ATTACHMENT A

BASIN PLAN PROHIBITIONS

California Water Code Section 13243 provides that a Regional Board, in a water quality control plan, may specify certain conditions or areas where the discharge of waste, or certain types of waste is not permitted. The following discharge prohibitions are applicable to any person, as defined by Section 13050(c) of the California Water Code, who is a citizen, domiciliary, or political agency or entity of California whose activities in California could affect the quality of waters of the state within the boundaries of the San Diego Region.

1. The discharge of waste to waters of the state in a manner causing, or threatening to cause a condition of pollution, contamination or nuisance as defined in California Water Code Section 13050, is prohibited.

2. The discharge of waste to land, except as authorized by waste discharge requirements or the terms described in California Water Code Section 13264 is prohibited.

3. The discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material to waters of the United States except as authorized by a NPDES permit or a dredged or fill material permit (subject to the exemption described in California Water Code Section 13376) is prohibited.

4. Discharges of recycled water to lakes or reservoirs used for municipal water supply or to inland surface water tributaries thereto are prohibited, unless this Regional Board issues a NPDES permit authorizing such a discharge; the proposed discharge has been approved by the State Department of Health Services and the operating agency of the impacted reservoir; and the discharger has an approved fail-safe long-term disposal alternative.

5. The discharge of waste to inland surface waters, except in cases where the quality of the discharge complies with applicable receiving water quality objectives, is prohibited. Allowances for dilution may be made at the discretion of the Regional Board. Consideration would include streamflow data, the degree of treatment provided and safety measures to ensure reliability of facility performance. As an example, discharge of secondary effluent would probably be permitted if streamflow provided 100:1 dilution capability.

6. The discharge of waste in a manner causing flow, ponding, or surfacing on lands not owned or under the control of the discharger is prohibited, unless the discharge is authorized by the Regional Board.

7. The dumping, deposition, or discharge of waste directly into waters of the state, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters, is prohibited unless authorized by the Regional Board.

8. Any discharge to a storm water conveyance system that is not composed entirely of "storm water" is prohibited unless authorized by the Regional Board. [The federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13), define storm water as storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) defines an illicit discharge as any discharge to a storm water conveyance system that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit and discharges resulting from

fire fighting activities. [§122.26 amended at 56 FR 56553, November 5, 1991; 57 FR 11412, April 2, 1992].

9. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to waters of the state or to a storm water conveyance system is prohibited.

10. The discharge of industrial wastes to conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems, except as authorized by the terms described in California Water Code Section 13264, is prohibited.

11. The discharge of radioactive wastes amenable to alternative methods of disposal into the waters of the state is prohibited.

12. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into waters of the state is prohibited.

13. The discharge of waste into a natural or excavated site below historic water levels is prohibited unless the discharge is authorized by the Regional Board.

14. The discharge of sand, silt, clay, or other earthen materials from any activity, including land grading and construction, in quantities which cause deleterious bottom deposits, turbidity or discoloration in waters of the state or which unreasonably affect, or threaten to affect, beneficial uses of such waters is prohibited.

15. The discharge of treated or untreated sewage from vessels to Mission Bay, Oceanside Harbor, Dana Point Harbor, or other small boat harbors is prohibited.

16. The discharge of untreated sewage from vessels to San Diego Bay is prohibited.

17. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels to portions of San Diego Bay that are less than 30 feet deep at mean lower low water (MLLW) is prohibited.

18. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels, which do not have a properly functioning US Coast Guard certified Type I or Type II marine sanitation device, to portions of San Diego Bay that are greater than 30 feet deep at mean lower low water (MLLW) is prohibited.

ATTACHMENT B

STANDARD PROVISIONS, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND NOTIFICATIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE [40 CFR 122.41]

(a) *Duty to comply* [40 CFR 122.41(a)].

(1) The Copermittee must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application.

(2) The Copermittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if the Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

(b) *Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense* [40 CFR 122.41(c)]. It shall not be a defense for the Copermittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order.

(c) *Duty to mitigate* [40 CFR 122.41(d)]. The Copermittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

(d) *Proper operation and maintenance* [40 CFR 122.41(e)]. The Copermittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Copermittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by the Copermittee only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order.

(e) *Property rights* [40 CFR 122.41(g)].

(1) This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.
(2) The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations.

(f) *Inspection and entry* [40 CFR 122.41(i)]. The Copermittee shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (Regional Board), State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

(1) Enter upon the Copermittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
(2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order;
(3) Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and
(4) Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the CWC, any substances or parameters at any location.

(g) *Bypass* [40 CFR 122.41(m)]

(1) Definitions:

i) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
ii) "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

(2) Bypass not exceeding limitations - The Copermittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance (g)(3), (g)(4) and (g)(5) below.

(3) Prohibition of Bypass - Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Board may take enforcement action against a Copermittee for bypass, unless:

i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
iii) The Copermittee submitted notice as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance (g)(3) above.

(4) Notice

i) Anticipated bypass. If the Copermittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
ii) Unanticipated bypass. The Copermittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions 5(e) below (24-hour notice).

(h) *Upset* [40 CFR 122.41(n)] Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Copermittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

(1) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance (h)(2) below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

(2) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Copermittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

i) An upset occurred and that the Copermittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
ii) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
iii) The Copermittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance (5)(e)(ii)(B) below (24-hour notice); and
iv) The Copermittee complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1(c) above.

(3) Burden of Proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Copermittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

(a) *General* [40 CFR 122.41(f)] This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Copermittee for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition.

(b) *Duty to reapply* [40 CFR 122.41(b)]. If the Copermittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Copermittee must apply for and obtain new permit.

(c) *Transfers*. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. The Regional Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Copermittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC.

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

(a) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. [40 CFR Section 122.41 (j) (1)]

(b) Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, or in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise

specified in 40 CFR Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR Section 122.41(j)(4)][40 CFR Section 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

(a) Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Copermittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Copermittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application, This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any rime [40 CFR Section 122.41(j)(2)].

(b) *Records of monitoring information* [40 CFR 122.41(j) (3)] shall include:

(1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
(2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
(3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
(4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
(5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
(6) The results of such analyses.

(c) *Claims of confidentiality* [40 CFR Section 122.7(b)] of the following information will be denied:

(1) The name and address of any permit applicant or Copermittee; and
(2) Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data.

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

(a) *Duty to provide information* [40 CFR 122.41(h)]. The Copermittee shall furnish to the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USPEA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Copermittee shall also furnish to the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USEPA, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

(b) *Signatory and Certification Requirements* [40 CFR 122.41(k)]

(1) All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5(b)ii), 5(b)iii), 5(b)iv), and 5(b) (see 40 CFR 122.22)

(2) *Applications* [40 CFR 122.22(a)(3)] All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

(3) *Reports* [40 CFR 122.22(b)]. All reports required by this Order, and other information requested by the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5(b)(2) above, or by a duly authorized

representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions-Reporting 5(b)(2) above;

ii) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and,

iii) The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board.

(4) *Changes to authorization* [40 CFR Section 122.22(c)] If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5(b)(3)of this reporting requirement is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5(b)(3) above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

(5) *Certification* [40 CFR Section 122.22(d)] Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5(b)(2), or 5(b)(3) above shall make the following certification:

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

(c) *Monitoring reports*. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)]

(1) Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2006-0011.

(2) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Board or SWRCB for reporting results of mentoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

(3) If the Copermittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Board.

(4) Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.

(d) *Compliance schedules*. [40 CFR Section 122.41(l)(5)] Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

(e) *Twenty-four hour reporting* [40 CFR Section 122.41(l)(6)]

(1) The Copermittee shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Copermittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Copermittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

(2) The following shall be included as information, which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

i) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order (See 40 CFR 122.41(g)).
ii) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order.

(3) The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

(f) *Planned changes*. [40 CFR Section 122.41(l)(1)] The Copermittee shall give notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when:

(1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR 122.29(b); or

(2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants, which are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order.

(3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Copermittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing Order, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

(g) *Anticipated noncompliance*. [40 CFR Section 122.41(l)(7)] The Copermittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Board or SWRCB of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity, which may result in noncompliance with Order requirements.

(h) *Other noncompliance* [40 CFR Section 122.41(l) 7)] The Copermittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions 5(c), 5(d), and 5(e) above, at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5(e) above.

(i) *Other information* [40 CFR Section 122.41(l)(8)] When the Copermittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Board, SWRCB, or USEPA, the Copermittee shall promptly submit such facts or information.

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

(a) The Regional Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, Sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

7. ADDITIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS

(a) *Municipal separate storm sewer systems* [40 CFR 122.42(c)]. The operator of a large or medium municipal separate storm sewer system or a municipal separate storm sewer that has been designated by the Director under 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v) must submit an annual report by the anniversary of the date of the issuance of the permit for such system. The report shall include:

(1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions;

(2) Proposed changes to the storm water management programs that are established as permit conditions. Such proposed changes shall be consistent with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iii); and

(3) Revisions, if necessary, to the assessment of controls and the fiscal analysis reported in the permit application under 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv) and 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(v);

(4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year;

(5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report;

(6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; and

(7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation.

(b) *Storm water discharges* [40 CFR 122.42(d)]. The initial permits for discharges composed entirely of storm water issued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.26(e)(7) shall require compliance with the conditions of the permit as expeditiously as practicable, but in no event later than three years after the date of issuance of the permit.

(c) *Other Effluent Limitations and Standards* [40 CFR 122.44(b)(1)]. If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the CWA for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Order, the Regional Board may institute

proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the Order to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

(d) *Discharge is a privilege* [CWC section 13263(g)]. No discharge of waste into the waters of the State, whether or not such discharge is made pursuant to waste discharge requirements, shall create a vested right to continue such discharge. All discharges of waste into waters of the State are privileges, not rights.

(e) *Review and revision of Order* [CWC section 13263(e)]. Upon application by any affected person, or on its own motion, the Regional Board may review and revise this permit.

(f) *Termination or modification of Order* [CWC section13381]. This permit may be terminated or modified for causes, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Violation of any condition contained in this Order;
(2) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts.
(3) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge.

(g) *Transfers*. When this Order is transferred to a new owner or operator, such requirements as may be necessary under the CWC may be incorporated into this Order.

(h) *Conditions not stayed*. The filing of a request by the Copermittee for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination of this Order, or a notification of planned change in or anticipated noncompliance with this Order does not stay any condition of this Order.

(i) *Availability*. A copy of this Order shall be kept at a readily accessible location and shall be available to on-site personnel at all times.

(j) *Duty to minimize or correct adverse impacts*. The Copermittees shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from noncompliance with this Order, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as may be necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncompliance.

(k) *Interim Effluent Limitations.* The Copermittee shall comply with any interim effluent limitations as established by addendum, enforcement action, or revised waste discharge requirements which have been, or may be, adopted by this Regional Board.

(l) *Responsibilities, liabilities, legal action, penalties* [CWC sections 13385 and 13387]. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides for civil and criminal penalties comparable to, and in some cases greater than, those provided for under the CWA.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to protect the Copermittee from its liabilities under federal, state, or local laws.

Except as provided for in 40CFR 122.41(m) and (n), nothing in this Order shall be construed to relieve the Copermittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Copermittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the Copermittee is or may be subject to under Section 311 of the CWA.

Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude institution of any legal action or relieve the Copermittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authoring preserved by Section 510 of the CWA.

(m) *Noncompliance*. Any noncompliance with this Order constitutes violation of the CWC and is grounds for denial of an application for modification of the Order (also see 40 CFR 122.41(a).

(n) *Director*. For purposes of this Order, the term "Director" used in parts of 40 CFR incorporated into this Order by reference and/or applicable to this Order shall have the same meaning as the term "Regional Board" used elsewhere in this Order, except that in 40 CFR 122.41(h) and (I), "Director" shall mean "Regional Board, SWRCB, and USEPA."

(o) The Regional Board has, in prior years, issued a limited number of individual NPDES permits for non-storm water discharges to MS4s. The Regional Board or SWRCB may in the future, upon prior notice to the Copermittee(s), issue an NPDES permit for any non-storm water discharge (or class of non-storm water discharges) to a MS4. Copermittees may prohibit any non-storm water discharge (or class of non-storm water discharges) to a MS4 that is authorized under such separate NPDES permits.

(p) *Effective date*. This Order shall become effective on the date of its adoption provided the USEPA has no objection. If the USEPA objects to its issuance, this Order shall not become effective until such objection is withdrawn. This Order supersedes Order No. 2001-01 upon the effective date of this Order.

(q) *Expiration*. This Order expires five years after adoption.

(r) *Continuation of expired order* [23 CCR 2235.4]. After this Order expires, the terms and conditions of this Order are automatically continued pending issuance of a new permit if all requirements of the federal NPDES regulations on the continuation of expired permits (40 CFR 122.6) are complied with.

(s) *Applications*. Any application submitted by a Copermittee for reissuance or modification of this Order shall satisfy all applicable requirements specified in federal regulations as well as any additional requirements for submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge specified in the CWC and the California Code of Regulations.

(t) *Confidentiality*. Except as provided for in 40 CFR 122.7, no information or documents submitted in accordance with or in application for this Order will be considered confidential, and all such information and documents shall be available for review by the public at the Regional Board office.

(u) *Severability*. The provisions of this Order are severable, and if any provision of this Order, or the application of any provisions of this Order to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances and the remainder of this Order shall not be affected thereby.

(v) *Report submittal*. The Copermittee shall submit reports and provide notifications as required by this Order to the following:

SOUTHERN WATERSHED PROTECTION UNIT
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION
9174 SKY PARK COURT, SUITE 100
SAN DIEGO CA 92123-4340
Telephone: (858) 467-2952 Fax: (858) 571-6972

EUGENE BROMLEY
US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
PERMITS ISSUANCE SECTION (W-5-1)
75 HAWTHORNE STREET
SAN FRANCISCO CA 94105

Unless otherwise directed, the Copermittee shall submit one hard copy for the official record and one electronic copy of each report required under this Order to the Regional Board and one electronic copy to the EPA.

ATTACHMENT C

DEFINITIONS

Advanced Treatment- Using mechanical or chemical means to flocculate and remove suspended sediment from runoff from construction sites prior to discharge.

Anthropogenic Litter – Trash generated from human activities, not including sediment.

Basin Plan – Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin, Region 9, and amendments, developed by the Regional Board.

Beneficial Uses - The uses of water necessary for the survival or well being of man, plants, and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote tangible and intangible economic, social, and environmental goals. "Beneficial Uses" of the waters of the State that may be protected include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. Existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. "Beneficial Uses" are equivalent to "Designated Uses" under federal law. [California Water Code Section 13050(f)].

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - Defined in 40 CFR 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. In the case of municipal storm water permits, BMPs are typically used in place of numeric effluent limits.

Bioassessment - The use of biological community information to evaluate the biological integrity of a water body and its watershed. With respect to aquatic ecosystems, bioassessment is the collection and analysis of samples of the benthic macroinvertebrate community together with physical/habitat quality measurements associated with the sampling site and the watershed to evaluate the biological condition (i.e. biological integrity) of a water body.

Biocriteria - Under the CWA, numerical values or narrative expressions that define a desired biological condition for a water body that are legally enforceable. The USEPA defines biocriteria as: "numerical values or narrative expressions that describe the reference biological integrity of aquatic communities inhabiting waters of a given designated aquatic life use…(that)…describe the characteristics of water body segments least impaired by human activities."

Biological Integrity - Defined in Karr J.R. and D.R. Dudley. 1981. Ecological perspective on water quality goals. Environmental Management 5:55-68 as: "A balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitat of the region." Also referred to as ecosystem health.

Clean Water Act Section 402(p) [33 USC 1342(p)] - The federal statute requiring municipal and industrial dischargers to obtain NPDES permits for their discharges of storm water.

Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Water Body - An impaired water body in which water quality does not meet applicable water quality standards and/or is not expected to meet water quality standards, even after the application of technology based pollution controls required by the CWA. The discharge of urban runoff to these water bodies by the Copermittees is significant because these discharges can cause or contribute to violations of applicable water quality standards.

Construction Site – Any project, including projects requiring coverage under the General Construction Permit, that involves soil disturbing activities including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, disturbances to ground such as stockpiling, and excavation.

Contamination - As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, contamination is "an impairment of the quality of waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. 'Contamination' includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste whether or not waters of the State are affected."

Critical Channel Flow (Qc) – The channel flow that produces the critical shear stress that initiates bed movement or that erodes the toe of channel banks. When measuring Qc, it should be based on the weakest boundary material – either bed or bank.

CWA – Federal Clean Water Act

CWC – California Water Code

Development Projects - New development or redevelopment with land disturbing activities; structural development, including construction or installation of a building or structure, the creation of impervious surfaces, public agency projects, and land subdivision.

Dry Season – May 1 through ~~August 31~~ September 30 of each year.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 1 - Compliance with Activity-based Permit Requirements – Level 1 outcomes are those directly related to the implementation of specific activities prescribed by this Order or established pursuant to it.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 2 - Changes in Attitudes, Knowledge, and Awareness – Level 2 outcomes are measured as increases in knowledge and awareness among target audiences such as residents, businesses, and municipal employees.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 3 - Behavioral Change and BMP Implementation – Level 3 outcomes measure the effectiveness of activities in affecting behavioral change and BMP implementation.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 4 - Load Reductions – Level 4 outcomes measure load reductions which quantify changes in the amounts of pollutants associated with specific sources before and after a BMP or other control measure is employed.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 5 - Changes in Urban Runoff and Discharge Quality – Level 5 outcomes are measured as changes in one or more specific constituents or stressors in discharges into or from MS4s.

Effectiveness Assessment Outcome Level 6 - Changes in Receiving Water Quality – Level 6 outcomes measure changes to receiving water quality resulting from discharges into and from MS4s, and may be expressed through a variety of means such as compliance with water quality objectives or other regulatory benchmarks, protection of biological integrity, or beneficial use attainment.

Effluent Limitations – Any restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants, which are discharged from point sources into waters of the State. The limitations are designed to ensure that the discharge does not cause water quality objectives to be exceeded in the receiving water and does not adversely affect beneficial uses. Effluent limits are typically numeric (e.g., 10 mg/l), but can also be narrative (e.g., no toxics in toxic amounts).

Erosion – When land is diminished or worn away due to wind, water, or glacial ice. Often the eroded debris (silt or sediment) becomes a pollutant via storm water runoff. Erosion occurs naturally but can be intensified by land clearing activities such as farming, development, road building, and timber harvesting.

~~**Erosion Potential (Ep)** – Ep is a measure of the amount of work done hydraulically on a stream channel above a baseline condition. An Ep standard to be used to control hydromodification impacts can be determined as follows: The total effective work done on the channel boundary is derived as the "effective work index" (W) and used as a metric to predict the likelihood of channel adjustment given watershed and channel hydrologic and geomorphic variables. The effective work index under urbanized conditions is compared to the effective work index under pre-urban conditions, expressed as the ratio Ep. The effective work index is computed as the excess shear stress that exceeds a critical value for streambed mobility or bank material erosion integrated over time and represents the total work done on the channel boundary:~~

$$W = C \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\tau_{bi} - \tau_c)^e \cdot V \cdot \Delta t \qquad (1)$$

Where:

- W = index of total effective work done over the length of flow record per square foot of bed or bank (ft-lbs/sq-ft).
- C = a constant to convert equation to dimensional or dimensionless units of work, dependent on exponent e
- n = number of flow records in a histogram of flows
- τ_c = critical shear stress that initiates bed mobility or shear erosion of the toe of streambanks (lbs/sq-ft)
- τ_{bi} = applied hydraulic shear stress, computed as ρgdS (lbs/sq-ft), on the bed or toe of banks and determined using the central channel conditions
  - d = depth of water (ft)
  - S = longitudinal slope (ft/ft)
  - g = gravity constant (ft/sec^2)
  - ρ = density of water (lb/ft^3)
- e = exponent that captures the exponential rise in stream power with flow (ranges between 1 and 2.5, estimated as 1.5 for watersheds in Santa Clara Basin based on field measurements)
- V = mid-channel velocity (ft/sec)
- Δt = duration of flow (in seconds) for each flow record

~~The effective work index for presumed stable stream channels under pre-urban conditions is compared to stable and unstable channels under current urbanized conditions. The comparison,~~

~~expressed as a ratio, is defined as the Ep (McRae (1992, 1996). The Ep ratios resulting from the comparison of pre-urban channel conditions and stable channels under current urbanized conditions can be used as the basis for an Ep standard to be used to control hydromodification impacts to receiving channels.~~

$$Ep = \frac{W_{existing}}{W_{pre-urban}} \quad (2)$$

$W_{existing}$ = work index for a stream section under existing conditions (could be either stable or unstable)

$W_{pre\text{-}urban}$ = work index for a stream section under pre-urban conditions (baseline assumed to be stable)

~~Ep can also be expressed as a ratio of the post-project work done to the pre-project work done to determine the risk of runoff from a Priority Development project causing downstream channel instability.~~

$$Ep = \frac{W_{post}}{W_{pre}} \quad (3)$$

W_{post} = work index estimated for the post-project condition

W_{pre} = work index measured for the pre-project condition

~~Using flow data from continuous simulation modeling, Priority Development Projects can (1) compute the excess shear stress applied to the channel boundary; (2) compute velocity; and (3) integrate the product of excess shear and velocity over the total time duration. The resulting integration is the effective work index (W). As described above, excess shear stress is the amount of applied shear (hydraulic force) that exceeds the critical shear stress for initial bed motion of bed material or erosion of bank material. The integration is done over the entire rainfall period of record. The assessment then measures the potential for erosion by computing the ratio of the post-development effective work index to the pre-development effective work index. This ratio expresses the change in work done on the channel boundary between pre- and post-development conditions. An Ep ratio of 1, where post-project work done on a channel does not exceed the pre-project work done, is assumed to maintain current channel stability conditions.~~

Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) - Areas that include but are not limited to all Clean Water Act Section 303(d) impaired water bodies; areas designated as Areas of Special Biological Significance by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994) and amendments); water bodies designated with the RARE beneficial use by the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994) and amendments); areas designated as preserves or their equivalent under the Multi Species Conservation Program within the Cities and County of San Diego; and any other equivalent environmentally sensitive areas which have been identified by the Copermittees.

Feasibility Analysis – Detailed description of the selection process for the treatment control BMPs for a Priority Development Project, including justification of why one BMP is selected over another. For a Priority Development Project where a treatment control BMP with a low removal efficiency ranking (as identified by the Model SUSMP) is proposed, the analysis shall

include a detailed and adequate justification exhibiting the reasons implementation of a treatment control BMP with a higher removal efficiency is infeasible for the Priority Development Project or portion of the Priority Development Project.

Flow Duration – The long-term period of time that flows occur above a threshold that causes significant sediment transport and may cause excessive erosion damage to creeks and streams (not a single storm event duration). The simplest way to visualize this is to consider a histogram of pre- and post-project flows using long-term records of hourly data. To maintain pre-project flow duration means that the total number of hours (counts) within each range of flows in a flow-duration histogram cannot increase between the pre- and post-project condition. Flow duration within the range of geomorphologically significant flows is important for managing erosion.

GIS – Geographic Information System

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

Hazardous Material – Any substance that poses a threat to human health or the environment due to its toxicity, corrosiveness, ignitability, explosive nature or chemical reactivity. These also include materials named by the USEPA in 40 CFR 116 to be reported if a designated quantity of the material is spilled into the waters of the U.S. or emitted into the environment.

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

Household Hazardous Waste – Paints, cleaning products, and other wastes generated during home improvement or maintenance activities.

Hydromodification – The change in the natural watershed hydrologic processes and runoff characteristics (i.e., interception, infiltration, overland flow, interflow and groundwater flow) caused by urbanization or other land use changes that result in increased stream flows and sediment transport. In addition, alteration of stream and river channels, installation of dams and water impoundments, and excessive streambank and shoreline erosion are also considered hydromodification, due to their disruption of natural watershed hydrologic processes.

Illicit Connection – Any connection to the MS4 that conveys an illicit discharge.

Illicit Discharge - Any discharge to the MS4 that is not composed entirely of storm water except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities [40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)].

Implementation Assessment – Assessment conducted to determine the effectiveness of Copermittee programs and activities in achieving measurable targeted outcomes, and in determining whether priority sources of water quality problems are being effectively addressed.

Inactive Slopes – Slopes on which no grading or other soil disturbing activities are conducted for 10 or more days.

Integrated Assessment – Assessment to be conducted to evaluate whether program implementation is properly targeted to and resulting in the protection and improvement of water quality.

Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Plan (JURMP) – A written description of the specific jurisdictional urban runoff management measures and programs that each Copermittee will implement to comply with this Order and ensure that pollutant discharges in urban runoff are reduced to the MEP and do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) – The technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) that operators of MS4s must meet. Technology-based standards establish the level of pollutant reductions that dischargers must achieve, typically by treatment or by a combination of source control and treatment control BMPs. MEP generally emphasizes pollution prevention and source control BMPs primarily (as the first line of defense) in combination with treatment methods serving as a backup (additional line of defense). MEP considers economics and is generally, but not necessarily, less stringent than BAT. A definition for MEP is not provided either in the statute or in the regulations. Instead the definition of MEP is dynamic and will be defined by the following process over time: municipalities propose their definition of MEP by way of their ~~SWMP~~ urban runoff management programs. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the ~~SWMP~~ urban runoff management programs becomes their proposal for MEP as it applies both to their overall effort, as well as to specific activities (e.g., MEP for street sweeping, or MEP for MS4 maintenance). In the absence of a proposal acceptable to the Regional Board, the Regional Board defines MEP.

In a memo dated February 11, 1993, entitled "Definition of Maximum Extent Practicable," Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel, SWRCB addressed the achievement of the MEP standard as follows:

> "*To achieve the MEP standard, municipalities must employ whatever Best Management Practices (BMPs) are technically feasible (i.e., are likely to be effective) and are not cost prohibitive. The major emphasis is on technical feasibility. Reducing pollutants to the MEP means choosing effective BMPs, and rejecting applicable BMPs only where other effective BMPs will serve the same purpose, or the BMPs would not be technically feasible, or the cost would be prohibitive. In selecting BMPs to achieve the MEP standard, the following factors may be useful to consider:*
>
> *a. Effectiveness: Will the BMPs address a pollutant (or pollutant source) of concern?*
> *b. Regulatory Compliance: Is the BMP in compliance with storm water regulations as well as other environmental regulations?*
> *c. Public Acceptance: Does the BMP have public support?*
> *d. Cost: Will the cost of implementing the BMP have a reasonable relationship to the pollution control benefits to be achieved?*
> *e. Technical Feasibility: Is the BMP technically feasible considering soils, geography, water resources, etc?*
>
> *The final determination regarding whether a municipality has reduced pollutants to the maximum extent practicable can only be made by the Regional or State Water Boards, and not by the municipal discharger. If a municipality reviews a lengthy menu of BMPs and chooses to select only a few of the least expensive, it is likely that MEP has not been met. On the other hand, if a municipal discharger employs all applicable BMPs except those where it can show that they are not technically feasible in the locality, or whose cost would exceed any benefit derived, it would have met the standard. Where a choice may be made between two BMPs that should provide generally comparable effectiveness, the discharger may choose the least expensive alternative and exclude the more*

expensive BMP. However, it would not be acceptable either to reject all BMPs that would address a pollutant source, or to pick a BMP base solely on cost, which would be clearly less effective. In selecting BMPs the municipality must make a serious attempt to comply and practical solutions may not be lightly rejected. In any case, the burden would be on the municipal discharger to show compliance with its permit. After selecting a menu of BMPs, it is the responsibility of the discharger to ensure that all BMPs are implemented."

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or designated and approved management agency under section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designated or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; (iv) Which is not part of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.26.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) - The national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the CWA.

NOI – Notice of Intent

Non-Storm Water - All discharges to and from a MS4 that do not originate from precipitation events (i.e., all discharges from a MS4 other than storm water). Non-storm water includes illicit discharges, non-prohibited discharges, and NPDES permitted discharges.

Nuisance - As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act a nuisance is "anything which meets all of the following requirements: 1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent, or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. 2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. 3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes."

Order – Order No. R9-2006-11 (NPDES No. CAS0108758)

Person - A person is defined as an individual, association, partnership, corporation, municipality, State or Federal agency, or an agent or employee thereof [40 CFR 122.2].

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

Pollutant - Any agent that may cause or contribute to the degradation of water quality such that a condition of pollution or contamination is created or aggravated.

Pollution - As defined in the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act: "the alteration of the quality of the waters of the State by waste, to a degree that unreasonably affects the either of the following: 1) The waters for beneficial uses; or 2) Facilities that serve these beneficial uses." Pollution may include contamination.

Pollutants of Concern – Pollutants for which water bodies are listed as impaired under CWA section 303(d), pollutants associated with the land use type of a development, and/or pollutants commonly associated with urban runoff. Pollutants commonly associated with urban runoff include total suspended solids; sediment; pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoa); heavy metals (e.g., copper, lead, zinc, and cadmium); petroleum products and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons; synthetic organics (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs); nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers); oxygen-demanding substances (decaying vegetation, animal waste, and anthropogenic litter).

Pollution Prevention - Pollution prevention is defined as practices and processes that reduce or eliminate the generation of pollutants, in contrast to source control BMPs, treatment control BMPs, or disposal.

Post-Construction BMPs - A subset of BMPs including structural and non-structural controls which detain, retain, filter, or educate to prevent the release of pollutants to surface waters during the final functional life of developments.

Pre-Project or Pre-Development Runoff Conditions (Discharge Rates, Durations, Etc.) – Runoff conditions that exist onsite immediately before the planned development activities occur. This definition is not intended to be interpreted as that period before any human-induces land activities occurred. This definition pertains to redevelopment as well as initial development.

Principal Permittee – County of San Diego

Priority Development Projects - New development and redevelopment project categories listed in Section D.1.d(2) of Order No 2006-11.

Receiving Waters – Waters of the U.S.

Receiving Water Limitations (RWLs) - Waste discharge requirements issued by the Regional Board typically include both: (1) "Effluent Limitations" (or "Discharge Limitations") that specify the technology-based or water-quality-based effluent limitations; and (2) "Receiving Water Limitations" that specify the water quality objectives in the Basin Plan as well as any other limitations necessary to attain those objectives. In summary, the "Receiving Water Limitations" provision is the provision used to implement the requirement of CWA section 301(b)(1)(C) that NPDES permits must include any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards.

Redevelopment - The creation, addition, and or replacement of impervious surface on an already developed site. Examples include the expansion of a building footprint, the addition to or replacement of a structure, and creation or addition of impervious surfaces. Replacement of impervious surfaces includes any activity that is not part of a routine maintenance activity where impervious material(s) are removed, exposing underlying soil during construction.

Redevelopment does not include trenching and resurfacing associated with utility work; resurfacing and reconfiguring surface parking lots; new sidewalk construction, pedestrian ramps, or bikelane on existing roads; and routine replacement of damaged pavement, such as pothole repair.

Regional Urban Runoff Management Plan (RURMP) – A written description of the specific regional urban runoff management measures and programs that the Copermittees will collectively implement to comply with this Order and ensure that pollutant discharges in urban runoff are reduced to the MEP and do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Sediment - Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water. Sediment resulting from anthropogenic sources (i.e. human induced land disturbance activities) is considered a pollutant. This Order regulates only the discharges of sediment from anthropogenic sources and does not regulate naturally occurring sources of sediment. Sediment can destroy fish-nesting areas, clog animal habitats, and cloud waters so that sunlight does not reach aquatic plants.

Shared Treatment Control BMP - BMPs used by multiple developments to infiltrate, filter, or treat the required volume or flow prior to discharge to a receiving water. This could include, for example, a treatment BMP at the end of an enclosed storm drain that collects runoff from several commercial developments.

Source Control BMP – Land use or site planning practices, or structural or nonstructural measures that aim to prevent urban runoff pollution by reducing the potential for contamination at the source of pollution. Source control BMPs minimize the contact between pollutants and urban runoff.

Storm Water – Per 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13), means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff and surface runoff and drainage.

Standard Urban Storm Water Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) – A plan developed to mitigate the impacts of urban runoff from Priority Development Projects in accordance with Requirement F.2.b. of tentative Order No. R9-2004-001.

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) - The maximum amount of a pollutant that can be discharged into a water body from all sources (point and non-point) and still maintain water quality standards. Under CWA section 303(d), TMDLs must be developed for all water bodies that do not meet water quality standards after application of technology-based controls.

Toxicity - Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents ranging from mortality to physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies). The water quality objectives for toxicity provided in the Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin, Region 9, (Basin Plan), state in part…"All waters shall be free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life….The survival of aquatic life in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality factors, shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge".

Treatment Control BMP – Any engineered system designed to remove pollutants by simple gravity settling of particulate pollutants, filtration, biological uptake, media absorption or any other physical, biological, or chemical process.

Urban Runoff - All flows in a storm water conveyance system and consists of the following components: (1) storm water (wet weather flows) and (2) non-storm water illicit discharges (dry weather flows).

Waste - As defined in CWC Section 13050(d), "waste includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal."

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

Water Quality Assessment – Assessment conducted to evaluate the condition of non-storm water and storm water discharges, and the water bodies which receive these discharges.

Water Quality Objective - Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designated to protect designated beneficial uses of the water. [California Water Code Section 13050 (h)]. California's water quality objectives are established by the State and Regional Water Boards in the Water Quality Control Plans.

Numeric or narrative limits for pollutants or characteristics of water designed to protect the beneficial uses of the water. In other words, a water quality objective is the maximum concentration of a pollutant that can exist in a receiving water and still generally ensure that the beneficial uses of the receiving water remain protected (i.e., not impaired). Since water quality objectives are designed specifically to protect the beneficial uses, when the objectives are violated the beneficial uses are, by definition, no longer protected and become impaired. This is a fundamental concept under the Porter Cologne Act. Equally fundamental is Porter Cologne's definition of pollution. A condition of pollution exists when the water quality needed to support designated beneficial uses has become unreasonably affected or impaired; in other words, when the water quality objectives have been violated. These underlying definitions (regarding beneficial use protection) are the reason why all waste discharge requirements implementing the federal NPDES regulations require compliance with water quality objectives. (Water quality objectives are also called water quality criteria in the CWA.)

Water Quality Standards - The beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,) of water and the water quality objectives necessary to protect those uses.

Waters of the State - Any water, surface or underground, including saline waters within the boundaries of the State [CWC section 13050 (e)]. The definition of the Waters of the State is broader than that for the Waters of the United States in that all water in the State is considered to be a Waters of the State regardless of circumstances or condition. Under this definition, a MS4 is always considered to be a Waters of the State.

Waters of the United States - As defined in the 40 CFR 122.2, the Waters of the U.S. are defined as: "(a) All waters, which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and

flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition: (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial seas; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with the EPA."

Water Quality Assessment – Assessment conducted to evaluate the condition of non-storm water and storm water discharges, and the water bodies which receive these discharges.

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

~~**Watershed Education Activity** – An education activity which directly and significantly targets the sources of the pollutant discharges causing the watershed's high priority water quality problems or informs appropriate target audiences of watershed concepts. Jurisdictional education activities which significantly exceed and are exhibited to be more protective of water quality than the baseline jurisdictional education requirements of section D.5 may be considered Watershed Education Activities. Such jurisdictional activities need not be implemented watershed-wide but must conform to the strategy developed under section E.2.g to be considered Watershed Education Activities. Activities implemented on a regional basis which significantly exceed and are exhibited to be more protective of water quality than the baseline jurisdictional education requirements of section D.5 may be considered Watershed Education Activities for a watershed, provided the activities directly targets the sources and discharges of pollutants causing the watershed's high priority water quality problems. TMDL education activities which meet the criteria of this definition discussed above may also be considered Watershed Education Activities.~~

Watershed Urban Runoff Management Plan (WURMP) – A written description of the specific watershed urban runoff management measures and programs that each watershed group of Copermittees will implement to comply with this Order and ensure that pollutant discharges in urban runoff are reduced to the MEP and do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

~~**Watershed Water Quality Activity** – An activity (such as BMP implementation or a similar management measure), implemented as part of a larger watershed water quality protection strategy, which directly and significantly abates the source(s) and/or reduces the discharge of pollutants causing the high priority water quality problem(s) within a watershed. The activity must be newly implemented during the cycle of this Order. Jurisdictional activities which significantly exceed and are exhibited to be more protective of water quality than the baseline jurisdictional requirements of section D may be considered Watershed Water Quality Activities. This may include additional jurisdictional controls implemented in compliance with sections~~

~~D.2.c(3), D.3.a(2)(e), D.3.b(2)(e), and D.3.c(2)(f) of this Order, provided these jurisdictional additional controls meet all other requirements of this definition and this Order. Such jurisdictional activities need not be implemented watershed-wide but must conform to the strategy developed under section E.2.g to be considered Watershed Water Quality Activities. Activities implemented on a regional basis which significantly exceed and are exhibited to be more protective of water quality than the baseline jurisdictional requirements of section D may be considered Watershed Water Quality Activities for a watershed, provided the activities directly and significantly abate the source(s) and/or reduce the discharge of pollutants causing the high priority water quality problem(s) within the watershed. For jurisdictional or regionally based activities to be considered Watershed Water Quality Activities in a watershed, the Copermittee must implement the activities at all applicable locations throughout its portion of the watershed, and not just in one or a few locations. TMDL activities which meet the criteria of this definition discussed above may also be considered Watershed Water Quality Activities.~~

WDRs – Waste Discharge Requirements

Wet Season – ~~September~~ October 1 through April 30 of each year.

~~ATTACHMENT D~~

~~INDIVIDUAL JURMP CONTENTS~~

~~At a minimum, each Copermittee's JURMP shall be updated and revised to contain the following information:~~

Comment [s1]: Section moved to section J of the Tentative Order.

~~1.Non-Storm Water Discharges~~

~~(a)Identification of non-storm water discharge categories identified as a source of pollutants to waters of the U.S.~~

~~(b)A description of whether non-storm water discharge categories identified under section 1(a) above will be prohibited or required to implement appropriate control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the MEP.~~

~~(c)Identification of any control measures to be required and implemented for non-storm water discharge categories identified under section 1(a) above.~~

~~(d)A description of a program to reduce pollutants from non-emergency fire fighting flows identified by the Copermittee to be significant sources of pollutants.~~

~~2.Administrative and Legal Procedures~~

~~(a)Certified statement by the chief legal counsel that the Copermittee has adequate legal authority to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(i)(A-F) and this Order.~~

~~(b)Identification of all departments within the jurisdiction that conduct urban runoff related activities, and their roles and responsibilities under the Order. Include an up-to-date organizational chart specifying these departments and key personnel.~~

~~(c)Updated urban runoff related ordinances, with explanations of how they are enforceable.~~

~~(d)Identification of the local administrative and legal procedures available to mandate compliance with urban runoff related ordinances and therefore with the conditions of the Order.~~

~~(e)A finding of adequacy of enforcement tools to ensure compliance with this Order.~~

~~(f)Description of how urban runoff related ordinances are implemented and appealed.~~

~~(g)Description of whether the municipality can issue administrative orders and injunctions or if it must go through the court system for enforcement actions.~~

~~3.Development Planning~~

~~(a)A description of the water quality and watershed protection principles that have been or will be included in the Copermittee's General Plan, and a time schedule for when modifications are planned, if applicable.~~

~~(b)A description of the Copermittee's current environmental review process and how it addresses impacts to water quality and appropriate mitigation measures. If the Copermittee plans to modify the process during the permit term, a time schedule for modifications shall be included.~~

~~(c)A description of the development project approval process and requirements.~~

~~(d)An updated SUSMP document that meets the requirements specified in sections D.1.d and D.1.g(6). The updated SUSMP may be submitted under separate cover as an attachment to the JURMP.~~

~~(e)A description of the database to be used to track and inventory approved treatment control BMPs and treatment control BMP maintenance.~~

~~(f)A completed watershed based inventory of approved treatment control BMPs.~~

~~(g)A description of the program to be implemented to ensure approved treatment control BMPs are operating effectively and have been adequately maintained, including~~

~~information on treatment control BMP inventory, prioritization, inspection, and annual verification.~~

~~(h)A description of inspections that will be conducted to verify BMPs have been constructed according to requirements.~~

~~(i)A description of collaboration efforts to be conducted to develop the HMP.~~

~~(j)A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.~~

~~4.Construction~~

~~(a)Updated grading and other applicable ordinances.~~

~~(b)A description of the construction and grading approval processes.~~

~~(c)Updated construction and grading project requirements.~~

~~(d)A completed watershed-based inventory of all construction sites.~~

~~(e)A description of steps that will be taken to maintain and update monthly a watershed-based inventory of all construction sites.~~

~~(f)A list and description of the minimum BMPs that will be implemented, or required to be implemented, including pollution prevention.~~

~~(g)A description of the steps that will be taken to ensure the implementation of the designated BMPs at all construction sites.~~

~~(h)A description of planned inspection frequencies.~~

~~(i)A description of inspection procedures.~~

~~(j)A description of steps that will be taken to track construction site inspections to ensure that all construction sites are inspected at the minimum frequencies required.~~

~~(k)A description of available enforcement mechanisms, under what conditions each will be used, and how they will escalate.~~

~~(l)A description of notification procedures for non-compliant sites.~~

~~5.Municipal~~

~~(a)A completed inventory of all municipal facilities and activities.~~

~~(b)A description of which BMPs will be implemented, or required to be implemented, for municipal facilities and activities, including pollution prevention.~~

~~(c)A description of steps that will be taken to ensure the implementation of designated BMPs at municipal facilities and activities.~~

~~(d)A description of municipal maintenance activities and schedules.~~

~~(e)A description of the management strategy and BMPs to be implemented for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizer use.~~

~~(f)A description of street and parking facility sweeping activities and schedules.~~

~~(g)A description of controls and measures to be implemented to limit infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers to MS4s.~~

~~(h)A description of inspection frequencies and procedures.~~

~~(i)A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.~~

~~6.Industrial and Commercial~~

~~(a)A completed and prioritized inventory of all industrial and commercial sites/sources that could contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4.~~

~~(b)A list of minimum BMPs that will be implemented, or required to be implemented, for each facility type or pollutant-generating activity, including pollution prevention.~~

~~(c)A description of the steps that will be taken to ensure the implementation of designated BMPs, including notification efforts.~~

~~(d)Identification of high priority sites/sources and sites/sources to be inspected during the first year of implementation.~~

~~(e)A description of the steps taken to identify sites/sources to be inspected during the first year of implementation, including rationale for their selection.~~
~~(f)A description of steps that will be taken to identify sites/sources to be inspected in subsequent years.~~
~~(g)A description of inspection procedures.~~
~~(h)A description compliance verification mechanisms to be implemented.~~
~~(i)A description of the program to be implemented to regulate mobile businesses, including notification of BMP requirements and local ordinances.~~
~~(j)A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.~~
~~(k)A description of steps that will be taken to identify non-filers and notify the Regional Board of non-filers.~~

~~7.Residential~~
~~(a)A list of residential areas and activities that have been identified as high priority.~~
~~(b)A list of minimum BMPs that will be implemented, or required to be implemented, for high priority residential activities.~~
~~(c)A description of which pollution prevention methods will be encouraged for implementation, and the steps that will be taken to encourage implementation.~~
~~(d)A description of the steps that will be taken to ensure the implementation of prescribed BMPs for high priority residential activities.~~
~~(e)A description of efforts to facilitate proper disposal of used oil and other toxic materials.~~
~~(f)A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.~~

~~8.Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination~~
~~(a)A description of the program to actively seek and eliminate illicit discharges and illicit connections.~~
~~(b)An updated MS4 map, including locations of the MS4, dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring sites, and watersheds.~~
~~(c)A description of dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring to be conducted (including procedures) which addresses all requirements included in sections B.1-4 of Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-11.~~
~~(d)A description of investigation and inspection procedures to follow up on dry weather monitoring results or other information which indicate potential for illicit discharges and illicit connections.~~
~~(e)A description of procedures to eliminate detected illicit discharges and illicit connections.~~
~~(f)A description of enforcement mechanisms and how they will be used.~~
~~(g)A description of the mechanism to receive notification of spills.~~
~~(h)A description of measures to prevent, respond to, contain, and clean up all sewage and other spills.~~
~~(i)A description of efforts to facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges and connections, including a public hotline.~~

~~9.Education~~
~~(a)A description of the content, form, and frequency of education efforts for each target community.~~
~~(b)A description of steps to be taken to educate underserved target audiences, high risk behaviors, and "allowable" behaviors and discharges, including various ethnic and socioeconomic groups and mobile sources.~~
~~(c)A description of the content, form, and frequency of education efforts targeting municipal staff working on development planning, construction, industrial/commercial, and other aspects of the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program.~~

~~(d)A description of the content, form, and frequency of education efforts targeting new development and construction target communities.~~

~~(e)A description of the content, form, and frequency of jurisdictional education efforts for the residential, general public, and school children target communities.~~

~~10.Public Participation~~

~~(a)A description of the steps that will be taken to include public participation in the development and implementation of each Copermittee's Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program.~~

~~11.Fiscal Analysis~~

~~(a)A description of the fiscal analysis to be conducted annually, consistent with the standardized fiscal analysis developed by the Copermittees as part of the Regional Urban Runoff Management Program, including identification of categories of expenditures, programs the expenditures are attributable to, and metrics to be used for reporting.~~

~~12. Program Effectiveness Assessment~~

~~(a)A description of steps that will be taken to annually conduct program effectiveness assessments in compliance with section I.1 of the Order.~~

~~(b)Identify measurable targeted outcomes, assessment measures, and assessment methods to be used to assess the effectiveness of:~~

~~(1)Each significant jurisdictional activity or BMP to be implemented.~~

~~(2)Implementation of each major component of the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program.~~

~~(3)Implementation of the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program as a whole.~~

~~(c)Identify which of the outcome levels 1-6 will be utilized to assess the effectiveness of each of the items listed in sections 12(b)(1-3). Where an outcome level is determined to not be applicable or feasible for an item listed in section 12(b)(1-3), the Copermittee shall provide a discussion exhibiting inapplicability or infeasibility.~~

~~(d)A description of the steps that will be taken to utilize monitoring data to assess the effectiveness of each of the items listed in sections 12(b)(1-3).~~

~~(e)A description of the steps that will be taken to improve the Copermittee's ability to assess program effectiveness using measurable targeted outcomes, assessment measures, assessment methods, and outcome levels 1-6. Include a time schedule for when improvement will occur.~~

~~(f)A description of the steps that will be taken to identify aspects of the Copermittee's Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program that will be changed, based on the results of the effectiveness assessment.~~

~~13.JURMP Modification~~

~~(a)Identification of the location in the JURMP of any changes made to the JURMP in order to meet the requirements of Order No. R9-2006-0011.~~

~~ATTACHMENT E~~

~~JURISDICTIONAL URBAN RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT CONTENTS~~

~~Each Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report shall contain a comprehensive description of all activities conducted by the Copermittee to meet all requirements of section D, including the following information:~~

Comment [s2]: Section moved to section J of the Tentative Order.

~~A.Development Planning~~

~~1.A description of any amendments to the General Plan, the environmental review process, development project approval processes, or development project requirements.~~

~~2.Confirmation that all development projects were required to undergo the Copermittee's urban runoff approval process and meet the applicable project requirements, including a description of how this information was tracked.~~

~~3.A listing of the development projects to which SUSMP requirements were applied.~~

~~4.Confirmation that all applicable SUSMP BMP requirements were applied to all priority development projects, including a description of how this information was tracked.~~

~~5.At least one example of a priority development project that was conditioned to meet SUSMP requirements and a description of the required BMPs.~~

~~6.A listing of the priority development projects which were allowed to implement treatment control BMPs with low removal efficiency rankings, including the feasibility analyses which were conducted to exhibit that more effective BMPs were infeasible.~~

~~7.A listing of priority development projects which implemented the site design BMP substitution program, including a description of the site design BMPs utilized for each of the development projects.~~

~~8.An updated treatment control BMP inventory.~~

~~9.The number of treatment control BMPs inspected, including a summary of inspection results and findings.~~

~~10.A description of the annual verification of operation and maintenance of treatment control BMPs, including a summary of verification results and findings.~~

~~11.Confirmation that BMP verification was conducted for all priority development projects prior to occupancy, including a description of how this information was tracked.~~

~~12.A listing of any projects which received a SUSMP waiver.~~

~~13.A description of Hydromodification Management Plan (HMP) development collaboration and participation.~~

~~14.A listing of development projects required to meet HMP requirements, including a description of hydrologic control measures implemented.~~

~~15.A listing of priority development projects not required to meet HMP requirements, including a description of why the projects were found to be exempt from the requirements.~~

~~16.A listing of development projects disturbing 50 acres or more, including confirmation that Hydromodification Analysis Studies were conducted for the projects, together with a description of hydrologic control measures implemented for each project.~~

~~17.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for development projects, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~

~~18.A description of notable activities conducted to manage urban runoff from development projects.~~

~~B.Construction~~

~~1.Confirmation that all construction sites were required to undergo the Copermittee's construction urban runoff approval process and meet the applicable construction requirements, including a description of how this information was tracked.~~

~~2.Confirmation that a regularly updated construction site inventory was maintained, including a description of how the inventory was managed.~~

~~3.A description of modifications made to the construction and grading ordinances and approval processes.~~

~~4.Confirmation that the designated BMPs were implemented, or required to be implemented, for all construction sites.~~

~~5.For each construction site within each priority category (high, medium, and low), identification of the period of time (weeks) the site was active within the rainy season, the number of inspections conducted during the rainy season, and the number of inspections conducted during the dry season, and the total number of inspections conducted for all sites.~~

~~6.A description of the general results of the inspections.~~

~~7.Confirmation that the inspections conducted addressed all the required inspection steps to determine full compliance.~~

~~8.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for construction sites, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~

~~9.A description of notable activities conducted to manage urban runoff from construction sites.~~

~~C.Municipal~~

~~1.Any updates to the municipal inventory and prioritization.~~

~~2.Confirmation that the designated BMPs were implemented, or required to be implemented, for municipal areas and activities.~~

~~3.A description of inspections and maintenance conducted for municipal treatment controls.~~

~~4.Identification of the total number of catch basins and inlets, the number of catch basins and inlets inspected, the number of catch basins and inlets found with accumulated waste, and the number of catch basins and inlets cleaned.~~

~~5.Identification of the total distance (miles) of the MS4, the distance of the MS4 inspected, the distance of the MS4 found with accumulated waste, and the distance of the MS4 cleaned.~~

~~6.Identification of the total distance (miles) of open channels, the distance of open channels inspected, the distanced of open channels found with anthropogenic litter, and the distance of open channels cleaned.~~

~~7.Amount of waste and litter (tons) removed from catch basins, inlets, the MS4, and open channels, by category.~~

~~8.Confirmation that the designated BMPs for pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers were implemented, or required to be implemented, for municipal areas and activities.~~

~~9.Identification of the total distance of curb-miles, the distance of curb-miles swept, and the frequency of sweeping.~~

~~10.Identification of the number of municipal parking lots, the number of municipal parking lots swept, and the frequency of sweeping.~~

~~11.Amount of material (tons) collected from street sweeping.~~

~~12.A description of efforts implemented to limit infiltration from the sanitary sewer to the MS4~~

~~13.Identification of the number of sites requiring inspections, the number of sites inspected, and the frequency of the inspections.~~
~~14.A description of the general results of the inspections.~~
~~15.Confirmation that the inspections conducted addressed all the required inspection steps to determine full compliance.~~
~~16.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for municipal areas and activities, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~
~~17.A description of notable activities conducted to manage urban runoff from municipal areas and activities.~~

~~D.Industrial and Commercial~~
~~1.Any updates to the industrial and commercial inventory.~~
~~2.Confirmation that the designated BMPs were implemented, or required to be implemented, for industrial and commercial sites/sources.~~
~~3.A description of efforts taken to notify owners/operators of industrial and commercial sites/sources of BMP requirements, including mobile businesses.~~
~~4.Identification of the total number of industrial and commercial sites/sources inventoried and the total number inspected.~~
~~5.Justification and rationale for why the industrial and commercial sites/sources inspected were chosen for inspection.~~
~~6.Confirmation that the inspections conducted addressed all the required inspection steps to determine full compliance.~~
~~7.A description of efforts implemented to verify compliance in addition to inspections.~~
~~8.A description of efforts implemented to address mobile businesses.~~
~~9.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for industrial and commercial sites/sources, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~
~~10.A description of steps taken to identify non-filers and a list of non-filers (under the General Industrial Permit) identified by the Copermittees.~~
~~11.A description of notable activities conducted to manage urban runoff from industrial and commercial sites/sources.~~

~~E.Residential~~
~~1.Identification of the high threat to water quality residential areas and activities that were focused on.~~
~~2.Confirmation that the designated BMPs were implemented, or required to be implemented, for residential areas and activities.~~
~~3.A description of efforts implemented to facilitate proper management and disposal of used oil and other household hazardous materials.~~
~~4.Types and amounts of household hazardous wastes collected, if applicable.~~
~~5.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for residential areas and activities, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~
~~6.A description of collaboration efforts taken to develop and implement the Regional Residential Education Program.~~

~~7.A description of notable activities conducted to manage urban runoff from residential areas and activities.~~

~~F.Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination~~

~~1.Correction of any inaccuracies in either the MS4 map or the Dry Weather Field Screening and Analytical Stations Map.~~

~~2.Reporting of all dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring results. The data should be presented in tabular and graphical form. The reporting shall include station locations, all dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring results, identification of sites where results exceeded action levels, follow-up and elimination activities for potential illicit discharges and connections, the rationale for why follow-up investigations were not conducted at sites where action levels were exceeded, any Copermittee or consultant program recommendations/changes resulting from the monitoring, and documentation that these recommendations/changes have been implemented. Dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring reporting shall comply with all monitoring and standard reporting requirements in Attachment B of Order 2006-11 and Receiving Waters Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 2006-11.~~

~~3.Any dry weather field screening and analytical monitoring consultant reports generated, to be provided as an attachment to the annual report.~~

~~4.A brief description of any other investigations and follow-up activities for illicit discharges and connections.~~

~~5.The number and brief description of illicit discharges and connections identified.~~

~~6.The number of illicit discharges and connections eliminated.~~

~~7.Identification and description of all spills to the MS4 and response to the spills.~~

~~8.A description of activities implemented to prevent sewage and other spills from entering the MS4.~~

~~9.A description of the mechanism whereby notification of sewage spills from private laterals and septic systems is received.~~

~~10.Number of times the hotline was called, as compared to previous reporting periods, and a summary of the calls.~~

~~11.A description of efforts to publicize and facilitate public reporting of illicit discharges.~~

~~12.The number of violations and enforcement actions (including types) taken for illicit discharges and connections, including information on any necessary follow-up actions taken. The discussion should exhibit that compliance has been achieved, or describe actions that are being taken to achieve compliance.~~

~~13.A description of notable activities conducted to manage illicit discharges and connections.~~

~~G.Education~~

~~1.A description of education efforts conducted for each target community.~~

~~2.A description of how education efforts targeted underserved target audiences, high-risk behaviors, and "allowable" behaviors and discharges.~~

~~3.A description of education efforts conducted for municipal departments and personnel.~~

~~4.A description of education efforts conducted for the new development and construction communities.~~

~~5.A description of jurisdictional education efforts conducted for residents, the general public, and school children.~~

~~H.Public Participation~~

~~1.A description of public participation efforts conducted.~~

~~I.Program Effectiveness Assessment~~

~~1.An assessment of the effectiveness of the Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program which meets all requirements of section I.1 of this Order.~~

~~J.Fiscal Analysis~~

~~1.A fiscal analysis of the Copermittee's urban runoff management programs which meets all requirements of section G of this Order.~~

~~K.Special Investigations~~

~~1.A description of any special investigations conducted.~~

~~L.Non-Emergency Fire Fighting~~

~~1.A description of any efforts conducted to reduce pollutant discharges from non-emergency fire fighting flows.~~

~~M.JURMP Revisions~~

1. ~~A description of any proposed revisions to the JURMP.~~

ATTACHMENT ~~F~~D

SCHEDULED SUBMITTALS SUMMARY

Submittal	Permit Section	Completion Date	Frequency
Submit identification of discharges not to be prohibited and BMPs required for treatment of discharges not prohibited	B.2~~3.~~	~~July 1, 2007~~365 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Submit Certified Statement of Adequate Legal Authority	C.2	~~July 1, 2007~~365 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Long-Term Effectiveness Assessment	I.5 and J.2.b~~5~~	~~January 31, 2010~~210 days prior to Order expiration	One Time
Submit to Principal Permittee(s) individual JURMPs	J.1.a.(1)	Prior to 365 days after adoption of the Order ~~July 1, 2007~~ (Principal Permittee specifies date of submittal)	One Time
Principal Permittee submits JURMPs to Regional Board ~~unified JURMP~~	J.1.a.(2)~~b~~	~~July 1, 2007~~365 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Lead Watershed Permittees submit WURMPs to Principal Permittee	J..1.b.(2)~~2.b~~	Prior to 365 days after adoption of the Order ~~July 1, 2007~~ (Principal Permittee specifies date of submittal)	One Time
Principal Permittee submits WURMPs to Regional Board ~~unified WURMP~~	J.1.b.(3)~~2.c~~	~~July 1, 2007~~365 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits RURMP to Regional Board	J.1.c.(2)~~3.b~~	~~July 1, 2007~~365 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits Hydromodification Management Plan workplan	J.2.a.(2)(a) ~~4.b(1)~~	~~January 15, 2007~~180 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits Hydromodification Management Plan progress report	J.2.a.(2)(b) ~~4.b(2)~~	~~July 15, 2007~~18 months after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits draft Hydromodification Management Plan	J.2.a.(2)(c) ~~4.b(3)~~	~~January 15, 2008~~2 years after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits final Hydromodification Management Plan ~~workplan~~	J.2.a.(2)(d) ~~4.b(4)~~	~~July 15, 2008~~180 days after receiving comments from Regional Board	One Time
Principal Permittee submits Report of Waste Discharge	J.2.c~~6~~	210 days prior to Order expiration	One Time
Principal Permittee submits Notification of Principal Permittee	M	180 days after adoption of the Order	One Time
Principal Permittee submits formal agreement between Copermittees which provides management structure for meeting Order requirements	M.5	180 days after adoption of Order	One Time
Submit to Principal Permittee individual Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Reports	J.3.a.(1) ~~Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.1.a~~	Prior to September 30, 2008, and annually thereafter (Principal Permittee specifies date of submittal)	Annually
Principal Permittee submits unified Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report to Regional Board	J.3.a.(2) ~~Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.1.b~~	September 30, 2008, and annually thereafter	Annually
Lead Watershed Permittees submit to Principal Permittee Watershed Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Reports	J.3.b.(3) ~~Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.2.a~~	Prior to January 31, 2009 and annually thereafter (Principal Permittee specifies date of submittal)	Annually
Principal Permittee~~(s)~~ submits unified Watershed Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report to Regional Board	J.3.b.(3) ~~Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.2.c~~	January 31, 2009 and annually thereafter	Annually
Principal Permittee submits Regional Urban Runoff Management Program Annual Report to Regional Board	J.3.c~~Monitoring and Reporting~~	January 31, 2009 and annually thereafter	Annually

Submittal	Permit Section	Completion Date	Frequency
	~~Program, III.3~~		
Principal Permittee submits description of Receiving Waters Monitoring Program	Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.A.1~~4.a~~	~~October~~September 1, 200~~6~~7 and annually thereafter	Annually
Principal Permittee submits description of various monitoring program components	Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.A.3~~4.c~~	July 1, 2007	One Time
Principal Permittee submits Receiving Waters Monitoring Program Annual Report	Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.A.2~~4.b~~	January 31, 200~~8~~9 and annually thereafter	Annually
Principal Permittee submits interim Receiving Waters Monitoring Program Annual Report	Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.B~~7~~	January 31, 2007 and January 31, 2008	~~One Time~~Twice
Principal Permittee submits unified interim Jurisdictional URMP and Watershed URMP Annual Reports	J.4 ~~Monitoring and Reporting Program, III.7~~	January 31, 2007 and January 31, 2008	Twice
Principal Permittee(s) shall submit standardized formats for all reports required under this Order	M.6	180 days after adoption of Order	One Time