

- The flow from the critical wet year is a “worst case” annual wet weather flow and loading scenario. Actual annual wet weather flow and loading will vary from year to year.
- The mass-load based TMDLs calculated at the critical location are dependent on the flow, which can vary from year to year, but the numeric targets will not vary. When the numeric targets are met in the receiving water, the TMDLs are assumed to be met.
- The mass-load based TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs are calculated for the critical location, but the appropriate numeric targets (based on freshwater and/or saltwater REC-1 WQOs and allowable exceedance frequencies) must be met throughout the waterbodies addressed by these TMDLs.

Linkage Analysis

- The linkage analysis was performed by utilizing calibrated and validated models to predict flow from surface runoff and predict bacteria densities under the critical conditions (i.e., during the critical wet year at the critical location). Existing mass loads and allowable mass loads (i.e., TMDLs) were calculated for each watershed. The existing mass loads were calculated based on model-predicted flow and model-predicted bacteria densities. The allowable mass loads (i.e., TMDLs) were calculated based on model-predicted flow and the numeric targets (i.e., numeric WQOs and allowable exceedance frequencies).
- The wet weather existing mass loads and allowable mass loads (i.e., wet weather mass-load based TMDLs) are calculated assuming surface runoff is generated by rainfall from storm events and discharged from all land use categories to receiving waters.
- The dry weather existing mass loads and allowable mass loads (i.e., dry weather mass-load based TMDLs) are calculated assuming surface runoff is generated only by anthropogenic activities and discharged from specific land use categories to receiving waters.

Allocations

- Each mass-load based TMDL is allocated to known point sources and nonpoint sources. Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are assigned to point sources, and load allocations (LAs) are assigned to nonpoint sources. WLAs and LAs are the maximum load a source can discharge and still achieve the TMDL in the receiving water.
- The TMDLs, and in turn the WLAs for point sources and LAs for nonpoint sources, are assumed to be met when the numeric targets are met in the receiving waters.
- The sources were identified based on land use and grouped in to Municipal MS4, Caltrans MS4 (Caltrans), Agriculture, and Open Space categories. The Municipal MS4 and Caltrans land use categories are point sources, and the Agriculture and Open Space land use categories are nonpoint sources.
- Sources that are not identified are assumed to be assigned a zero allowable load as part of the mass-load based TMDL (i.e., WLA = 0 or LA = 0). In other words, discharges of pollutant loads from these sources are not expected or allowed as part of the TMDLs.

- Sources that are assigned an allowable load equal to the existing mass load as part of the mass-load based TMDL (i.e., WLA or LA = existing mass load) are not expected or allowed to increase their mass load in the future. In other words, discharges of pollutant loads (i.e., flows and bacteria densities) from these sources are not allowed to increase.
- The allocation of the dry weather mass-load based TMDLs assumes that no surface runoff discharge to receiving waters occurs from Caltrans, Agriculture, or Open Space land use categories (i.e., $WLA_{\text{Caltrans}} = 0$, $LA_{\text{Agriculture}} = 0$, and $LA_{\text{OpenSpace}} = 0$), meaning the entire dry weather mass-load based TMDL (i.e., allowable mass load) is allocated to Municipal MS4 land use categories (i.e., $WLA_{\text{MS4}} = \text{TMDL}$) (see Tables [Insert seventh through ninth table numbers]).
- The allocation of the wet weather mass-load based TMDLs assumes surface runoff discharge occurs from all land use categories, and allocated according to the following steps (see Tables [Insert third through sixth table numbers]):
 - 1) Sources are separated in to controllable and uncontrollable sources. Discharges from Municipal MS4, Caltrans, and Agriculture land use categories are assumed to be controllable (i.e., subject to regulation), and discharges from Open Space land use categories are assumed to be uncontrollable (i.e., not subject to regulation).
 - 2) Because discharges from Open Space land use categories are uncontrollable (i.e., not subject to regulation), the LAs for Open Space land use categories are set equal to the existing mass loads calculated under the critical conditions.
 - 3) For discharges from controllable land use categories that do not contribute more than 5 percent of the total existing mass load for all three indicator bacteria, the WLA or LA is set equal to the existing mass loads from those land uses calculated under the critical conditions.
 - 4) After the WLAs and LAs are assigned based on steps 2 and 3, the remaining portion of the mass-load based TMDL is assigned to discharges from controllable land use categories that contribute more than 5 percent of the total existing mass load for all three indicator bacteria. The allowable mass load for each source (WLA or LA) is calculated based on the ratio of the existing mass loads from those sources relative to each other.

Load Reductions

- The load reductions required to meet the mass-load based TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs are based on reducing the loads compared to pollutant loads from 2001 to 2002.
- Load reductions for each source are calculated based on the difference between the existing mass load and the mass-load based WLA or LA for each source (see Tables [Insert third through ninth table numbers]).
- WLAs and LAs that are set equal to the existing mass loads do not require load reductions to be calculated, but this also means that existing mass loads from those sources cannot increase over time (i.e., pollutant loads should be less than or equal to pollutant loads relative to 2001 to 2002).
- The load reductions needed to meet the WLAs for point sources and LAs for nonpoint sources are assumed to be achieved when the numeric targets are met in the receiving waters.

The persons identified as responsible for point source discharges causing or contributing to bacteria impairments at the beaches and creeks addressed in these TMDLs include:

- Phase I MS4s,
- Phase II MS4s,
- Caltrans,
- POTWs and wastewater collection systems, and
- CAFOs.

According to Tables [Insert third through ninth table numbers], Municipal (Phase I and Phase II) MS4s and Caltrans are the only point sources that have been assigned WLAs. POTWs,⁴⁶ CAFOs, and any other unidentified point sources were not assigned WLAs, which is equivalent to being assigned a WLA of zero. All these identified point sources are subject to NPDES regulations.

In order for the WDRs, NPDES requirements, and discharges from these point sources to be consistent with the TMDLs and WLAs, the San Diego Water Board will issue or revise and re-issue the WDRs for these point sources as follows:

(i) Phase I MS4s

The TMDLs and Municipal MS4 WLAs, with respect to discharges from Phase I MS4s, will be implemented primarily by revising and re-issuing the existing NPDES requirements that have been issued for Phase I MS4 discharges.

The Phase I MS4s subject to these TMDLs are regulated under San Diego Water Board WDRs that implement NPDES requirements.⁴⁷ The NPDES requirements regulating the Phase I MS4s include discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations that are applicable to the implementation of these TMDLs, as summarized below:

- Discharges from MS4s are subject to all Basin Plan prohibitions.
- Discharges from MS4s that cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards (designated beneficial uses and water quality objectives developed to protect beneficial uses) are prohibited.
- Discharges into and from MS4s in a manner causing, or threatening to cause, a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance, in waters of the state are prohibited.

⁴⁶ Not including Padre Dam, which has been allocated a fecal coliform TMDL based on the effluent limitations in the WDRs for Padre Dam

⁴⁷ Phase I MS4s in Orange County are regulated under San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2002-0001 or subsequent orders; Phase I MS4s in San Diego County are regulated under San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0001 or subsequent orders.

- Effectively prohibit all types of non-storm water discharges into the MS4 unless such discharges are either authorized by separate NPDES requirements, or not prohibited (i.e., exempted) by the NPDES requirements regulating the MS4. Exempted non-storm water discharges into the MS4 are not prohibited unless the discharge category is identified as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the United States.

The available data reported by the Phase I MS4s and the results of the technical TMDL analysis indicate that discharges into and from MS4s are in violation of the discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations above. Enforcement of the current discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations is an action that the San Diego Water Board can immediately implement to compel the MS4s to reduce discharge of bacteria to the receiving waters.

In addition to the discharge prohibitions and receiving water limitations, WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs of any applicable TMDL must also be incorporated into the NPDES requirements. The San Diego Water Board will revise and re-issue the WDRs and NPDES requirements for Phase I MS4s to incorporate the following:

- WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the Municipal MS4 WLAs. WQBELs may be expressed as numeric effluent limitations, when feasible, and/or as a BMP program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs.⁴⁸
- If the WQBELs include a BMP program, periodic reporting requirements on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in improving water quality at impaired beaches and creeks (i.e., progress reports). Progress reports will also be required to include water quality monitoring results. Progress reports will be required as long as necessary to ensure that the beneficial uses of the impaired waterbodies have been restored and maintained.
- Compliance schedule for Phase I MS4s to attain the MS4 WLAs and TMDLs in the receiving waters.

The WQBELs will likely consist of receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) and require the implementation of a BMP program to achieve the TMDLs in the receiving waters. The Phase I MS4s will be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs) outlining a proposed BMP program that will be capable of achieving the necessary load reductions required to attain the TMDLs in the receiving waters, acceptable to the San Diego Water Board, within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs.⁴⁹ The San Diego Water Board will require the BLRPs or CLRPs to be developed on a watershed or region wide scale. The BLRPs or CLRPs should be developed and incorporated as part of the Watershed Runoff Management Programs required under the

⁴⁸ Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 section 122.44(k)(2)&(3)

⁴⁹ The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

Phase I MS4 NPDES requirements. Ideally, the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans will develop and coordinate the elements of their BLRPs or CLRPs together.

If the receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) are met in the receiving waters, the assumption will be that the MS4s have met their WLAs. If, however, the receiving water limitations are not being met in the receiving waters, the Phase I MS4s will be responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from the Phase I MS4s are not causing the exceedances, as outlined below in the Monitoring for TMDL Compliance section below.

(ii) Phase II MS4s

The TMDLs and MS4 WLAs, with respect to discharges from Phase II MS4s, will be implemented primarily by requiring compliance with the existing general WDRs and NPDES requirements that have been issued for Phase II MS4 discharges. Phase II MS4s are subject to regulation under State Water Board general WDRs implementing NPDES requirements.⁵⁰

Owners and operators of Phase II MS4s in the watersheds subject to these TMDLs, identified by the San Diego Water Board as significant sources of bacteria discharging to the receiving waters and/or Phase I MS4s, will be required to submit a Notice of Intent⁵¹ to comply with the NPDES requirements in the State Water Board general WDRs as soon as possible after the effective date of these TMDLs.⁵² Once enrolled under the general WDRs, Phase II MS4 owners and operators are required to comply with the provisions of the State Water Board general WDRs and NPDES requirements to reduce the discharge of bacteria to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) as specified in their Stormwater Management Plans/Programs (SWMPs).

For any individual Phase II MS4s that are identified as a significant source of pollutants, the San Diego Water Board may also issue individual WDRs requiring the implementation of WQBELs that are consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the Municipal MS4 WLAs. Upon issuance of such individual WDRs by the San Diego Water Board, the State Water Board general WDRs for Phase II MS4s shall no longer regulate the affected individual Phase II MS4s.⁵³

Similarly, for any category of Phase II MS4s that are identified as a significant source of pollutants, the San Diego Water Board may issue general WDRs requiring the implementation of WQBELs that are consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the Municipal MS4 WLAs above. Upon issuance of such general WDRs by the San Diego Water Board, the State Water Board general WDRs for Phase II MS4s shall no longer regulate the affected category of Phase II MS4s.⁵⁴

⁵⁰ Phase II MS4s in the San Diego Region are subject to regulation under State Water Board Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, or subsequent orders.

⁵¹ The Notice of Intent, or NOI, is attachment 7 to Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ.

⁵² The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

⁵³ As authorized under State Water Board Order No. 2003-0005-DWQ, section G.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

In the event that the San Diego Water Board issues individual or general WDRs for Phase II MS4s in the San Diego Region, the WQBELs will likely consist of receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) and require the implementation of a BMP program to achieve the TMDLs in the receiving waters. The Phase II MS4s will likely be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs) outlining a proposed BMP program that will be capable of achieving the necessary load reductions required to attain the TMDLs in the receiving water, acceptable to the San Diego Water Board. When and where possible, the San Diego Water Board will require the BLRPs or CLRPs to be developed on a watershed or region wide scale and have the Phase II MS4 BMP programs coordinate with the BMPs programs for Phase I MS4s and Caltrans.

If the receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) are met in the receiving waters, the assumption will be that the Phase II MS4s have met their WLAs. If, however, the receiving water limitations are not being met in the receiving waters and one or more Phase II MS4 dischargers are identified as sources of bacteria causing exceedances, the specific Phase II MS4s will be responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from those specific Phase II MS4s are not causing the exceedances, as outlined below in the Monitoring for TMDL Compliance section below.

(iii) Caltrans

The TMDLs and Caltrans WLAs will be implemented primarily by revising and re-issuing the existing NPDES requirements that have been issued for Caltrans discharges.

Caltrans is regulated under State Water Board general WDRs that implement NPDES requirements.⁵⁵ The San Diego Water Board will request the State Water Board to revise and re-issue the WDRs and NPDES requirements to incorporate the following for Caltrans discharges in the San Diego Region:

- WQBELs consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the Caltrans WLAs. WQBELs may be expressed as numeric effluent limitations, when feasible, and/or as a BMP program of expanded or better-tailored BMPs.⁵⁶
- If the WQBELs include a BMP program, periodic reporting requirements on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in improving water quality at impaired beaches and creeks (i.e., progress reports). Progress reports will also be required to include water quality monitoring results. Progress reports will be required as long as necessary to ensure that the beneficial uses of the impaired waterbodies have been restored and maintained.
- Compliance schedule for Caltrans to attain the Caltrans WLAs and TMDLs in the receiving waters.

⁵⁵ Caltrans is subject to regulation under State Water Board Order No. 99-06-DWQ, and subsequent orders.

⁵⁶ Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 section 122.44(k)(2)&(3)

The WQBELs will likely consist of receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) and require the implementation of a BMP program to achieve TMDLs in the receiving waters. Caltrans will be required to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs) outlining a proposed BMP program that will be capable of attaining the TMDLs in the receiving waters, acceptable to the San Diego Water Board, within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs.⁵⁷ The San Diego Water Board will require the BLRPs or CLRPs to be developed on a watershed or region wide scale. Ideally, Caltrans and the Phase I MS4s will develop and coordinate the elements of their BLRPs or CLRPs together.

If the receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) are met in the receiving waters, the assumption will be that Caltrans has met its WLAs. If, however, the receiving water limitations are not being met in the receiving waters, and Caltrans MS4s are identified as a source of bacteria causing exceedances, Caltrans will be responsible for reducing its bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from the Caltrans MS4s are not causing the exceedances, as outlined below in the Monitoring for TMDL Compliance section below.

(iv) Publicly Owned Treatment Works and Wastewater Collection Systems

The TMDLs, with respect to discharges from POTWs and wastewater collection systems, will be implemented primarily by requiring compliance with any existing individual and/or general WDRs and NPDES requirements that have been issued. POTWs are subject to regulation under individual WDRs that implement NPDES requirements. Wastewater collection systems are subject to regulation under general WDRs issued by the State Water Board and San Diego Water Board.⁵⁸

Because POTWs and wastewater collection systems have been assigned WLAs of zero,⁵⁹ no discharges of bacteria are expected or allowed under the wet weather TMDLs or dry weather TMDLs.

If necessary, individual WDRs for POTWs and/or the San Diego Water Board WDRs for wastewater collection systems can be revised to require more aggressive monitoring, maintenance, and repair schedules to ensure discharges of bacteria wasteloads to surface waters are eliminated.

(v) Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations

The TMDLs, with respect to discharges from CAFOs, will be implemented primarily by requiring compliance with any existing individual and/or general WDRs and NPDES requirements that have been issued. CAFOs that discharge to surface waters are subject to regulation under general WDRs that implement NPDES requirements.

⁵⁷ The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

⁵⁸ State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ and San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005

⁵⁹ With the exception of Padre Dam, which has a fecal coliform mass-load based WLA that is calculated based on numeric effluent limitations derived from the REC-1 WQOs in the Basin Plan.

Because CAFOs have been assigned WLAs of zero, no discharges of bacteria are expected or allowed under the wet weather TMDLs or dry weather TMDLs.

If necessary, the general WDRs and NPDES requirements for CAFOs can be revised to require more aggressive monitoring, maintenance, and repair schedules to ensure discharges of bacteria wasteloads to surface waters are minimized and/or eliminated.

(vi) Other Unidentified Point Sources

Unidentified point sources have not been assigned WLAs, which is equivalent to being assigned a WLA of zero. No discharges of bacteria are expected or allowed from unidentified point sources under the wet weather TMDLs or dry weather TMDLs.

Therefore, the TMDLs, with respect to discharges from unidentified point sources to surface waters, will be implemented primarily by issuing WDRs implementing NPDES requirements, or requiring the point sources to cease their discharges.

(B) Nonpoint Sources

The persons identified as responsible for controllable nonpoint source bacteria discharges causing or contributing to bacteria impairments at the beaches and creeks in these watersheds include the owners and operators of the following:

- agricultural facilities,
- nurseries,
- dairy/intensive livestock facilities,
- horse ranches,
- manure composting and soil amendment operations not regulated by NPDES requirements, and
- individual septic systems.

Agriculture (including nurseries), dairy/livestock, and horse ranch land uses (collectively called “agriculture” land uses) are controllable nonpoint sources that have been assigned LAs, as shown in Tables **[Insert third through ninth table numbers]**. Manure composting operations, soil amendment operations, and individual septic systems that are not part of agriculture land uses, and any other unidentified controllable nonpoint sources were not assigned LAs, which is equivalent to being assigned a LA of zero. Any controllable nonpoint source that has not been assigned a LA or has a LA of zero is not expected or allowed to discharge a pollutant load as part of the TMDL.

Controllable nonpoint source discharges are present in most watersheds, however, in only four watersheds do these discharges require load reductions to meet the Agriculture LAs. These watersheds are the Lower San Juan HSA, San Luis Rey HU, San Marcos HA, and San Dieguito HU watersheds (see Tables **[Insert table numbers]**).

If individual or general WDRs are developed and issued to controllable nonpoint sources, the WDRs should incorporate one or more the following:

- Effluent limitations that are consistent with the requirements and assumptions of the nonpoint source LAs. Effluent limitations should be expressed as numeric effluent limitations, if feasible, and/or as a BMP program.
- Periodic reporting requirements on BMP planning, implementation, and effectiveness in improving the water quality of discharges from the nonpoint source (i.e., progress reports). Progress reports will also be required to include water quality monitoring results. Progress reports will be required as long as necessary to ensure that the beneficial uses of the impaired waterbodies have been restored and maintained.
- Compliance schedule and/or implementation milestones.

The San Diego Water Board will work with the nonpoint source dischargers and/or stakeholders when developing the WDRs. When and where possible, the San Diego Water Board will have the nonpoint source BMP programs coordinate with the BMPs programs for Phase I MS4s and Caltrans.

If the receiving water limitations (based on the numeric targets) are met in the receiving waters, the assumption will be that controllable nonpoint sources have met their LAs. If, however, the receiving water limitations are not being met in the receiving waters, and one or more controllable nonpoint source dischargers are identified as sources of bacteria causing exceedances, the San Diego Water Board may regulate those identified nonpoint sources, as needed, with WDRs or other enforcement actions, and those nonpoint sources will be responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from those nonpoint sources are not causing the exceedances, as outlined below in the Monitoring for TMDL Compliance section below.

(3) Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements

There are several types of point source discharges to land, as well as nonpoint source discharges to land and surface waters that may not have an adverse affect on the quality of the waters of the state, and/or are not readily amenable to regulation under WDRs. For these types of discharge, the San Diego Water Board has the authority to issue conditional waivers of WDRs.⁶⁰

There are controllable nonpoint source land uses (agriculture, horse ranches, and dairies/intensive livestock) that were identified in 8 watersheds that are contributing to the bacteria impairments. Four of the 8 watersheds were identified as requiring load reductions (Lower San Juan HSA, San Luis Rey HU, San Marcos HA, and San Dieguito HU) to meet the assigned wet weather Agriculture LAs.

In general, the San Diego Water Board utilizes conditional waivers of WDRs to address the discharges from controllable nonpoint sources. Development and enforcement of waiver

⁶⁰ Authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13269

conditions that are protective of water quality will likely be sufficient to implement the Agriculture LAs. The controllable nonpoint sources eligible for conditional waivers must comply with the conditions of the waiver to be consistent with the TMDLs and Agriculture LAs. Controllable nonpoint sources that do not comply with the waiver conditions are no longer eligible for the waiver and must either come into compliance with the waiver conditions, become regulated under WDRs, or cease any discharge of wastes to waters of the state.

Currently, discharges from these controllable nonpoint sources may be eligible for one of the general conditional waivers of WDRs, which are currently provided in the Basin Plan.⁶¹ Conditional waivers of WDRs may not exceed 5 years in duration, but may be revised and renewed, or may be terminated at any time.⁶² The San Diego Water Board will implement the conditional waivers of WDRs applicable to the Agriculture land uses to be consistent with the TMDLs and Agriculture LAs.

Because the conditional waivers of WDRs that may be utilized to implement the Agriculture LAs are contained in the Basin Plan, any revision of the conditions will require a Basin Plan amendment. If needed, the San Diego Water Board may amend the Basin Plan to remove these conditional waivers of WDRs from the Basin Plan and re-issue the conditional waivers of WDRs as a general order to reduce the administrative requirements for revising waiver conditions.

As required, the effectiveness of the conditional waivers of WDRs must be evaluated at least once every 5 years. If the conditions in the waivers of WDRs are not sufficient to implement the TMDLs and Agriculture LAs, the San Diego Water Board will amend the waiver conditions to include more stringent conditions, including, but not limited to, additional BMP implementation, monitoring, and/or reporting.

If a conditional waiver of WDRs no longer appears to be effective in protecting water quality from discharges from specific nonpoint source facilities or category of nonpoint source facilities, the waiver may be terminated. For nonpoint source facilities that are no longer eligible for a conditional waiver of WDRs, they will need to be regulated under WDRs, or cease any discharges of waste to waters of the state.

(4) Enforcement Actions

The San Diego Water Board shall consider enforcement actions, as necessary, for any discharger failing to comply with applicable waiver conditions, WDRs, or Basin Plan waste discharge prohibitions.⁶³ Enforcement actions can also be taken, as necessary, to control the discharge of bacteria to impaired beaches and creeks, to attain compliance with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs.

⁶¹ The current general conditional waivers in the Basin Plan were adopted under San Diego Water Board Resolution No. R9-2007-0104. These waivers will expire December 31, 2012. Conditional Waiver No. 3 (Animal Operations) and Conditional Waiver No. 4 (Agriculture and Nursery Operations) may be utilized to implement the Agriculture LAs. Future iterations of these conditional waivers may be issued in a separate implementing order and removed from the Basin Plan.

⁶² Pursuant to Water Code section 13269(a)(2)

⁶³ Authorized pursuant to Water Code sections 13300-13304, 13308, 13350, 13385, and/or 13399

In order for implementation of the TMDLs to begin as soon as possible, the San Diego Water Board may issue enforcement actions, in lieu of or before revising and re-issuing general WDRs and NPDES requirements, for Phase I MS4s and Caltrans, directing them to begin implementing additional measures to restore compliance with the bacteria WQOs. Enforcement actions may also be issued to require the submission of Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs) to the San Diego Water Board within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs,⁶⁴ or sooner. The San Diego Water Board will require the BLRPs or CLRPs to be developed on a watershed or region wide scale.

The San Diego Water Board will also issue enforcement actions, as necessary, to any other discharger that is identified by the San Diego Water Board and/or other parties as a significant source causing or contributing to the bacteria impairments in the waterbodies addressed in these TMDLs.

(5) Investigative Orders

The San Diego Water Board has the authority to require any state or local agency to investigate and report on any technical factors involved in water quality control or to obtain and submit analyses of water.⁶⁵ The San Diego Water Board has the authority to require technical or monitoring program reports from persons who have discharged or are discharging waste that could affect the quality of the waters in the San Diego Region.⁶⁶ The San Diego Water Board also has the authority to establish monitoring and recordkeeping requirements for discharges regulated under NPDES requirements.⁶⁷

Investigative orders may be issued requiring the submission of Bacteria Load Reduction Plans (BLRPs) or Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs), acceptable to the San Diego Water Board, within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs,⁶⁸ or sooner. The San Diego Water Board will require the BLRPs or CLRPs to be developed on a watershed or region wide scale. The San Diego Water Board may require the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans to develop and coordinate the elements of their BLRPs or CLRPs together. The BLRPs or CLRPs will be incorporated into the WDRs and NPDES requirements.

The San Diego Water Board may issue subsequent investigative orders to confirm items in the BLRPs or CLRPs. The BLRPs or CLRPs must be capable of achieving the WLAs for the bacteria TMDLs, restoring the beneficial uses in receiving waters for other impairing pollutants in the watershed, and achieving the goals and objectives of any other water quality improvement projects included in the BLRPs or CLRPs within the time frame of the compliance schedule.

⁶⁴ The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

⁶⁵ Authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13225

⁶⁶ Authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13267

⁶⁷ Authorized pursuant to Water Code section 13383

⁶⁸ The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

The San Diego Water Board will also issue investigative orders requiring BLRPs or CLRPs, or other technical or monitoring program reports, as necessary, to any other discharger that is identified by the San Diego Water Board or other parties as a significant source causing or contributing to the bacteria impairments in the waterbodies addressed in these TMDLs.

(6) Basin Plan Amendments

As the implementation of these TMDLs progress, the San Diego Water Board recognizes that revisions to the Basin Plan may be necessary in the future. The San Diego Water Board will initiate a Basin Plan amendment project to revise the requirements and/or provisions for implementing these TMDLs if all the following conditions are met:

- Sufficient data are collected to provide the basis for the Basin Plan amendment.
- A report is submitted to the San Diego Water Board documenting the findings from the collected data.
- A request is submitted to the San Diego Water Board with specific revisions proposed to the Basin Plan, and the documentation supporting such revisions.

The San Diego Water Board will work with the project proponents to ensure that the data and documentation will be adequate for the initiation of the Basin Plan amendment. If the data and documentation are adequate, the San Diego Water Board staff will be responsible for taking the Basin Plan amendment project through the administrative and regulatory processes for adoption by the San Diego Water Board, and approval by the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA.

(7) Other Actions

For these TMDLs, the San Diego Water Board shall recommend that the State Water Board assign a high priority to awarding grant funding⁶⁹ for projects to implement the bacteria TMDLs. Special emphasis will be given to projects that can achieve quantifiable bacteria load reductions consistent with the specific bacteria TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs.

Implementation of these TMDLs by the San Diego Water Board should not require any special studies to be conducted by the dischargers or other entities. The San Diego Water Board, however, will encourage and support any special studies proposed and undertaken by the dischargers or other entities that will provide information to refine and improve the implementation of these TMDLs. The San Diego Water Board may develop agreements (e.g., a Memorandum of Understanding) with one or more entities to support and use the findings from any special studies that may be conducted. Proposing a special study project

⁶⁹ The State Water Board administers the awarding of grants funded from Proposition 13, Proposition 50, Clean Water Act section 319(h) and other federal appropriations to projects that can result in measurable improvements in water quality, watershed condition, and/or capacity for effective watershed management. Many of these grant fund programs have specific set-asides for expenditures in the areas of watershed management and TMDL project implementation for non-point source pollution.

and initiating an agreement with the San Diego Water Board to use the results of the study to modify this TMDL Implementation Plan is the responsibility of the project proponent(s).

(i) Monitoring for TMDL Compliance and Compliance Assessment

An essential component of implementation is water quality monitoring. Monitoring is needed to evaluate the progress toward attainment of the TMDLs and restoring the beneficial uses in the receiving waters. When all discharges from controllable sources meet their assigned WLAs and LAs, and the numeric targets (i.e., numeric WQOs and allowable exceedance frequencies) are also met in the receiving waters, , compliance with the TMDLs will be achieved. Additionally, sufficient water quality data are necessary to support the removal of a waterbody from the 303(d) List. Water quality data can also be used identify additional regulatory actions that may need to be implemented by the San Diego Water Board to restore and protect beneficial uses.

The minimum components for any monitoring program that will be used to evaluate progress toward attainment of the TMDLs should include the following:

- For beaches addressed by these TMDLs, monitoring locations should consist of, at a minimum, the same locations used to collect data required under MS4 NPDES monitoring requirements and beach monitoring for Health and Safety Code section 115880.⁷⁰ If exceedances of the receiving water limitations are observed in the monitoring data, additional monitoring locations must be added to identify the sources causing the exceedances. An adequate number of additional monitoring locations and frequency of monitoring must be added to identify the sources causing the exceedances in the receiving waters. The additional monitoring locations must also be used to demonstrate that the bacteria loads from the sources have been addressed and no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.
- For creeks addressed by these TMDLs, monitoring locations should consist of, at a minimum, a location at or near the mouth of the creek (e.g., Mass Loading Station or Mass Emission Station) and one or more locations upstream of the mouth (e.g., Watershed Assessment Stations). If exceedances of the receiving water limitations are observed in the monitoring data, additional monitoring locations must be added to identify the sources causing the exceedances. An adequate number of additional monitoring locations and frequency of monitoring must be added to identify the sources causing the exceedances in the receiving waters. The additional monitoring locations must also be used to demonstrate that the bacteria loads from the sources have been addressed and no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.
- Because there are dry weather and wet weather TMDLs, monitoring under both conditions is needed. Wet weather⁷¹ monitoring should occur at least once within 24 hours of the end of a storm event⁷² that occurs during the rainy season (i.e., October 1

⁷⁰ Commonly referred to as AB 411 monitoring

⁷¹ Defined as days with a storm with at least 0.2 inches of rainfall and the 72 hour period after the storm event

⁷² The end of a storm event is when there is no more precipitation

through April 30). Dry weather⁷³ monitoring should occur at least on a monthly basis, and may be required more often during the summer months (e.g., weekly) when the REC-1 and REC-2 beneficial uses occur most frequently in the creeks and at the beaches.

Compliance with the TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs will be assessed primarily by comparing receiving water indicator bacteria results from the monitoring locations outlined above with receiving water limitations expressed in terms of the appropriate numeric REC-1 WQOs and allowable exceedance frequencies of the appropriate numeric REC-1 WQOs. The appropriate numeric WQOs and allowable exceedance frequencies are dependent upon the type of receiving water (i.e., beach or creek) and weather conditions (i.e., dry weather or wet weather), as shown in Tables **[Insert table numbers]**.

[Insert table number]. *Receiving Water Limitations for Beaches*

Indicator Bacteria	Wet Weather Days ^a		Dry Weather Days ^b	
	Wet Weather Numeric Objective ^c (MPN/100mL)	Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance ^d Frequency	Dry Weather Numeric Objective ^e (MPN/100mL)	Dry Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequency
Fecal Coliform	400	22%	200	0%
Total Coliform	10,000	22%	1,000	0%
Enterococcus	104	22%	35	0%

- a. Wet weather days defined as days with rainfall events of 0.2 inches or greater and the following 72 hours.
- b. Dry weather days defined as days with less than 0.2 inch of rainfall observed on each of the previous 3 days.
- c. Wet weather numeric objectives based on the single sample maximum water quality objectives in the California Ocean Plan (2005). Compliance with the wet weather TMDLs in the receiving water is based on the frequency that the wet weather days in any given year exceed the wet weather numeric objective, but 30-day geometric mean must also be met.
- d. The wet weather allowable exceedance frequency is set at 22%. In the calculation of the wet weather TMDLs, the San Diego Regional Board chose to apply the 22 percent allowable exceedance frequency as determined for Leo Carillo Beach in Los Angeles County. At the time the wet weather watershed model was developed, the 22 percent exceedance frequency from Los Angeles County was the only reference beach exceedance frequency available. The 22 percent allowable exceedance frequency used to calculate the wet weather TMDLs is justified because the San Diego Region watersheds' exceedance frequencies will likely be close to the value calculated for Leo Carillo Beach, and is consistent with the exceedance frequency that was applied by the Los Angeles Regional Board.
- e. Dry weather numeric objectives based on the 30-day geometric mean water quality objectives in the California Ocean Plan (2005). Compliance with the dry weather TMDLs in the receiving water is based on the frequency that the dry weather days in any given year exceed the dry weather numeric objective.

⁷³ Defined as days with less than 0.2 inches of rainfall on each of the previous three days

[Insert table number]. Receiving Water Limitations for Creeks

Indicator Bacteria	Wet Weather Days ^a		Dry Weather Days ^b	
	Wet Weather Numeric Objective ^c (MPN/100mL)	Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance ^d Frequency	Dry Weather Numeric Objective ^e (MPN/100mL)	Dry Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequency
Fecal Coliform	400	22%	200	0%
Total Coliform ^f	10,000	22%	1,000	0%
Enterococcus	61 (104) ^g	22%	33	0%

- a. Wet weather days defined as days with rainfall events of 0.2 inches or greater and the following 72 hours.
- b. Dry weather days defined as days with less than 0.2 inch of rainfall observed on each of the previous 3 days.
- c. Wet weather numeric objectives based on the single sample maximum (or equivalent) water quality objectives in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994). Compliance with the wet weather TMDLs in the receiving water is based on the frequency that the wet weather days in any given year exceed the wet weather numeric objective, but 30-day geometric mean must also be met.
- d. The wet weather allowable exceedance frequency is set at 22%. In the calculation of the wet weather TMDLs, the San Diego Regional Board chose to apply the 22 percent allowable exceedance frequency as determined for Leo Carillo Beach in Los Angeles County. At the time the wet weather watershed model was developed, the 22 percent exceedance frequency from Los Angeles County was the only reference beach exceedance frequency available. The 22 percent allowable exceedance frequency used to calculate the wet weather TMDLs is justified because the San Diego Region watersheds' exceedance frequencies will likely be close to the value calculated for Leo Carillo Beach, and is consistent with the exceedance frequency that was applied by the Los Angeles Regional Board.
- e. Dry weather numeric objectives based on the 30-day geometric mean (or equivalent) water quality objectives in Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (1994). Compliance with the dry weather TMDLs in the receiving water is based on the frequency that the dry weather days in any given year exceed the dry weather numeric objective.
- f. Wet and dry weather numeric objectives for total coliform apply at the point in a creek that discharges to a beach, bay, or estuary.
- g. A wet weather numeric objective for *Enterococcus* of 104 MPN/100mL may be applied as a receiving water limitation for creeks, instead of 61 MPN/100mL, if one or more of the creeks addressed by these TMDLs (San Juan Creek, Aliso Creek, Tecolote Creek, Forrester Creek, San Diego River, and/or Chollas Creek) is designated with a "moderately to lightly used area" or less frequent usage frequency in the Basin Plan. Otherwise, the wet weather numeric objective of 61 MPN/100mL for *Enterococcus* will be used to assess compliance with the wet weather allowable exceedance frequency.

At the end of the TMDL Compliance Schedules, which are given in the following section, the receiving waters must meet the receiving water limitations above to be considered in compliance with these TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs. Determination of compliance with the TMDLs will be assessed differently for dry weather and wet weather as follows:

1. *Compliance with Dry Weather TMDLs:* At the end of the dry weather TMDL compliance schedule, the bacteria densities in the receiving waters for all dry weather days ⁷⁴ must be less than or equal to the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs 100 percent of the time (i.e., dry weather days in a 30-day period shall not exceed the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs more than 0 percent of the time). In addition, the bacteria densities must be consistent with the single sample maximum REC-1 WQOs in the Ocean Plan for beaches, and the Basin Plan for creeks.

The method and number of samples needed for calculating the 30-day geometric mean should be consistent with the number of samples required by the Ocean Plan for beaches, and the Basin Plan for creeks. Analysis of the monitoring results should also be consistent with the methods given in the Water Quality Control Policy For Developing California's Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List.

Because the dry weather TMDLs are assigned entirely to the Municipal MS4s as WLAs, the Municipal MS4s are assumed to be the only source of bacteria during dry

⁷⁴ Defined as days with less than 0.2 inches of rainfall on each of the previous three days

weather (i.e., dry weather TMDL = MS4 WLA). Discharges from other sources (i.e., Caltrans, Agriculture, and Open Spaces) during dry weather are not expected and/or not allowed (i.e., WLA = 0 or LA = 0). If at the end of the dry weather TMDL compliance schedule the receiving waters exceed the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs more than 0 percent of the time, the municipal Phase I MS4s are responsible for demonstrating their discharges into the receiving waters are not causing the exceedances, or they will be considered out of compliance.

The Phase I MS4s may demonstrate that their discharges are not causing the exceedances in the receiving waters by providing data from their discharge points to the receiving waters, by providing data collected at jurisdictional boundaries, and/or by using other methods accepted by the San Diego Water Board. Otherwise, at the end of the dry weather TMDL compliance schedule, the municipal Phase I MS4s will be held responsible and considered out of compliance unless other information or evidence indicates another controllable or uncontrollable source is responsible for the exceedances in the receiving waters. If controllable sources other than discharges from the municipal Phase I MS4s are identified before or after the end of the dry weather TMDL Compliance Schedule as causing the exceedances, those controllable sources will be responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from those sources are not causing the exceedances. The San Diego Water Board shall implement additional actions (e.g., issue enforcement actions, amend existing NPDES requirements or conditional waivers), as needed, to bring all controllable sources into compliance with the dry weather TMDLs.

2. *Compliance with Wet Weather TMDLs:* At the end of the wet weather TMDL compliance schedule, the bacteria densities in the receiving waters for all wet weather days⁷⁵ cannot exceed the single sample maximum REC-1 WQOs more than the allowable exceedance frequency. In addition, the bacteria densities must be less than or equal to the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs 100 percent of the time (i.e., both dry and wet weather days in a 30-day period shall not exceed the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs more than 0 percent of the time).

As described in the minimum monitoring components above, at least one sample should be collected within 24 hours of the end of a storm event that occurs during the rainy season (i.e., October 1 through April 30). If only one sample is collected for a storm event, the bacteria density for every wet weather day associated with that storm event shall be equal to the results from that one sample. If more than one sample is collected for a storm event, but not on a daily basis, the bacteria density for all the wet weather days not sampled shall be equal to the highest bacteria density result reported from samples collected. The exceedance frequency shall be calculated by dividing the number of wet weather days that exceed the single sample maximum REC-1 WQOs by the total number of wet weather days during the rainy season. If at the end of the wet weather TMDL Compliance Schedule the receiving waters exceed the single sample maximum REC-1 WQOs more than the allowable exceedance frequency, all controllable sources are responsible for demonstrating their discharges

⁷⁵ Defined as days with a storm with at least 0.2 inches of rainfall and the 72 hour period after the storm event

into the receiving waters are not causing the exceedances, or they will be considered out of compliance.

The data collected for compliance with the dry weather TMDLs, described above, shall be used in addition to the data collected for wet weather with the wet weather TMDLs to calculate the wet weather 30-day geometric mean. If at the end of the wet weather TMDL Compliance Schedule the receiving waters exceed the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs at any time, all controllable sources are responsible for demonstrating their discharges into the receiving waters are not causing the exceedances, or they will be considered out of compliance.

Because the Phase I MS4s are located at the base of the watersheds and have been identified as the most significant controllable source of bacteria, the municipal Phase I MS4s will have the primary responsible for monitoring the receiving waters. The municipal Phase I MS4s are responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating their discharges into the receiving waters are not causing the exceedances.

The municipal MS4s may demonstrate that their discharges are not causing the exceedances in the receiving waters by providing data from their discharge points to the receiving waters, by providing data collected at jurisdictional boundaries, and/or by using other methods accepted by the San Diego Water Board. Otherwise, at the end of the wet weather TMDL compliance schedule, the municipal Phase I MS4s will be held responsible and considered out of compliance unless other information or evidence indicates another controllable or uncontrollable source is responsible for the exceedances in the receiving waters. If controllable sources other than discharges from the municipal Phase I MS4s are identified before or after the end of the wet weather TMDL Compliance Schedules as causing the exceedances, those controllable sources will be responsible for reducing their bacteria loads and/or demonstrating that discharges from those sources are not causing the exceedances. The San Diego Water Board shall implement additional actions (e.g., issue enforcement actions, amend existing NPDES requirements or conditional waivers), as needed, to bring all those controllable sources into compliance with the wet weather TMDLs.

Between the effective date of these TMDLs and the end of the TMDL Compliance Schedules, monitoring is also required to demonstrate progress toward achieving and complying with the TMDLs, WLAs, and LAs. Progress can be demonstrated with reductions in exceedance frequencies in the receiving waters until the allowable exceedance frequencies ultimately are achieved at the end of the TMDL Compliance Schedules. Demonstrating progress toward attaining the TMDLs in the receiving waters will be assessed differently for dry weather and wet weather as follows:

1. *Measuring Progress Toward Attaining Dry Weather TMDLs:* For the dry weather TMDLs, available historical monitoring data from the year 2002 to the effective date of these TMDLs should be used to calculate the “existing” dry weather exceedance frequency of the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs for each watershed.

“Existing” dry weather exceedance frequencies may be calculated separately for each impaired waterbody listed, or an “existing” dry weather exceedance frequency may be calculated that is applicable to the entire watershed.

The “existing” dry weather exceedance frequencies should be reduced until the final allowable dry weather exceedance frequency is achieved by the end of the dry weather TMDL Compliance Schedule. If the TMDL Compliance Schedules include interim milestones that must be achieved to demonstrate progress toward attaining the dry weather TMDLs, reductions in the exceedance frequencies in the receiving water may be used. For example, if the “existing” dry weather exceedance frequency is 60 percent, the final dry weather exceedance frequency is 0 percent, and an interim milestone requires a 50 percent reduction, the exceedance frequency in the receiving water should be 30 percent or less by the interim milestone date. By the end of the dry weather TMDL Compliance Schedule, the final allowable dry weather exceedance frequency of the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs is 0 percent in the receiving waters for both beaches and creeks.

2. *Measuring Progress Toward Attaining Wet Weather TMDLs:* For the wet weather TMDLs, the number of wet days and number of wet exceedance days during the critical wet year from the wet weather model were used to calculate the “existing” wet weather exceedance frequency that needs to be reduced to the allowable wet weather exceedance frequency. For example, if a watershed had 69 wet weather days during the critical wet year, and the wet weather model predicted that all the subwatersheds had an average of 41 wet weather exceedance days during the critical wet year, the “existing” wet weather exceedance frequency is $41/69=59\%$. For the watershed addressed by these TMDLs, the number of wet weather exceedance days for each indicator bacteria predicted by the wet weather model for the critical wet year are summarized below in Table [Insert Table Number]:

[Insert table number]. “Existing” Wet Weather Exceedance Frequencies by Watershed

Watershed	Number of Wet Days in Critical Wet Year	“Existing” Wet Weather Exceedance Frequency of Single Sample Maximum REC-1 WQO ^a		
		Fecal Coliform	Total Coliform	Enterococcus
San Joaquin Hills HSA/ Laguna Beach HSA	69	52%	54%	55%
Aliso HSA	69	59%	59%	62% (62%) ^b
Dana Point HSA	69	50%	50%	50%
Lower San Juan HSA	76	66%	66%	74% (72%) ^b
San Clemente HA	73	47%	47%	50%
San Luis Rey HU	90	68%	66%	76%
San Marcos HA	49	57%	57%	59%
San Dieguito HU	98	43%	44%	49%
Miramar Reservoir HA	94	30%	30%	30%
Scripps HA	57	52%	52%	52%
Tecolote HA	57	75%	75%	81% (79%) ^b
Mission San Diego HSA/ Santee HSA	86	70%	63%	79% (76%) ^b
Chollas HSA	65	60%	60%	63% (63%) ^b

a. Calculated by taking the average number of wet days that are predicted by the wet weather model to exceed the single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objective (400 MPN/100mL for fecal coliform, 10,000 MPN/100mL for total coliform, and 61 or 104 MPN/100mL) divided by the total number of wet days in the critical wet year (1993).

b. Allowable exceedance frequency calculated based on an *Enterococcus* single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objective of 61 MPN/100mL. Allowable exceedance frequency in parenthesis calculated based on an *Enterococcus* single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objective of 104 MPN/100mL, which may be applicable if the usage frequency of the creeks in these watersheds are designated as “moderately to lightly used area” or less frequent usage frequency in the Basin Plan.

The “existing” wet weather exceedance frequencies should be reduced until the final allowable wet weather exceedance frequency is achieved by the end of the wet weather TMDL Compliance Schedule. If the TMDL Compliance Schedules include interim milestones that must be achieved to demonstrate progress toward attaining the wet weather TMDLs, reductions in the exceedance frequencies in the receiving water may be used. For example, if the “existing” wet weather exceedance frequency is 59 percent, the final wet weather exceedance frequency is 22 percent, and an interim milestone requires a 50 percent reduction, the exceedance frequency in the receiving water should be 41 percent or less by the interim milestone date. By the end of the wet weather TMDL Compliance Schedule, the allowable wet weather exceedance frequency is 22 percent in the receiving waters for both beaches and creeks.

The specific receiving waters (i.e., specific beaches and creek segments) identified on the 2002 303(d) List are shown in the TMDL Compliance Schedule in the following section. Because the REC-1 WQOs must be met throughout the 20 waterbodies addressed by these bacteria TMDLs, monitoring data from these locations and any other beach segments and/or creek monitoring points in the watersheds addressed by these TMDLs may be used to determine compliance.

Because the municipal MS4s are the most significant controllable sources of bacteria and the Phase I MS4s often discharge directly to the receiving waters addressed by these TMDLs, the municipal Phase I MS4s will be primarily responsible for conducting the monitoring. Additional monitoring locations and frequency may be required to identify sources that need additional controls to reduce bacteria loads. While this TMDL Implementation Plan recommends monitoring at one or two locations for each waterbody, monitoring only one or two locations in the receiving waters may not provide the data to differentiate between and locate sources of bacteria in the watershed. Therefore, the municipal Phase I MS4s may wish to establish additional monitoring locations at key jurisdictional boundaries as part of their monitoring programs, especially in watersheds where Caltrans and Agriculture have been identified as sources contributing bacteria loads to the receiving waters.

Investigative orders, enforcement actions, WDRs, or conditional waiver of WDRs issued by the San Diego Water Board should require monitoring program plans that include, as applicable, the minimum monitoring locations and frequencies outlined above, but also provide the dischargers an opportunity to propose additional or alternative monitoring locations and frequency of monitoring events. The San Diego Water Board may also issue investigative orders, enforcement actions, WDRs, or conditional waiver of WDRs that specify additional or alternative monitoring, monitoring locations, and/or frequency of monitoring events.

The San Diego Water Board will coordinate, to the extent possible, the monitoring that is required by the dischargers, to minimize the monitoring resources required and maximize the temporal and spatial coverage of the data collection.

(j) TMDL Compliance Schedule

The purpose of these TMDLs is to restore the impaired beneficial uses of the waterbodies addressed through mandated reductions of bacteria from controllable point and nonpoint sources discharging to impaired waters. The requirements of these TMDLs mandate that the San Diego Water Board require dischargers improve water quality conditions in impaired waters by achieving the assigned WLAs and LAs. After the controllable sources achieve their assigned WLAs and LAs, the TMDLs in the receiving waters will be met and beneficial uses restored.

Until the dischargers achieve their assigned WLAs and LAs, the beneficial uses of the waterbodies addressed by this project will likely remain impaired, and the dischargers will continue violating one or more Basin Plan waste discharge prohibitions. The San Diego Water Board recognizes that restoring the beneficial uses of the waterbodies impaired by elevated bacteria levels will require time and multiple approaches to implement. Therefore, the bacteria TMDLs are expected to be implemented in a phased approach with a monitoring component to identify bacteria sources, determine the effectiveness of each phase, and guide the selection of BMPs, as outlined in the BMP programs proposed in the BLRPs or CLRPs that are accepted by the San Diego Water Board.

(1) Prioritization of Waterbodies

“Impaired” waters were prioritized based on several factors, because the waterbodies included in these TMDLs are numerous and diverse in terms of geographic location, swimmer accessibility and use, and degree of contamination.

Dischargers accountable for attaining load reductions in multiple watersheds may have difficulty providing the same level of effort simultaneously in all watersheds. In order to address these concerns a scheme for prioritizing implementation of bacteria reduction strategies in waterbodies within watersheds was developed. The prioritization scheme is largely based on the following criteria:

- Level of beach (marine or freshwater) swimmer usage;
- Frequency of exceedances of WQOs; and
- Existing programs designed to reduce bacteria loading to surface waters.

Dischargers were placed into one of three groups (North, Central, and South), based on geographic location. Group N consists of dischargers located in watersheds within Orange County, the northernmost region watersheds included in these TMDLs. Group C consists of dischargers located in watersheds in northern San Diego County, outside the City of San Diego limits, the central region watersheds included in these TMDLs. Group S consists of dischargers who are located in watersheds within and south of the City of San Diego limits, the southernmost region watersheds included in these TMDLs. Table **Insert table number** shows the dischargers in each of the three groups.

[Insert table number]. *Responsible Municipalities and Lead Jurisdictions*[†]

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Dr. - Riviera Way	City of Laguna Beach County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		at Heisler Park – North		
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach	City of Aliso Viejo County of Orange City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Woods Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue		
		Laguna Beach at Laguna Avenue		
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street		
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road		
Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive				
Aliso HSA (901.13)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place/Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	City of Aliso Viejo City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Hills City of Laguna Niguel City of Laguna Woods City of Lake Forest City of Mission Viejo County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
	Aliso Creek	The entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries Aliso Hills Channel, English Canyon Creek, Dairy Fork Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Wood Canyon Creek		
	Aliso Creek (mouth)	At creek mouth		
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	City of Dana Point City of Laguna Beach City of Laguna Niguel County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive		
		1000 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at Hospital (9th Ave)		
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)		
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road		
Salt Creek Beach at Dana Strand Road				

[Insert table number]. *Responsible Municipalities and Lead Jurisdictions[†] (Cont'd)*

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	At San Juan Creek	City of San Juan Capistrano City of Mission Viejo City of Laguna Hills City of Laguna Niguel City of Dana Point City of Rancho Santa Margarita	N
	San Juan Creek	Lower 1 mile	County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District	
	San Juan Creek (mouth)	At creek mouth	Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	
San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Poche Beach	City of San Clemente County of Orange Orange County Flood Control District Dana Point Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	N
		Ole Hanson Beach Club		
		Beach at Pico Drain		
		San Clemente City Beach at El Portal Street Stairs		
		San Clemente City Beach at Mariposa Street		
		San Clemente City Beach at Linda Lane		
		San Clemente City Beach at South Linda Lane		
		San Clemente City Beach at Lifeguard Headquarters		
		Under San Clemente Municipal Pier		
		San Clemente City Beach at Trafalgar Canyon (Trafalgar Lane)		
		San Clemente State Beach at Riviera Beach		
San Clemente State Beach at Cypress Shores				
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River Mouth	City of Oceanside City of Vista County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C

[Insert table number]. *Responsible Municipalities and Lead Jurisdictions[†] (Cont'd)*

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	City of Carlsbad City of Encinitas City of Escondido City of Oceanside City of San Marcos City of Solana Beach City of Vista County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon Mouth	City of Del Mar City of Escondido City of Poway City of San Diego City of Solana Beach County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Controllable nonpoint sources	C/S
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	City of Del Mar City of Poway City of San Diego County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	City of San Diego Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito Del Oro		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Ave de la Playa		
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool		
		South Casa Beach at Coast Blvd.		
		Whispering Sands Beach at Ravina Street		
		Windansea Beach at Vista de la Playa		
		Windansea Beach at Bonair Street		
		Windansea Beach at Playa del Norte		
		Windansea Beach at Palomar Ave.		
at Tourmaline Surf Park				
Pacific Beach at Grand Ave.				

[Insert table number]. Responsible Municipalities and Lead Jurisdictions[†] (Cont'd)

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area**	Responsible Municipalities	Group
Tecolote HA (906.50)	Tecolote Creek	Tecolote Creek	City of San Diego Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) & Santee HSA (907.12)	Forrester Creek	Lower 1 mile	City of El Cajon City of La Mesa City of Santee County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S
	San Diego River, Lower	Lower 6 miles	City of El Cajon City of La Mesa City of San Diego City of Santee County of San Diego Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s* Padre Dam Water Treatment Facility	S
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	At San Diego River Mouth at Dog Beach		
Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	Lower 1.2 miles	City of La Mesa City of Lemon Grove City of San Diego County of San Diego San Diego Unified Port District Caltrans Owners/operators of small MS4s*	S

[†] Developed based on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

*Owners/operators of small MS4s are listed in Appendix Q.

** As listed on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

Impaired waters were given a priority number of 1, 2, or 3 with 1 being the highest priority. Priority 1 waters also included waterbodies likely to be removed from the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. Priority schemes are designated within watersheds. A prioritized list of impaired beaches and creeks included in this project is shown below in Table [Insert table number].

[Insert table number]. *Prioritized List of Impaired Waters for TMDL Implementation*

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area ^a	Priority
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) & Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Dr. - Riviera Way	1
		at Heisler Park – North	1
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach	1
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue	1
		Laguna Beach at Laguna Avenue	1
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street	1
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road	1
		Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive	1
Aliso HSA (901.13)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place/Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	1
	Aliso Creek	The entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries Aliso Hills Channel, English Canyon Creek, Dairy Fork Creek, Sulphur Creek, and Wood Canyon Creek	3
	Aliso Creek (mouth)	At creek mouth	3
Dana Point HSA (901.14)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	1
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive	1
		1000 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at Hospital (9th Ave)	1
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)	1
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road	2
		Salt Creek Beach at Dana Strand Road	2
Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	At San Juan Creek	1
	San Juan Creek	Lower 1 mile	3
	San Juan Creek (mouth)	At creek mouth	1

[Insert table number]. *Prioritized List of Impaired Waters for TMDL Implementation* †
(Cont'd)

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area^a	Priority
San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Poche Beach (large outlet)	1
		Ole Hanson Beach Club Beach at Pico Drain	1
		San Clemente City Beach at Linda Lane	1
		San Clemente State Beach at Riviera Beach	1
		San Clemente City Beach at Mariposa Street	2
		San Clemente State Beach at Cypress Shores	2
		San Clemente City Beach at Lifeguard Headquarters	2
		Under San Clemente Municipal Pier	2
		San Clemente City Beach at El Portal Street Stairs	2
		San Clemente City Beach at South Linda Lane	3
		San Clemente City Beach at Trafalgar Canyon (Trafalgar Lane)	3
San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River Mouth	2
San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	1
San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon Mouth	1
Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline ^a	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	1
Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito Del Oro	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos	1
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Ave de la Playa	1
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool	1
		South Casa Beach at Coast Blvd.	1
		Whispering Sands Beach at Ravina Street	1
		Windansea Beach at Vista de la Playa	1
		Windansea Beach at Bonair Street	1
		Windansea Beach at Playa del Norte	1
		Windansea Beach at Palomar Ave.	1
		at Tourmaline Surf Park	1
Pacific Beach at Grand Ave.	1		
Tecolote HA (906.10)	Tecolote Creek	The entire reach and associated tributaries	1

[Insert table number]. *Prioritized List of Impaired Waters for TMDL Implementation* †
(Cont'd)

Watershed	Waterbody	Segment or Area ^a	Priority
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) & Santee HSA (907.12)	San Diego River, Lower	Lower 6 miles	3
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	At San Diego River Mouth at Dog Beach	3
	Forrester Creek	Lower 1 mile	3
Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	Bottom 1.2 miles	3

† Developed based on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

a As listed on the 2002 Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List

Beginning with the 2008 303(d) List, specific beach segments of the Pacific Ocean shoreline are listed individually, and may not be identified in the same way as those segments listed in the table above. Several of the segments or areas in the list above have been delisted or redefined in the 2008 303(d) List. In addition, other segments or areas have been added to the Pacific Ocean shorelines listed above. The TMDLs that address the Pacific Ocean shorelines identified in the 2002 303(d) List are assumed to be applicable to all the beaches located on the shorelines of the hydrologic subareas (HSAs), hydrologic areas (HAs), and hydrologic units (HUs) listed above, or as listed individually in the 2008 and future 303(d) Lists.

The prioritized list above recognizes that there are segments or areas where bacterial water quality improvements are most likely to occur first (Priority 1), and segments or areas where bacterial water quality improvements are most likely to require more time to achieve (Priority 3). In some cases, receiving water limitations are already being met, resulting in the delisting of those segments or areas from the 2006 and/or 2008 303(d) Lists. The protection of the REC-1 beneficial use of those delisted segments or areas, however, must also be maintained, and those segments or areas must remain off future iterations of the 303(d) List.

The BLRPs or CLRPs that are developed are expected to focus on implementing BMP programs to reduce bacteria loads to those segments or areas where exceedances of the receiving water limitations continue to occur. The BMP programs that are included in the BLRPs or CLRPs should include short-term and long-term implementation strategies. The short-term strategies should be able to result in bacteria load reductions that can result in achieving the TMDLs for Priority 1 segments or areas. The long-term strategies should be able to result in bacteria load reductions that will result in achieving the TMDLs in all segments or areas by the end of the TMDL compliance schedules and maintain the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use after the end of the TMDL compliance schedules.

In the segments or areas where the receiving water limitations are being met, the BLRPs or CLRPs also need to include a monitoring component to ensure that protection of the REC-1 beneficial use is maintained. If receiving water limitations are exceeded in the future in those locations, the BLRPs or CLRPs must include the implementation of a BMP program

that will ensure that the TMDLs will be achieved by the end of the TMDL compliance schedules.

(2) Compliance Schedule

Full implementation of the TMDLs for indicator bacteria shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 10 years⁷⁶ from the effective date⁷⁷ for both the dry weather and wet weather TMDLs. The effective date of these TMDLs is **[insert date on which OAL approves this Basin Plan amendment]**.

The San Diego Water Board will require the Phase I MS4s to submit Bacteria Load Reduction Plan (BLRPs) outlining a proposed BMP program that will be capable of achieving the necessary load reductions required to attain the bacteria TMDLs in the receiving waters, acceptable to the Regional Board within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs. The Phase I MS4 BLRPs should be incorporated into their Watershed Runoff Management Programs. Caltrans will also be required to develop and submit BLRPs outlining a proposed BMP program that will be capable of achieving the necessary load reductions required to attain the TMDLs in the receiving waters, acceptable to the Regional Board, within 18 months after the effective date of these TMDLs. To the extent possible, the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans should develop and coordinate the elements of their BLRPs together. The BLRPs will allow the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans to propose a compliance schedule for WQBELs that implement the bacteria TMDLs. The compliance schedule for the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans to attain their respective WLAs and the TMDLs in the receiving waters will be based on the BMP program proposed in the BLRPs.

If the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans choose to submit BLRPs that address only bacteria, the proposed schedule for compliance with the wet weather and dry weather TMDLs cannot extend beyond 10 years from the effective date, and must include at least a milestone for achieving a 50 percent exceedance frequency reduction. Additional milestones for achieving exceedance frequency reductions (e.g., 25 and 75 percent) are encouraged, but may also be required by the Regional Board. If the BLRPs do not include a proposed compliance schedule that is acceptable to the Regional Board, the compliance schedule will be as follows.

The compliance schedule for achieving the dry weather and wet weather bacteria TMDLs (Tables **[Insert table numbers]**, respectively) are structured in a phased manner, with 100 percent of dry weather exceedance frequency reductions, and 100 percent of wet weather exceedance frequency reductions within 10 years from the effective date. At the end of the dry weather TMDL compliance schedule, the receiving waters must not exceed the 30-day geometric mean REC-1 WQOs more than 0 percent of the time. At the end of the wet weather TMDL compliance schedule, the receiving waters must not exceed the single sample maximum REC-1 WQOs more than the wet weather allowable exceedance frequency. All of these reductions are aimed at restoring water quality to a level that

⁷⁶ If a Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRP) is developed to address several pollutants, including bacteria, the implementation of the wet weather bacteria TMDLs shall be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 20 years from the effective date. See Alternative Compliance Schedules under section (j)(3).

⁷⁷ The effective date is the date the Office of Administrative Law approves this Basin Plan amendment.

supports REC-1 beneficial uses in the ocean shoreline and in impaired creeks. These reductions required by the compliance schedule vary on the timeline based on the priority scheme described in Table [Insert table number]. Intermediate milestone reductions in bacteria wasteloads are required sooner in the higher priority waters.

[Insert Table Number]. *Dry Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Exceedance Frequency Reductions*

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Exceedance Frequency Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Dry Weather)		
6		50% (All Dry Weather)	
7			50% (All Dry Weather)
10+	100% (All Dry Weather)	100% (All Dry Weather)	100% (All Dry Weather)

[Insert Table Number]. *Wet Weather Compliance Schedule and Milestones for Achieving Exceedance Frequency Reductions*

Compliance Year (year after OAL approval)	Required Exceedance Frequency Reduction		
	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
5	50% (All Wet Weather)		
6		50% (All Wet Weather)	
7			50% (All Wet Weather)
10+	100% (All Wet Weather)	100% (All Wet Weather)	100% (All Wet Weather)

The first four years of the compliance schedules above do not require any exceedance frequency reductions from current conditions. These years will provide the dischargers time to identify sources, develop plans and implement enhanced and expanded BMPs capable of achieving the mandated decreases in exceedance frequencies of the REC-1 WQOs in the impaired beaches and creeks. The Regional Board may also include additional milestones for achieving exceedance frequency reductions (e.g., 25 and 75 percent).

If appropriate and acceptable to the Regional Board, the proposed compliance schedules included in the BLRPs will be incorporated into the various TMDL implementing orders, such as the municipal Phase I MS4 stormwater WDRs and NPDES requirements. Otherwise, the compliance schedules given above will be implemented.

(3) Alternative Compliance Schedules

The dischargers to Chollas Creek in the Chollas HSA watershed will have to address reductions from multiple water quality improvement projects in addition to bacteria, namely TMDLs for copper, lead, zinc, and diazinon,⁷⁸ and a trash reduction program. Addressing multiple pollutants (in addition to bacteria) will require the development and submittal of a Comprehensive Load Reduction Plan (CLRP) by the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans. The CLRP will allow the Phase I MS4s and Caltrans to propose a compliance schedule to address impairments due to loads from multiple pollutants, including bacteria.

Full implementation of the TMDLs for indicator bacteria included under the CLRP for the Chollas HSA watershed shall be completed as soon as possible, but cannot extend beyond 10 years for the dry weather bacteria TMDLs and 20 years for the wet weather bacteria TMDLs. The proposed compliance schedules for the bacteria TMDLs included under the CLRP must include at least a milestone for achieving a 50 percent exceedance frequency reduction. Additional milestones for achieving exceedance frequency reductions (e.g., 25 and 75 percent) are encouraged. If the CLRP for the Chollas HSA watershed does not include a proposed compliance schedule, specifically for bacteria, the compliance schedule will be as given in Table **[Insert table number]**.

[Insert table number]. *Alternative Compliance Schedule
Chollas Creek*

Compliance Year*	Exceedance Frequency Reduction Milestone**
7	50% for dry weather
10	100% for dry weather 50% for wet weather
20	100% for wet weather

* Year after effective date for the TMDL that initiated the development of the CLRP.

** The Regional Board may also include additional milestones for achieving exceedance frequency reductions (e.g., 25 and 75 percent).

Likewise, dischargers in other bacteria-impaired watersheds may also find that undertaking concurrent load reduction programs for other pollutant constituents (e.g. metals, pesticides, trash, nutrients, sediment, etc.) together with the bacteria load reduction requirements in these TMDLs, is more cost effective, and has fewer potential environmental impacts from structural BMP construction. In these cases, the dischargers may develop and submit a CLRP for all constituents of concern in lieu of the BLRP, and to propose an appropriately tailored alternative compliance schedule. Proposed alternative compliance schedules tailored under this provision may not extend beyond 10 years for the dry weather bacteria TMDLs and 20 years for the wet weather bacteria TMDLs from the effective date, and must include at least a milestone for achieving a 50 percent exceedance frequency reduction. Additional milestones for achieving exceedance frequency reductions (e.g., 25 and 75 percent) are encouraged, but may also be required by the Regional Board.

⁷⁸ As described in *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek, Tributary to San Diego Bay*, adopted under Resolution No. R9-2007-0043, and *Total Maximum Daily Load for Diazinon in Chollas Creek Watershed, San Diego County*, adopted under Resolution No. R9-2002-0123.

If appropriate and acceptable to the Regional Board, the proposed alternative compliance schedules included in the CLRPs will be incorporated into the various TMDL implementing orders. Otherwise, the alternative compliance schedule given above as an example for Chollas Creek will be implemented for a CLRP that is developed for any other watershed.

(k) TMDL Implementation Milestones

Accomplishing the goals of the implementation plan will be achieved by cooperative participation from all responsible parties, including the San Diego Water Board. Major milestones are described in Table **[Insert table number]**.

[Insert table number]. *TMDL Implementation Milestones*

Item	Implementation Action	Responsible Parties	Date
1	Obtain approval of Beaches and Creeks Indicator Bacteria TMDLs from the State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA.	San Diego Water Board	Effective date ^a [Insert Date of OAL Approval]
2	Issue investigative orders to Phase I MS4s and Caltrans requiring the development and submittal of BLRPs or CLRPs acceptable to the Regional Board within 18 months of effective date	San Diego Water Board	As soon as possible (if necessary)
3	Issue, reissue, or revise general WDRs and NPDES requirements for the Phase I MS4s to incorporate the requirements for complying with the TMDLs and MS4 WLAs.	San Diego Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date ^b
4	Issue, reissue, or revise general WDRs and NPDES requirements for Caltrans to incorporate the requirements for complying with the TMDLs and Caltrans WLAs.	San Diego Water Board, State Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date ^b
5	Issue, reissue, or revise the WDRs and NPDES requirements for POTWs and wastewater collection systems to incorporate new requirements for sewer line surveillance and maintenance, consistent with the zero WLA.	San Diego Water Board	Within 5 years of effective date ^b
6	Meet 50% Dry Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 1 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	5 years after effective date ^b
7	Meet 50% Wet Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 1 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	5 years after effective date ^b
8	Meet 50% Dry Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 2 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	6 years after effective date ^b
9	Meet 50% Wet Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 2 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	6 years after effective date ^b

Attachment A
Tentative Resolution No. R9-2010-0001

Item	Implementation Action	Responsible Parties	Date
10	Meet 50% Dry Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 3 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	7 years after effective date ^b
11	Meet 50% Wet Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in Priority 3 watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	7 years after effective date ^b
12	Meet 100% Dry Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in all watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	10 years after effective date ^{b,c}
13	Meet 100% Wet Weather exceedance frequency reductions required to achieve TMDLs in receiving waters in all watersheds.	Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	10 to 20 years after effective date ^{b,c}
14	Amend discharge conditions of appropriate waivers to be consistent with the requirements for complying with the TMDLs and Agriculture LAs.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
15	Issue individual or general WDRs or Basin Plan prohibitions consistent with the TMDLs and LAs for controllable nonpoint source discharges not eligible conditional waivers.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
16	Submit BLRP or CLRP Progress Reports to San Diego Water Board	Phase I MS4s, Caltrans	In accordance with BLRPs or CLRPs accepted by the Regional Board
17	Enroll Phase II MS4s identified as significant sources of bacteria to receiving waters under State Water Board general WDRs and NPDES requirements.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
18	Issue individual or general WDRs and NPDES requirements consistent with the TMDLs and WLAs for specific Phase II MS4s or category of Phase II MS4s.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
19	Take enforcement actions against controllable point sources and nonpoint sources to attain compliance with the WLAs and LAs.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
20	Recommend TMDL-related projects as high priority for grant funds.	San Diego Water Board	As needed after effective date
21	Amend the Basin Plan and/or provisions of these TMDLs (e.g., usage frequency or creeks or watershed-specific allowable exceedance frequency) based on evidence provided by dischargers and/or other entities	San Diego Water Board, Municipal Dischargers, Caltrans, Agriculture/Livestock Dischargers	As needed after effective date

^a Effective date = date of approval by OAL

^b May defer to alternative compliance schedule proposed in BLRPs or CLRPs that have been incorporated into implementing orders (e.g., WDRs, cleanup and abatement orders)

^c Compliance schedules for dry weather and wet weather TMDLs proposed in BLRPs cannot extend beyond 10 years from the effective date. Compliance schedules proposed in CLRPs for dry weather TMDLs cannot extend beyond 10 years and for wet weather TMDLs cannot extend beyond 20 years from the effective date.