upon prior notice and hearing, to:
 - A. Address changed conditions identified in the required reports or other sources deemed significant by the Regional Board;
 - B. Incorporate applicable requirements or statewide water quality control plans adopted by the State Board or amendments to the Basin Plan;
 - C. Comply with any applicable requirements, guidelines, and/or regulations issued or approved pursuant to CWA Section 402(p); and/or
 - D. Consider any other federal, or state laws or regulations that became effective after adoption of this Order.

July 15, 1996

- IV. The Permittees shall continue to implement the BMPs and/or programs that were required pursuant to Order No. 90-079 until such time that replacement BMPs/programs are implemented under this Order. Except for the foregoing, enforcement purposes, and applicability to the State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Order No. 90-079 (NPDES Permit No. CA0061654) is hereby superseded and replaced by this Order.
- V. The issuance of this Order is not intended to, and does not, absolve any Permittee of liability for conduct which may have constituted a violation of Order 90-079 (CA0061654, CI 6948) adopted by this Regional Board on June 18, 1990, nor is it intended to impose any liability on any Permittee or person for any conduct prior to the effective date of this Order.
- VI. This Order expires on July 30, 2001. The Principal Permittee and Permittees must submit complete Reports of Waste Discharge (ROWD) in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of such date as application for reissuance of waste discharge requirements. The ROWD shall include watershed-specific WMAPs.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on July 15, 1996.

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

July 15, 1996

F1
ATTACHMENT A
LIST OF PERMITTEES
BY
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT AREAS

Santa Monica Bay

Malibu Creek and Other Rural

Agoura Hills
*Calabasas
Los Angeles County
Malibu
Westlake Village

Ballona Creek and Other Urban

Beverly Hills
Culver City
El Segundo
Hermosa Beach
Los Angeles
Los Angeles County
Manhattan Beach
Palos Verdes Estates
Rancho Palos Verdes
Redondo Beach
Rolling Hills
Rolling Hills Estates
*Santa Monica
West Hollywood

Dominguez Channel/
Los Angeles Harbor Drainage

Carson
Gardena
Hawthorne
Inglewood
Lawndale
Lomita
Los Angeles
Los Angeles County
*Torrance

Los Angeles River

Alhambra
Arcadia
Bell
Bell Gardens
Burbank
Commerce
Compton
Cudahy
El Monte
Glendale
Hidden Hills
Huntington Park
La Canada Flintridge
*Long Beach
Los Angeles
Los Angeles County
Lynwood
Maywood
Montebello
Monterey Park
Paramount
Pasadena
Rosemead
San Fernando
San Gabriel
Sierra Madre
Signal Hill
South Gate
South Pasadena
Temple City
Vernon
San Gabriel River

Artesia
Azusa
Baldwin Park
Bellflower
Bradbury
Cerritos
Claremont
Covina
Diamond Bar
Downey
Duarte

Glendora
Hawaiian Gardens
Industry
Irwindale
La Habra Heights
La Mirada
La Puente
La Verne
Lakewood
*Long Beach
Los Angeles County
Monrovia
Norwalk
Pomona
Pico Rivera
San Dimas
San Marino
Santa Fe Springs
South El Monte
Walnut
West Covina
Whittier

Santa Clara River

Los Angeles County

*Santa Clarita italicized agencies are present in more than one Watershed Management Area. *Indicates City with the largest watershed population other than the County of Los Angeles and the City of Los Angeles. ATTACHMENT B
MAP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PERMITTED AREA

ATTACHMENT C

MONITORING PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

A. MONITORING PLAN

The Principal Permittee shall prepare, maintain, and update, if necessary, a monitoring plan which shall include at a minimum, the following:

1. Quality control, quality assurance, data collection, storage and analyses, and detection limits;
2. All sample collection, handling, storage, and analyses in accordance with 40 CFR 136;
3. Location of monitoring stations, constituents, and sampling frequency;
4. Targeted monitoring indicators (e. g., ecosystem, biological diversity, in stream toxicity, habitat, chemical, sediment, stream health) chosen for monitoring;
5. Statistical methods used to design studies, conduct sampling, and interpret data;
6. A description of the role and responsibilities of all the participants in monitoring studies;
7. A description of computer software and modelling programs that will be utilized to assess data, interpret information; and
8. A general description of how data are intended to be utilized for feedback into the storm water management program.

An up-to-date Monitoring Plan shall be submitted to the Executive Officer, when so requested.

B. MONITORING PROGRAM

The following monitoring program is designed to meet the objectives stated under Part 2.VI of this Order:

1. Land Use Station Monitoring

a. The Principal Permittee shall reevaluate the location of existing monitoring stations (established under Order No. 90-079) reflecting specific land uses ("land use stations") consistent with the cost-benefit methodology described in Attachment C-1. Upon completion of Step 6 of the reevaluation process, but not later than September 1, 1996, the Principal Permittee shall submit a report to the Executive Officer outlining the steps taken in the reevaluation process, and recommend land use categories to be monitored. Based on results of the reevaluation process, existing land use stations established pursuant to Order 90-079, may be moved to monitor recommended land use categories for monitoring. Existing land use stations under Order 90-079 which do not reflect land use categories recommended for monitoring under the cost-benefit analysis or which are duplicative of other stations will be decommissioned.

b. Upon approval of the report by the Executive Officer, the Principal Permittee shall complete Steps 7-8 of the reevaluation process in Attachment C-1.

c. The Principal Permittee shall monitor land use stations according to the following schedule provided there are sufficient storm events during the season:

Storm Season Number of Station Events/Storm Season

1996-97 100

1997-98, and 200
thereafter

A station event is defined as one sampling event per station.

The land use stations shall be monitored during the term of this Order or until such time that event mean concentrations (EMC) are derived, at the 25% error rate, for the following constituents of concern:

PAHs (total) Chlordane Cadmium
Copper Nickel Lead
Chromium Silver Zinc
Selenium Mercury Total Nitrogen
Total Phosphorus Total Suspended
Solids Diazinon Chlorpyrifos Malathion Simazine Total DDT Total PCBs

The Executive Officer may add or delete constituents of concern. However, for constituents added after the commencement of the second rainy season under the Order, the Principal Permittee need not derive an EMC at an error rate of 25% prior to closing a land use station.

d. All samples for land use station monitoring may be taken with the same type of automatic sampler used under Order 90-079. The samplers shall be set to monitor storms totalling 0.25 inches or greater of rainfall. The constituents to be analyzed are listed in Attachment C-3. The Principal Permittee, for land use sites, may exclude constituents from the list that require grab sampling.

In addition, the Principal Permittee shall, as a pilot study, set one land use sampler to monitor storms from 0.1 inch of rainfall. Based upon an assessment of the following, a decision will be made as to whether to set some or all of the remaining land use samplers to monitor storms totalling 0.1 inches of rainfall or greater: 1) the operational effectiveness of the sampler; 2) the feasibility and effectiveness of sample retrieval and transport; and 3) the ability to reprogram and maintain this setting at other samplers.

e. If a constituent is not detected at the method detection limit (MDL) for its respective test

method listed in Attachment C-3 in more than 25 percent of the first ten sampling events or on a rolling basis using ten consecutive sampling events, it will not be further analyzed unless the observed occurrences show high concentrations and are cause for concern. The Principal Permittee will also conduct annual confirmation sampling for non-detected constituents at each station for as long as the station is monitored.

2. Mass Emission Station Monitoring

a. The Principal Permittee shall monitor a total of four mass emission stations. During the 1995-96 storm season, monitoring shall be conducted only at the Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek monitoring stations established under Order 90-079. During the 1996-97 storm season, monitoring shall begin at the San Gabriel River and Los Angeles River (downstream of Wardlow Road) stations. The Principal Permittee shall monitor at the Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek monitoring stations during the 1995-1996 storm season up to ten station events per year including dry weather sampling. Thereafter, monitoring shall be reduced at all stations to a maximum of five events per year. Mass emission station monitoring frequency will be evaluated after the 1998-1999 storm season. However, regardless of the results, monitoring shall not exceed five storm events per station for the 1999-2000 storm season.

b. Samples for mass emission station monitoring shall be taken with the same type of automatic sampler used under Order 90-079, as well as through grab sampling. The samplers shall be set to monitor storms totalling 0.25 inches or greater of rainfall. The constituents to be analyzed for samples taken at mass emission stations are listed in Attachment C-3. The Principal Permittee may elect not to sample Volatile Organic Compounds from the list of constituents for mass emission stations.

c. If a constituent is not detected at the method detection limit for its respective test method listed in Attachment C-3 in more than 25 percent of the first ten sampling events or on a rolling basis using ten consecutive sampling events, it will not be further analyzed unless the observed occurrences show high concentrations and are cause for concern.

d. With the exception of the stations noted in (2)(a) above, monitoring at other mass emission stations installed under Order 90-079 shall be discontinued and the stations decommissioned.

3. Critical Source/Best Management Practice Monitoring

The Principal Permittee shall conduct a program for monitoring critical sources to characterize sources of storm water pollutants and assess effectiveness of BMPs. The program shall be consistent with the following:

a. Selection of Critical Sources: The Principal Permittee will select critical sources for monitoring based on the methodology described in Attachment C-4 (Critical Source/BMP Monitoring). A total of five (5) critical sources will be monitored over six rainy seasons

commencing with the 1996-97 rainy season, subject to the provisions of (3)(d) below.

b. Not later than September 1, 1996, the Principal Permittee shall submit a report to the Executive Officer for approval on the critical source selection process and recommend critical sources for evaluation. Upon approval of the report, the Principal Permittee shall proceed to conduct the activities set forth in (3)(c-f).

c. Characterization of Critical Sources: Commencing with the 1996-97 rainy season, the Principal Permittee shall commence the characterization of critical sources. A total of six (6) representative sites of each critical source will be characterized through analysis of runoff. Fewer representative sites may be selected due to distance considerations and/or the unavailability of sufficient source locations willing to participate in the program. A total of at least five (5) storms will be used to characterize the critical source runoff. Samples will be analyzed for those pollutants anticipated to be found in the critical source storm runoff and such analytes will be partitioned, as appropriate, to determine the soluble and suspended fractions.

d. Evaluation of BMPs: In the year after a critical source has been characterized, a BMP or BMPs appropriate to the critical source will be selected and installed at up to half of the critical source examples (the "test sites"). Flow from the remaining source representative sites (the "control sites") will continue to be analyzed. A total of ten (10) targeted storm events will be monitored to assess the effectiveness of the BMPs. If there are insufficient storm events during the year, the evaluation may be continued during the next storm season. The Principal Permittee's monitoring of critical sources and evaluation of BMPs will be concluded by the end of the sixth full rainy season after the adoption of this Order, provided that sufficient number of storms have occurred.

e. Additional Evaluation: After the third full rainy season following the adoption of the Order, the Principal Permittee will reevaluate the progress made by other public entities in the State to evaluate critical sources and BMPs. If after the evaluation, the Principal Permittee determines that there are either additional critical sources, or BMPs associated with identified significant critical sources which have not been monitored and/or evaluated, the Principal Permittee, subject to the approval of the Executive Officer, will undertake "Additional Monitoring". The Additional Monitoring will consist of monitoring up to three (3) additional critical sources, or evaluate up to an additional three (3) BMP sets, or some combination thereof totalling three. The extent of Additional Monitoring will be dependent on the Principal Permittee's ability to complete the monitoring/evaluation described in (3)(c-d) above; if more time is needed to complete such monitoring, the extent of the Additional Monitoring shall be accordingly reduced.

4. Loads Assessment Model

The Principal Permittee shall, not later than January 15, 1998, submit to the Executive Officer for approval a workplan for performing a loads assessment analysis for each of the six WMAs to determine pollutant loads entering the ocean from receiving waters in the county. The assessment shall be conducted following the third full rainy season after adoption of this Order using the collected monitoring data from the land use and mass

emission stations (including data collected from stations monitored under Order No. 90-079) and employing the USEPA simplified model.

5.Receiving Waters Study

The Principal Permittee, in conjunction with other participants that it may choose, will fund a study of receiving waters impacted by storm water described in Attachment C-5, subject to revisions as set forth below in (5)(d). The purpose of the study will be to study the impacts, if any, of storm water/non-storm water discharges on the beneficial uses of Santa Monica Bay and to assist the Permittees in developing storm water management programs. The obligation of the Principal Permittee under this Order with respect to the receiving waters study shall consist of the following:

- a.Plume Study: The Principal Permittee will support a plume study to evaluate the dispersion, fate, and transport of storm water pollutants in Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek, through a contribution of up to a maximum of \$145,000.
- b.Benthic Study: The Principal Permittee will support a study to assess impacts of storm water on the marine benthic community near the mouths of Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek, through a contribution of up to a maximum of \$205,000. If it is the consensus of project scientists that a third year of benthic study is advisable to meet the goals of the receiving waters study, the Principal Permittee will contribute up to a maximum of an additional \$80,000 for the third year of study.
- c.Toxicity Study: The Principal Permittee will support a study to evaluate sediment and water column toxicity in Ballona Creek and Malibu Creek through a contribution of up to a maximum of \$118,500. If it is the consensus of the project scientists that a third year of toxicity studies is advisable to meet the goals of the receiving waters study, the Principal Permittee will contribute up to a maximum of \$80,500 to fund a third year of study.
- d.River Study: The Principal Permittee will take a total of three (two storm weather and one dry weather) water samples at each of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel River mass emission stations during the 1997-98 and 1998-99 seasons. The samples will be subjected to sea urchin fertilization bioassays to evaluate water column toxicity, with the Principal Permittee's out-of-pocket expenses for the study not to exceed \$3,600.
- e.Project Design: The receiving waters study shall initially contain the elements established in Attachment C-5. However, the scientists conducting the receiving waters study may alter the parameters of the second and (if necessary) the third year of the receiving waters study so as to meet the objectives of the study. Such alterations may include changing of sampling locations, use of different sampling techniques, or other pertinent redirection of resources. The Principal Permittee shall notify the Executive Officer of any revisions to the second and (if necessary) third years of the receiving waters study for review and approval.
- f.Study Reports: The Principal Permittee shall require the project scientists conducting

the study to prepare an annual report covering study activities of the previous year, and any interim/final assessments. Such reports shall be submitted by the Principal Permittee to the Executive Officer with the Annual Monitoring Report.

g. Principal Permittee Responsibilities: The commitments of the Principal Permittee toward performance of a receiving waters study are: providing funding, and submittal of progress and final reports.

ATTACHMENT C-1

LAND USE SITE SELECTION PROCESS OUTLINE

Step 1

The Principal Permittee will take the Southern California Association of Governments ("SCAG") categories listed below as an initial list of land use categories. The Principal Permittee will use its best efforts to obtain overlays (or similar information) for use in the land use selection process. However, these overlays or information must be usable County-wide in the SCAG database and the Principal Permittee shall not be required to look for or use overlays or information which cannot be so used. The Principal Permittee also shall not be required to create overlays. Some of these categories may not be important (very small area represented in study area, and/or known very low EMC or runoff mass). The initial number of categories will be reduced at this step.

For each remaining category, the Principal Permittee will identify eight (8) representative locations. The eight (8) locations in each category would be relatively small areas, such as a square block for residential areas, a single school or church, a few blocks of strip commercial, etc. These sites would be selected, where possible, over a wide geographical area of the study area to include a range of topographical characteristics such as distance from ocean, etc.

Step 2

In this step, the Principal Permittee should perform a site survey of ground conditions. For each of the eight (8) locations identified for each category, the Principal Permittee will collect information, to the extent such information is available, including: type of roof connections, type of drainage, age of development, housing density, type of landscaping, condition of pavement, soils, and existing storm water control practices.

These are simple field surveys that can be completed by a team of two people at the rate of about 5-6 (maximum) locations a day, depending on navigation problems, traffic delays, and the proximity of the sites. Several photographs should be made of each site and archived with the field sheets for future reference.

Step 3

In this step, currently available and usable aerial photographs taken in the past five years are used to measure the percent impervious area associated with rooftops, streets, driveways, sidewalks, parking areas, storage areas, decks and sheds, swimming pools, alleyways, and other paved areas. Photographic prints for each of the homogeneous neighborhoods examined on the ground in step 2 are needed. The actual measurements require about an hour per site.

Step 4

In this step, the Principal Permittee will compile the information collected in the previous steps and use it to determine which land use categories should be monitored. This refinement step will result in a final list of categories to be examined, based on the actual measured values.

Some of the sites selected for field measurement may actually belong in another category and would be reassigned to that category before the data were evaluated. In addition, development characteristics and areas of important elements may indicate greater variability within an initial category than between other categories in the same land use. If there is no other reason to suspect differences that would affect drainage quality or quantity, these areas could be combined to reduce the total number of individual land use categories used in subsequent evaluations.

On the basis of Step 2 and Step 3, the Principal Permittee will measure the percent of directly connected impervious area for each of the eight neighborhoods surveyed. The Principal Permittee will then compare the percent of impervious area using simple non-parametric statistics to see how differences within a single land use category compare with differences between land use categories. Based on this analysis, the Principal Permittee will aggregate or subdivide land use categories as appropriate. Subdivisions of land use categories shall correspond to those in the SCAG database.

Step 5

Next, the Principal Permittee will rank the selected land use categories according to their predominance and pollutant generation. As part of its analysis, the Principal Permittee will perform a marginal cost/benefit analysis as to which land use categories should be monitored.

For each land use category the following will be estimated based on existing data: drainage area, runoff quantity and an EMC value for each of four indicator pollutants (preliminarily, copper, pyrene, total suspended solids and diazinon). The product of runoff quantity and EMC is the estimated total annual pollutant loading associated with each land use category and indicator pollutant. These sums are then ranked, from the largest to the lowest, and an accumulated percentage contribution is then produced for each pollutant. These accumulated percentage values are plotted against the number of land

use categories. The graph will be relatively steep initially and then level off as it approaches 100%. A marginal cost-benefit analysis can then be used to select the number of land uses that should be monitored, which will take into account all four of the indicator pollutants.

The list of County-wide land use categories to be evaluated in Step 5 will be reviewed for each of the six watersheds in the Permit area. If there is a land use category in an individual watershed which may be feasibly monitored and is in the top five land uses in terms of total area in the watershed and is otherwise an important contributor of constituents of concern, but which would not be monitored based on the County-wide marginal cost-benefit analysis, up to two such land uses shall be monitored after the first year of the monitoring program, subject to the station event cap.

Step 6

The Principal Permittee will take the top ranked land uses and if the total number of categories exceed ten, select ten monitoring sites for monitoring the first year. All of the remaining top-ranked land uses will need to be monitored in future years, subject to the station event cap. In selecting those sites for initial monitoring, the Principal Permittee should look for homogeneous areas that are self-contained in a drainage area. In addition, monitoring locations will need to be selected along storm drains that are able to accommodate the sampling equipment, have sampling access, no safety problems, etc.

Step 7

Next, the monitoring stations are installed. The monitoring equipment will include automatic water samplers and, if surcharging flow problems are anticipated, flow sensors measuring velocity and depth of flow. The samples collected at the automatic samplers should all be flow-weighted composites, requiring only one sample to be analyzed per event at each monitoring station. Each sampler site will need to be visited periodically to ensure that everything is ready to sample.

Step 8

The Principal Permittee will continue down the list of priority land use categories and install additional monitoring stations in subsequent years. At some point, the marginal benefit from monitoring an additional land use category will not be sufficient to justify the cost, as determined from the marginal cost-benefit analysis in step 5, and no additional sites will need to be installed. The land use sampling program will end when sufficient storms have been sampled to obtain the desired error level in the EMC values for the constituents of concern.