

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION**

**ORDER NO. R9-2013-0001, AS AMENDED BY ORDER NO. R9-2015-0001
NPDES NO. CAS0109266**

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT
AND WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR
DISCHARGES FROM THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEMS (MS4s)
DRAINING THE WATERSHEDS WITHIN THE SAN DIEGO REGION**

The San Diego County Copermittees in Table 1a are subject to waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order.

Table 1a. San Diego County Copermittees

City of Carlsbad	City of Oceanside
City of Chula Vista	City of Poway
City of Coronado	City of San Diego
City of Del Mar	City of San Marcos
City of El Cajon	City of Santee
City of Encinitas	City of Solana Beach
City of Escondido	City of Vista
City of Imperial Beach	County of San Diego
City of La Mesa	San Diego County Regional Airport Authority
City of Lemon Grove	San Diego Unified Port District
City of National City	

The Orange County Copermittees in Table 1b are subject to waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order.

Table 1b. Orange County Copermittees¹

City of Aliso Viejo	City of Rancho Santa Margarita
City of Dana Point	City of San Clemente
City of Laguna Beach	City of San Juan Capistrano
City of Laguna Hills	City of Laguna Woods
City of Laguna Niguel	County of Orange
City of Mission Viejo	Orange County Flood Control District

After the San Diego Water Board receives and considers the Riverside County Copermittees' Report of Waste Discharge and makes any necessary changes to this Order, the Riverside County Copermittees in Table 1c will become subject to waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order after expiration of Order No.R9-2010-0016, NPDES No. CAS0108766 on or after November 10, 2015.

¹ While not listed in Table 1b., the City of Lake Forest remains a Copermittee under this Order until the later effective date of this Order or the effective date of Santa Ana Water Board Tentative Order No. R8-2015-0001. Thereafter, the City of Lake Forest will no longer be considered a Copermittee under this Order because its Phase I MS4 discharges will be regulated by the Santa Ana Water Board pursuant to Water Code section 13228 designation. The requirements of this Order that apply to the City of Lake Forest for the duration of this Order, however, are described in Finding 29 and Footnote 2 to Table B-1.

Table 1c. Riverside County Copermittees

City of Murrieta	County of Riverside
City of Temecula	Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District
City of Wildomar	

The Riverside County Copermittees may become subject to the requirements of this Order at a date earlier than the expiration date of their current Order subject to the conditions described in Provision F.6 of this Order if the Riverside County Copermittees receive notification of coverage from the San Diego Water Board.

The term Copermittee in this Order refers to any San Diego County, Orange County, or Riverside County Copermittee covered under this Order, unless specified otherwise.

This Order provides permit coverage for the Copermittee discharges described in Table 2.

Table 2. Discharge Locations and Receiving Waters

Discharge Points	Locations throughout San Diego Region
Discharge Description	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Discharges
Receiving Waters	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries, and Coastal Ocean Waters of the San Diego Region

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the San Diego Water Board on:	May 8, 2013
Order No. R9-2013-0001 became effective on:	June 27, 2013
This Order as amended by R9-2015-0001 became effective on:	April 1, 2015
This Order will expire on:	June 27, 2018
The Copermittees must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than 180 days in advance of the Order expiration date.	

I, David W. Gibson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, on May 8, 2013, as amended by adoption of Order No. R9-2015-0001 on February 11, 2015.

David W. Gibson
 Executive Officer

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I. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board), finds that:

JURISDICTION

- 1. MS4 Ownership or Operation.** Each of the Copermitees owns or operates an MS4, through which it discharges storm water and non-storm water into waters of the U.S. within the San Diego Region. These MS4s fall into one or more of the following categories: (1) a medium or large MS4 that services a population of greater than 100,000 or 250,000 respectively; or (2) a small MS4 that is "interrelated" to a medium or large MS4; or (3) an MS4 which contributes to a violation of a water quality standard; or (4) an MS4 which is a significant contributor of pollutants to waters of the U.S.
- 2. Legal and Regulatory Authority.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations (Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Title 40, Part 122 [40 CFR 122]) adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13370). This Order serves as an NPDES permit for discharges from MS4s to surface waters. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

The San Diego Water Board has the legal authority to issue a regional MS4 permit pursuant to its authority under CWA section 402(p)(3)(B) and 40 CFR 122.26(a)(1)(v). The USEPA also made it clear that the permitting authority, in this case the San Diego Water Board, has the flexibility to establish system- or region-wide permits (55 Federal Register [FR] 47990, 48039-48042). The regional nature of this Order will ensure consistency of regulation within watersheds and is expected to result in overall cost savings for the Copermitees and San Diego Water Board.

The federal regulations make it clear that the Copermitees need only comply with permit conditions relating to discharges from the MS4s for which they are operators (40 CFR 122.26(a)(3)(vi)). This Order does not require the Copermitees to manage storm water outside of their jurisdictional boundaries, but rather to work collectively to improve storm water management within watersheds.

- 3. CWA NPDES Permit Conditions.** Pursuant to CWA section 402(p)(3)(B), NPDES permits for storm water discharges from MS4s must include requirements to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into MS4s, and require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), and to require other provisions as the San Diego Water Board determines are appropriate to control such pollutants. This Order prescribes conditions to assure compliance with the CWA requirements for owners and operators of MS4s to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the MS4s, and require controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from the MS4s to the MEP.

4. CWA and CWC Monitoring Requirements. CWA section 308(a) and 40 CFR 122.41(h),(j)-(l) and 122.48 require that NPDES permits must specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Federal regulations applicable to large and medium MS4s also specify additional monitoring and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 122.26(d)(1)(iv)(D), 122.26(d)(1)(v)(B), 122.26(d)(2)(i)(F), 122.26(d)(2)(iii)(D), 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(2) and 122.42(c). CWC section 13383 authorizes the San Diego Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting and recordkeeping requirements. This Order establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Order also includes requirements for the Orange County Copermittees to participate in, and together with South Orange County Wastewater Authority and Orange County Health Care Agency, share responsibility for implementing the unified approach to beach water quality monitoring and assessment program set forth in the October 2014 report, *Workgroup Recommendation for a Unified Beach Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program in South Orange County*, issued pursuant to CWC section 13383 in the San Diego Water Board December 5, 2014 Letter Directive.

5. Total Maximum Daily Loads. CWA section 303(d)(1)(A) requires that “[e]ach state shall identify those waters within its boundaries for which the effluent limitations are not stringent enough to implement any water quality standard applicable to such waters.” The CWA also requires states to establish a priority ranking of impaired water bodies known as Water Quality Limited Segments and to establish Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for such waters. This priority list of impaired water bodies is called the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments, commonly referred to as the 303(d) List. The CWA requires the 303(d) List to be updated every two years.

TMDLs are numerical calculations of the maximum amount of a pollutant that a water body can assimilate and still meet water quality standards. A TMDL is the sum of the allowable loads of a single pollutant from all contributing point sources (waste load allocations or WLAs) and non-point sources (load allocations or LAs), background contribution, plus a margin of safety. Discharges from MS4s are point source discharges. The federal regulations (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)) require that NPDES permits incorporate water quality based effluent limitations (WQBELs) developed to protect a narrative water quality criterion, a numeric water quality criterion, or both, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available WLA for the discharge. Requirements of this Order implement the TMDLs established by the San Diego Water Board or USEPA as of the date this Order was amended in 2015. This Order establishes WQBELs consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL WLAs assigned to discharges from the Copermittees’ MS4s.

6. Non-Storm Water Discharges. Pursuant to CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(ii), this Order requires each Copermittee to effectively prohibit discharges of non-storm water into its MS4. Nevertheless, non-storm water discharges into and from the MS4s continue to be reported to the San Diego Water Board by the Copermittees

and other persons. Monitoring conducted by the Copermittees, as well as the 303(d) List, have identified dry weather, non-storm water discharges from the MS4s as a source of pollutants causing or contributing to receiving water quality impairments in the San Diego Region. The federal regulations (40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iv)(B)(1)) require the Copermittees to have a program to prevent illicit discharges to the MS4. The federal regulations, however, allow for specific categories of non-storm water discharges or flows to be addressed as illicit discharges only where such discharges are identified as sources of pollutants to waters of the U.S.

7. **In-Stream Treatment Systems.** Pursuant to federal regulations (40 CFR 131.10(a)), in no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a designated use for any waters of the U.S. Authorizing the construction of a runoff treatment facility within a water of the U.S., or using the water body itself as a treatment system or for conveyance to a treatment system, would be tantamount to accepting waste assimilation as an appropriate use for that water body. Runoff treatment must occur prior to the discharge of runoff into receiving waters. Treatment control best management practices (BMPs) must not be constructed in waters of the U.S. Construction, operation, and maintenance of a pollution control facility in a water body can negatively impact the physical, chemical, and biological integrity, as well as the beneficial uses, of the water body.

DISCHARGE CHARACTERISTICS AND RUNOFF MANAGEMENT

8. **Point Source Discharges of Pollutants.** Discharges from the MS4s contain waste, as defined in the CWC, and pollutants that adversely affect the quality of the waters of the state. A discharge from an MS4 is a “discharge of pollutants from a point source” into waters of the U.S. as defined in the CWA. Storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4s contain pollutants that cause or threaten to cause a violation of surface water quality standards, as outlined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan). Storm water and non-storm water discharges from the MS4s are subject to the conditions and requirements established in the Basin Plan for point source discharges.
9. **Potential Beneficial Use Impairment.** The discharge of pollutants and/or increased flows from MS4s may cause or threaten to cause the concentration of pollutants to exceed applicable receiving water quality objectives and impair or threaten to impair designated beneficial uses resulting in a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.
10. **Pollutants Generated by Land Development.** Land development has created and continues to create new sources of non-storm water discharges and pollutants in storm water discharges as human population density increases. This brings higher levels of car emissions, car maintenance wastes, municipal sewage, pesticides, household hazardous wastes, pet wastes, and trash. Pollutants from these sources are dumped or washed off the surface by non-storm water or storm water flows into and from the MS4s. When development converts natural vegetated pervious ground cover to impervious surfaces such as paved highways, streets, rooftops, and parking

lots, the natural absorption and infiltration abilities of the land are lost. Therefore, runoff leaving a developed area without BMPs that can maintain pre-development runoff conditions will contain greater pollutant loads and have significantly greater runoff volume, velocity, and peak flow rate than pre-development runoff conditions from the same area.

11. Runoff Discharges to Receiving Waters. The MS4s discharge runoff into lakes, drinking water reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, bays, estuaries, coastal lagoons, the Pacific Ocean, and tributaries thereto within the eleven hydrologic units comprising the San Diego Region. Historic and current development makes use of natural drainage patterns and features as conveyances for runoff. Rivers, streams and creeks in developed areas used in this manner are part of the Copermittees' MS4s regardless of whether they are natural, anthropogenic, or partially modified features. In these cases, the rivers, streams and creeks in the developed areas of the Copermittees' jurisdictions are both an MS4 and receiving water. Numerous receiving water bodies and water body segments have been designated as impaired by the San Diego Water Board pursuant to CWA section 303(d).

12. Pollutants in Runoff. The most common pollutants in runoff discharged from the MS4s include total suspended solids, sediment, pathogens (e.g., bacteria, viruses, protozoa), heavy metals (e.g., cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc), petroleum products and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, synthetic organics (e.g., pesticides, herbicides, and PCBs), nutrients (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus), oxygen-demanding substances (e.g., decaying vegetation, animal waste), detergents, and trash. As operators of the MS4s, the Copermittees cannot passively receive and discharge pollutants from third parties. By providing free and open access to an MS4 that conveys discharges to waters of the U.S., the operator essentially accepts responsibility for discharges into the MS4 that it does not prohibit or otherwise control. These discharges may cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or a violation of water quality standards.

13. Human Health and Aquatic Life Impairment. Pollutants in runoff discharged from the MS4s can threaten and adversely affect human health and aquatic organisms. Adverse responses of organisms to chemicals or physical agents in runoff range from physiological responses such as impaired reproduction or growth anomalies to mortality. Increased volume, velocity, rate, and duration of storm water runoff greatly accelerate the erosion of downstream natural channels. This alters stream channels and habitats and can adversely affect aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

14. Water Quality Effects. The Copermittees' water quality monitoring data submitted to date documents persistent exceedances of Basin Plan water quality objectives for runoff-related pollutants at various watershed monitoring stations. Persistent toxicity has also been observed at several watershed monitoring stations. In addition, bioassessment data indicate that the majority of the monitored receiving waters have Poor to Very Poor Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) ratings. These findings indicate that runoff discharges are causing or contributing to water quality impairments, and are a leading cause of such impairments in the San Diego Region. Non-storm water

discharges from the MS4s have been shown to contribute significant levels of pollutants and flow in arid, developed Southern California watersheds, and contribute significantly to exceedances of applicable receiving water quality objectives.

15. Non-Storm Water and Storm Water Discharges. Non-storm water discharges from the MS4s are not considered storm water discharges and therefore are not subject to the MEP standard of CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii), which is explicitly for “Municipal ... *Stormwater Discharges* (emphasis added)” from the MS4s. Pursuant to CWA 402(p)(3)(B)(ii), non-storm water discharges into the MS4s must be effectively prohibited.

16. Best Management Practices. Waste and pollutants which are deposited and accumulate in MS4 drainage structures will be discharged from these structures to waters of the U.S. unless they are removed. These discharges may cause or contribute to, or threaten to cause or contribute to, a condition of pollution in receiving waters. For this reason, pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s can be and must be effectively reduced in runoff by the application of a combination of pollution prevention, source control, and treatment control BMPs. Pollution prevention is the reduction or elimination of pollutant generation at its source and is the best “first line of defense.” Source control BMPs (both structural and non-structural) minimize the contact between pollutants and runoff, therefore keeping pollutants onsite and out of receiving waters. Treatment control BMPs remove pollutants that have been mobilized by storm water or non-storm water flows.

17. BMP Implementation. Runoff needs to be addressed during the three major phases of development (planning, construction, and use) in order to reduce the discharge of storm water pollutants to the MEP, effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges, and protect receiving waters. Development which is not guided by water quality planning policies and principles can result in increased pollutant load discharges, flow rates, and flow durations which can negatively affect receiving water beneficial uses. Construction sites without adequate BMP implementation result in sediment runoff rates which greatly exceed natural erosion rates of undisturbed lands, causing siltation and impairment of receiving waters. Existing development can generate substantial pollutant loads which are discharged in runoff to receiving waters. Retrofitting areas of existing development with storm water pollutant control and hydromodification management BMPs is necessary to address storm water discharges from existing development that may cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or a violation of water quality standards.

18. Water Quality Improvements. Since 1990, the Copermittees have been developing and implementing programs and BMPs intended to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the MS4s and control pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s to receiving waters. As a result, several water body / pollutant combinations have been de-listed from the CWA Section 303(d) List, beach closures have been significantly reduced, and public awareness of water quality

issues has increased. The Copermittees have been able to achieve improvements in water quality in some respects, but significant improvements to the quality of receiving waters and discharges from the MS4s are still necessary to meet the requirements and objectives of the CWA.

19. Long Term Planning and Implementation. Federal regulations require municipal storm water permits to expire 5 years from adoption, after which the permit must be renewed and reissued. The San Diego Water Board recognizes that the degradation of water quality and impacts to beneficial uses of the waters in the San Diego Region occurred over several decades. The San Diego Water Board further recognizes that a decade or more may be necessary to realize demonstrable improvement to the quality of waters in the San Diego Region. This Order includes a long term planning and implementation approach that will require more than a single permit term to complete.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

20. Basin Plan. The San Diego Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) on September 8, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for receiving waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan was subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) on December 13, 1994. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by the San Diego Water Board and approved by the State Water Board. Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan identifies the following existing and potential beneficial uses for inland surface waters in the San Diego Region: Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Process Supply (PROC), Industrial Service Supply (IND), Ground Water Recharge (GWR), Contact Water Recreation (REC1), Non-contact Water Recreation (REC2), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Cold Freshwater Habitat (COLD), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE), Freshwater Replenishment (FRSH), Hydropower Generation (POW), and Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL). The following additional existing and potential beneficial uses are identified for coastal waters of the San Diego Region: Navigation (NAV), Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM), Estuarine Habitat (EST), Marine Habitat (MAR), Aquaculture (AQUA), Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR), Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN), and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).

21. Ocean Plan. The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, and 2005. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on April 21, 2005 and it became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

The Ocean Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of ocean waters of the state to be protected: Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance; rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish spawning and shellfish harvesting.

22. Sediment Quality Control Plan. On September 16, 2008, the State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality (Sediment Quality Control Plan). The Sediment Quality Control Plan became effective on August 25, 2009. The Sediment Quality Control Plan establishes: 1) narrative sediment quality objectives for benthic community protection from exposure to contaminants in sediment and to protect human health, and 2) a program of implementation using a multiple lines of evidence approach to interpret the narrative sediment quality objectives. Requirements of this Order implement the Sediment Quality Control Plan.

23. National Toxics Rule and California Toxics Rule. USEPA adopted the National Toxics Rule (NTR) on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the California Toxics Rule (CTR). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

24. Antidegradation Policy. This Order is in conformance with the federal Antidegradation Policy described in 40 CFR 131.12, and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*. Federal regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require that the State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies.

25. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Section 402(o)(2) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as effluent limitations in the previous permits.

CONSIDERATIONS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE LAW

26. Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments. Section 6217(g) of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990 (CZARA) requires coastal states with approved coastal zone management programs to address non-point source pollution impacting or threatening coastal water quality. CZARA addresses five sources of non-point source pollution: agriculture, silviculture, urban, marinas, and hydromodification. This Order addresses the management measures required for the urban category, with the exception of septic systems. The runoff management programs developed pursuant to this Order fulfills the need for coastal cities to develop a runoff non-point source plan identified in the Non-Point Source Program Strategy and Implementation Plan. The San Diego Water Board addresses septic systems through the administration of other programs.

27. Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 USC sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the State. The Copermittees are responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

28. Report of Waste Discharge Process. The waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order are based upon the Report of Waste Discharge submitted by the San Diego County Copermittees prior to the expiration of Order No. R9-2007-0001 (NPDES No. CAS0109266) and the Report of Waste Discharge submitted by the Orange County Copermittees prior to the expiration of Order No. R9-2009-0002 (CAS0108740). The Riverside County Copermittees are not immediately covered by the waste discharge requirements in this Order. The San Diego Water Board understands that each municipality is unique although the Counties share watersheds and/or geographical boundaries. The Order will continue to use the Report of Waste Discharge process prior to initially making Riverside County Copermittees subject to the requirements of this Order.

The federal regulations (40 CFR 122.21(d)(2)) and CWC section 13376 impose a duty on the Copermittees to reapply for continued coverage through submittal of a Report of Waste Discharge no later than 180 days prior to expiration of a currently effective permit. This requirement is set forth in the Riverside County Copermittees' currently effective permit at Provision K.2.c. The Riverside County MS4 Permit, Order No. R9-2010-0016 (NPDES No. CAS0108766) expires on November 10, 2015.

Unless the Riverside County Copermittees apply for and receive early coverage under this Order, the Riverside County Copermittees' permit will be superseded by this Order upon expiration of their permit, subject to any necessary revisions to the

requirements of this Order made after the San Diego Water Board considers their Report of Waste Discharge through the public process provided in 40 CFR Part 124.

29. Regional Water Board Designation. The Cities of Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, and Lake Forest are located partially within the jurisdictions of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Santa Ana Water Board) and the San Diego Water Board and their discharges are subject to regulation by both Regional Water Boards. Pursuant to CWC section 13228, the Cities of Laguna Hills, Laguna Woods, and Lake Forest submitted written requests that one Regional Water Board be designated to regulate Phase I MS4 discharges for each of the Cities. The Santa Ana Water Board and the San Diego Water Board have entered into an agreement dated February 10, 2015, whereby the Cities of Laguna Woods and Laguna Hills are largely regulated by the San Diego Water Board under this Order, including those portions of the Cities of Laguna Woods and Laguna Hills not within the San Diego Water Board's jurisdiction, upon the effective date of this Order or Santa Ana Water Board Order No. R8-2015-0001, whichever is later. Similarly, the City of Lake Forest, including those portions of the City of Lake Forest within the San Diego Water Board's jurisdiction, is largely regulated by the Santa Ana Water Board under Order No. R8-2015-0001 (NPDES No. CAS618030) upon the later effective date of this Order or Order No. R8-2015-0001. The agreement provides that the City of Lake Forest is required to retain, and continue implementation of, its over-irrigation discharge prohibition in Title 15, Chapter 14.030, List (b) of the City Municipal Code for regulating storm water quality throughout its jurisdiction. The agreement also requires the City of Lake Forest to actively participate during development and implementation of the Aliso Creek Watershed Management Area Water Quality Improvement Plan required pursuant to this Order. Each Regional Water Board retains the authority to enforce provisions of its Phase I MS4 permits issued to each city but compliance will be determined based upon the Phase I MS4 permit in which a particular city is regulated as a Copermitee under the terms of the agreement (Water Code section 13228 (b)). Under the terms of the agreement, any TMDL and associated MS4 permit requirements issued by the San Diego Water Board or the Santa Ana Water Board which include the Cities of Laguna Woods, Laguna Hills or Lake Forest as a responsible party, will be incorporated into the appropriate Phase I MS4 permit by reference. Enforcement of the applicable TMDL will remain with the Regional Water Board which has jurisdiction over the targeted impaired water body. Applicable TMDLs subject to the terms of the agreement include, but are not limited to, the Santa Ana Water Board's San Diego Creek/Newport Bay TMDL and the San Diego Water Board's Indicator Bacteria Project I Beaches and Creeks TMDL. The San Diego Water Board will periodically review the effectiveness of the agreement during each MS4 permit reissuance. Based on this periodic review the San Diego Water Board may terminate the agreement with Santa Ana Water Board or otherwise modify the agreement subject to the approval of the Santa Ana Water Board.

30. Integrated Report and Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List. The San Diego Water Board and State Water Board submit an Integrated Report to USEPA to comply with the reporting requirements of CWA sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314, which lists the attainment status of water quality standards for water bodies in the San Diego Region. USEPA issued its *Guidance for 2006 Assessment, Listing and Reporting Requirements Pursuant to Sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Clean Water Act* on July 29, 2005, which advocates the use of a five category approach for classifying the attainment status of water quality standards for water bodies in the Integrated Report. Water bodies included in Category 5 in the Integrated Report indicate at least one beneficial use is not being supported or is threatened, and a TMDL is required. Water bodies included in Category 5 in the Integrated Report are placed on the 303(d) List.

Water bodies with available data and/or information that indicate at least one beneficial use is not being supported or is threatened, but a TMDL is not required, are included in Category 4 in the Integrated Report. Impaired surface water bodies may be included in Category 4 if a TMDL has been adopted and approved (Category 4a); if other pollution control requirements required by a local, state or federal authority are stringent enough to implement applicable water quality standards within a reasonable period of time (Category 4b); or, if the failure to meet an applicable water quality standard is not caused by a pollutant, but caused by other types of pollution (Category 4c).

Implementation of the requirements of this Order may allow the San Diego Water Board to include surface waters impaired by discharges from the Copermittees' MS4s in Category 4 in the Integrated Report for consideration during the next 303(d) List submittal by the State to USEPA.

31. Economic Considerations. The California Supreme Court has ruled that although CWC section 13263 requires the State and Regional Water Boards (collectively Water Boards) to consider factors set forth in CWC section 13241 when issuing an NPDES permit, the Water Board may not consider the factors to justify imposing pollutant restrictions that are less stringent than the applicable federal regulations require. (*City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Bd.* (2005) 35 Cal.4th 613, 618, 626-627.) However, when pollutant restrictions in an NPDES permit are more stringent than federal law requires, CWC section 13263 requires that the Water Boards consider the factors described in CWC section 13241 as they apply to those specific restrictions.

As noted in the following finding, the San Diego Water Board finds that the requirements in this Order are not more stringent than the minimum federal requirements. Therefore, a CWC section 13241 analysis is not required for permit requirements that implement the effective prohibition on the discharge of non-storm water into the MS4 or for controls to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the MEP, or other provisions that the San Diego Water Board has determined appropriate to control such pollutants, as those requirements are mandated by federal law. Notwithstanding the above, the San Diego Water Board has developed an economic analysis of the requirements in this Order. The economic analysis is provided in the Fact Sheet.

32. Unfunded Mandates. This Order does not constitute an unfunded local government mandate subject to subvention under Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution for several reasons, including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. This Order implements federally mandated requirements under CWA section 402 (33 USC section 1342(p)(3)(B)).
- b. The local agency Copermittees' obligations under this Order are similar to, and in many respects less stringent than, the obligations of non-governmental and new dischargers who are issued NPDES permits for storm water and non-storm water discharges.
- c. The local agency Copermittees have the authority to levy service charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for compliance with this Order.
- d. The Copermittees have requested permit coverage in lieu of compliance with the complete prohibition against the discharge of pollutants contained in CWA section 301(a) (33 USC section 1311(a)) and in lieu of numeric restrictions on their MS4 discharges (i.e. effluent limitations).
- e. The local agencies' responsibility for preventing discharges of waste that can create conditions of pollution or nuisance from conveyances that are within their ownership or control under State law predates the enactment of Article XIII B, Section (6) of the California Constitution.
- f. The provisions of this Order to implement TMDLs are federal mandates. The CWA requires TMDLs to be developed for water bodies that do not meet federal water quality standards (33 USC section 1313(d)). Once the USEPA or a state develops a TMDL, federal law requires that permits must contain water quality based effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable wasteload allocation (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)).

See the Fact Sheet for further discussion of unfunded mandates.

33. California Environmental Quality Act. The issuance of waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit for the discharge of runoff from MS4s to waters of the U.S. is exempt from the requirement for preparation of environmental documents under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3, section 21000 et seq.) in accordance with CWC section 13389.

STATE WATER BOARD DECISIONS

34. Compliance with Prohibitions and Limitations. The receiving water limitation language specified in this Order is consistent with language recommended by the USEPA and established in State Water Board Order WQ 99-05, *Own Motion Review of the Petition of Environmental Health Coalition to Review Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 96-03, NPDES Permit No. CAS0108740*, adopted by the

State Water Board on June 17, 1999. The receiving water limitation language in this Order requires storm water discharges from MS4s to not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, which is to be achieved through an iterative approach requiring the implementation of improved and better-tailored BMPs over time. Implementation of the iterative approach to comply with receiving water limitations based on applicable water quality standards is necessary to ensure that storm water discharges from the MS4 will not ultimately cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards and will not create conditions of pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

35. Special Conditions for Areas of Special Biological Significance. On March 20, 2012, the State Water Board approved Resolution No. 2012-0012 approving a general exception to the Ocean Plan prohibition against discharges to Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) for certain nonpoint source discharges and NPDES permitted municipal storm water discharges (General Exception). On June 19, 2012, the State Water Board adopted Order No. 2012-0031, amending the General Exception to require pollutant reductions to be achieved within six years in accordance with ASBS Compliance Plans and ASBS Pollution Prevention Plans. The General Exception requires monitoring and testing of marine aquatic life and water quality in several ASBS to protect California's coastline during storms when rain water overflows into coastal waters. Specific terms, prohibitions, and special conditions were adopted to provide special protections for marine aquatic life and natural water quality in ASBS. The City of San Diego's municipal storm water discharges to the San Diego Marine Life Refuge in La Jolla, and the City of Laguna Beach's municipal storm water discharges to the Heisler Park ASBS are subject to the terms and conditions of the General Exception as amended. The Special Protections contained in Attachment B to the General Exception as amended are applicable to these discharges, and are hereby incorporated into Attachment A of this Order.

ADMINISTRATIVE FINDINGS

36. Executive Officer Delegation of Authority. The San Diego Water Board by prior resolution has delegated all matters that may legally be delegated to its Executive Officer to act on its behalf pursuant to CWC section 13223. Therefore, the Executive Officer is authorized to act on the San Diego Water Board's behalf on any matter within this Order unless such delegation is unlawful under CWC section 13223 or this Order explicitly states otherwise.

37. Standard Provisions. Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment B to this Order.

- 38. Fact Sheet.** The Fact Sheet for this Order contains background information, regulatory and legal citations, references and additional explanatory information and data in support of the requirements of this Order. The Fact Sheet is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings of this Order.
- 39. Public Notice.** In accordance with State and federal laws and regulations, the San Diego Water Board notified the Copermittees, and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the control of discharges into and from the MS4s to waters of the U.S. and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- 40. Public Hearings.** The San Diego Water Board held a public hearing on April 10 and 11, 2013, that was continued to May 8, 2013 and heard and considered all comments pertaining to the terms and conditions of this Order. The San Diego Water Board also held a public workshop on October 8, 2015, and a public hearing on February 11, 2015, and heard and considered all comments pertaining to the amendment of this Order through Order No. R9-2015-0001. Details of these public hearings are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- 41. Effective Date.** This Order serves as an NPDES permit pursuant to CWA section 402 or amendments thereto, and as to the San Diego County Copermittees listed in Table 2.a., became effective fifty (50) days after the date of its adoption, and as to the Orange County Copermittees listed in Table 2.b., becomes effective on April 1, 2015, after Order R9-2015-0001 is adopted, provided that the Regional Administrator, USEPA, Region IX, does not object to this Order.
- 42. Review by the State Water Board.** Any person aggrieved by this action of the San Diego Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with CWC section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050, and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday or State holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality or will be provided upon request.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Copermitees, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder, must each comply with the requirements of this Order. This action in no way prevents the San Diego Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order. If any part of this Order is subject to a temporary stay of enforcement, unless otherwise specified, the Copermitees must comply with the analogous portions of the previous Order, which will remain in effect for all purposes during the pendency of the stay.

II. PROVISIONS

A. PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The purpose of this provision is to describe the conditions under which storm water and non-storm water discharges into and from MS4s are prohibited or limited. The goal of the prohibitions and limitations is to protect the water quality and designated beneficial uses of waters of the state from adverse impacts caused or contributed to by MS4 discharges. This goal will be accomplished through the implementation of water quality improvement strategies and runoff management programs that effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges into the Copermitees' MS4s, and reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the Copermitees' MS4s to the MEP.

1. Discharge Prohibitions

- a.** Discharges from MS4s in a manner causing, or threatening to cause, a condition of pollution, contamination, or nuisance in receiving waters of the state are prohibited.
- b.** Non-storm water discharges into MS4s are to be effectively prohibited, through the implementation of Provision E.2, unless such discharges are authorized by a separate NPDES permit.
- c.** Discharges from MS4s are subject to all waste discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan, included in Attachment A to this Order.
- d.** Storm water discharges from the City of San Diego's MS4 to the San Diego Marine Life Refuge in La Jolla, and the City of Laguna Beach's MS4 to the Heisler Park ASBS are authorized under this Order subject to the Special Protections contained in Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012 applicable to these discharges, included in Attachment A to this Order. All other discharges from the Copermitees' MS4s to ASBS are prohibited.

2. Receiving Water Limitations

- a. Discharges from MS4s must not cause or contribute to the violation of water quality standards in any receiving waters, including but not limited to all applicable provisions contained in:
- (1) The San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan, including beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans;
 - (2) State Water Board plans for water quality control including the following:
 - (a) Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries (Thermal Plan), and
 - (b) The Ocean Plan, including beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans;
 - (3) State Water Board policies for water and sediment quality control including the following:
 - (a) Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California,
 - (b) Sediment Quality Control Plan which includes the following narrative objectives for bays and estuaries:
 - (i) Pollutants in sediments shall not be present in quantities that, alone or in combination, are toxic to benthic communities, and
 - (ii) Pollutants shall not be present in sediments at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to human health,
 - (c) The Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California;²
 - (4) Priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the following:
 - (a) National Toxics Rule (NTR)³ (promulgated on December 22, 1992 and amended on May 4, 1995), and
 - (b) California Toxics Rule (CTR).^{4,5}
- b. Discharges from MS4s composed of storm water runoff must not alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.

² State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16

³ 40 CFR 131.36

⁴ 65 Federal Register 31682-31719 (May 18, 2000), adding Section 131.38 to 40 CFR

⁵ If a water quality objective and a CTR criterion are in effect for the same priority pollutant, the more stringent of the two applies.

3. Effluent Limitations

a. TECHNOLOGY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pollutants in storm water discharges from MS4s must be reduced to the MEP.⁶

b. WATER QUALITY BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Each Copermittee must comply with applicable WQBELs established for the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order, pursuant to the applicable TMDL compliance schedules.

4. Compliance with Discharge Prohibitions and Receiving Water Limitations

Each Copermittee must achieve compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a of this Order through timely implementation of control measures and other actions as specified in Provisions B and E of this Order, including any modifications. The Water Quality Improvement Plans required under Provision B must be designed and adapted to ultimately achieve compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a.

a. If exceedance(s) of water quality standards persist in receiving waters notwithstanding implementation of this Order, the Copermittees must comply with the following procedures:

(1) For exceedance(s) of a water quality standard in the process of being addressed by the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermittee(s) must implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as accepted by the San Diego Water Board, and update the Water Quality Improvement Plan, as necessary, pursuant to Provision F.2.c;

(2) Upon a determination by either the Copermittees or the San Diego Water Board that discharges from the MS4 are causing or contributing to a new exceedance of an applicable water quality standard not addressed by the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermittees must submit the following updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provision F.2.c or as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report required under Provision F.3.b, unless the San Diego Water Board directs an earlier submittal:

(a) The water quality improvement strategies being implemented that are effective and will continue to be implemented,

⁶ This does not apply to MS4 discharges which receive subsequent treatment to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP prior to entering receiving waters (e.g., low flow diversions to the sanitary sewer). Runoff treatment must occur prior to the discharge of runoff into receiving waters per Finding 7.

- (b) Water quality improvement strategies (i.e. BMPs, retrofitting projects, stream and/or habitat rehabilitation projects, adjustments to jurisdictional runoff management programs, etc.) that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate any pollutants or conditions that are causing or contributing to the exceedance of water quality standards,
 - (c) Updates to the schedule for implementation of the existing and additional water quality improvement strategies, and
 - (d) Updates to the monitoring and assessment program to track progress toward achieving compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a of this Order;
 - (3) The San Diego Water Board may require the incorporation of additional modifications to the Water Quality Improvement Plan required under Provision B. The applicable Copermittees must submit any modifications to the update to the Water Quality Improvement Plan within 90 days of notification that additional modifications are required by the San Diego Water Board, or as otherwise directed;
 - (4) Within 90 days of the San Diego Water Board determination that the modifications to the Water Quality Improvement Plan required under Provision A.4.a.(3) meet the requirements of this Order, the applicable Copermittees must revise the jurisdictional runoff management program documents to incorporate the modified water quality improvement strategies that have been and will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required; and
 - (5) Each Copermittee must implement the updated Water Quality Improvement Plan.
- b.** The procedure set forth above to achieve compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a of this Order do not have to be repeated for continuing or recurring exceedances of the same water quality standard(s) following implementation of scheduled actions unless directed to do otherwise by the San Diego Water Board.
- c.** Nothing in Provisions A.4.a and A.4.b prevents the San Diego Water Board from enforcing any provision of this Order while the applicable Copermittees prepare and implement the above update to the Water Quality Improvement Plan and jurisdictional runoff management programs.

B. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLANS

The purpose of this provision is to develop Water Quality Improvement Plans that guide the Copermittees' jurisdictional runoff management programs towards achieving the outcome of improved water quality in MS4 discharges and receiving waters. The goal of the Water Quality Improvement Plans is to further the Clean Water Act's objective to protect, preserve, enhance, and restore the water quality and designated beneficial uses of waters of the state. This goal will be accomplished through an adaptive planning and management process that identifies the highest priority water quality conditions within a watershed and implements strategies through the jurisdictional runoff management programs to achieve improvements in the quality of discharges from the MS4s and receiving waters.

1. Watershed Management Areas

The Copermittees must develop a Water Quality Improvement Plan for each of the Watershed Management Areas in Table B-1. A total of ten Water Quality Improvement Plans must be developed for the San Diego Region.

Table B-1. Watershed Management Areas

Hydrologic Unit(s)	Watershed Management Area	Major Surface Water Bodies	Responsible Copermittees
San Juan (901.00)	South Orange County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aliso Creek - San Juan Creek - San Mateo Creek - Pacific Ocean - Heisler Park ASBS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City of Aliso Viejo - City of Dana Point - City of Laguna Beach - City of Laguna Hills¹ - City of Laguna Niguel - City of Laguna Woods¹ - City of Lake Forest² - City of Mission Viejo - City of Rancho Santa Margarita - City of San Clemente - City of San Juan Capistrano - County of Orange - Orange County Flood Control District
Santa Margarita (902.00)	Santa Margarita River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Murrieta Creek - Temecula Creek - Santa Margarita River - Santa Margarita Lagoon - Pacific Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City of Murrieta³ - City of Temecula³ - City of Wildomar³ - County of Riverside³ - County of San Diego⁴ - Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District³
San Luis Rey (903.00)	San Luis Rey River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - San Luis Rey River - San Luis Rey Estuary - Pacific Ocean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - City of Oceanside - City of Vista - County of San Diego

Table B-1. Watershed Management Areas

Hydrologic Unit(s)	Watershed Management Area	Major Surface Water Bodies	Responsible Copermittees
Carlsbad (904.00)	Carlsbad	- Loma Alta Slough - Buena Vista Lagoon - Agua Hedionda Lagoon - Batiquitos Lagoon - San Elijo Lagoon - Pacific Ocean	- 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
San Dieguito (905.00)	San Dieguito River	- San Dieguito River - San Dieguito Lagoon - Pacific Ocean	- City of Del Mar - City of Escondido - City of Poway - City of San Diego - City of Solana Beach - County of San Diego
Penasquitos (906.00)	Penasquitos	- Los Penasquitos Lagoon - Pacific Ocean	- City of Del Mar - City of Poway - City of San Diego - County of San Diego
	Mission Bay	- Mission Bay - Pacific Ocean - San Diego Marine Life Refuge ASBS	- City of San Diego
San Diego (907.00)	San Diego River	- San Diego River - Pacific Ocean	- City of El Cajon - City of La Mesa - City of San Diego - City of Santee - County of San Diego
Pueblo San Diego (908.00) Sweetwater (909.00) Otay (910.00)	San Diego Bay	- Sweetwater River - Otay River - San Diego Bay - Pacific Ocean	- City of Chula Vista - City of Coronado - City of Imperial Beach - City of La Mesa - City of Lemon Grove - City of National City - City of San Diego - County of San Diego - San Diego County Regional Airport Authority - San Diego Unified Port District
Tijuana (911.00)	Tijuana River	- Tijuana River - Tijuana Estuary - Pacific Ocean	- City of Imperial Beach - City of San Diego - County of San Diego

Notes:

1. By agreement dated February 10, 2015, pursuant to Water Code section 13228, the Phase I MS4 discharges within the jurisdiction of the City of Laguna Hills and the City of Laguna Woods located in the Santa Ana Region are regulated by San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2013-0001 as amended by Order No. R9-2015-0001, upon the later effective date of Order No. R9-2015-0001 or Santa Ana Water Board Tentative Order No. R8-2015-0001. The City of Laguna Hills and Laguna Woods must also comply with the requirements of the San Diego Creek/Newport Bay TMDL in section XVIII of Santa Ana Water Board Order No. R8-2015-0001.
2. By agreement dated February 10, 2015, pursuant to Water Code section 13228, Phase I MS4 discharges within the City of Lake Forest located within the San Diego Water Board Region are regulated by the Santa Ana Water Board Order No. R8-2015-0001 (NPDES No. CAS618030) upon the later effective date of this Order or Santa Ana Water Board Tentative Order No. R8-2015-0001. In accordance with the terms of the agreement between the San Diego Water Board and the Santa Ana Water Board, the City of Lake Forest must implement the requirements of the Bacteria TMDL in Attachment E of this Order, participate in preparation and implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Aliso Creek Watershed Management Area as described in Provision B of this Order and continue implementation of its over-irrigation discharge prohibition in its City Ordinance, Title 15, Chapter 15, section 14.030, List (b).
3. The Riverside County Copermittees will be covered under this Order after expiration of Order No. R9-2010-0016 or earlier if the Riverside County Copermittees meet the conditions in Provision F.6, upon further amendment of this Order.
4. The County of San Diego is not required to implement the requirements of Provision B for its jurisdiction within the Santa Margarita River Watershed Management Area until the Riverside County Copermittees have been notified of coverage under this Order. The County of San Diego is required to implement the requirements of Provisions D, F.3.b, and Attachment E until the Riverside County Copermittees have been notified of coverage under this Order.

2. Priority Water Quality Conditions

The Copermittees must identify the water quality priorities within each Watershed Management Area that will be addressed by the Water Quality Improvement Plan. Where appropriate, Watershed Management Areas may be separated into subwatersheds to focus water quality prioritization and jurisdictional runoff management program implementation efforts by receiving water.

a. ASSESSMENT OF RECEIVING WATER CONDITIONS

The Copermittees must consider the following, at a minimum, to identify water quality priorities based on impacts of MS4 discharges on receiving water beneficial uses:

- (1) Receiving waters listed as impaired on the CWA Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (303(d) List);
- (2) TMDLs adopted and under development by the San Diego Water Board;
- (3) Receiving waters recognized as sensitive or highly valued by the Copermittees, including estuaries designated under the National Estuary Program under CWA section 320, marine protected areas, wetlands defined by the State or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory as wetlands, waters having the Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance (BIOL) beneficial use designation, and receiving waters identified as ASBS subject to the provisions of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012 (see Attachment A);
- (4) The receiving water limitations of Provision A.2;
- (5) Known historical versus current physical, chemical, and biological water quality conditions;
- (6) Available, relevant, and appropriately collected and analyzed physical, chemical, and biological receiving water monitoring data, including, but not limited to, data describing:
 - (a) Chemical constituents,
 - (b) Water quality parameters (i.e. pH, temperature, conductivity, etc.),
 - (c) Toxicity Identification Evaluations for both receiving water column and sediment,
 - (d) Trash impacts,

- (e) Bioassessments, and
- (f) Physical habitat;
- (7) Available evidence of erosional impacts in receiving waters due to accelerated flows (i.e. hydromodification);
- (8) Available evidence of adverse impacts to the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of receiving waters; and
- (9) The potential improvements in the overall condition of the Watershed Management Area that can be achieved.

b. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS FROM MS4 DISCHARGES

The Copermittees must consider the following, at a minimum, to identify the potential impacts to receiving waters that may be caused or contributed to by discharges from the Copermittees' MS4s:

- (1) The discharge prohibitions of Provision A.1 and effluent limitations of Provision A.3; and
- (2) Available, relevant, and appropriately collected and analyzed storm water and non-storm water monitoring data from the Copermittees' MS4 outfalls;
- (3) Locations of each Copermittee's MS4 outfalls that discharge to receiving waters;
- (4) Locations of MS4 outfalls that are known to persistently discharge non-storm water to receiving waters likely causing or contributing to impacts on receiving water beneficial uses;
- (5) Locations of MS4 outfalls that are known to discharge pollutants in storm water causing or contributing to impacts on receiving water beneficial uses; and
- (6) The potential improvements in the quality of discharges from the MS4 that can be achieved.

c. IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

- (1) The Copermittees must use the information gathered for Provisions B.2.a and B.2.b to develop a list of priority water quality conditions as pollutants, stressors and/or receiving water conditions that are the highest threat to receiving water quality or that most adversely affect the quality of receiving waters. The list must include the following information for each priority water quality condition:

- (a) The beneficial use(s) associated with the priority water quality condition;
 - (b) The geographic extent of the priority water quality condition within the Watershed Management Area, if known;
 - (c) The temporal extent of the priority water quality condition (e.g., dry weather and/or wet weather);
 - (d) The Copermittees with MS4s discharges that may cause or contribute to the priority water quality condition; and
 - (e) An assessment of the adequacy of and data gaps in the monitoring data to characterize the conditions causing or contributing to the priority water quality condition, including a consideration of spatial and temporal variation.
- (2) The Copermittees must identify the highest priority water quality conditions to be addressed by the Water Quality Improvement Plan, and provide a rationale for selecting a subset of the water quality conditions identified pursuant to Provision B.2.c.(1) as the highest priorities.

d. IDENTIFICATION OF MS4 SOURCES OF POLLUTANTS AND/OR STRESSORS

The Copermittees must identify and prioritize known and suspected sources of storm water and non-storm water pollutants and/or other stressors associated with MS4 discharges that cause or contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c. The identification of known and suspected sources of pollutants and/or stressors that cause or contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions as identified for Provision B.2.c must consider the following:

- (1) Pollutant generating facilities, areas, and/or activities within the Watershed Management Area, including:
 - (a) Each Copermittee's inventory of construction sites, commercial facilities or areas, industrial facilities, municipal facilities, and residential areas,
 - (b) Publicly owned parks and/or recreational areas,
 - (c) Open space areas,
 - (d) All currently operating or closed municipal landfills or other treatment, storage or disposal facilities for municipal waste, and

- (e) Areas not within the Copermitees' jurisdictions (e.g., Phase II MS4s, tribal lands, state lands, federal lands) that are known or suspected to be discharging to the Copermitees' MS4s;
- (2) Locations of the Copermitees' MS4s, including the following:
- (a) All MS4 outfalls that discharge to receiving waters, and
 - (b) Locations of major structural controls for storm water and non-storm water (e.g., retention basins, detention basins, major infiltration devices, etc.);
- (3) Other known and suspected sources of non-storm water or pollutants in storm water discharges to receiving waters within the Watershed Management Area, including the following:
- (a) Other MS4 outfalls (e.g., Phase II Municipal and Caltrans),
 - (b) Other NPDES permitted discharges,
 - (c) Any other discharges that may be considered point sources (e.g., private outfalls), and
 - (d) Any other discharges that may be considered non-point sources (e.g., agriculture, wildlife or other natural sources);
- (4) Review of available data, including but not limited to:
- (a) Findings from the Copermitees' illicit discharge detection and elimination programs,
 - (b) Findings from the Copermitees' MS4 outfall discharge monitoring,
 - (c) Findings from the Copermitees' receiving water monitoring,
 - (d) Findings from the Copermitees' MS4 outfall discharge and receiving water assessments, and
 - (e) Other available, relevant, and appropriately collected data, information, or studies related to pollutant sources and/or stressors that contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions as identified for Provision B.2.c.
- (5) The adequacy of the available data to identify and prioritize sources and/or stressors associated with MS4 discharges that cause or contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c.

e. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES

The Copermittees must evaluate the findings identified under Provisions B.2.a-d, and identify potential strategies that can result in improvements to water quality in MS4 discharges and/or receiving waters within the Watershed Management Area. Potential water quality improvement strategies that may be implemented within the Watershed Management Area must include the following:

- (1) Structural BMPs, non-structural BMPs, incentives, or programs that can potentially be implemented to address the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c, or MS4 sources of pollutants or stressors identified under Provision B.2.d,
- (2) Retrofitting projects in areas of existing development within the Watershed Management Area that can potentially be implemented to reduce MS4 sources of pollutants or stressors identified under Provision B.2.d causing or contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c, and
- (3) Stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects within the Watershed Management Area that can potentially be implemented to protect and/or improve conditions in receiving waters from MS4 pollutants and/or stressors identified under Provision B.2.d causing or contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c.

3. Water Quality Improvement Goals, Strategies and Schedules

The Copermittees must identify and develop specific water quality improvement goals and strategies to address the highest priority water quality conditions identified within a Watershed Management Area. The water quality improvement goals and strategies must address the highest priority water quality conditions by effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges to the MS4, reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4 to the MEP, and protecting the water quality standards of receiving waters.

a. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT GOALS AND SCHEDULES

(1) Numeric Goals

The Copermittees must develop and incorporate numeric goals⁷ into the Water Quality Improvement Plan. Numeric goals must be used to support

⁷ Interim and final numeric goals may take a variety of forms such as TMDL established WQBELs, action levels, pollutant concentration, load reductions, number of impaired water bodies delisted from the List of Water Quality Impaired Segments, Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) scores, or other appropriate metrics. Interim and final numeric goals are not necessarily limited to one criterion or indicator, but may include multiple criteria and/or indicators. Except for TMDL established WQBELs, interim and final numeric goals and corresponding schedules may be revised through the adaptive management process under Provision B.5.

Water Quality Improvement Plan implementation and measure reasonable progress towards addressing the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c. The Copermittees must establish and incorporate the following numeric goals in the Water Quality Improvement Plan:

- (a) Final numeric goals must be based on measurable criteria or indicators capable of demonstrating one or more of the following:
 - (i) Discharges from the Copermittees' MS4s will not cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards in receiving waters, AND/OR
 - (ii) The conditions of receiving waters and associated habitat are protected from MS4 discharges, AND/OR
 - (iii) Beneficial uses of receiving waters are protected from MS4 discharges and will be supported.

- (b) Interim numeric goals must be based on measurable criteria or indicators capable of demonstrating reasonable incremental progress toward achieving the final numeric goals in the receiving waters and/or MS4 discharges as follows:
 - (i) One or more interim numeric goals may be established to demonstrate progress toward achieving each final numeric goal,
 - (ii) For each final numeric goal, at least one interim numeric goal must be expressed as a reasonable increment toward achievement of the final numeric goal,
 - (iii) For each final numeric goal, reasonable interim numeric goals must be established to be accomplished during each 5 year period between the acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plan and the achievement of the final numeric goals.

(2) Schedules for Achieving Numeric Goals

The Copermittees must develop and incorporate schedules for achieving the numeric goals into the Water Quality Improvement Plan. The schedules must demonstrate reasonable progress toward achieving the final numeric goals required for Provision B.3.a.(1). The Copermittees must incorporate the schedules for achieving the numeric goals into the Water Quality Improvement Plan based on the following considerations:

- (a) Final dates for achieving all final numeric goals must be established considering the following:
 - (i) Final compliance dates for any applicable TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order;

- (ii) Compliance schedules for any ASBS subject to the provisions of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012 (see Attachment A);
 - (iii) Achievement of the final numeric goals for the highest water quality priorities must be as soon as possible;
 - (iv) Final dates for achieving the final numeric goals must reflect a realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time required based on the temporal and spatial extent and factors associated with the highest priority water quality conditions identified under Provision B.2.c, and taking into account the time reasonably required to implement the water quality improvement strategies required pursuant to Provision B.3.b.
- (b) Interim dates for achieving all interim numeric goals must be established considering the following:
- (i) Interim compliance dates for any applicable TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order;
 - (ii) Compliance schedules for any ASBS subject to the provisions of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012 (see Attachment A);
 - (iii) Interim dates for achieving the interim numeric goals must reflect a realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time reasonably required, taking into account the time needed to implement new or significantly expanded programs and securing financing, if necessary; and
 - (iv) For each final numeric goal, at least one interim numeric goal must be established that the Copermittees will work toward achieving within the term of this Order.

b. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT STRATEGIES AND SCHEDULES

Based on the likely effectiveness and efficiency of the potential water quality improvement strategies identified under Provision B.2.e to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the MS4, reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4 to the MEP, protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters from MS4 discharges, and/or achieve the interim and final numeric goals identified under Provision B.3.a, the Copermittees must identify the strategies that will be implemented in each Watershed Management Area as follows:

(1) Jurisdictional Strategies

- (a) Each Copermittee in the Watershed Management Area must identify the strategies that will be implemented within its jurisdiction as part of its

jurisdictional runoff management program requirements under Provisions E.2 through E.7, including descriptions of the following:

- (i) For each of the inventories developed for its jurisdiction, as required under Provisions D.2.a.(1), E.3.e.(2), E.4.b, and E.5.a, each Copermittee must identify the known and suspected areas or sources causing or contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions in the Watershed Management Area that the Copermittee will focus on in its efforts to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to its MS4, reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from its MS4 to the MEP, and achieve the interim and final numeric goals identified under Provision B.3.a;
 - (ii) BMPs that each Copermittee will implement, or require to be implemented, as applicable, for those areas or sources within its jurisdiction;
 - (iii) Education programs that each Copermittee will implement, as applicable, for those areas or sources within its jurisdiction;
 - (iv) Frequencies that each Copermittee will conduct inspections on those areas or sources within its jurisdiction;
 - (v) Incentive and enforcement programs that each Copermittee will implement, as applicable, for those areas or sources within its jurisdiction; and
 - (vi) Any other BMPs, incentives, or programs that each Copermittee will implement for those areas or sources within its jurisdiction.
- (b) Identify the optional jurisdictional strategies that each Copermittee will implement within its jurisdiction, as necessary, to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to its MS4, reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from its MS4 to the MEP, protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters from MS4 discharges, and/or achieve the interim and final numeric goals identified under Provision B.3.a. Descriptions of the optional jurisdictional strategies must include:
- (i) BMPs, incentives, or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittee within its jurisdiction in addition to the requirements of Provisions B.3.b.(1)(a);
 - (ii) Incentives or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittee to encourage or implement projects to retrofit areas of existing development within its jurisdiction;
 - (iii) Incentives or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittee to encourage or implement projects that will rehabilitate the conditions of channels or habitats within its jurisdiction;

- (iv) The funds and/or resources that must be secured by the Copermittee to implement the optional strategies described for Provisions B.3.b.(1)(b)(i)-(iii) within its jurisdiction; and
 - (v) The circumstances necessary to trigger implementation of the optional jurisdictional strategies, in addition to the requirements of Provision B.3.b.(1)(a), to achieve the interim and final numeric goals within the schedules established under Provision B.3.a.
- (c) Identify the strategies that will be implemented by the Copermittee in coordination with or with the cooperation of other agencies (e.g. Caltrans, water districts, school districts) and/or entities (e.g. non-governmental organizations) within its jurisdiction.

(2) Watershed Management Area Strategies

The Copermittees must identify the optional regional or multi-jurisdictional strategies that will be implemented in the Watershed Management Area, as necessary, to effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the MS4, reduce pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4 to the MEP, protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters from MS4 discharges, and/or achieve the interim and final numeric goals identified under Provision B.3.a. Descriptions of the optional regional or multi-jurisdictional strategies must include:

- (a) Regional or multi-jurisdictional BMPs, incentives, or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area;
- (b) Incentives or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area to encourage or implement regional or multi-jurisdictional projects to retrofit areas of existing development;
- (c) Incentives or programs that may be implemented by the Copermittees to encourage or implement regional or multi-jurisdictional projects that will rehabilitate the conditions of channels, streams, or habitats within the Watershed Management Area;
- (d) The funds and/or resources that must be secured by the Copermittees to implement the optional strategies described for Provisions B.3.b.(2)(a)-(c) within the Watershed Management Area; and
- (e) The circumstances necessary to trigger implementation of the optional regional or multi-jurisdictional strategies to achieve the interim and final numeric goals within the schedules established under Provision B.3.a.

(3) Schedules for Implementing Strategies

The Copermittees must develop reasonable schedules for implementing the water quality improvement strategies identified under Provisions B.3.b.(1) and B.3.b.(2) to achieve the interim and final numeric goals identified and schedules established under Provision B.3.a. The Copermittees must incorporate the schedules to implement the water quality improvement strategies into the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:

- (a) Each Copermittee must develop schedules for the jurisdictional strategies identified pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(1)(a)-(b). Each schedule must specify:
 - (i) If each jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1)(a) will or will not be initiated upon acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (ii) For each jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1)(a) that will not be initiated upon acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the shortest practicable time in which each jurisdictional strategy will be initiated after acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (iii) For each optional jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1)(b), a realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time required to:
 - [a] Secure the resources needed to fund the optional jurisdictional strategy, and
 - [b] Procure the resources, materials, labor, and applicable permits necessary to initiate implementation of the optional jurisdictional strategy;
 - (iv) If each jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(1)(a)-(b) is expected to be continuously implemented (e.g. inspections) or completed within a schedule (e.g. construction of structural BMP); and
 - (v) If a jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(1)(a)-(b) is expected to be completed within a schedule, the anticipated time to complete based on a realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time required.
- (b) The Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area must develop schedules for the regional or multi-jurisdictional strategies identified pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(2). Each schedule must specify:

- (i) A realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time to:
 - [a] Secure the resources needed to fund the optional regional or multi-jurisdictional strategy, and
 - [b] Procure the resources, materials, labor, and permits necessary to initiate the implementation of the optional regional or multi-jurisdictional strategy;
- (ii) If each regional or multi-jurisdictional strategy identified pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(2) is expected to be continuously implemented (e.g. inspections) or completed within a schedule (e.g. construction of structural BMP); and
- (iii) If a regional or multi-jurisdictional strategy and/or activity identified pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(2) is expected to be completed within a schedule, the anticipated time to complete based on a realistic assessment of the shortest practicable time required.

(4) Optional Watershed Management Area Analysis

- (a) For each Watershed Management Area, the Copermittees have the option to perform a Watershed Management Area Analysis for the purpose of developing watershed-specific requirements for structural BMP implementation, as described in Provision E.3.c.(3). The Watershed Management Area Analysis must include GIS layers (maps) as output. The analysis must include the following information, to the extent it is available, in order to characterize the Watershed Management Areas:
 - (i) A description of dominant hydrologic processes, such as areas where infiltration or overland flow likely dominates;
 - (ii) A description of existing streams in the watershed, including bed material and composition, and if they are perennial or ephemeral;
 - (iii) Current and anticipated future land uses;
 - (iv) Potential coarse sediment yield areas; and
 - (v) Locations of existing flood control structures and channel structures, such as stream armoring, constrictions, grade control structures, and hydromodification or flood management basins.

(b) The Copermittees must use the results of the Watershed Management Area Analysis performed pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(4)(a) to identify and compile a list of candidate projects that could potentially be used as alternative compliance options for Priority Development Projects, to be implemented in lieu of onsite structural BMP performance requirements described in Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a). Specifically, the Copermittees must identify opportunities to be included in the list of candidate projects in each Watershed Management Area, such as:

- (i) Stream or riparian area rehabilitation;
- (ii) Retrofitting existing infrastructure to incorporate storm water retention or treatment;
- (iii) Regional BMPs;
- (iv) Groundwater recharge projects;
- (v) Water supply augmentation projects; and
- (vi) Land purchases to preserve floodplain functions.

(c) The Copermittees must use the results of the Watershed Management Area Analysis performed pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(4)(a) to identify areas within the Watershed Management Area where it is appropriate to allow Priority Development Projects to be exempt from the hydromodification management BMP performance requirements described in Provision E.3.c.(2), including supporting rationale.

4. Water Quality Improvement Monitoring and Assessment Program

- a. The Copermittees in each Watershed Management Area must develop and incorporate an integrated monitoring and assessment program into the Water Quality Improvement Plan that assesses: 1) the progress toward achieving the numeric goals and schedules, 2) the progress toward addressing the highest priority water quality conditions for each Watershed Management Area, and 3) each Copermittee's overall efforts to implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan.
- b. The monitoring and assessment program must incorporate the monitoring and assessment requirements of Provision D, which may allow the Copermittees to modify the program to be consistent with and focus on the highest priority water quality conditions for each Watershed Management Area.
- c. For Watershed Management Areas with applicable TMDLs, the monitoring and assessment program must incorporate the specific monitoring and assessment requirements of Attachment E.

- d. For Watershed Management Areas with any ASBS, the water quality monitoring and assessment program must incorporate the monitoring requirements of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012 (see Attachment A).

5. Iterative Approach and Adaptive Management Process

The Copermittees in each Watershed Management Area must implement the iterative approach pursuant to Provision A.4 to adapt the Water Quality Improvement Plan, monitoring and assessment program, and jurisdictional runoff management programs to become more effective toward achieving compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a, and must include the following:

a. RE-EVALUATION OF PRIORITY WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

The priority water quality conditions and potential water quality improvement strategies included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provisions B.2.c and B.2.e may be re-evaluated by the Copermittees as needed during the term of this Order as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report. Re-evaluation and recommendations for modifications to the priority water quality conditions and potential water quality improvement strategies must be provided in the Report of Waste Discharge, and must consider the following:

- (1) Achieving the outcome of improved water quality in MS4 discharges and receiving waters through implementation of the water quality improvement strategies identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (2) New information developed when the requirements of Provisions B.2.a-c have been re-evaluated;
- (3) Spatial and temporal accuracy of monitoring data collected to inform prioritization of water quality conditions and implementation strategies to address the highest priority water quality conditions;
- (4) Availability of new information and data from sources other than the jurisdictional runoff management programs within the Watershed Management Area that informs the effectiveness of the actions implemented by the Copermittees;
- (5) San Diego Water Board recommendations; and
- (6) Recommendations for modifications solicited through a public participation process.

b. ADAPTATION OF GOALS, STRATEGIES AND SCHEDULES

The water quality improvement goals, strategies and schedules, included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provisions B.3, must be re-evaluated and adapted as new information becomes available to result in more effective and efficient measures to address the highest priority water quality conditions identified pursuant to Provision B.2.c. Re-evaluation of and modifications to the water quality improvement goals, strategies and schedules must be provided in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report, and must consider the following:

- (1) Modifications to the priority water quality conditions based on Provision B.5.a;
- (2) Progress toward achieving interim and final numeric goals in receiving waters and MS4 discharges for the highest priority water quality conditions in the Watershed Management Area,
- (3) Progress toward achieving outcomes according to established schedules;
- (4) New policies or regulations that may affect identified numeric goals;
- (5) Measurable or demonstrable reductions of non-storm water discharges to and from each Copermittee's MS4;
- (6) Measurable or demonstrable reductions of pollutants in storm water discharges from each Copermittee's MS4 to the MEP;
- (7) New information developed when the requirements of Provisions B.2.b and B.2.d have been re-evaluated;
- (8) Efficiency in implementing the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (9) San Diego Water Board recommendations; and
- (10) Recommendations for modifications solicited through a public participation process.

c. ADAPTATION OF MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

The water quality improvement monitoring and assessment program, included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provision B.4, must be re-evaluated and adapted when new information becomes available. Re-evaluation and recommendations for modifications to the monitoring and assessment program, pursuant to the requirements of Provision D, may be provided in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report, but must be provided in the Report of Waste Discharge.

6. Water Quality Improvement Plan Submittal, Updates, and Implementation

- a. The Copermitees must submit and commence implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plans in accordance with the requirements of Provision F.1.
- b. The Copermitees must submit proposed updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan for acceptance by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer in accordance with the requirements of Provision F.2.c.

C. ACTION LEVELS

The purpose of this provision is for the Copermittees to incorporate numeric action levels in the Water Quality Improvement Plans. The goal of the action levels is to guide Water Quality Improvement Plan implementation efforts and measure progress towards the protection of water quality and designated beneficial uses of waters of the state from adverse impacts caused or contributed to by MS4 discharges. This goal will be accomplished through monitoring and assessing the quality of the MS4 discharges during the implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plans.

1. Non-Storm Water Action Levels⁸

The Copermittees must develop and incorporate numeric non-storm water action levels (NALs) into the Water Quality Improvement Plan to: 1) support the development and prioritization of water quality improvement strategies for effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges to the MS4s, 2) assess the effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies toward addressing MS4 non-storm water discharges, required pursuant to Provision D.4.b.(1), and 3) support the detection and elimination of non-storm water and illicit discharges to the MS4, required pursuant to Provision E.2.⁹

a. The following NALs must be incorporated:

(1) Non-Storm Water Discharges from MS4s to Ocean Surf Zone

Table C-1. Non-Storm Water Action Levels for Discharges from MS4s to Ocean Surf Zone

Parameter	Units	AMAL	MDAL	Instantaneous Maximum	Basis
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml	1,000	-	10,000/1,000 ¹	OP
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	200 ²	-	400	OP
<i>Enterococci</i>	MPN/100 ml	35	-	104 ³	OP

Abbreviations/Acronyms

AMAL – average monthly action level
 OP – Ocean Plan water quality objective

MDAL – maximum daily action level
 MPN/100 ml – most probable number per 100 milliliters

Notes:

- Total coliform density NAL is 1,000 MPN/100 ml when the fecal/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.
- Fecal coliform density NAL is 200 MPN per 100 ml during any 30 day period.
- This value has been set to the Basin Plan water quality objective for saltwater “designated beach areas.”

⁸ NALs incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plans are not considered by the San Diego Water Board to be enforceable effluent limitations, unless the NAL is based on a WQBEL expressed as an interim or final effluent limitation for a TMDL in Attachment E and the interim or final compliance date has passed.

⁹ The Copermittees may utilize NALs or other benchmarks currently established by the Copermittees as interim NALs until the Water Quality Improvement Plans are accepted by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

(2) Non-Storm Water Discharges from MS4s to Bays, Harbors, and Lagoons/Estuaries

Table C-2. Non-Storm Water Action Levels for Discharges from MS4s to Bays, Harbors, and Lagoons/Estuaries

Parameter	Units	AMAL	MDAL	Instantaneous Maximum	Basis
Turbidity	NTU	75	-	225	OP
pH	Units	Within limit of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times			OP
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	200 ¹	-	400 ²	BP
<i>Enterococci</i>	MPN/100 ml	35	-	104 ³	BP
Priority Pollutants	µg/L	See Table C-3			

Abbreviations/Acronyms:

AMAL – average monthly action level
 OP – Ocean Plan water quality objective
 NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 µg/L – micrograms per liter

MDAL – maximum daily action level
 BP – Basin Plan water quality objective
 MPN/100 ml – most probable number per 100 milliliters

Notes:

1. Based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period.
2. The NAL is reached if more than 10 percent of total samples exceed 400 MPN per 100 ml during any 30 day period.
3. This value has been set to the Basin Plan water quality objective for saltwater “designated beach areas” and is not applicable to water bodies that are not designated with the water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use.

Table C-3. Non-Storm Water Action Levels for Priority Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Freshwater (CTR)		Saltwater (CTR)	
		MDAL	AMAL	MDAL	AMAL
Cadmium	µg/L	**	**	16	8
Copper	µg/L	*	*	5.8	2.9
Chromium III	µg/L	**	**	-	-
Chromium VI	µg/L	16	8.1	83	41
Lead	µg/L	*	*	14	2.9
Nickel	µg/L	**	**	14	6.8
Silver	µg/L	*	*	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	*	*	95	47

Abbreviations/Acronyms:

CTR – California Toxic Rule
 AMAL – average monthly action level
 µg/L – micrograms per liter
 MDAL – maximum daily action level

Notes:

- * Action levels developed on a case-by-case basis (see below)
- ** Action levels developed on a case-by-case basis (see below), but calculated criteria are not to exceed Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) under the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, Article 4, Section 64431

The Cadmium, Copper, Chromium (III), Lead, Nickel, Silver and Zinc NALs for MS4 discharges to freshwater receiving waters will be developed on a case-by-case basis based on site-specific water quality data (receiving water hardness). For these priority pollutants, refer to 40 CFR 131.38(b)(2).

(3) Non-Storm Water Discharges from MS4s to Inland Surface Waters

Table C-4. Non-Storm Water Action Levels for Discharges from MS4s to Inland Surface Waters

Parameter	Units	AMAL	MDAL	Instantaneous Maximum	Basis
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Not less than 5.0 in WARM waters and not less than 6.0 in COLD waters			BP
Turbidity	NTU	-	20	See MDAL	BP
pH	Units	Within limit of 6.5 to 8.5 at all times			BP
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	200 ¹	-	400 ²	BP
<i>Enterococci</i>	MPN/100 ml	33	-	61 ³	BP
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	-	1.0	See MDAL	BP
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	-	0.1	See MDAL	BP
MBAS	mg/L	-	0.5	See MDAL	BP
Iron	mg/L	-	0.3	See MDAL	BP
Manganese	mg/L	-	0.05	See MDAL	BP
Priority Pollutants	µg/L	See Table C-3			

Abbreviations/Acronyms:

AMAL – average monthly action level	MDAL – maximum daily action level
BP – Basin Plan water quality objective	WARM – warm freshwater habitat beneficial use
COLD – cold freshwater habitat beneficial use	MBAS – Methylene Blue Active Substances
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units	MPN/100 ml – most probable number per 100 milliliters
mg/L – milligrams per liter	µg/L – micrograms per liter

Notes:

1. Based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period.
2. The NAL is reached if more than 10 percent of total samples exceed 400 MPN per 100 ml during any 30 day period.
3. This value has been set to the Basin Plan water quality objective for freshwater “designated beach areas” and is not applicable to water bodies that are not designated with the water contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use.

b. If not identified in Provision C.1.a, NALs must be identified, developed and incorporated in the Water Quality Improvement Plan for any pollutants or waste constituents that cause or contribute, or are threatening to cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or nuisance in receiving waters associated with the highest priority water quality conditions related to non-storm water discharges from the MS4s. NALs must be based on:

- (1) Applicable water quality standards which may be dependent upon site-specific or receiving water-specific conditions or assumptions to be identified by the Copermitttees; or
- (2) Applicable numeric WQBELs required to meet the WLAs established for the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order.

c. For the NALs incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermitttees may develop and incorporate secondary NALs specific to the Watershed Management Area at levels greater than the NALs required by Provisions C.1.a and C.1.b which can be utilized to further refine the prioritization and assessment of water quality improvement strategies for effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges to the MS4s, as well as the detection and elimination of non-storm water and illicit discharges to and from the MS4. The

secondary NALs may be developed using an approach acceptable to the San Diego Water Board.

- d. Dry weather monitoring data from MS4 outfalls collected in accordance with Provision D.2.b may be utilized to develop or revise NALs based on watershed-specific data, subject to San Diego Water Board Executive Officer approval.

2. Storm Water Action Levels¹⁰

The Copermittees must develop and incorporate numeric storm water action levels (SALs) in the Water Quality Improvement Plans to: 1) support the development and prioritization of water quality improvement strategies for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s, and 2) assess the effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies toward reducing pollutants in storm water discharges, required pursuant to Provision D.4.b.(2).¹¹

- a. The following SALs for discharges of storm water from the MS4 must be incorporated:

Table C-5. Storm Water Action Levels for Discharges from MS4s to Receiving Waters

Parameter	Units	Action Level
Turbidity	NTU	126
Nitrate & Nitrite (Total)	mg/L	2.6
Phosphorus (Total P)	mg/L	1.46
Cadmium (Total Cd)*	µg/L	3.0
Copper (Total Cu)*	µg/L	127
Lead (Total Pb)*	µg/L	250
Zinc (Total Zn)*	µg/L	976

Abbreviations/Acronyms:
 NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
 mg/L – milligrams per liter
 µg/L – micrograms per liter

Notes:
 * The sampling must include a measure of receiving water hardness at each MS4 outfall. If a total metal concentration exceeds the corresponding metals SAL in Table C-5, that concentration must be compared to the California Toxics Rule criteria and the USEPA 1-hour maximum concentration for the detected level of receiving water hardness associated with that sample. If it is determined that the sample's total metal concentration for that specific metal exceeds that SAL, but does not exceed the applicable USEPA 1-hour maximum concentration criterion for the measured level of hardness, then the sample result will not be considered above the SAL for that measurement.

¹⁰ SALs incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plans are not considered by the San Diego Water Board to be enforceable effluent limitations, unless the SAL is based on a WQBEL expressed as an interim or final effluent limitation for a TMDL in Attachment E and the interim or final compliance date has passed.

¹¹ The Copermittees may utilize SALs or other benchmarks currently established by the Copermittees as interim SALs until the Water Quality Improvement Plans are accepted by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

- b.** If not identified in Provision C.2.a, SALs must be identified, developed and incorporated in the Water Quality Improvement Plan for pollutants or waste constituents that cause or contribute, or are threatening to cause or contribute to a condition of pollution or nuisance in receiving waters associated with the highest priority water quality conditions related to storm water discharges from the MS4s. SALs must be based on:
- (1) Federal and State water quality guidance and/or water quality standards; and
 - (2) Site-specific or receiving water-specific conditions; or
 - (3) Applicable numeric WQBELs required to meet the WLAs established for the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order.
- c.** For the SALs incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermitees may develop and incorporate secondary SALs specific to the Watershed Management Area at levels greater than the SALs required by Provisions C.2.a and C.2.b which can be utilized to further refine the prioritization and assessment of water quality improvement strategies for reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s. The secondary SALs may be developed based on the approaches recommended by the State Water Board's Storm Water Panel¹² or using an approach acceptable to the San Diego Water Board.
- d.** Wet weather monitoring data from MS4 outfalls collected in accordance with Provision D.2.c may be used to develop or revise SALs based upon watershed-specific data, subject to San Diego Water Board Executive Officer approval.

¹² Storm Water Panel Recommendations to the California State Water Resources Control Board: The Feasibility of Numeric Effluent Limits Applicable to Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Municipal, Industrial and Construction Activities (June 2006)

D. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The purpose of this provision is for the Copermitees to monitor and assess the impact on the conditions of receiving waters caused by discharges from the Copermitees' MS4s under wet weather and dry weather conditions. The goal of the monitoring and assessment program is to inform the Copermitees about the nexus between the health of receiving waters and the water quality condition of the discharges from their MS4s. This goal will be accomplished through monitoring and assessing the conditions of the receiving waters, discharges from the MS4s, pollutant sources and/or stressors, and effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies implemented as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plans.

1. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

The Copermitees must develop and conduct a program to monitor the condition of the receiving waters in each Watershed Management Area during dry weather and wet weather. Following San Diego Water Board acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plans for each Watershed Management Area, the Copermitees must conduct long-term receiving water monitoring during implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan to assess the long term trends and determine if conditions in receiving waters are improving. Any available monitoring data not collected specifically for this Order that meet the quality assurance criteria of the Copermitees and the monitoring requirements of this Order may be utilized by the Copermitees. The Copermitees must conduct the following receiving water monitoring procedures:

a. TRANSITIONAL RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

Until the monitoring requirements and schedules of Provisions D.1.b-e are incorporated into a Water Quality Improvement Plan that is accepted by the San Diego Water Board pursuant to Provision F.1.b, the Copermitees must conduct the following receiving water monitoring in the Watershed Management Area:

- (1) Continue the receiving water monitoring programs required in Order Nos. R9-2007-0001 (Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2007-0001 Sections II.A.1-A.5), R9-2009-0002, and R9-2010-0016, unless the Executive Officer provides conditional approval for Copermitees to proceed with implementation of the proposed monitoring and assessment program developed in accordance with Provision B.4;
- (2) Continue the monitoring in the Hydromodification Management Plans approved by the San Diego Water Board;
- (3) Participate in the following regional receiving water monitoring programs, as applicable to the Watershed Management Area:

- (a) Storm Water Monitoring Coalition Regional Monitoring,
 - (b) Southern California Bight Regional Monitoring, and
 - (c) Sediment Quality Monitoring;
- (4) Implement the monitoring programs developed as part of any implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) for the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order; and
- (5) For Watershed Management Areas with ASBS, implement the monitoring requirements of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012, included in Attachment A to this Order.

b. LONG-TERM RECEIVING WATER MONITORING STATIONS

The Copermittees must select at least one long-term receiving water monitoring station from among the existing mass loading stations, temporary watershed assessment stations, bioassessment stations, and stream assessment stations previously established by the Copermittees to be representative of the receiving water quality in the Watershed Management Area. Additional long-term receiving water monitoring stations must be selected where necessary to support the implementation and adaptation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

c. DRY WEATHER RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

During the term of the Order, the Copermittees must perform monitoring during at least three dry weather monitoring events at each of the long-term receiving water monitoring stations. At least one monitoring event must be conducted during the dry season (May 1 – September 30) and at least one monitoring event must be conducted during a dry weather period during the wet season (October 1 – April 30), after the first wet weather event of the season, with an antecedent dry period of at least 72 hours following a storm event producing measureable rainfall of greater than 0.1 inch.

(1) Dry Weather Receiving Water Field Observations

For each dry weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must record field observations consistent with Table D-1 at each long-term receiving water monitoring station.

Table D-1. Field Observations for Receiving Water Monitoring Stations

Field Observations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Station identification and location• Presence of flow, or pooled or ponded water• If flow is present:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flow estimation (i.e. width of water surface, approximate depth of water, approximate flow velocity, flow rate)- Flow characteristics (i.e. presence of floatables, surface scum, sheens, odor, color)• If pooled or ponded water is present:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Characteristics of pooled or ponded water (i.e. presence of floatables, surface scum, sheens, odor, color)• Station description (i.e. deposits or stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, and observable biology)• Presence and assessment of trash in and around station

(2) Dry Weather Receiving Water Field Monitoring

For each dry weather monitoring event, if conditions allow the collection of the data, the Copermittees must monitor and record the parameters in Table D-2 at each long-term receiving water monitoring station.

Table D-2. Field Monitoring Parameters for Receiving Water Monitoring Stations

Parameters
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pH• Temperature• Specific conductivity• Dissolved oxygen• Turbidity

(3) Dry Weather Receiving Water Analytical Monitoring

For each dry weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect and analyze samples from each long-term receiving water monitoring station as follows:

- (a) Analytes that are field measured are not required to be analyzed by a laboratory;
- (b) The Copermittees must implement consistent sample collection methods for regional comparability of data, unless site-specific conditions indicate the need for alternate methods;
- (c) Grab samples may be collected for pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, hardness, and indicator bacteria;

- (d) For all other constituents, composite samples must be collected for a duration adequate to be representative of changes in pollutant concentrations and runoff flows using one of the following techniques:
- (i) Time-weighted composites composed of 24 discrete hourly samples, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - (ii) Flow-weighted composites collected over a typical 24-hour period, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment;
- (e) Only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required;
- (f) Analysis for the following constituents is required:
- (i) Constituents contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List,
 - (iii) Constituents for implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) developed for watersheds where the Copermitttees are listed responsible parties under the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order,
 - (iv) Applicable NAL constituents, and
 - (v) Constituents listed in Table D-3.

Table D-3. Analytical Monitoring Constituents for Receiving Water Monitoring Stations

Conventionals, Nutrients	Metals (Total and Dissolved)	Pesticides	Indicator Bacteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Dissolved Solids • Total Suspended Solids • Turbidity • Total Hardness • Total Organic Carbon • Dissolved Organic Carbon • Sulfate • Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) • Total Phosphorus • Orthophosphate • Nitrite¹ • Nitrate¹ • Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen • Ammonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic • Cadmium • Chromium • Copper • Iron • Lead • Mercury • Nickel • Selenium • Thallium • Zinc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organophosphate Pesticides • Pyrethroid Pesticides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Coliform • Fecal Coliform² • <i>Enterococcus</i>

Notes:
 1. Nitrite and nitrate may be combined and reported as nitrite+nitrate.
 2. *E. Coli* may be substituted for Fecal Coliform.

(4) Dry Weather Receiving Water Toxicity Monitoring

For each dry weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect grab or composite samples from each long-term receiving water monitoring station to be analyzed for aquatic toxicity in accordance with Table D-4. When the State Water Board’s Policy for Toxicity Assessment and Control (Toxicity Policy) is approved and in effect, the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may direct the Copermittees to replace current toxicity program elements with standardized procedures in the Toxicity Policy.

Table D-4. Dry Weather Chronic¹ Toxicity Testing for Receiving Water Monitoring Stations

Organism	Units	Test	USEPA Protocol
Freshwater			
<i>Pimephales promelas</i> (Fathead Minnow)	Pass / Fail	Larval Survival and Growth	EPA-821-R-02-013
<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (Daphnid)	Pass / Fail	Survival and Production	EPA-821-R-02-013
<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> (Green Algae)	Pass / Fail	Growth	EPA-821-R-02-013
Marine and Estuarine			
<i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> (Purple Sea Urchin)	Pass / Fail	Embryo-Larval Development	EPA-600-R-95-136

Notes:

1. Chronic toxicity testing is not required at receiving water monitoring stations located at mass loading stations if the channel flows are diverted year-round during dry weather conditions to the sanitary sewer for treatment.

(a) **Freshwater Test Species and Methods:** If samples are collected in receiving waters with salinity less than 1 ppt, the Copermittees must follow the methods for chronic toxicity tests as established in 40 CFR 136.3 using a single-concentration test design for routine monitoring, or a five-concentration test design for additional toxicity testing if the limitation is exceeded. The Copermittees must estimate the critical life stage chronic toxicity on undiluted samples in accordance with species and short term test methods in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (EPA-821-R-02-013; Table IA, 40 CFR 136). Additional test species may be used by the Copermittees if approved by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer. The Copermittees must conduct:

- (i) A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0);
- (ii) A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0); and
- (iii) A static renewal toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

- (b) Marine and Estuarine Test Species and Methods: If samples are collected in receiving waters with salinity greater or equal to 1 ppt, the Copermittees must follow the methods for chronic toxicity tests as established in 40 CFR 136.3 using a single-concentration test design for routine monitoring, or a five-concentration test design for additional toxicity testing if the limitation is exceeded. The Copermittees must conduct the following critical life state chronic toxicity tests on undiluted samples in accordance with species and short term test methods in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA-600-R-95-136; 1995). Artificial sea salts must be used to increase sample salinity. The Copermittees must conduct a static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* (Embryo-larval Development Test Method). Additional species may be used by the Copermittees if approved by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.
- (c) Holding Times: All toxicity tests must be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. The 36-hour sample holding time for test initiation shall be targeted. However, no more than 72 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.
- (d) Test Species Sensitivity Screening: To determine the most sensitive test species for freshwater, the Copermittees must screen 2 wet weather and 2 dry weather toxicity tests with a vertebrate, an invertebrate, and a plant species. After this screening period, subsequent monitoring must be conducted using the most sensitive test species. Alternatively, if a sensitive test species has already been determined, or if there is prior knowledge of potential toxicant(s) and a test species is sensitive to such toxicant(s), then monitoring must be conducted using only that test species. Sensitive test species determinations must also consider the most sensitive test species used for proximal receiving water monitoring. Rescreening must occur once each permit term.
- (e) Chronic toxicity test biological endpoint data must be analyzed using the Test of Significant Toxicity t-test approach specified in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (USEPA, Office of Wastewater Management, Washington, D.C., EPA-833-R-10-003, 2010). For this monitoring program, the critical chronic instream waste concentration (IWC) is set at 100 percent receiving water (i.e. no dilution) for receiving water samples. A 100 percent receiving water and a control must be tested.
- (f) Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) / Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE): If chronic toxicity is detected in receiving waters, the Copermittees must discuss the need for conducting a TIE/TRE in the assessments required under Provision D.4.a.(2), and develop a plan for implementing the TIE/TRE to be incorporated in the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

(5) Dry Weather Receiving Water Bioassessment Monitoring

Bioassessment monitoring for each long-term receiving water monitoring station is required at least once during the term of this Order. The Copermittees must conduct bioassessment monitoring during at least one dry weather monitoring event at each long-term receiving water monitoring station as follows:

- (a) The following bioassessment samples and measurements must be collected:
 - (i) Macroinvertebrate samples must be collected in accordance with the “Reachwide Benthos (Multihabitat) Procedure” in the most current Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) Bioassessment Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and amendments, as applicable;¹³
 - (ii) The “Full” suite of physical habitat characterization measurements must be collected in accordance with the most current SWAMP Bioassessment SOP, and as summarized in the SWAMP Stream Habitat Characterization Form – Full Version;¹⁴ and
 - (iii) Freshwater algae samples must be collected in accordance with the SWAMP Standard Operating Procedures for Collecting Algae Samples.¹⁵ Analysis of samples must include algal taxonomic composition (diatoms and soft algae) and algal biomass.
- (b) The bioassessment samples, measurements, and appropriate water chemistry data must be used to calculate the following:
 - (i) An Index of Biological Integrity (IBI) for macroinvertebrates for each monitoring station where bioassessment monitoring was conducted, based on the most current calculation method;¹⁶ and

¹³ Ode, P.R.. 2007. Standard operating procedures for collecting macroinvertebrate samples and associated physical and chemical data for ambient bioassessments in California. California State Water Resources Control Board Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) Bioassessment SOP 001. http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/tools.shtml#monitoring

¹⁴ Available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/swamp/docs/reports/fieldforms_fullversion052908.pdf

¹⁵ Fetscher et al. 2009. Standard Operating Procedures for Collecting Stream Algae Samples and Associated Physical Habitat and Chemical Data for Ambient Bioassessments in California.

¹⁶ The most current calculation method at the time the Order was adopted is outlined in “A Quantitative Tool for Assessing the Integrity of Southern California Coastal Streams” (Ode, et al. 2005. Environmental Management. Vol. 35, No. 1, pp. 1-13). If an updated or new calculation method is developed, either both (i.e. current and updated/new) methods must be used, or historical IBIs must be recalculated with the updated or new calculation method.

- (ii) An IBI for algae for each monitoring station where bioassessment monitoring was conducted, when a calculation method is developed.¹⁷
- (c) In lieu of the requirements of Provision D.1.c.(5)(a), the Copermitees may conduct the bioassessment monitoring in accordance with the “Triad” assessment approach¹⁸ to calculate the IBIs required for Provision D.1.c.(5)(b). The Copermitees must conduct sampling, analysis, and reporting of specified in-stream biological and habitat data according to the protocols specified in the SCCWRP Technical Report No. 539, or subsequent protocols, if developed.

(6) Dry Weather Receiving Water Hydromodification Monitoring

In addition to the hydromodification monitoring conducted as part of the Copermitees’ Hydromodification Management Plans, hydromodification monitoring for each long-term receiving water monitoring station is required at least once during the term of this Order. The Copermitees must collect the following hydromodification monitoring observations and measurements within an appropriate domain of analysis during at least one dry weather monitoring event for each long-term receiving water monitoring station:

- (a) Channel conditions, including:
 - (i) Channel dimensions,
 - (ii) Hydrologic and geomorphic conditions, and
 - (iii) Presence and condition of vegetation and habitat;
- (b) Location of discharge points;
- (c) Habitat integrity;
- (d) Photo documentation of existing erosion and habitat impacts, with location (i.e. latitude and longitude coordinates) where photos were taken;
- (e) Measurement or estimate of dimensions of any existing channel bed or bank eroded areas, including length, width, and depth of any incisions; and

¹⁷ When a calculation method is developed, IBIs must be calculated for all available and appropriate historical data.

¹⁸ Stormwater Monitoring Coalition Model Monitoring Technical Committee, 2004. Model Monitoring Program for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems in Southern California. Technical Report #419. August 2004.

- (f) Known or suspected cause(s) of existing downstream erosion or habitat impact, including flow, soil, slope, and vegetation conditions, as well as upstream land uses and contributing new and existing development.

d. WET WEATHER RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

During the term of the Order, the Copermittees must perform monitoring during at least three wet weather monitoring events at each long-term receiving water monitoring station. At least one wet weather monitoring event must be conducted during the first wet weather event of the wet season (October 1 – April 30), and at least one wet weather monitoring event during a wet weather event that occurs after February 1.

(1) Wet Weather Receiving Water Field Observations

For each wet weather monitoring event, the following narrative descriptions and observations must be recorded at each long-term receiving water monitoring station:

- (a) A narrative description of the station that includes the location, date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall estimates of the storm event, and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event;
- (b) The flow rates and volumes measured or estimated (data from nearby USGS gauging stations may be utilized, or flow rates may be measured or estimated in accordance with the USEPA Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document (EPA-833-B-92-001), section 3.2.1, or other method proposed by the Copermittees that is acceptable to the San Diego Water Board);
- (c) Station condition (i.e. deposits or stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, observable biology); and
- (d) Presence and assessment of trash in and around station.

(2) Wet Weather Receiving Water Field Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must monitor and record the parameters in Table D-2 at each long-term receiving water monitoring station.

(3) Wet Weather Receiving Water Analytical Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect and analyze samples from each long-term receiving water monitoring station as follows:

- (a) Analytes that are field measured are not required to be analyzed by a laboratory;
- (b) The Copermittees must implement consistent sample collection methods for regional comparability of data, unless site-specific conditions indicate the need for alternate methods;
- (c) Grab samples may be collected for pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, hardness, and indicator bacteria;
- (d) For all other constituents, composite samples must be collected for a duration adequate to be representative of changes in pollutant concentrations and runoff flows using one of the following techniques:
 - (i) Time-weighted composites composed of 24 discrete hourly samples, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - (ii) Flow-weighted composites collected over the length of the storm event or a typical 24-hour period, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment;
- (e) Only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required;
- (f) Analysis for the following constituents is required:
 - (i) Constituents contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List,
 - (iii) Constituents for implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) developed for watersheds where the Copermittees are listed responsible parties under the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order,
 - (iv) Applicable SAL constituents, and
 - (v) Constituents listed in Table D-3.

(4) Wet Weather Receiving Water Toxicity Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect grab or composite samples from each long-term receiving water monitoring station to be analyzed for chronic aquatic toxicity in accordance with Provisions D.1.c.(4)(a)-(f).

e. OTHER RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(1) Regional Monitoring

The Copermittees must participate in the following regional receiving waters monitoring programs, as applicable to the Watershed Management Area:

(a) Storm Water Monitoring Coalition Regional Monitoring; and

(b) Southern California Bight Regional Monitoring and

(c) Unified Beach Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program.
The Orange County Copermittees shall participate in and, together with South Orange County Wastewater Authority and Orange County Health Care Agency, shall share responsibility for implementation of a unified regional beach water quality monitoring and assessment program in south Orange County, as set forth in the October 2014 report, *Workgroup Recommendation for a Unified Beach Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Program in South Orange County*, issued pursuant to CWC section 13383 and subject to future revision in the San Diego Water Board December 5, 2014 Letter Directive.

(2) Sediment Quality Monitoring

The Copermittees must perform sediment monitoring to assess compliance with sediment quality receiving water limits applicable to MS4 discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. The monitoring may be performed either by individual or multiple Copermittees to assess compliance with receiving water limits, or through participation in a water body monitoring coalition. A Sediment Monitoring Plan which satisfies the requirements of the State Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California – Part 1 Sediment Quality (Sediment Control Plan) must be submitted as part of the monitoring and assessment program in the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

(a) The Sediment Monitoring Plan design must include the following:

- (i) The elements required under Section VII.D (Receiving Water Limits Monitoring Frequency) and Section VII.E (Sediment Monitoring) of the Sediment Control Plan;
- (ii) A Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) describing the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control protocols for the water and sediment monitoring; and
- (iii) A schedule for completion of all sample collection and analysis activities and submission of Sediment Monitoring Reports.

- (b) The Copermittees must implement the Sediment Monitoring Plan in accordance with the schedule contained in the Sediment Monitoring Plan, unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.
- (c) The Copermittees must incorporate a Sediment Monitoring Report as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report in accordance with the schedule contained in the Sediment Monitoring Plan, unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer. The Sediment Monitoring Report must contain the following information:
 - (i) Analysis: An evaluation, interpretation and tabulation of the water and sediment monitoring data, including interpretations and conclusions as to whether applicable Receiving Water Limitations in this Order have been attained at each sample station;
 - (ii) Sample Location Map: The locations, type, and number of samples must be identified and shown on a site map; and
 - (iii) California Environmental Data Exchange Network: A statement certifying that the monitoring data and results have been uploaded into the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN).
- (d) Based on the Sediment Monitoring Report conclusions the San Diego Water Board may require a human health risk assessment to determine if the human health objective contained in Receiving Water Limitations in Provision A.2.a.(3)(b)(ii) has been attained at each sample station. In conducting a risk assessment, the Copermittees must consider any applicable and relevant information, including California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal/EPA) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) policies for fish consumption and risk assessment, Cal/EPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Risk Assessment, and USEPA Human Health Risk Assessment policies.

(3) ASBS Monitoring

For Watershed Management Areas with ASBS, the Copermittees must implement the monitoring requirements of Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0012, included in Attachment A to this Order.

f. ALTERNATIVE WATERSHED MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The San Diego Water Board may direct the Copermittees to participate in an effort to develop alternative watershed monitoring with other regulated entities, other interested parties, and the San Diego Water Board to refine, coordinate, and implement regional monitoring and assessment programs to determine the status and trends of water quality conditions in 1) coastal waters, 2) enclosed bays, harbors, estuaries, and lagoons, and 3) streams.

2. MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Requirements

The Copermittees must develop and conduct a program to monitor the discharges from the MS4 outfalls in each Watershed Management Area during dry weather and wet weather. Following San Diego Water Board acceptance of the Water Quality Improvement Plans for each Watershed Management Area, the Copermittees must conduct MS4 outfall discharge monitoring during implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan to assess the effectiveness of their jurisdictional runoff management programs toward effectively prohibiting non-storm water discharges into the MS4 and reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from their MS4s to the MEP. Any available monitoring data not collected specifically for this Order that meet the quality assurance criteria of the Copermittees and the monitoring requirements of this Order may be utilized by the Copermittees. The Copermittees must conduct the following MS4 outfall monitoring procedures:

a. TRANSITIONAL MS4 OUTFALL DISCHARGE MONITORING

Until the monitoring requirements and schedules of Provisions D.2.b-c are incorporated into a Water Quality Improvement Plan that is accepted by the San Diego Water Board pursuant to Provision F.1.b, the Copermittees must conduct the following MS4 outfall discharge monitoring in the Watershed Management Area:

(1) MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Station Inventory

Each Copermittee must identify all major MS4 outfalls that discharge directly to receiving waters within its jurisdiction and geo-locate those outfalls on a map of the MS4 pursuant to Provision E.2.b.(1). This information must be compiled into a MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station inventory, and must include the following information:

- (a) Latitude and longitude of MS4 outfall point of discharge;
- (b) Watershed Management Area;
- (c) Hydrologic subarea;
- (d) Outlet size;
- (e) Accessibility (i.e. safety and without disturbance of critical habitat);
- (f) Approximate drainage area; and

- (g) Classification of whether the MS4 outfall is known to have persistent dry weather flows, transient dry weather flows, no dry weather flows, or unknown dry weather flows.

(2) Transitional Dry Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Screening Monitoring

Until the monitoring requirements and schedules of Provision D.2.b are incorporated into a Water Quality Improvement Plan that is accepted by the San Diego Water Board pursuant to Provision F.1.b, each Copermittee must perform dry weather MS4 outfall field screening monitoring to identify non-storm water and illicit discharges within its jurisdiction in accordance with Provision E.2.c, to determine which discharges are transient flows and which are persistent flows, and prioritize the dry weather MS4 discharges that will be investigated and eliminated in accordance with Provision E.2.d.

(a) Transitional Dry Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Screening Monitoring Frequency

Each Copermittee must field screen the MS4 outfalls in its inventory developed pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(1) as follows:

- (i) For Copermittees with less than 125 major MS4 outfalls that discharge to receiving waters within a Watershed Management Area, at least 80 percent of the outfalls must be visually inspected two times per year during dry weather conditions. For any Copermittee with portions of its jurisdiction in more than one Watershed Management Area and more than 500 major outfalls, see Provision D.2.a.(2)(a)(iv).
- (ii) For Copermittees with 125 major MS4 outfalls or more, but less than or equal to 500 that discharge to receiving waters within a Watershed Management Area, all the outfalls must be visually inspected at least annually during dry weather conditions. For any Copermittee with portions of its jurisdiction in more than one Watershed Management Area and more than 500 major outfalls, see Provision D.2.a.(2)(a)(iv).
- (iii) For Copermittees with more than 500 major MS4 outfalls that discharge to receiving waters within a Watershed Management Area, at least 500 outfalls must be visually inspected at least annually during dry weather conditions. For any Copermittee with portions of its jurisdiction in more than one Watershed Management Area and more than 500 major outfalls, see Provision D.2.a.(2)(a)(iv). Copermittees with more than 500 major MS4 outfalls within a Watershed Management Area must identify and prioritize at least 500 outfalls to be inspected considering the following:

- [a] Assessment of connectivity of the discharge to a flowing receiving water;

- [b] Reported exceedances of NALs in water quality monitoring data;
 - [c] Surrounding land uses;
 - [d] Presence of constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List; and
 - [e] Flow rate.
- (iv) For any Copermittee with portions of its jurisdiction in more than one Watershed Management Area and more than 500 major MS4 outfalls within its jurisdiction, at least 500 major MS4 outfalls within its inventory must be visually inspected at least annually during dry weather conditions. Copermittees with more than 500 major MS4 outfalls in more than one Watershed Management Area must identify and prioritize at least 500 outfalls to be inspected considering the following:
- [a] Assessment of connectivity of the discharge to a flowing receiving water;
 - [b] Reported exceedances of NALs in water quality monitoring data;
 - [c] Surrounding land uses;
 - [d] Presence of constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List; and
 - [e] Flow rate.
- (v) Inspections of major MS4 outfalls conducted in response to public reports and staff or contractor reports and notifications may count toward the required visual inspections of MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations.
- (b) Transitional Dry Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Screening Visual Observations
- (i) An antecedent dry period of at least 72 hours following any storm event producing measurable rainfall greater than 0.1 inch is required prior to conducting field screening visual observations during a field screening monitoring event.
 - (ii) During the field screening monitoring event, each Copermittee must record visual observations consistent with Table D-5 at each MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station inspected.

Table D-5. Field Screening Visual Observations for MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Stations

Field Observations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Station identification and location• Presence of flow, or pooled or ponded water• If flow is present:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Flow estimation (i.e. width of water surface, approximate depth of water, approximate flow velocity, flow rate)- Flow characteristics (i.e. presence of floatables, surface scum, sheens, odor, color)- Flow source(s) suspected or identified from non-storm water source investigation- Flow source(s) eliminated during non-storm water source identification• If pooled or ponded water is present:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Characteristics of pooled or ponded water (i.e. presence of floatables, surface scum, sheens, odor, color)- Known or suspected source(s) of pooled or ponded water• Station description (i.e. deposits or stains, vegetation condition, structural condition, observable biology)• Presence and assessment of trash in and around station• Evidence or signs of illicit connections or illegal dumping

- (iii) Each Copermittee must implement the requirements of Provisions E.2.d.(2)(c)-(e) based on the field observations required pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(2)(b)(ii).
- (iv) Each Copermittee must evaluate field observations together with existing information available from prior reports, inspections and monitoring results to determine whether any observed flowing, pooled, or ponded waters are likely to be transient or persistent flow.¹⁹

(c) **Transitional Dry Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Screening Monitoring Records**

Based upon the results of the transitional dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring conducted pursuant to Provisions D.2.a.(2)(a)-(b), each Copermittee must update its MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station inventory, compiled pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(1), with any new information on the classification of whether the MS4 outfall produces persistent flow, transient flow, or no dry weather flow.

(3) **Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring**

Until the monitoring requirements and schedules of Provision D.2.c are incorporated into a Water Quality Improvement Plan that is accepted by the

¹⁹ Persistent flow is defined as the presence of flowing, pooled, or ponded water more than 72 hours after a measureable rainfall event of 0.1 inch or greater during three consecutive monitoring and/or inspection events. All other flowing, pooled, or ponded water is considered transient.

San Diego Water Board pursuant to Provision F.1.b, the Copermittees must conduct the following wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring within the Watershed Management Area:

(a) Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Stations

The Copermittees must select wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations from the inventories developed pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(1) for each Watershed Management Area as follows:

- (i) At least five wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations that are representative of storm water discharges from areas consisting primarily of residential, commercial, industrial, and typical mixed-use land uses present within the Watershed Management Area;
- (ii) At least one wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station for each Copermittee within the Watershed Management Area; and
- (iii) The County of San Diego may select at least two (2) wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations for the portion of the Santa Margarita River Watershed Management Area within its jurisdiction to be monitored during the transitional period until the Riverside County Copermittees are notified of coverage under this Order. After the Riverside County Copermittees are notified of coverage under this Order, the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area must select wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations consistent with the requirements above.

(b) Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Frequency

Each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station selected pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(3)(a) must be monitored once during the wet season (October 1 – April 30). The wet weather monitoring events must be selected to be representative of the range of hydrological conditions experienced in the region. At least 10 percent of samples must be conducted during the first wet weather event of the wet season, to include at least one such sample in each Watershed Management Area..

(c) Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Observations

For each wet weather monitoring event, the following narrative descriptions and observations must be recorded at each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station:

- (i) A narrative description of the station that includes the location, date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall estimates of the

storm event, and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and

- (ii) The flow rates and volumes measured or estimated from the MS4 outfall (data from nearby USGS gauging stations may be utilized, or flow rates may be measured or estimated in accordance with the USEPA Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document (EPA-833-B-92-001), section 3.2.1, or other method proposed by the Copermittees that is acceptable to the San Diego Water Board);

(d) Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must monitor and record the parameters in Table D-2 at each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station.

(e) Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Analytical Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect and analyze samples from each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station as follows:

- (i) Analytes that are field measured are not required to be analyzed by a laboratory;
- (ii) The Copermittees must implement consistent sample collection methods for regional comparability of data, unless site-specific conditions indicate the need for alternate methods;
- (iii) Grab samples may be collected for pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, and indicator bacteria;
- (iv) For all other constituents, composite samples must be collected for a duration adequate to be representative of changes in pollutant concentrations and runoff flows using one of the following techniques:
 - [a] Time-weighted composites collected over the length of the storm event or the first 24 hour period whichever is shorter, composed of discrete samples, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - [b] Flow-weighted composites collected over the length of the storm event or a typical 24 hour period, whichever is shorter, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - [c] If automated compositing is not feasible, a composite sample may be collected using a minimum of 4 grab samples, collected during the first 24 hours of the storm water discharge, or for the entire storm water discharge if the storm event is less than 24 hours;

- (v) Only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required;
- (vi) The samples must be analyzed for the following constituents:
 - [a] Constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List,
 - [b] Constituents for implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) developed for watersheds where the Copermittees are listed responsible parties under the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order, and
 - [c] Constituents listed in Table D-6.

Table D-6. Analytical Monitoring Constituents for Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Stations

Conventionals, Nutrients	Metals (Total and Dissolved)	Indicator Bacteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Dissolved Solids • Total Suspended Solids • Turbidity • Total Hardness • Total Organic Carbon • Dissolved Organic Carbon • Sulfate • Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS) • Total Phosphorus • Orthophosphate • Nitrite¹ • Nitrate¹ • Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen • Ammonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arsenic • Cadmium • Chromium • Copper • Iron • Lead • Nickel • Selenium • Thallium • Zinc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Coliform • Fecal Coliform² • <i>Enterococcus</i>

Notes:
 1. Nitrite and nitrate may be combined and reported as nitrite+nitrate.
 2. *E. Coli* may be substituted for Fecal Coliform.

(f) Other Transitional Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring

The San Diego County Copermittees must continue the wet weather MS4 outfall monitoring program developed under Order No. R9-2007-0001, as approved by the San Diego Water Board, through its planned completion.

b. DRY WEATHER MS4 OUTFALL DISCHARGE MONITORING

Each Copermittee must perform dry weather MS4 outfall monitoring to identify non-storm water and illicit discharges within its jurisdiction pursuant to Provision E.2.c, and to prioritize the dry weather MS4 discharges that will be investigated and eliminated pursuant to Provision E.2.d. Each Copermittee must conduct the following dry weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring within its jurisdiction:

(1) Dry Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Screening Monitoring

Each Copermittee must continue to perform the dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring in accordance with the requirements of Provision D.2.a.(2). The Copermittee may adjust the field screening monitoring frequencies and locations for the MS4 outfalls in its inventory, as needed, to identify and eliminate sources of persistent flow non-storm water discharges in accordance with the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, provided the number of visual inspections performed is equivalent to the number of visual inspections required under Provision D.2.a.(2)(a).

(2) Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring

Each Copermittee must perform non-storm water persistent flow MS4 outfall discharge monitoring to determine which persistent non-storm water discharges contain concentrations of pollutants below NALs, and which persistent non-storm water discharges impact receiving water quality during dry weather. Each Copermittee must conduct the following non-storm water persistent flow MS4 outfall discharge monitoring within its jurisdiction:

(a) Prioritization of Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfalls

Based upon the dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring records developed pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(2)(c), each Copermittee must identify and prioritize the MS4 outfalls with persistent flows based on the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan and any additional criteria developed by the Copermittee, which may include historical data and data from sources other than what the Copermittee collects.

(b) Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Frequency

- (i) Based on the prioritization of major MS4 outfalls developed under Provision D.2.b.(2)(a), each Copermittee must identify, at a minimum, the 5 highest priority major MS4 outfalls with non-storm water persistent flows that the Copermittee will monitor within its jurisdiction in each Watershed Management Area. For Responsible Copermittees identified by a TMDL in Attachment E to this Order, if the 5 chosen outfall locations are not sufficient to determine compliance with the TMDL(s), then each Responsible Copermittee must identify additional MS4 outfall monitoring locations within its jurisdiction sufficient to address compliance with the TMDL(s). If a Copermittee has less than 5 major outfalls within a Watershed

Management Area, then the Copermittee must monitor all of its major MS4 outfalls with persistent flows within each Watershed Management Area. The location of the highest priority non-storm water persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations must be identified on the map required pursuant to Provision E.2.b.(1). The map must specify which MS4 outfalls are being monitored for compliance with a TMDL.

- (ii) Each of the highest priority non-storm water persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations identified pursuant to Provision D.2.b.(2)(b)(i) must be monitored under dry weather conditions at least semi-annually until one of the following occurs:
 - [a] The non-storm water discharges have been effectively eliminated (i.e. no flowing, pooled, or ponded water) for three consecutive dry weather monitoring events; or
 - [b] The source(s) of the persistent flows has been identified as a category of non-storm water discharges that does not require an NPDES permit and does not have to be addressed as an illicit discharge because it was not identified as a source of pollutants (i.e. constituents in non-storm water discharge do not exceed NALs), and the persistent flow can be re-prioritized to a lower priority; or
 - [c] The constituents in the persistent flow non-storm water discharge do not exceed NALs, and the persistent flow can be re-prioritized to a lower priority; or
 - [d] The source(s) of the persistent flows has been identified as a non-storm water discharge authorized by a separate NPDES permit.
- (iii) Where the criteria under Provision D.2.b.(2)(b)(ii) are not met, but the threat to water quality has been reduced by the Copermittee, the highest priority persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations may be reprioritized accordingly for continued dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring required pursuant to Provision D.2.b.(1).
- (iv) Each Copermittee must document removal or re-prioritization of the highest priority persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations identified under Provision D.2.b.(2)(a) in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report. Persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations that have been removed must be replaced with the next highest prioritized major MS4 outfall in the Watershed Management Area within its jurisdiction, unless there are no remaining qualifying major MS4 outfalls within the Copermittee's jurisdiction in the Watershed Management Area.

(c) Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Observations

During each semi-annual monitoring event, each Copermittee must record field observations consistent with Table D-5 at each of the highest priority persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations within its jurisdiction.

(d) Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Monitoring

During each semi-annual monitoring event, if conditions allow the collection of the data, each Copermittee must monitor and record the parameters in Table D-2 at each of the highest priority persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations within its jurisdiction.

(e) Non-Storm Water Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Analytical Monitoring

During each semi-annual monitoring event in which measurable flow is present, each Copermittee must collect and analyze samples from each of the highest priority persistent flow MS4 outfall monitoring stations within its jurisdiction as follows:

- (i) Analytes that are field measured are not required to be analyzed by a laboratory;
- (ii) The Copermittees must implement consistent sample collection methods for regional comparability of data, unless site-specific conditions indicate the need for alternate methods;
- (iii) Collect grab or composite samples to be analyzed at a qualified laboratory for the following constituents:
 - [a] Constituents contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - [b] Constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List,
 - [c] Constituents for implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) developed for watersheds where the Copermittees are listed responsible parties under the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order,
 - [d] Applicable NAL constituents, and
 - [e] Constituents listed in Table D-7. The Copermittees may adjust the list of constituents for the Watershed Management Area if historical data or supporting information can be provided that demonstrates or justifies the analysis of a constituent is not necessary.

Table D-7. Analytical Monitoring Constituents for Persistent Flow MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Stations

Conventional, Nutrients	Metals (Total and Dissolved)	Indicator Bacteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Dissolved Solids • Total Suspended Solids • Total Hardness • Total Phosphorus • Orthophosphate • Nitrite¹ • Nitrate¹ • Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen • Ammonia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cadmium • Copper • Lead • Zinc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Coliform • Fecal Coliform² • <i>Enterococcus</i>

Notes:

1. Nitrite and nitrate may be combined and reported as nitrite+nitrate.
2. *E. Coli* may be substituted for Fecal Coliform.

- (iv) If the Copermittee identifies and eliminates the source of the persistent flow non-storm water discharge, analysis of the sample is not required.

c. WET WEATHER MS4 OUTFALL DISCHARGE MONITORING

The Copermittees must perform wet weather MS4 outfall monitoring to identify pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s, to guide pollutant source identification efforts, and to determine compliance with the WQBELs associated with the applicable TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order. The Copermittees must conduct the following wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring within the Watershed Management Area:

(1) Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Stations

The Copermittees may adjust the wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring locations in the Watershed Management Area, as needed, to identify pollutants in storm water discharges from MS4s, to guide pollutant source identification efforts, and to determine compliance with the WQBELs associated with the applicable TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order in accordance with the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, provided the number of stations is at least equivalent to the number of stations required under Provision D.2.a.(3)(a). Additional outfall monitoring locations, above the minimum per jurisdiction, may be required to demonstrate compliance with the WQBELs associated with the applicable TMDLs in Attachment E.

(2) Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Monitoring Frequency

The Copermittees must monitor the wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations in the Watershed Management Area at least once (1) per year. The Copermittees may need to increase the frequency of monitoring in order to identify pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s causing or contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions, to guide pollutant source identification efforts, or to determine compliance with the WQBELs associated with the applicable TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order.

(3) Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Observations

For each wet weather monitoring event, the following narrative descriptions and observations must be recorded at each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station:

- (a) A narrative description of the station that includes the location, date and duration of the storm event(s) sampled, rainfall estimates of the storm event, and the duration between the storm event sampled and the end of the previous measurable (greater than 0.1 inch rainfall) storm event; and
- (b) The flow rates and volumes measured or estimated (data from nearby USGS gauging stations may be utilized, or flow rates may be measured or estimated in accordance with the USEPA Storm Water Sampling Guidance Document (EPA-833-B-92-001), section 3.2.1, or other method proposed by the Copermittees that is acceptable to the San Diego Water Board);

(4) Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Field Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must monitor and record the parameters in Table D-2 at each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station.

(5) Wet Weather MS4 Outfall Discharge Analytical Monitoring

For each wet weather monitoring event, the Copermittees must collect and analyze samples from each wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring station as follows:

- (a) Analytes that are field measured are not required to be analyzed by a laboratory;
- (b) The Copermittees must implement consistent sample collection methods for regional comparability of data, unless site-specific conditions indicate the need for alternate methods;

- (c) Grab samples may be collected for pH, temperature, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, hardness, and indicator bacteria;
- (d) For all other constituents, composite samples must be collected for a duration adequate to be representative of changes in pollutant concentrations and runoff flows using one of the following techniques:
 - (i) Time-weighted composites collected over the length of the storm event or the first 24 hour period, whichever is shorter, composed of discrete samples, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - (ii) Flow-weighted composites collected over the length of the storm event or a typical 24 hour period, whichever is shorter, which may be collected through the use of automated equipment, or
 - (iii) If automated compositing is not feasible, a composite sample may be collected using a minimum of 4 grab samples, collected during the first 24 hours of the storm water discharge, or for the entire storm water discharge if the storm event is less than 24 hours.
- (e) Only one analysis of the composite of aliquots is required;
- (f) Analysis for the following constituents is required:
 - (i) Constituents contributing to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Constituents listed as a cause for impairment of receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area listed on the CWA section 303(d) List,
 - (iii) Constituents for implementation plans or load reduction plans (e.g. Bacteria Load Reduction Plans, Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans) developed for watersheds where the Copermittees are listed responsible parties under the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order,
 - (iv) Applicable SAL constituents, and
 - (v) The Copermittees may adjust the analytical monitoring required for the Watershed Management Area, if the Copermittees have historical data or supporting information that can demonstrate or provide justification that the analysis of a constituent is not necessary.

3. Special Studies

- a. Within the term of this Order, the Copermittees must initiate the following special studies:
 - (1) At least two special studies in each Watershed Management Area to address pollutant and/or stressor data gaps and/or develop information necessary to more effectively address the pollutants and/or stressors that cause or contribute to highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan.
 - (2) At least one special study for the San Diego Region to address pollutant and/or stressor data gaps and/or develop information necessary to more effectively address the pollutants and/or stressors that are impacting receiving waters on a regional basis in the San Diego Region.
 - (3) One of the two special studies in each Watershed Management Area required pursuant to Provision D.3.a.(1) may be replaced by a special study implemented pursuant to Provision D.3.a.(2).
- b. The special studies must, at a minimum, be in conformance with the following criteria:
 - (1) The special studies must be related to the highest priority water quality conditions identified by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area and/or for the entire San Diego Region;
 - (2) The special studies developed pursuant to Provision D.3.a.(1) must:
 - (a) Be implemented within the applicable Watershed Management Area, and
 - (b) Require some form of participation by all the Copermittees within the Watershed Management Area;
 - (3) The special studies developed pursuant to Provision D.3.a.(2) must:
 - (a) Be implemented within the San Diego Region, and
 - (b) Require some form of participation by all Copermittees covered under the requirements of this Order.
 - (4) The Copermittees are encouraged to partner with environmental groups or third parties knowledgeable of watershed conditions to complete the required special studies.

- c. Special studies developed to identify sources of pollutants and/or stressors should be pollutant and/or stressor specific and based on historical monitoring data and monitoring performed pursuant to Provisions D.1 and D.2. Development of source identification special studies should include the following:
- (1) A compilation of known information on the specific pollutant and/or stressor, including data on potential sources and movement of the pollutant and/or stressor within the watershed. Data generated by the Copermittees and others, as well as information available from a literature research on the pollutant and/or stressor should be compiled and analyzed as appropriate.
 - (2) An identification of data gaps, based on the compiled information generated on the specific pollutant and/or stressor identified in Provision D.3.c.(1). Source identification special studies should be developed to fill identified data gaps.
 - (3) A monitoring plan that will collect and provide data the Copermittees can utilize to do the following:
 - (a) Quantify the relative loading or impact of a pollutant and/or stressor from a particular source or pollutant generating activity;
 - (b) Improve understanding of the fate of a pollutant and/or stressor in the environment;
 - (c) Develop an inventory of known and suspected sources of a pollutant and/or stressor in the Watershed Management Area; and/or
 - (d) Prioritize known and suspected sources of a pollutant and/or stressor based on relative magnitude in discharges, geographical distribution (i.e., regional or localized), frequency of occurrence in discharges, human health risk, and controllability.
- d. Special studies initiated prior to the effective date of this Order that meet the requirements of Provision D.3.b and are implemented during the term of this Order as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan may be utilized to fulfill the special study requirements of Provision D.3.a. Special studies completed before the effective date of this Order cannot be utilized to fulfill the special study requirements of Provision D.3.a.
- e. The Copermittees must submit the monitoring plans for the special studies in the Water Quality Improvement Plans required pursuant to Provision F.1.

- f. The Copermittees are encouraged to share the results of the special studies regionally among the Copermittees to provide information useful in improving and adapting the management of non-storm water and storm water runoff through the implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plans.

4. Assessment Requirements

Each Copermittee must evaluate the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1, D.2 and D.3, and information collected during the implementation of the jurisdictional runoff management programs required pursuant to Provision E, to assess the progress of the water quality improvement strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan toward achieving compliance with Provisions A.1.a, A.1.c and A.2.a. Assessments must be performed as described in the following provisions:

a. RECEIVING WATERS ASSESSMENTS

- (1) The Copermittees must assess and report the conditions of the receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area as follows:
 - (a) Based on data collected pursuant to Provision D.1.a, the assessments under Provision D.4.a.(2) must be included in the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(2).
 - (b) Based on the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1.a-e, the assessments required under Provision D.4.a.(2) must be included in the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to Provision F.5.b.
- (2) The Copermittees must assess the status and trends of receiving water quality conditions in 1) coastal waters, 2) enclosed bays, harbors, estuaries, and lagoons, and 3) streams under dry weather and wet weather conditions. For each of the three types of receiving waters in each Watershed Management Area the Copermittees must:
 - (a) Determine whether or not the conditions of the receiving waters are meeting the numeric goals established pursuant to Provision B.3.a;
 - (b) Identify the most critical beneficial uses that must be protected to ensure overall health of the receiving water;
 - (c) Determine whether or not those critical beneficial uses are being protected;
 - (d) Identify short-term and/or long-term improvements or degradation of those critical beneficial uses;

- (e) Determine whether or not the strategies established in the Water Quality Improvement Plan contribute towards progress in achieving the interim and final numeric goals of the Water Quality Improvement Plan; and
- (f) Identify data gaps in the monitoring data necessary to assess Provisions D.4.a.(2)(a)-(e).

b. MS4 OUTFALL DISCHARGES ASSESSMENTS

(1) Non-Storm Water Discharges Reduction Assessments

- (a) Each Copermittee must assess and report the progress of its illicit discharge detection and elimination program, required to be implemented pursuant to Provision E.2, toward effectively prohibiting non-storm water and illicit discharges into the MS4 within its jurisdiction as follows:
 - (i) Based on data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.a.(2), the assessments under Provision D.4.b.(1)(b) must be included in the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(2).
 - (ii) Based on the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.b, the assessments required under Provision D.4.b.(1)(c) must be included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3).
 - (iii) Based on the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.b, the assessment required under Provision D.4.b.(1)(c) must be included in the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to F.5.b.
- (b) Based on the transitional dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring required pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(2), each Copermittee must assess and report the following:
 - (i) Identify the known and suspected controllable sources (e.g. facilities, areas, land uses, pollutant generating activities) of transient and persistent flows within the Copermittee's jurisdiction in the Watershed Management Area;
 - (ii) Identify sources of transient and persistent flows within the Copermittee's jurisdiction in the Watershed Management Area that have been reduced or eliminated; and
 - (iii) Identify modifications to the field screening monitoring locations and frequencies for the MS4 outfalls in its inventory necessary to identify and eliminate sources of persistent flow non-storm water discharges pursuant to Provision D.2.b.

- (c) Based on the dry weather MS4 outfall discharge field screening monitoring required pursuant to Provision D.2.b.(1), each Copermittee must assess and report the following:
- (i) The assessments required pursuant to Provision D.4.b.(1)(b);
 - (ii) Based on the data collected and applicable NALs in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, rank the MS4 outfalls in the Copermittee's jurisdiction according to potential threat to receiving water quality, and produce a prioritized list of major MS4 outfalls for follow-up action to update the Water Quality Improvement Plan, with the goal of eliminating persistent flow non-storm water discharges and/or pollutant loads in order of the ranked priority list through targeted programmatic actions and source investigations;
 - (iii) For the highest priority major MS4 outfalls with persistent flows that are in exceedance of NALs, identify the known and suspected sources within the Copermittee's jurisdiction in the Watershed Management Area that may cause or contribute to the NAL exceedances;
 - (iv) Each Copermittee must analyze the data collected pursuant to Provision D.2.b, and utilize a model or other method, to calculate or estimate the non-storm water volumes and pollutant loads collectively discharged from all the major MS4s outfalls in its jurisdiction identified as having persistent dry weather flows during the monitoring year. These calculations or estimates must be updated annually.
 - [a] Each Copermittee must calculate or estimate the annual non-storm water volumes and pollutant loads collectively discharged from the Copermittee's major MS4 outfalls to receiving waters within the Copermittee's jurisdiction, with an estimate of the percent contribution from each known source for each MS4 outfall;
 - [b] Each Copermittee must annually identify and quantify (i.e. volume and pollutant loads) sources of non-storm water not subject to the Copermittee's legal authority that are discharged from the Copermittee's major MS4 outfalls to downstream receiving waters.
 - (v) Each Copermittee must review the data collected pursuant to Provision D.2.b and findings from the assessments required pursuant to Provision D.4.b.(1)(c)(i)-(iv) at least once during the term of this Order to:
 - [a] Identify reductions and progress in achieving reductions in non-storm water and illicit discharges to the Copermittee's MS4 in the Watershed Management Area;

- [b] Assess the effectiveness of water quality improvement strategies being implemented by the Copermittees within the Watershed Management Area toward reducing or eliminating non-storm water and pollutant loads discharging from the MS4 to receiving waters within its jurisdiction, with an estimate, if possible, of the non-storm water volume and/or pollutant load reductions attributable to specific water quality strategies implemented by the Copermittee; and
- [c] Identify modifications necessary to increase the effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies implemented by the Copermittee in the Watershed Management Area toward reducing or eliminating non-storm water and pollutant loads discharging from the MS4 to receiving waters within its jurisdiction.

- (vi) Identify data gaps in the monitoring data necessary to assess Provisions D.4.b.(1)(c)(i)-(v).

(2) Storm Water Pollutant Discharges Reduction Assessments

- (a) The Copermittees must assess and report the progress of the water quality improvement strategies, required to be implemented pursuant to Provisions B and E, toward reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s within the Watershed Management Area as follows:
 - (i) Based on data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.a.(3), the assessments under Provision D.4.b.(2)(b) must be included in the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(2).
 - (ii) Based on the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.c, the assessments required under Provision D.4.b.(2)(c) must be included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3).
 - (iii) Based on the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.2.c, the assessment required under Provisions D.4.b.(2)(c)-(d) must be included in the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to F.5.b.
- (b) Based on the transitional wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring required pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(3) the Copermittees must assess and report the following:
 - (i) The Copermittees must analyze the monitoring data collected pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(3), and utilize a watershed model or other method, to calculate or estimate the following for each monitoring year:

- [a] The average storm water runoff coefficient for each land use type within the Watershed Management Area;
 - [b] The volume of storm water and pollutant loads discharged from each of the Copermittee's monitored MS4 outfalls in its jurisdiction to receiving waters within the Watershed Management Area for each storm event with measurable rainfall greater than 0.1 inch;
 - [c] The total flow volume and pollutant loadings discharged from the Copermittee's jurisdiction within the Watershed Management Area over the course of the wet season, extrapolated from the data produced from the monitored MS4 outfalls; and
 - [d] The percent contribution of storm water volumes and pollutant loads discharged from each land use type within each hydrologic subarea with a major MS4 outfall to receiving waters or within each major MS4 outfall to receiving waters in the Copermittee's jurisdiction within the Watershed Management Area for each storm event with measurable rainfall greater than 0.1 inch.
- (ii) Identify modifications to the wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring locations and frequencies necessary to identify pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s in the Watershed Management Area pursuant to Provision D.2.c.(1).
- (c) Based on the wet weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring required pursuant to Provision D.2.c the Copermittees must assess and report the following:
- (i) The assessments required pursuant to Provision D.4.b.(2)(b);
 - (ii) Based on the data collected and applicable SALs in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, analyze and compare the monitoring data to the analyses and assumptions used to develop the Water Quality Improvement Plans, including strategies developed pursuant to Provision B.3, and evaluate whether those analyses and assumptions should be updated as a component of the adaptive management efforts pursuant to Provision B.5 for follow-up action to update the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (iii) The Copermittees must review the data collected pursuant to Provision D.2.c and findings from the assessments required pursuant to Provisions D.4.b.(2)(c)(i)-(ii) at least once during the term of this Order to:
 - [a] Identify reductions or progress in achieving reductions in pollutant concentrations and/or pollutant loads from different land uses and/or drainage areas discharging from the Copermittees' MS4s in the Watershed Management Area;
 - [b] Assess the effectiveness of water quality improvement strategies being implemented by the Copermittees within the Watershed

Management Area toward reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s to receiving waters within the Watershed Management Area to the MEP, with an estimate, if possible, of the pollutant load reductions attributable to specific water quality strategies implemented by the Copermittees; and
[c] Identify modifications necessary to increase the effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies implemented by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area toward reducing pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4s to receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area to the MEP.

(iv) Identify data gaps in the monitoring data necessary to assess Provisions D.4.b.(2)(c)(i)-(iii).

(d) The Copermittees must evaluate all the data collected pursuant to Provision D.2.c, and incorporate new outfall monitoring data into time series plots for each long-term monitoring constituent for the Watershed Management Area, and perform statistical trends analysis on the cumulative long-term wet weather MS4 outfall discharge water quality data set.

c. SPECIAL STUDIES ASSESSMENTS

The Copermittees must annually evaluate the results and findings from the special studies developed and implemented pursuant to Provision D.3, and assess their relevance to the Copermittees' efforts to characterize receiving water conditions, understand sources of pollutants and/or stressors, and control and reduce the discharges of pollutants from the MS4 outfalls to receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area. The Copermittees must report the results of the special studies assessments applicable to the Watershed Management Area, and identify any necessary modifications or updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan based on the results in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3).

d. INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

As part of the iterative approach and adaptive management process required for the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provision B.5, the Copermittees in each Watershed Management Area must integrate the data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1-D.3, the findings from the assessments required pursuant to Provisions D.4.a-c, and information collected during the implementation of the jurisdictional runoff management programs required pursuant to Provision E to assess the effectiveness of, and identify necessary modifications to, the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:

(1) The Copermittees must re-evaluate the priority water quality conditions and

numeric goals for the Watershed Management Area, as needed, during the term of this Order pursuant to Provision B.5.a. The re-evaluation and recommendations for modifications to the priority water quality conditions, and/or numeric goals and corresponding schedules may be provided in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), but must at least be provided in the Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to Provision F.5.b. The priority water quality conditions and numeric goals for the Watershed Management Area must be re-evaluated as follows:

- (a) Re-evaluate the receiving water conditions in the Watershed Management Area in accordance with Provision B.2.a;
 - (b) Re-evaluate the impacts on receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area from MS4 discharges in accordance with Provision B.2.b;
 - (c) Re-evaluate the identification of MS4 sources of pollutants and/or stressors in accordance with Provision B.2.d;
 - (d) Identify beneficial uses of the receiving waters that are protected in accordance with Provision D.4.a;
 - (e) Evaluate the progress toward achieving the interim and final numeric goals for protecting impacted beneficial uses in the receiving waters.
- (2) The Copermittees must re-evaluate the water quality improvement strategies for the Watershed Management Area during the term of this Order pursuant to Provision B.5.b. The re-evaluation and recommendations for modifications to the water quality improvement strategies and schedules may be provided in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), but must at least be provided in the Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to Provision F.5.b. The water quality improvement strategies for the Watershed Management Area must be re-evaluated as follows:
- (a) Identify the non-storm water and storm water pollutant loads from the Copermittees' MS4 outfalls in the Watershed Management Area, calculated or estimated pursuant to Provisions D.4.b;
 - (b) Identify the non-storm water and storm water pollutant load reductions, or other improvements to receiving water or water quality conditions, that are necessary to attain the interim and final numeric goals identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan for protecting beneficial uses in the receiving waters;
 - (c) Identify the non-storm water and storm water pollutant load reductions, or other improvements to the quality of MS4 discharges, that are necessary

for the Copermittees to demonstrate that non-storm water and storm water discharges from their MS4s are not causing or contributing to exceedances of receiving water limitations;

- (d) Evaluate the progress of the water quality improvement strategies toward achieving the interim and final numeric goals identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan for protecting beneficial uses in the receiving waters.
- (3) The Copermittees must re-evaluate and adapt the water quality monitoring and assessment program for the Watershed Management Area when new information becomes available to improve the monitoring and assessment program pursuant to Provision B.5.c. The re-evaluation and recommendations for modifications to the monitoring and assessment program may be provided in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), but must at least be provided in the Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to Provision F.5.b. Modifications to the water quality monitoring and assessment program must be consistent with the requirements of Provision D.1-D.3. The re-evaluation of the water quality monitoring and assessment program for the Watershed Management Area must consider the data gaps identified by the assessments required pursuant to Provisions D.4.a-b, and results of the special studies implemented pursuant to Provision D.4.c.

5. Monitoring Provisions

Each Copermittee must comply with all the monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping provisions of the Standard Permit Provisions and General Provisions contained in Attachment B to this Order.

E. JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The purpose of this provision is for each Copermittee to implement a program to control the contribution of pollutants to and the discharges from the MS4 within its jurisdiction. The goal of the jurisdictional runoff management programs is to implement strategies that effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the MS4 and reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the MEP. This goal will be accomplished through implementing the jurisdictional runoff management programs in accordance with the strategies identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plans.

Each Copermittee must update its jurisdictional runoff management program document, in accordance with Provision F.2.a, to incorporate all the requirements of Provision E. Until the Copermittee has updated its jurisdictional runoff management program document with the requirements of Provision E, the Copermittee must continue implementing its current jurisdictional runoff management program.

1. Legal Authority Establishment and Enforcement

- a.** Each Copermittee must establish, maintain, and enforce adequate legal authority within its jurisdiction to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 through statute, ordinance, permit, contract, order, or similar means. This legal authority must, at a minimum, authorize the Copermittee to:
 - (1) Prohibit and eliminate all illicit discharges and illicit connections to its MS4;
 - (2) Control the contribution of pollutants in discharges of runoff associated with industrial and construction activity to its MS4 and control the quality of runoff from industrial and construction sites, including industrial and construction sites which have coverage under the statewide General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial General Permit) or General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activities (Construction General Permit), as well as to those sites which do not;
 - (3) Control the discharge of spills, dumping, or disposal of materials other than storm water into its MS4;
 - (4) Control through interagency agreements among Copermittees the contribution of pollutants from one portion of the MS4 to another portion of the MS4;
 - (5) Control, by coordinating and cooperating with other owners of the MS4 such as Caltrans, the U.S. federal government, or sovereign Native American Tribes through interagency agreements, where possible, the contribution of pollutants from their portion of the MS4 to the portion of the MS4 within the Copermittee's jurisdiction;

- (6) Require compliance with conditions in its statutes, ordinances, permits, contracts, orders, or similar means to hold dischargers to its MS4 accountable for their contributions of pollutants and flows;
 - (7) Require the use of BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from its MS4 to the MEP;
 - (8) Require documentation on the effectiveness of BMPs implemented to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from its MS4 to the MEP;
 - (9) Utilize enforcement mechanisms to require compliance with its statutes, ordinances, permits, contracts, orders, or similar means; and
 - (10) Carry out all inspections, surveillance, and monitoring procedures necessary to determine compliance and noncompliance with its statutes, ordinances, permits, contracts, orders, or similar means and with the requirements of this Order, including the prohibition of illicit discharges and connections to its MS4; the Copermittee must also have authority to enter, monitor, inspect, take measurements, review and copy records, and require regular reports from industrial facilities, including construction sites, discharging into its MS4.
- b.** With the first Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), each Copermittee must submit a statement certified by its Principal Executive Officer, Ranking Elected Official, or Duly Authorized Representative that the Copermittee has taken the necessary steps to obtain and maintain full legal authority within its jurisdiction to implement and enforce each of the requirements contained in this Order.

2. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Each Copermittee must implement a program to actively detect and eliminate illicit discharges and improper disposal into the MS4, or otherwise require the discharger to apply for and obtain a separate NPDES permit. The illicit discharge detection and elimination program must be implemented in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

Each Copermittee must address all non-storm water discharges as illicit discharges unless a non-storm water discharge is either identified as a discharge authorized by a separate NPDES permit, or identified as a category of non-storm water discharges or flows that must be addressed pursuant to the following requirements:

- (1) Discharges of non-storm water to the MS4 from the following categories must be addressed as illicit discharges unless the discharge has coverage under NPDES Permit No. CAG919001 (Order No. R9-2007-0034, or subsequent order) for discharges to San Diego Bay, or NPDES Permit No. CAG919002 (Order No. R9-2008-0002, or subsequent order) for discharges to surface waters other than San Diego Bay:
 - (1) Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
 - (2) Discharges from foundation drains;²⁰
 - (3) Water from crawl space pumps; and
 - (4) Water from footing drains.²⁰
- (2) Discharges of non-storm water from water line flushing and water main breaks to the MS4 must be addressed as illicit discharges unless the discharge has coverage under NPDES Permit No. CAG 679001 (Order No. R9-2010-0003 or subsequent order). This category includes water line flushing and water main break discharges from water purveyors issued a water supply permit by the California Department of Public Health or federal military installations. Discharges from recycled or reclaimed water lines to the MS4 must be addressed as illicit discharges, unless the discharges have coverage under a separate NPDES permit.
- (3) Discharges of non-storm water to the MS4 from the following categories must be addressed by the Copermittee as illicit discharges only if the Copermittee or the San Diego Water Board identifies the discharge as a source of pollutants to receiving waters:
 - (a) Diverted stream flows;
 - (b) Rising ground waters;
 - (c) Uncontaminated ground water infiltration to MS4s;
 - (d) Springs;
 - (e) Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
 - (f) Discharges from potable water sources;

²⁰ Provision E.2.a.(1) only applies to this category of non-storm water if the system is designed to be located at or below the groundwater table to actively or passively extract groundwater during any part of the year.

- (g) Discharges from foundation drains;²¹ and
 - (h) Discharges from footing drains.²¹
- (4) Discharges of non-storm water to the MS4 from the following categories must be controlled by the requirements given below through statute, ordinance, permit, contract, order, or similar means. Discharges of non-storm water to the MS4 from the following categories not controlled by the requirements given below through statute, ordinance, permit, contract, order, or similar means must be addressed by the Copermittee as illicit discharges.
- (a) Air conditioning condensation
 - The discharge of air conditioning condensation should be directed to landscaped areas or other pervious surfaces, or to the sanitary sewer, where feasible.
 - (b) Individual residential vehicle washing
 - (i) The discharge of wash water should be directed to landscaped areas or other pervious surfaces where feasible; and
 - (ii) The minimization of water, washing detergent and other vehicle wash products used for residential vehicle washing, and the implementation of other practices or behaviors that will prevent the discharge of pollutants associated with individual residential vehicle washing from entering the MS4 must be encouraged.
 - (c) Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges
 - (i) Residual chlorine, algaecide, filter backwash, or other pollutants from swimming pools must be eliminated prior to discharging to the MS4; and
 - (ii) The discharge of saline swimming pool water must be directed to the sanitary sewer, landscaped areas, or other pervious surfaces that can accommodate the volume of water, unless the saline swimming pool water can be discharged via a pipe or concrete channel directly to a naturally saline water body (e.g. Pacific Ocean).
- (5) Firefighting discharges to the MS4 must be addressed by the Copermittee as illicit discharges only if the Copermittee or the San Diego Water Board identifies the discharge as a significant source of pollutants to receiving waters. Firefighting discharges to the MS4 not identified as a significant source of pollutants to receiving waters, must be addressed, at a minimum, as follows:

²¹ Provision E.2.a.(3) only applies to this category of non-storm water discharge if the system is designed to be located above the groundwater table at all times of the year, and the system is only expected to discharge non-storm water under unusual circumstances.

(a) Non-emergency firefighting discharges

- (i) Building fire suppression system maintenance discharges (e.g. sprinkler line flushing) to the MS4 must be addressed as illicit discharges unless BMPs are implemented to prevent pollutants associated with such discharges to the MS4.
- (ii) Non-emergency firefighting discharges (i.e., discharges from controlled or practice blazes, firefighting training, and maintenance activities not associated with building fire suppression systems) must be addressed by a program, to be developed and implemented by the Copermittee, to reduce or eliminate pollutants in such discharges from entering the MS4.

(b) Emergency firefighting discharges

Each Copermittee should develop and encourage implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate pollutants in emergency firefighting discharges to the MS4s and receiving waters within its jurisdiction. During emergency situations, priority of efforts should be directed toward life, property, and the environment (in descending order). BMPs should not interfere with immediate emergency response operations or impact public health and safety.

- (6) If the Copermittee or San Diego Water Board identifies any category of non-storm water discharges listed under Provisions E.2.a.(1)-(4) as a source of pollutants to receiving waters, the category must be prohibited through ordinance, order, or similar means and addressed as an illicit discharge. Alternatively, the Copermittee may propose controls to be implemented for the category of non-storm water discharges as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan instead of prohibiting the category of non-storm water discharges, and implement the controls if accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan.
- (7) Each Copermittee must, where feasible and priorities and resources allow, reduce or eliminate non-storm water discharges listed under Provisions E.2.a.(1)-(4) into its MS4, unless a non-storm water discharge is identified as a discharge authorized by a separate NPDES permit.

b. PREVENT AND DETECT ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

Each Copermittee must include the following measures within its program to prevent and detect illicit discharges to the MS4:

- (1) Each Copermittee must maintain an updated map of its entire MS4 and the corresponding drainage areas. The accuracy of the MS4 map must be confirmed during the field screening required pursuant to Provision E.2.c.

The MS4 map must be included as part of the jurisdictional runoff management program document. Any geographic information system (GIS) layers or files used by the Copermittee to maintain the MS4 map must be made available to the San Diego Water Board upon request. The MS4 map must identify the following:

- (a) All segments of the MS4 owned, operated, and maintained by the Copermittee;
 - (b) All known locations of inlets that discharge and/or collect runoff into the Copermittee's MS4;
 - (c) All known locations of connections with other MS4s not owned or operated by the Copermittee (e.g. Caltrans MS4s);
 - (d) All known locations of MS4 outfalls and private outfalls that discharge runoff collected from areas within the Copermittee's jurisdiction;
 - (e) All segments of receiving waters within the Copermittee's jurisdiction that receive and convey runoff discharged from the Copermittee's MS4 outfalls;
 - (f) Locations of the MS4 outfalls, identified pursuant to Provision D.2.a.(1), within its jurisdiction; and
 - (g) Locations of the non-storm water persistent flow MS4 outfall discharge monitoring stations, identified pursuant to Provision D.2.b.(2), within its jurisdiction.
- (2) Each Copermittee must use Copermittee personnel and contractors to assist in identifying and reporting illicit discharges and connections during their daily employment activities.
 - (3) Each Copermittee must promote, publicize, and facilitate public reporting of the presence of illicit discharges or water quality impacts associated with discharges to or from the MS4, including the following methods for public reporting:
 - (a) Operate a public hotline, which can be Copermittee-specific or shared by the Copermittees, and must be capable of receiving reports in both English and Spanish 24 hours per day and seven days per week; and
 - (b) Designate an e-mail address for receiving electronic reports from the public, which can be Copermittee-specific or shared by the Copermittees, and must be prominently displayed on the Copermittee's webpage and the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4.

- (4) Each Copermittee must implement practices and procedures (including a notification mechanism) to prevent, respond to, contain, and clean up any spills that may discharge into the MS4 within its jurisdiction from any source. The Copermittee must coordinate, to the extent possible, with spill response teams to prevent entry of spills into the MS4, and prevent contamination of surface water, ground water, and soil. The Copermittee must coordinate spill prevention, containment, and response activities throughout all appropriate Copermittee departments, programs, and agencies.
- (5) Each Copermittee must implement practices and procedures to prevent and limit infiltration of seepage from sanitary sewers (including private laterals and failing septic systems) to the MS4.
- (6) Each Copermittee must coordinate, when necessary, with upstream Copermittees and/or entities to prevent illicit discharges from upstream sources into the MS4 within its jurisdiction.

c. FIELD SCREENING

Each Copermittee must conduct field screening (i.e. visual observations, field testing, and/or analytical testing) of MS4 outfalls and other portions of its MS4 within its jurisdiction to detect non-storm water and illicit discharges and connections to the MS4 in accordance with the dry weather MS4 outfall discharge monitoring requirements in Provisions D.2.a.(2) and D.2.b.(1).

d. INVESTIGATE AND ELIMINATE ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS

Each Copermittee must include the following measures within its program to investigate and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4:

- (1) Each Copermittee must prioritize and determine when follow-up investigations will be performed in response to visual observations and/or water quality monitoring data collected during an investigation of a detected non-storm water or illicit discharge to or from the MS4. The criteria for prioritizing investigations must consider the following:
 - (a) Pollutants identified as causing or contributing to the highest water quality priorities identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (b) Pollutants identified as causing or contributing, or threatening to cause or contribute to impairments in water bodies on the 303(d) List and/or in environmentally sensitive areas (ESAs), located within its jurisdiction;
 - (c) Pollutants identified from sources or land uses known to exist within the area, drainage basin, or watershed that discharges to the portion of the MS4 within its jurisdiction included in the investigation;

- (d) Pollutants identified as causing or contributing to an exceedance of a NAL in the Water Quality Improvement Plan; and
 - (e) Pollutants identified as a threat to human health or the environment.
- (2) Each Copermittee must implement procedures to investigate and inspect portions of its MS4 that, based on reports or notifications, field screening, or other appropriate information, indicate a reasonable potential of receiving, containing, or discharging pollutants due to illicit discharges, illicit connections, or other sources of non-storm water. The procedures must include the following:
- (a) Each Copermittee must develop criteria to:
 - (i) Assess the validity of each report or notification received; and
 - (ii) Prioritize the response to each report or notification received.
 - (b) Each Copermittee must prioritize and respond to each valid report or notification (e.g., public reports, staff or contractor reports and notifications, etc.) of an incident in a timely manner.
 - (c) In accordance with the requirements of Provision E.2.d.(1), each Copermittee must investigate and seek to identify the source(s) of discharges of non-storm water where flows are observed in and from the MS4 during the field screening required pursuant to Provision D.2.b.(1) as follows:
 - (i) Obvious illicit discharges must be immediately investigated to identify the source(s) of non-storm water discharges;
 - (ii) The investigation must include field investigations to identify sources or potential sources for the discharge, unless the source or potential source has already been identified during previous investigations; and
 - (iii) The investigation may include follow-up field investigations and/or reviewing Copermittee inventories and other land use data to identify potential sources of the discharge.
 - (d) Each Copermittee must maintain records and a database of the following information:
 - (i) Location of incident, including hydrologic subarea, portion of MS4 receiving the non-storm water or illicit discharge, and point of discharge or potential discharge from MS4 to receiving water;
 - (ii) Source of information initiating the investigation (e.g., public reports, staff or contractor reports and notifications, field screening, etc.);

- (iii) Date the information used to initiate the investigation was received;
 - (iv) Date the investigation was initiated;
 - (v) Dates of follow-up investigations;
 - (vi) Identified or suspected source of the illicit discharge or connection, if determined;
 - (vii) Known or suspected related incidents, if any;
 - (viii) Result of the investigation; and
 - (ix) If a source cannot be identified and the investigation is not continued, document the response pursuant to the requirements of Provision E.2.d.(4).
- (e) Each Copermittee must maintain records and, in accordance with the priorities of the Water Quality Improvement Plan, seek to identify the source(s) of non-storm water discharges from the MS4 where there is evidence of non-storm water having been discharged into or from the MS4 (e.g., pooled water), in accordance with MS4 outfall discharge monitoring requirements in Provisions D.2.a.(2) and D.2.b.(1).
- (3) Each Copermittee must initiate the implementation of procedures, in a timely manner, to eliminate all detected and identified illicit discharges and connections within its jurisdiction. The procedures must include the following responses:
- (a) Each Copermittee must enforce its legal authority, as required under Provision E.1, to eliminate illicit discharges and connections to the MS4.
 - (b) If the Copermittee identifies the source as a controllable source of non-storm water or illicit discharge or connection, the Copermittee must implement its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6 and enforce its legal authority to prohibit and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to its MS4.
 - (c) If the Copermittee identifies the source of the discharge as a category of non-storm water discharges in Provision E.2.a, and the discharge is in exceedance of NALs in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, then the Copermittee must determine if: (1) this is an isolated incident or set of circumstances that will be addressed through its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6, or (2) the category of discharge must be addressed through the prohibition of that category of discharge as an illicit discharge pursuant to Provision E.2.a.(6).
 - (d) If the Copermittee suspects the source of the non-storm water discharge as natural in origin (i.e. non-anthropogenically influenced) and in conveyance into the MS4, then the Copermittee must document and

provide the data and evidence necessary to demonstrate to the San Diego Water Board that it is natural in origin and does not require further investigation.

- (e) If the Copermittee is unable to identify and document the source of a recurring non-storm water discharge to or from the MS4, then the Copermittee must address the discharge as an illicit discharge and update its jurisdictional runoff management program to address the common and suspected sources of the non-storm water discharge within its jurisdiction in accordance with the Copermittee's priorities.
- (4) Each Copermittee must submit a summary of the non-storm water discharges and illicit discharges and connections investigated and eliminated within its jurisdiction with each Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report required under Provision F.3.b.(3) of this Order.

3. Development Planning

Each Copermittee must use their land use and planning authorities to implement a development planning program in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and includes, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. BMP REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Each Copermittee must prescribe the following BMP requirements during the planning process (i.e. prior to project approval and issuance of local permits) for all development projects (regardless of project type or size), where local permits are issued, including unpaved roads and flood management projects:

(1) General Requirements

- (a) Onsite BMPs must be located so as to remove pollutants from runoff prior to its discharge to any receiving waters, and as close to the source as possible;
- (b) Structural BMPs must not be constructed within waters of the U.S.
- (c) Onsite BMPs must be designed and implemented with measures to avoid the creation of nuisance or pollution associated with vectors (e.g. mosquitos, rodents, or flies).

(2) Source Control BMP Requirements

The following source control BMPs must be implemented at all development projects where applicable and feasible:

- (a) Prevention of illicit discharges into the MS4;
- (b) Storm drain system stenciling or signage;
- (c) Protect outdoor material storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal;
- (d) Protect materials stored in outdoor work areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal;
- (e) Protect trash storage areas from rainfall, run-on, runoff, and wind dispersal; and
- (f) Any additional BMPs determined to be necessary by the Copermittee to minimize pollutant generation at each project.

(3) Low Impact Development (LID) BMP Requirements

The following LID BMPs must be implemented at all development projects where applicable and feasible:

- (a) Maintenance or restoration of natural storage reservoirs and drainage corridors (including topographic depressions, areas of permeable soils, natural swales, and ephemeral and intermittent streams);²²
- (b) Buffer zones for natural water bodies (where buffer zones are technically infeasible, require project applicant to include other buffers such as trees, access restrictions, etc.);
- (c) Conservation of natural areas within the project footprint including existing trees, other vegetation, and soils;
- (d) Construction of streets, sidewalks, or parking lot aisles to the minimum widths necessary, provided public safety is not compromised;
- (e) Minimization of the impervious footprint of the project;
- (f) Minimization of soil compaction to landscaped areas;
- (g) Disconnection of impervious surfaces through distributed pervious areas;

²² Development projects proposing to dredge or fill materials in waters of the U.S. must obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Projects proposing to dredge or fill waters of the state must obtain waste discharge requirements.

- (h) Landscaped or other pervious areas designed and constructed to effectively receive and infiltrate, retain and/or treat runoff from impervious areas, prior to discharging to the MS4;
- (i) Small collection strategies located at, or as close as possible to, the source (i.e. the point where storm water initially meets the ground) to minimize the transport of runoff and pollutants to the MS4 and receiving waters;
- (j) Use of permeable materials for projects with low traffic areas and appropriate soil conditions;
- (k) Landscaping with native or drought tolerant species; and
- (l) Harvesting and using precipitation.

b. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Priority Development Projects are land development projects that fall under the planning and building authority of the Copermittee for which the Copermittee must impose specific requirements, in addition to those described in Provision E.3.a, including the implementation of structural BMPs to meet the performance requirements described in Provision E.3.c.

(1) Definition of Priority Development Project

Priority Development Projects include the following:

- (a) New development projects that create 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces (collectively over the entire project site). This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.
- (b) Redevelopment projects that create and/or replace 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site on an existing site of 10,000 square feet or more of impervious surfaces). This includes commercial, industrial, residential, mixed-use, and public development projects on public or private land.
- (c) New and redevelopment projects that create 5,000 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site), and support one or more of the following uses:
 - (i) Restaurants. This category is defined as a facility that sells prepared foods and drinks for consumption, including stationary lunch counters and refreshment stands selling prepared foods and drinks for immediate consumption (SIC code 5812).

- (ii) Hillside development projects. This category includes development on any natural slope that is twenty-five percent or greater.
 - (iii) Parking lots. This category is defined as a land area or facility for the temporary parking or storage of motor vehicles used personally, for business, or for commerce.
 - (iv) Streets, roads, highways, freeways, and driveways. This category is defined as any paved impervious surface used for the transportation of automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and other vehicles.
- (d) New or redevelopment projects that create or replace 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface (collectively over the entire project site), and discharging directly to an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). "Discharging directly to" includes flow that is conveyed overland a distance of 200 feet or less from the project to the ESA, or conveyed in a pipe or open channel any distance as an isolated flow from the project to the ESA (i.e. not commingled with flows from adjacent lands).
- (e) New development projects that support one or more of the following uses:
- (i) Automotive repair shops. This category is defined as a facility that is categorized in any one of the following Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes: 5013, 5014, 5541, 7532-7534, or 7536-7539.
 - (ii) Retail gasoline outlets (RGOs). This category includes RGOs that meet the following criteria: (a) 5,000 square feet or more or (b) a projected Average Daily Traffic (ADT) of 100 or more vehicles per day.
- (f) New or redevelopment projects that result in the disturbance of one or more acres of land and are expected to generate pollutants post construction.

(2) Special Considerations for Redevelopment Projects

The structural BMP performance requirements of Provision E.3.c are applicable to redevelopment Priority Development Projects, as defined in E.3.b.(1), as follows:

- (a) Where redevelopment results in the creation or replacement of impervious surface in an amount of less than fifty percent of the surface area of the previously existing development, then the structural BMP performance requirements of Provision E.3.c apply only to the creation or replacement of impervious surface, and not the entire development; or

- (b) Where redevelopment results in the creation or replacement of impervious surface in an amount of more than fifty percent of the surface area of the previously existing development, then the structural BMP performance requirements of Provision E.3.c apply to the entire development.

(3) Priority Development Project Exemptions

Each Copermittee has the discretion to exempt the following projects from being defined as Priority Development Projects:

- (a) New or retrofit paved sidewalks, bicycle lanes, or trails that meet the following criteria:
 - (i) Designed and constructed to direct storm water runoff to adjacent vegetated areas, or other non-erodible permeable areas; OR
 - (ii) Designed and constructed to be hydraulically disconnected from paved streets or roads; OR
 - (iii) Designed and constructed with permeable pavements or surfaces in accordance with USEPA Green Streets guidance.²³
- (b) Retrofitting or redevelopment of existing paved alleys, streets or roads that are designed and constructed in accordance with the USEPA Green Streets guidance.²⁴

c. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT STRUCTURAL BMP PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the BMP requirements listed for all development projects under Provision E.3.a, Priority Development Projects must also implement structural BMPs that conform to performance requirements described below.

(1) Storm Water Pollutant Control BMP Requirements

Each Copermittee must require each Priority Development Project to implement onsite structural BMPs to control pollutants in storm water that may be discharged from a project as follows:

- (a) Each Priority Development Project must be required to implement LID BMPs that are designed to retain (i.e. intercept, store, infiltrate, evaporate, and evapotranspire) onsite the pollutants contained in the volume of storm water runoff produced from a 24-hour 85th percentile storm event (design capture volume);²⁵

²³ See "Managing Wet Weather with Green Infrastructure – Municipal Handbook: Green Streets" (USEPA, 2008).

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ This volume is not a single volume to be applied to all areas covered by this Order. The size of the 85th percentile storm event is different for various parts of the San Diego Region. The Copermittees are

- (i) If a Copermittee determines that implementing BMPs to retain the full design capture volume onsite for a Priority Development Project is not technically feasible, then the Copermittee may allow the Priority Development Project to utilize biofiltration BMPs. Biofiltration BMPs must be designed to have an appropriate hydraulic loading rate to maximize storm water retention and pollutant removal, as well as to prevent erosion, scour, and channeling within the BMP,²⁶ and must be sized to:
 - [a] Treat 1.5 times the design capture volume not reliably retained onsite, OR
 - [b] Treat the design capture volume not reliably retained onsite with a flow-thru design that has a total volume, including pore spaces and pre-filter detention volume, sized to hold at least 0.75 times the portion of the design capture volume not reliably retained onsite.
- (ii) If a Copermittee determines that biofiltration is not technically feasible, then the Copermittee may allow the Priority Development Project to utilize flow-thru treatment control BMPs to treat runoff leaving the site, AND mitigate for the design capture volume not reliably retained onsite pursuant to Provision E.3.c.(1)(b). Flow thru treatment control BMPs must be sized and designed to:
 - [a] Remove pollutants from storm water to the MEP;
 - [b] Filter or treat either: 1) the maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of 0.2 inch of rainfall per hour, for each hour of a storm event, or 2) the maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity (for each hour of a storm event), as determined from the local historical rainfall record, multiplied by a factor of two;
 - [c] Be ranked with high or medium pollutant removal efficiency for the Priority Development Project's most significant pollutants of concern. Flow-thru treatment control BMPs with a low removal efficiency ranking must only be approved by a Copermittee when a feasibility analysis has been conducted which exhibits that implementation of flow-thru treatment control BMPs with high or medium removal efficiency rankings are infeasible for a Priority Development Project or portion of a Priority Development Project.

encouraged to calculate the 85th percentile storm event for each of its jurisdictions using local rain data pertinent to its particular jurisdiction. In addition, isopluvial maps may be used to extrapolate rainfall data to areas where insufficient data exists in order to determine the volume of the local 85th percentile storm event in such areas. Where the Copermittees will use isopluvial maps to determine the 85th percentile storm event in areas lacking rain data, the Copermittees must describe their method for using isopluvial maps in its BMP Design Manuals.

²⁶ As part of the Copermittee's update to its BMP Design Manual, pursuant to Provision E.3.d, the Copermittee must provide guidance for hydraulic loading rates and other biofiltration design criteria necessary to maximize storm water retention and pollutant removal.

- (b) A Priority Development Project may be allowed to utilize alternative compliance under Provision E.3.c.(3) in lieu of complying with the storm water pollutant control BMP performance requirements of Provision E.3.c.(1)(a). The Priority Development Project must mitigate for the portion of the pollutant load in the design capture volume not retained onsite if Provision E.3.c.(3) is utilized. If a Priority Development Project is allowed to utilize alternative compliance, flow-thru treatment control BMPs must be implemented to treat the portion of the design capture volume that is not reliably retained onsite. Flow-thru treatment control BMPs must be sized and designed in accordance with Provisions E.3.c.(1)(a)(ii)[a]-[c].

(2) Hydromodification Management BMP Requirements

Each Copermittee must require each Priority Development Project to implement onsite BMPs to manage hydromodification that may be caused by storm water runoff discharged from a project as follows:

- (a) Post-project runoff conditions (flow rates and durations) must not exceed pre-development runoff conditions by more than 10 percent (for the range of flows that result in increased potential for erosion, or degraded instream habitat downstream of Priority Development Projects).
 - (i) In evaluating the range of flows that results in increased potential for erosion of natural (non-hardened) channels, the lower boundary must correspond with the critical channel flow that produces the critical shear stress that initiates channel bed movement or that erodes the toe of channel banks.
 - (ii) The Copermittees may use monitoring results collected pursuant to Provision D.1.a.(2) to re-define the range of flows resulting in increased potential for erosion, or degraded instream habitat conditions, as warranted by the data.
- (b) Each Priority Development Project must avoid critical sediment yield areas known to the Copermittee or identified by the optional Watershed Management Area Analysis pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(4), or implement measures that allow critical coarse sediment to be discharged to receiving waters, such that there is no net impact to the receiving water.
- (c) A Priority Development Project may be allowed to utilize alternative compliance under Provision E.3.c.(3) in lieu of complying with the performance requirements of Provision E.3.c.(2)(a). The Priority Development Project must mitigate for the post-project runoff conditions not fully managed onsite if Provision E.3.c.(3) is utilized.

(d) Exemptions

Each Copermittee has the discretion to exempt a Priority Development Project from the hydromodification management BMP performance requirements of Provisions E.3.c.(2) where the project discharges storm water runoff to:

- (i) Existing underground storm drains discharging directly to water storage reservoirs, lakes, enclosed embayments, or the Pacific Ocean;
- (ii) Conveyance channels whose bed and bank are concrete lined all the way from the point of discharge to water storage reservoirs, lakes, enclosed embayments, or the Pacific Ocean; or
- (iii) An area identified by the Copermittees as appropriate for an exemption by the optional Watershed Management Area Analysis incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(4).

(e) Interim Timeframe Exemptions

Until the Copermittees have updated their BMP Design Manual in accordance with Provision F.2.b with the requirements of Provision E, the Copermittees have the discretion to exempt a Priority Development Project from the hydromodification management BMP performance requirements of Provision E.3.c.(2) where the project discharges storm water runoff directly to:

- (i) An engineered channel conveyance system with a capacity to convey peak flows generated by the 10-year storm event all the way from the point of discharge to water storage reservoirs, lakes, enclosed embayments, or the Pacific Ocean; and
- (ii) Large river reaches with a drainage area larger than 100 square miles and a 100-year flow capacity in excess of 20,000 cubic feet per second, provided that properly sized energy dissipation is included at all Priority Development Project discharge points.

(3) Alternative Compliance Program to Onsite Structural BMP Implementation

At the discretion of each Copermittee, Priority Development Projects may be allowed to participate in an alternative compliance program in lieu of implementing the onsite structural BMP performance requirements of Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a), provided that the Water Quality Improvement Plan includes the optional Watershed Management Area Analysis described in Provision B.3.b.(4), and Water Quality Equivalency

calculations have been accepted by the San Diego Water Board's Executive Officer pursuant to Provision E.3.c.(3)(a). The alternative compliance program is available to a Priority Development Project only if the Priority Development Project applicant enters into a voluntary agreement with the Copermittee authorizing this arrangement. In addition to the voluntary agreement, relief from implementing structural BMPs onsite may be authorized by the Copermittee under the following conditions:

(a) Water Quality Equivalency

Copermittees must submit Water Quality Equivalency calculations for acceptance by the San Diego Water Board's Executive Officer prior to administering an alternative compliance program in order to establish a regional and technical basis for determining the water quality benefits associated with alternative compliance projects. Accepted Water Quality Equivalency calculations must be incorporated as part of any Copermittee's alternative compliance program necessary for evaluating Watershed Management Area Analysis candidate projects, project applicant-proposed alternative compliance projects, alternative compliance in lieu fee structures, and alternative compliance water quality credit systems as described in Provisions E.3.c.(3)(b)-(e).

(b) Watershed Management Area Analysis Candidate Projects

The Priority Development Project applicant agrees to fund, contribute funds to, or implement a candidate project identified by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area Analysis included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(4) subject to the following conditions:

- (i) The Copermittee must determine that implementation of the candidate project will have a greater overall water quality benefit for the Watershed Management Area than fully complying with the performance requirements of Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a) onsite;
- (ii) If the Priority Development Project applicant chooses to fully or partially fund a candidate project, then the in-lieu fee structure described in Provision E.3.c.(3)(c) must be followed;
- (iii) If the Priority Development Project applicant chooses to fully or partially fund a candidate project, then the Copermittee must ensure that the funds to be obtained from the Priority Development Project applicant are sufficient to mitigate for impacts caused by not fully implementing structural BMPs onsite, pursuant to the performance requirements described in Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a);
- (iv) If the Priority Development Project applicant chooses to implement a candidate project, then the Copermittee must ensure that pollutant

control and/or hydromodification management within the candidate project are sufficient to mitigate for impacts caused by not implementing structural BMPs fully onsite, pursuant to the performance requirements described in Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a);

- (v) The voluntary agreement to fund, partially fund, or implement a candidate project must include reliable sources of funding for operation and maintenance of the candidate project;
- (vi) Design of the candidate project must be conducted under an appropriately qualified engineer, geologist, architect, landscape architect, or other professional, licenses where applicable, and competent and proficient in the fields pertinent to the candidate project design;
- (vii) The candidate project must be constructed as soon as possible, but no later than 4 years after the certificate of occupancy is granted for the first Priority Development Project that contributed funds toward the construction of the candidate project, unless a longer period of time is authorized by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer; and
- (viii) If the candidate project is constructed after the Priority Development Project is constructed, the Copermittee must require temporal mitigation for pollutant loads and altered flows that are discharged from the Priority Development Project.

(c) Project Applicant Proposed Alternative Compliance Projects

The Copermittee may allow a Priority Development Project applicant to propose and fund, contribute funds to, or implement an alternative compliance project not identified by the Watershed Management Area Analysis included in the Water Quality Improvement Plan pursuant to Provisions B.3.b.(4). This option is allowed provided the Copermittee determines that implementation of the alternative compliance project will have a greater overall water quality benefit for the Watershed Management Area than fully complying with the performance requirements of Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a) onsite, and is subject to the requirements described in Provisions E.3.c.(3)(a)(ii)-(viii).

(d) Alternative Compliance In-Lieu Fee Structure

If a Copermittee chooses to allow a Priority Development Project applicant to fund, or partially fund a candidate project or an alternative compliance project, then the Copermittee must develop and implement an in-lieu fee structure. This may be developed individually or with other Copermittees and/or entities, as a means for designing, developing, constructing, operating and maintaining offsite alternative compliance projects. The in-

lieu fee must be transferred to the Copermittee (for public projects) or an escrow account (for private projects) prior to the construction of the Priority Development Project.

(e) Alternative Compliance Water Quality Credit System Option

The Copermittee may develop and implement an alternative compliance water quality credit system option, individually or with other Copermittees and/or entities, provided that such a credit system clearly exhibits that it will not allow discharges from Priority Development Projects to cause or contribute to a net impact over and above the impact caused by projects meeting the onsite structural BMP performance requirements of Provisions E.3.c.(1) and E.3.c.(2)(a). Any credit system that a Copermittee chooses to implement must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer for review and acceptance as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

(4) Long-Term Structural BMP Maintenance

Each Copermittee must require the project applicant to submit proof of the mechanism under which ongoing long-term maintenance of all structural BMPs will be conducted.

(5) Infiltration and Groundwater Protection

(a) Structural BMPs designed to primarily function as large, centralized infiltration devices (such as large infiltration trenches and infiltration basins) must not cause or contribute to an exceedance of an applicable groundwater quality objective. At a minimum, such infiltration BMPs must be in conformance with the design criteria listed below, unless the development project applicant demonstrates to the Copermittee that one or more of the specific design criteria listed below are not necessary to protect groundwater quality. The design criteria listed below do not apply to small infiltration systems dispersed throughout a development project.

- (i) Runoff must undergo pretreatment such as sedimentation or filtration prior to infiltration;
- (ii) Pollution prevention and source control BMPs must be implemented at a level appropriate to protect groundwater quality at sites where infiltration BMPs are to be used;
- (iii) Infiltration BMPs must be adequately maintained to remove pollutants in storm water to the MEP;
- (iv) The vertical distance from the base of any infiltration BMP to the seasonal high groundwater mark must be at least 10 feet. Where groundwater basins do not support beneficial uses, this vertical

distance criteria may be reduced, provided groundwater quality is maintained;

- (v) The soil through which infiltration is to occur must have physical and chemical characteristics (e.g., appropriate cation exchange capacity, organic content, clay content, and infiltration rate) which are adequate for proper infiltration durations and treatment of runoff for the protection of groundwater beneficial uses;
 - (vi) Infiltration BMPs must not be used for areas of industrial or light industrial activity, and other high threat to water quality land uses and activities as designated by each Copermittee, unless source control BMPs to prevent exposure of high threat activities are implemented, or runoff from such activities is first treated or filtered to remove pollutants prior to infiltration; and
 - (vii) Infiltration BMPs must be located a minimum of 100 feet horizontally from any water supply wells.
- (b) The Copermittee may develop, individually or with other Copermittees, alternative mandatory design criteria to that listed above for infiltration BMPs which are designed to primarily function as centralized infiltration devices. Before implementing the alternative design criteria in the development planning process the Copermittee(s) must:
- (i) Notify the San Diego Water Board of the intent to implement the alternative design criteria submitted; and
 - (ii) Comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board.

d. BMP DESIGN MANUAL UPDATE

Each Copermittee must update its BMP Design Manual²⁷ pursuant to Provision F.2.b. Until the Copermittee has updated its BMP Design Manual with the requirements of Provisions E.3.a-c, the Copermittee must continue implementing its current BMP Design Manual. Unless directed otherwise by the San Diego Water Board, the Copermittee must implement the BMP Design Manual within 180 days of completing the update. The update of the BMP Design Manual must include the following:

- (1) Updated procedures to determine the nature and extent of storm water requirements applicable to a potential development or redevelopment projects. These procedures must inform project applicants of the storm water management requirements applicable to their project including, but not limited to, general requirements for all development projects, structural BMP design procedures and requirements, hydromodification management requirements,

²⁷ The BMP Design Manual was formerly known as the Standard Storm Water Mitigation Plan under Order Nos. R9-2007-0001, R9-2009-0002, and R9-2010-0016.

requirements specific to phased projects, and procedures specific to private developments and public improvement projects;

- (2) Updated procedures to identify pollutants and conditions of concern for selecting the most appropriate structural BMPs that consider, at a minimum, the following:
 - (a) Receiving water quality (including pollutants for which receiving waters are listed as impaired under the CWA section 303(d) List);
 - (b) Pollutants, stressors, and/or receiving water conditions that cause or contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (c) Land use type of the project and pollutants associated with that land use type; and
 - (d) Pollutants expected to be present onsite.
- (3) Updated procedures for designing structural BMPs, including any updated performance requirements to be consistent with the requirements of Provision E.3.c for all structural BMPs listed in the BMP Design Manual;
- (4) Long-term maintenance criteria for each structural BMP listed in the BMP Design Manual; and
- (5) Alternative compliance criteria, in accordance with the requirements under Provision E.3.c.(3), if the Copermittee elects to allow Priority Development Projects within its jurisdiction to utilize alternative compliance.

e. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT BMP IMPLEMENTATION AND OVERSIGHT

Each Copermittee must implement a program that requires and confirms structural BMPs on all Priority Development Projects are designed, constructed, and maintained to remove pollutants in storm water to the MEP.

(1) Structural BMP Approval and Verification Process

- (a) Each Copermittee must require and confirm that for all Priority Development Project applications that have not received prior lawful approval by the Copermittee by the effective date of the BMP Design Manual pursuant to Provision E.3.d, the requirements of Provision E.3 must be implemented. For project applications that have received prior lawful approval before the effective date of the BMP Design Manual pursuant to Provision E.3.d, the Copermittee may allow previous land development requirements to apply.

- (b) Each Copermittee must identify the roles and responsibilities of its various municipal departments in implementing the structural BMP requirements, including each stage of a project from application review and approval through BMP maintenance and inspections.
- (c) Each Copermittee must require and confirm that appropriate easements and ownerships are properly recorded in public records and the information is conveyed to all appropriate parties when there is a change in project or site ownership.
- (d) Each Copermittee must require and confirm that prior to occupancy and/or intended use of any portion of the Priority Development Project, each structural BMP is inspected to verify that it has been constructed and is operating in compliance with all of its specifications, plans, permits, ordinances, and the requirements of this Order.

(2) Priority Development Project Inventory and Prioritization

- (a) Each Copermittee must develop, maintain, and update at least annually, a watershed-based database to track and inventory all Priority Development Projects and associated structural BMPs within its jurisdiction. Inventories must be accurate and complete beginning from December 2002 for the San Diego County Copermittees, February 2003 for the Orange County Copermittees, and July 2005 for the Riverside County Copermittees. The use of an automated database system, such as GIS, is highly recommended. The database must include, at a minimum, the following information:
 - (i) Priority Development Project location (address and hydrologic subarea);
 - (ii) Descriptions of structural BMP type(s);
 - (iii) Date(s) of construction;
 - (iv) Party responsible for structural BMP maintenance;
 - (v) Dates and findings of structural BMP maintenance verifications; and
 - (vi) Corrective actions and/or resolutions, when applicable.
- (b) Each Copermittee must prioritize the Priority Development Projects with structural BMPs within its jurisdiction. The designation of Priority Development Projects as high priority must consider the following:
 - (i) The highest water quality priorities identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (ii) Receiving water quality;
 - (iii) Number and sizes of structural BMPs;

- (iv) Recommended maintenance frequency of structural BMPs;
- (v) Likelihood of operation and maintenance issues of structural BMPs;
- (vi) Land use and expected pollutants generated; and
- (vii) Compliance record.

(3) Structural BMP Maintenance Verifications and Inspections

Each Copermitttee is required to verify that structural BMPs on each Priority Development Project are adequately maintained, and continue to operate effectively to remove pollutants in storm water to the MEP through inspections, self-certifications, surveys, or other equally effective approaches.

- (a) All (100 percent) of the structural BMPs at Priority Development Projects that are designated as high priority must be inspected directly by the Copermitttee annually prior to each rainy season;
- (b) For verifications performed through a means other than direct Copermitttee inspection, adequate documentation must be required by the Copermitttee to provide assurance that the required maintenance of structural BMPs at each Priority Development Project has been completed; and
- (c) Appropriate follow-up measures (including re-inspections, enforcement, etc.) must be conducted to ensure that structural BMPs at each Priority Development Project continue to reduce pollutants in storm water to the MEP as originally designed.

f. DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ENFORCEMENT

Each Copermitttee must enforce its legal authority established pursuant to Provision E.1 for all development projects, as necessary, to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order, in accordance with its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

4. Construction Management

Each Copermitttee must implement a construction management program in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and includes, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. PROJECT APPROVAL PROCESS

Prior to issuance of any local permit(s) that allows the commencement of construction projects that involve ground disturbance or soil disturbing activities that can potentially generate pollutants in storm water runoff, each Copermitttee must:

- PROVISION E: JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS
- E.3. Development Planning
- E.4 Construction Management

- (1) Require a pollution control plan, construction BMP plan, and/or an erosion and sediment control plan, to be submitted by the project applicant to the Copermittee;
- (2) Confirm the pollution control plan, construction BMP plan, and/or erosion and sediment control plan, complies with the local grading ordinance, other applicable local ordinances, and the requirements of this Order;
- (3) Confirm the pollution control, construction BMP, and/or erosion and sediment control plan, includes seasonally appropriate and effective BMPs and management measures described in Provision E.4.c, as applicable to the project; and
- (4) Verify that the project applicant has obtained coverage under the statewide Construction General Permit (Order 2009-0009-DWQ or subsequent Order), if applicable.

b. CONSTRUCTION SITE INVENTORY AND TRACKING

- (1) Each Copermittee must maintain and update, at least quarterly, a watershed-based inventory of all construction projects issued a local permit that allows ground disturbance or soil disturbing activities that can potentially generate pollutants in storm water runoff. The use of an automated database system, such as GIS, is highly recommended. The inventory must include:
 - (a) Relevant contact information for each site (e.g., name, address, phone, and email for the owner and contractor);
 - (b) The basic site information including location (address and hydrologic subarea), Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number (if applicable), size of the site, and approximate area of disturbance;
 - (c) Whether or not the site is considered a high threat to water quality, as defined in Provision E.4.b.(2) below;
 - (d) The project start and completion dates;
 - (e) The required inspection frequency, as defined in the Copermittee's jurisdictional runoff management program document;
 - (f) The date the Copermittee accepted or approved the pollution control plan, construction BMP plan, and/or erosion and sediment control plan; and
 - (g) Whether or not there are ongoing enforcement actions administered to the site.

- (2) Each Copermittee must identify all construction sites within its jurisdiction that represent a high threat to downstream surface water quality. The designation of construction sites as high threat to water quality must consider the following:
 - (a) Sites located within a hydrologic subarea where sediment is known or suspected to contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (b) Sites located within the same hydrologic subarea and tributary to a water body segment listed as impaired for sediment on the CWA section 303(d) List;
 - (c) Sites located within, directly adjacent to, or discharging directly to a receiving water within an ESA; and
 - (d) Other sites determined by the Copermittees or the San Diego Water Board as a high threat to water quality.

c. CONSTRUCTION SITE BMP IMPLEMENTATION

Each Copermittee must implement, or require the implementation of effective BMPs to reduce discharges of pollutants in storm water from construction sites to the MEP, and effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges from construction sites into the MS4. These BMPs must be site specific, seasonally appropriate, and construction phase appropriate. BMPs must be implemented at each construction site year round. Dry season BMP implementation must plan for and address unseasonal rain events that may occur during the dry season (May 1 through September 30). Copermittees must implement, or require the implementation of, BMPs in the following categories:

- (1) Project Planning;
- (2) Good Site Management "Housekeeping", including waste management;
- (3) Non-storm Water Management;
- (4) Erosion Control;
- (5) Sediment Control;
- (6) Run-on and Run-off Control; and
- (7) Active/Passive Sediment Treatment Systems, where applicable.

d. CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTIONS

Each Copermittee must conduct construction site inspections to require and confirm compliance with its local permits and applicable local ordinances, and the requirements of this Order. Priority for site inspections must consider threat to water quality pursuant to Provision E.4.b as well as the nature of the construction activity, topography, and the characteristics of soils and receiving water quality.

(1) Inspection Frequency

- (a) Each Copermittee must conduct inspections at all inventoried sites, including high threat to water quality sites, at an appropriate frequency for each phase of construction to confirm the site reduces the discharge of pollutants in storm water from construction sites to the MEP, and effectively prohibits non-storm water discharges from entering the MS4.
- (b) Each Copermittee must establish appropriate inspection frequencies for high threat to water quality sites, and all other sites, for each phase of construction. Inspection frequencies appropriate for addressing the highest water quality priorities identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, and for complying with the requirements of this Order must be identified in each Copermittee's jurisdictional runoff management program document.
- (c) Based upon inspection findings, each Copermittee must implement all follow-up actions (i.e., re-inspection, enforcement) necessary to require and confirm site compliance with its local permits and applicable local ordinances, and the requirements of this Order.

(2) Inspection Content

Inspections of construction sites by the Copermittee must include, at a minimum:

- (a) Verification of coverage under the Construction General Permit (Notice of Intent (NOI) and/or WDID number) during initial inspections, when applicable;
- (b) Assessment of compliance with its local permits and applicable local ordinances related to pollution prevention, including the implementation and maintenance of applicable BMPs;
- (c) Assessment of BMP adequacy and effectiveness;
- (d) Visual observations of actual non-storm water discharges;
- (e) Visual observations of actual or potential discharge of sediment and/or

construction related materials from the site;

- (f) Visual observations of actual or potential illicit connections; and
- (g) If any violations are found and BMP corrections are needed, inspectors must take and document appropriate actions in accordance with the Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

(3) Inspection Tracking and Records

Each Copermittee must track all inspections and re-inspections at all inventoried construction sites. The Copermittee must retain all inspection records in an electronic database or tabular format, which must be made available to the San Diego Water Board upon request. Inspection records must include, at a minimum:

- (a) Site name, location (address and hydrologic subarea), and WDID number (if applicable);
- (b) Inspection date;
- (c) Approximate amount of rainfall since last inspection;
- (d) Description of problems observed with BMPs and indication of need for BMP addition/repair/replacement and any scheduled re-inspection, and date of re-inspection;
- (e) Descriptions of any other specific inspection comments which must, at a minimum, include rationales for longer compliance time;
- (f) Description of enforcement actions issued in accordance with the Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6; and
- (g) Resolution of problems noted and date problems fixed.

e. CONSTRUCTION SITE ENFORCEMENT

Each Copermittee must enforce its legal authority established pursuant to Provision E.1 for all its inventoried construction sites, as necessary, to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order, in accordance with its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

5. Existing Development Management

Each Copermittee must implement an existing development management program in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and includes, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT INVENTORY AND TRACKING

Each Copermittee must maintain, and update at least annually, a watershed-based inventory of the existing development within its jurisdiction that may discharge a pollutant load to and from the MS4. The use of an automated database system, such as GIS, is highly recommended. The inventory must, at a minimum, include:

- (1) Name, location (hydrological subarea and address, if applicable) of the following types of existing development with its jurisdiction:
 - (a) Commercial facilities or areas;
 - (b) Industrial facilities;
 - (c) Municipal facilities, including:
 - (i) MS4 and related structures;²⁸
 - (ii) Roads, streets, and highways;
 - (iii) Parking facilities;
 - (iv) Municipal airfields;
 - (v) Parks and recreation facilities;
 - (vi) Flood management facilities, flood control devices and structures;
 - (vii) Operating or closed municipal landfills;
 - (viii) Publicly owned treatment works (including water and wastewater treatment plants) and sanitary sewer collection systems;
 - (ix) Corporate yards, including maintenance and storage yards for materials, waste, equipment, and vehicles;
 - (x) Hazardous waste collection facilities;
 - (xi) Other treatment, storage or disposal facilities for municipal waste; and
 - (xii) Other municipal facilities that the Copermittee determines may contribute a significant pollutant load to the MS4.

²⁸ The inventory may refer to the MS4 map required to be maintained pursuant to Provision E.2.b.(1).

- (d) Residential areas, which may be designated by one or more of the following:
 - (i) Residential management area;
 - (ii) Drainage basin or area;
 - (iii) Land use (e.g., single family, multi-family, rural);
 - (iv) Neighborhood;
 - (v) Common Interest Area;
 - (vi) Home Owner Association;
 - (vii) Mobile home park; and/or
 - (viii) Other designations accepted by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

- (2) A description of the facility or area, including the following information:
 - (a) Classification as commercial, industrial, municipal, or residential;
 - (b) Status of facility or area as active or inactive;
 - (c) Identification if a business is a mobile business;
 - (d) SIC Code or NAICS Code, if applicable;
 - (e) Industrial General Permit NOI and/or WDID number, if applicable;
 - (f) Identification if a residential area is or includes a Common Interest Area / Home Owner Association, or mobile home park;
 - (g) Identification of pollutants generated and potentially generated by the facility or area;
 - (h) Whether the facility or area is adjacent to an ESA;
 - (i) Whether the facility or area is tributary to and within the same hydrologic subarea as a water body segment listed as impaired on the CWA section 303(d) List and generates pollutants for which the water body segment is impaired; and

- (3) An annually updated map showing the location of inventoried existing development, watershed boundaries, and water bodies.

b. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT BMP IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Each Copermittee must designate a minimum set of BMPs required for all inventoried existing development, including special event venues. The designated minimum BMPs must be specific to facility or area types and pollutant generating activities, as appropriate.

(1) Commercial, Industrial, and Municipal Facilities and Areas

(a) Pollution Prevention

Each Copermittee must require the use of pollution prevention methods by the commercial, industrial, and municipal facilities and areas in its inventoried existing development to address the priorities and strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

(b) BMP Implementation

Each Copermittee must require the implementation of designated BMPs at commercial facilities and areas, industrial facilities, and implement designated BMPs at municipal facilities in its inventoried existing development.

(c) BMP Operation and Maintenance

- (i) Each Copermittee must properly operate and maintain, or require the proper operation and maintenance of designated BMPs at commercial facilities and areas, industrial facilities, and municipal facilities in its inventoried existing development.
- (ii) Each Copermittee must implement a schedule of operation and maintenance activities for its MS4 and related structures (including but not limited to catch basins, storm drain inlets, detention basins, etc.), and verify proper operation of all its municipal structural treatment controls designed to reduce pollutants (including floatables) in storm water discharges to or from its MS4s and related drainage structures. Operation and maintenance activities may include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - [a] Inspections of the MS4 and related structures;
 - [b] Cleaning of the MS4 and related structures; and
 - [c] Proper disposal of materials removed from cleaning of the MS4 and related structures.
- (iii) Each Copermittee must implement a schedule of operation and maintenance for public streets, unpaved roads, paved roads, and paved highways within its jurisdiction to minimize pollutants that can be discharged in storm water.

- (iv) Each Copermittee must implement controls to prevent infiltration of sewage into the MS4 from leaking sanitary sewers. Copermittees that operate both a municipal sanitary sewer system and a MS4 must implement controls and measures to prevent and eliminate seeping sewage from infiltrating the MS4. Copermittees that do not operate both a municipal sanitary sewer system and a MS4 must coordinate with sewerage agencies to keep themselves informed of relevant and appropriate maintenance activities and sanitary sewage projects in their jurisdiction that may cause or contribute to seepage of sewage into the MS4.

(d) Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers BMPs

Each Copermittee must require the implementation of BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP and effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges associated with the application, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from commercial facilities and areas and industrial facilities, and implement BMPs at municipal facilities in its inventoried existing development. Such BMPs must include, as appropriate, educational activities, permits, certifications and other measures for applicators and distributors.

(2) Residential Areas

(a) Pollution Prevention

Each Copermittee must promote and encourage the use of pollution prevention methods, where appropriate, by the residential areas in its inventoried existing development.

(b) BMP Implementation

Each Copermittee must promote and encourage the implementation of designated BMPs at residential areas in its inventoried existing development.

(c) BMP Operation and Maintenance

Each Copermittee must properly operate and maintain, or require the proper operation and maintenance of designated BMPs at residential areas in its inventoried existing development.

(d) Pesticides, Herbicides, and Fertilizers BMPs

Each Copermittee must promote and encourage the implementation of BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges to the MEP and effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges associated with the

application, storage, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers from residential areas in its inventoried existing development.

c. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT INSPECTIONS

Each Copermitttee must conduct inspections of inventoried existing development to ensure compliance with applicable local ordinances and permits, and the requirements of this Order.

(1) Inspection Frequency

(a) Each Copermitttee must establish appropriate inspection frequencies for inventoried existing development in accordance with the following requirements:

- (i) At a minimum, inventoried existing development must be inspected once every five years utilizing one or more of the following methods:
 - [a] Drive-by inspections by Copermitttee municipal and contract staff;
 - [b] Onsite inspections by Copermitttee municipal and contract staff; and/or
 - [c] Visual inspections of publicly accessible inventoried facilities or areas by volunteer monitoring or patrol programs that have been trained by the Copermitttee;
- (ii) The frequency of inspections must be appropriate to confirm that BMPs are being implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water from the MS4 to the MEP and effectively prohibit non-storm water discharges to the MS4;
- (iii) The frequency of inspections must be based on the potential for a facility or area to discharge non-storm water and pollutants in storm water, and should reflect the priorities set forth in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (iv) Each Copermitttee must annually perform onsite inspections of an equivalent of at least 20 percent of the commercial facilities and areas, industrial facilities, and municipal facilities in its inventoried existing development;²⁹ and
- (v) Inventoried existing development must be inspected by the Copermitttee, as needed, in response to valid public complaints.

(b) Based upon inspection findings, each Copermitttee must implement all follow-up actions (i.e. education and outreach, re-inspection, enforcement)

²⁹ If any commercial, industrial, or municipal facilities or areas require multiple onsite inspections during any given year, those additional inspection may count toward the total annual inspection requirement. This requirement excludes linear municipal facilities (i.e., MS4 linear channels, sanitary sewer collection systems, streets, roads and highways).

necessary to require and confirm compliance with its applicable local ordinances and permits and the requirements of this Order, in accordance with its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

(2) Inspection Content

(a) Inspections of existing development must include, at a minimum:

- (i) Visual inspections for the presence of actual non-storm water discharges;
- (ii) Visual inspections for the presence of actual or potential discharge of pollutants;
- (iii) Visual inspections for the presence of actual or potential illicit connections; and
- (iv) Verification that the description of the facility or area in the inventory, required pursuant to Provision E.5.a.(2), has not changed.

(b) Onsite inspections of existing development by the Copermittee must include, at a minimum:

- (i) Assessment of compliance with its applicable local ordinances and permits related to non-storm water and storm water discharges and runoff;
- (ii) Assessment of the implementation of the designated BMPs;
- (iii) Verification of coverage under the Industrial General Permit, when applicable; and
- (iv) If any problems or violations are found, inspectors must take and document appropriate actions in accordance with the Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

(3) Inspection Tracking and Records

Each Copermittee must track all inspections and re-inspections at all inventoried existing development. The Copermittee must retain all inspection records in an electronic database or tabular format, which must be made available to the San Diego Water Board upon request. Inspection records must include, at a minimum:

(a) Name and location of the facility or area (address and hydrologic subarea) consistent with the inventory name and location, pursuant to Provision E.5.a.(1);

(b) Inspection and re-inspection date(s);

- (c) Inspection method(s) (i.e. drive-by, onsite);
- (d) Observations and findings from the inspection(s);
- (e) For onsite inspections of existing development by Copermittee municipal or contract staff, the records must also include, as applicable:
 - (i) Description of any problems or violations found during the inspection(s);
 - (ii) Description of enforcement actions issued in accordance with the Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6; and
 - (iii) The date problems or violations were resolved.

d. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT ENFORCEMENT

Each Copermittee must enforce its legal authority established pursuant to Provision E.1 for all its inventoried existing development, as necessary, to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order, in accordance with its Enforcement Response Plan pursuant to Provision E.6.

e. RETROFITTING AND REHABILITATING AREAS OF EXISTING DEVELOPMENT

(1) Retrofitting Areas of Existing Development

Each Copermittee must describe in its jurisdictional runoff management program document, a program to retrofit areas of existing development within its jurisdiction to address identified sources of pollutants and/or stressors that contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions in the Watershed Management Area. The program must be implemented as follows:

- (a) Each Copermittee must identify areas of existing development as candidates for retrofitting, focusing on areas where retrofitting will address pollutants and/or stressors that contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (b) Candidates for retrofitting projects may be utilized to reduce pollutants that may be discharged in storm water from areas of existing development, and/or address storm water runoff flows and durations from areas of existing development that cause or contribute to hydromodification in receiving waters;
- (c) Each Copermittee must develop a strategy to facilitate the implementation of retrofitting projects in areas of existing development identified as candidates;

- (d) Each Copermittee should identify areas of existing development where Priority Development Projects may be allowed or should be encouraged to implement or contribute toward the implementation of alternative compliance retrofitting projects; and
- (e) Where retrofitting projects within specific areas of existing development are determined to be infeasible to address the highest priority water quality conditions in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermittee should collaborate and cooperate with other Copermittees and/or entities in the Watershed Management Area to identify, develop, and implement regional retrofitting projects (i.e. projects that can receive and/or treat storm water from one or more areas of existing development and will result in a net benefit to water quality and the environment) adjacent to and/or downstream of the areas of existing development.

(2) Stream, Channel and/or Habitat Rehabilitation in Areas of Existing Development

Each Copermittee must describe in its jurisdictional runoff management program document, a program to rehabilitate streams, channels, and/or habitats in areas of existing development within its jurisdiction to address the highest priority water quality conditions in the Watershed Management Area. The program must be implemented as follows:

- (a) Each Copermittee must identify streams, channels, and/or habitats in areas of existing development as candidates for rehabilitation, focusing on areas where stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects will address the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (b) Candidates for stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects may be utilized to address storm water runoff flows and durations from areas of existing development that cause or contribute to hydromodification in receiving waters, rehabilitate channelized or hydromodified streams, restore wetland and riparian habitat, restore watershed functions, and/or restore beneficial uses of receiving waters;
- (c) Each Copermittee must develop a strategy to facilitate the implementation of stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects in areas of existing development identified as candidates;
- (d) Each Copermittee should identify areas of existing development where Priority Development Projects may be allowed or should be encouraged to implement or contribute toward the implementation of alternative compliance stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects; and

- (e) Where stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects within specific areas of existing development are determined to be infeasible to address the highest priority water quality conditions in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, the Copermitttee should collaborate and cooperate with other Copermitttees and/or entities in the Watershed Management Area to identify, develop, and implement regional stream, channel, and/or habitat rehabilitation projects (i.e. projects that can receive storm water from one or more areas of existing development and will result in a net benefit to water quality and the environment).

6. Enforcement Response Plans

Each Copermitttee must develop and implement an Enforcement Response Plan as part of its jurisdictional runoff management program document. The Enforcement Response Plan must describe the applicable approaches and options to enforce its legal authority established pursuant to Provision E.1, as necessary, to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Order. The Enforcement Response Plan must be in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and include the following:

a. ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE PLAN COMPONENTS

The Enforcement Response Plan must include the following individual components:

- (1) Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Enforcement Component;
- (2) Development Planning Enforcement Component;
- (3) Construction Management Enforcement Component; and
- (4) Existing Development Enforcement Component.

b. ENFORCEMENT RESPONSE APPROACHES AND OPTIONS

Each component of the Enforcement Response Plan must describe the enforcement response approaches that the Copermitttee will implement to compel compliance with its statutes, ordinances, permits, contracts, orders, or similar means, and the requirements of this Order. The description must include the protocols for implementing progressively stricter enforcement responses. The enforcement response approaches must include appropriate sanctions to compel compliance, including, at a minimum, the following tools or their equivalent:

- (1) Verbal and written notices of violation;
- (2) Cleanup requirements;

- (3) Fines;
- (4) Bonding requirements;
- (5) Administrative and criminal penalties;
- (6) Liens;
- (7) Stop work orders; and
- (8) Permit and occupancy denials.

c. CORRECTION OF VIOLATIONS

- (1) Violations must be corrected in a timely manner with the goal of correcting the violations within 30 calendar days after the violations are discovered, or prior to the next predicted rain event, whichever is sooner.
- (2) If more than 30 calendar days are required to achieve compliance, then a rationale must be recorded in the applicable electronic database or tabular system used to track violations.

d. ESCALATED ENFORCEMENT

- (1) The Enforcement Response Plan must include a definition of “escalated enforcement.” Escalated enforcement must include any enforcement scenario where a violation or other non-compliance is determined to cause or contribute to the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan. Escalated enforcement may be defined differently for development planning, construction sites, commercial facilities or areas, industrial facilities, municipal facilities, and residential areas.
- (2) Where the Copermittee determines escalated enforcement is not required, a rationale must be recorded in the applicable electronic database or tabular system used to track violations.
- (3) Escalated enforcement actions must continue to increase in severity, as necessary, to compel compliance as soon as possible.

e. REPORTING OF NON-COMPLIANT SITES

- (1) Each Copermittee must notify the San Diego Water Board in writing within five (5) calendar days of issuing escalated enforcement (as defined in the Copermittee’s Enforcement Response Plan) to a construction site that poses a significant threat to water quality as a result of violations or other non-compliance with its permits and applicable local ordinances, and the

requirements of this Order. Written notification may be provided electronically by email to the appropriate San Diego Water Board staff.

- (2) Each Copermittee must notify the San Diego Water Board of any persons required to obtain coverage under the statewide Industrial General Permit and Construction General Permit and failing to do so, within five (5) calendar days from the time the Copermittee become aware of the circumstances. Written notification may be provided electronically by email to R9_Nonfilers@waterboards.ca.gov.

7. Public Education and Participation

Each Copermittee must implement, individually or with other Copermittees, a public education and participation program in accordance with the strategies identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan to promote and encourage the development of programs, management practices, and behaviors that reduce the discharge of pollutants in storm water to the MEP, prevent controllable non-storm water discharges from entering the MS4, and protect water quality standards in receiving waters. The public education and participation program must be implemented in accordance with the strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan described pursuant to Provision B.3.b.(1) and include, at a minimum, the following requirements:

a. PUBLIC EDUCATION

The public education program component implemented within the Copermittee's jurisdiction must include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate outreach activities intended to reduce pollutants associated with the application of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizer and other pollutants of concern in storm water discharges to and from its MS4 to the MEP, as determined and prioritized by the Copermittee(s) by jurisdiction and/or watershed to address the highest priority water quality conditions identified in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (2) Educational activities, public information activities, and other appropriate outreach activities to facilitate the proper management and disposal of used oil and toxic materials; and
- (3) Appropriate education and training measures for specific target audiences, such as construction site operators, residents, underserved target audiences and school-aged children, as determined and prioritized by the Copermittee(s) by jurisdiction and/or watershed, based on high risk behaviors and pollutants of concern.

b. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public participation program component implemented within the Copermittee's jurisdiction must include, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) A process for members of the public to participate in updating the highest priority water quality conditions, numeric goals, and water quality improvement strategies in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
- (2) Opportunities for members of the public to participate in providing the Copermittee recommendations for improving the effectiveness of the water quality improvement strategies implemented within its jurisdiction; and
- (3) Opportunities for members of the public to participate in programs and/or activities that can result in the prevention or elimination of non-storm water discharges to the MS4, reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4, and/or protection of the quality of receiving waters.

8. Fiscal Analysis

- a. Each Copermittee must secure the resources necessary to meet all the requirements of this Order.
- b. Each Copermittee must conduct an annual fiscal analysis of its jurisdictional runoff management program in its entirety. The fiscal analysis must include the following:
 - (1) Identification of the various categories of expenditures necessary to implement the requirements of this Order, including a description of the specific capital, operation and maintenance, and other expenditure items to be accounted for in each category of expenditures;
 - (2) The staff resources needed and allocated to meet the requirements of this Order, including any development, implementation, and enforcement activities required;
 - (3) The estimated expenditures for Provisions E.8.b.(1) and E.8.b.(2) for the current fiscal year; and
 - (4) The source(s) of funds that are proposed to meet the necessary expenditures described in Provisions E.8.b.(1) and E.8.b.(2), including legal restrictions on the use of such funds, for the current fiscal year and next fiscal year.
- c. Each Copermittee must submit a summary of the annual fiscal analysis with each Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3).
- d. Each Copermittee must provide the documentation used to develop the summary of the annual fiscal analysis upon request by the San Diego Water Board.

F. REPORTING

The purpose of this provision is to determine and document compliance with the requirements set forth in this Order. The goal of reporting is to communicate to the San Diego Water Board and the people of the State of California the implementation status of each jurisdictional runoff management program and compliance with the requirements of this Order. This goal is to be accomplished through the submittal of specific deliverables to the San Diego Water Board by the Copermittees.

1. Water Quality Improvement Plans

The Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must develop and submit the Water Quality Improvement Plan in accordance with the following requirements:

a. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Each Water Quality Improvement Plan must be developed in accordance with the following process:

(1) Public Participation Process

The Copermittees must implement a public participation process to solicit data, information, and recommendations to be utilized in the development of the Water Quality Improvement Plan. The public participation process must include the following:

- (a) The Copermittees must develop a publicly available and noticed schedule of the opportunities for the public to participate and provide comments during the development of the Water Quality Improvement Plan. The schedule may be adjusted as necessary by the Copermittees, provided the public is provided timely notification of the changes to the schedule.
- (b) The Copermittees must form a Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel to provide recommendations during the development of the Water Quality Improvement Plan. The Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel must consist of at least the following members:
 - (i) A representative of the San Diego Water Board;
 - (ii) A representative of the environmental community familiar with the water quality conditions of concern of the receiving waters in the Watershed Management Area, preferably from an environmental interest group associated with a water body within the Watershed Management Area; and
 - (iii) A representative of the development community familiar with the opportunities and constraints for implementing structural BMPs, retrofitting projects, and stream, channel or habitat rehabilitation

projects in the Watershed Management Area, preferably with relevant engineering, hydrology, and/or geomorphology experience in the Watershed Management Area.

- (c) The Copermittees must coordinate the schedules for the public participation process among the Watershed Management Areas to provide the public time and opportunity to participate during the development of the Water Quality Improvement Plans.

(2) Priority Water Quality Conditions

- (a) The Copermittees must solicit data, information and recommendations from the public to be utilized in the development and identification of the priority water quality conditions and potential water quality improvement strategies for the Watershed Management Area.
- (b) The Copermittees must review the priority water quality conditions the Copermittees plan on including in the Water Quality Improvement Plan with the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel to receive recommendations or concurrence.
- (c) The Copermittees must consider revisions to the priority water quality conditions based on recommendations from the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel.
- (d) The Copermittees must include all the potential water quality improvement strategies identified by the public and the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel with the submittal of the priority water quality conditions to the San Diego Water Board.
- (e) The Copermittees must submit the Water Quality Improvement Plan requirements of Provision B.2 to the San Diego Water Board as early as 6 months and no later than 12 months after the commencement of coverage under this Order. Upon receipt, the San Diego Water Board will issue a public notice and release the proposed priority water quality conditions and potential water quality improvement strategies for public review and comment for a minimum of 30 days.
- (f) The Copermittees must consider revisions to the priority water quality conditions and potential water quality improvement strategies developed pursuant to Provision B.2 based on public comments received by the close of the comment period.

(3) Water Quality Improvement Goals, Strategies and Schedules

- (a) The Copermittees must solicit recommendations from the public on potential numeric goals for the highest priority water quality conditions identified for the Watershed Management Area, and recommendations on the strategies that should be implemented to achieve the potential numeric goals.
- (b) The Copermittees must consult with the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel and consider revisions to the following items based on the Panel's recommendations:
 - (i) The numeric goals and schedules the Copermittees propose to include in the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (ii) The water quality improvement strategies and schedules the Copermittees propose to implement in the Watershed Management Area and include in the Water Quality Improvement Plan; and
 - (iii) If the Copermittees choose to implement Provision B.3.b.(4), the results of the Watershed Management Area Analysis the Copermittees proposed to incorporate into the Water Quality Improvement Plan.
- (c) The Copermittees must submit the Water Quality Improvement Plan requirements of Provision B.3 to the San Diego Water Board as early as 9 months and no later than 18 months after the commencement of coverage under this Order. Upon receipt, the San Diego Water Board will issue a public notice and release the proposed water quality improvement goals, strategies and schedules for public review and comment for a minimum of 30 days.
- (d) The Copermittees must consider revisions to the water quality improvement goals, strategies and schedules developed pursuant to Provision B.3 based on public comments received by the close of the comment period.

b. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN SUBMITTAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

- (1) Within 24 months after the commencement of coverage under this Order, the Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must submit a complete Water Quality Improvement Plan in accordance with the requirements of Provision B of this Order to the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board will issue a public notice and release the Water Quality Improvement Plan for public review and comment for a minimum of 30 days.

- (2) The Copermittees must consider revisions to the Water Quality Improvement Plan based on written comments received by the close of the public comment period.
- (3) The Copermittees must promptly submit any revisions to the Water Quality Improvement Plan to the San Diego Water Board no later than 60 days after the close of the public comment period.
- (4) If issues concerning the Water Quality Improvement Plan are resolved informally through discussions among the Copermittees, the San Diego Water Board and interested parties, the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer may provide written notification of acceptance to the Copermittees that the Water Quality Improvement Plan meets the requirements of Provision B. However, if the Executive Officer determines that significant issues with the Water Quality Improvement Plan remain, the matter will be scheduled for San Diego Water Board consideration at a public meeting.
- (5) The Copermittees must commence with implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan, in accordance with the water quality improvement strategies and schedules therein, upon written notification of acceptance with the Water Quality Improvement Plan by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.
- (6) During implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan the Copermittees must correct any deficiencies in the Plan identified by the San Diego Water Board in the updates submitted with the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report following a request by the Board to do so.
- (7) The Water Quality Improvement Plan must be made available on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4 within 30 days of receiving notification of acceptance with the Water Quality Improvement Plan by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

2. Updates

a. JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DOCUMENT UPDATES

Each Copermittee must update its jurisdictional runoff management program document in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Each Copermittee is encouraged to seek public and key stakeholder participation and comments, as early and often as possible during the process of developing updates to its jurisdictional runoff management program document;

- (2) Each Copermittee must update its jurisdictional runoff management program document to incorporate the requirements of Provision E concurrent with the submittal of the Water Quality Improvement Plan. Each Copermittee must correct any deficiencies in the jurisdictional runoff management program document based on comments received from the San Diego Water Board in the updates submitted with the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report;
- (3) Each Copermittee must submit updates to its jurisdictional runoff management program, with the supporting rationale for the modifications, either in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), or as part of the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to Provision F.5.b;
- (4) The Copermittee must revise proposed modifications to its jurisdictional runoff management program as directed by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer; and
- (5) Updated jurisdictional runoff management program documents must be made available on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4 within 30 days of submitting the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report.

b. BMP DESIGN MANUAL UPDATES

Each Copermittee must update its BMP Design Manual in accordance with the following requirements:

- (1) Each Copermittee must update its BMP Design Manual to incorporate the requirements of Provisions E.3.a-d concurrent with the submittal of the Water Quality Improvement Plan. Each Copermittee must correct any deficiencies in the BMP Design Manual based on comments received from the San Diego Water Board in the updates submitted with the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report;
- (2) Subsequent updates to the BMP Design Manual must be consistent with the requirements of Provisions E.3.a-d and must be submitted as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), or as part of the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to Provision F.5.b; and
- (3) Updated BMP Design Manuals must be made available on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4 within 30 days of completing the update.

c. WATER QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN UPDATES

- (1) The Water Quality Improvement Plans must be updated in accordance with the following process:
 - (a) The Copermittees must develop and implement a public participation process to obtain data, information and recommendations for updating the Water Quality Improvement Plan. The public participation process must provide for a publicly available and noticed schedule of opportunities for the public to participate and provide comments during the development of updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan;
 - (b) The Copermittees must consult with the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel on proposed updates of the Water Quality Improvement Plan, and consider the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel's recommendations in finalizing the proposed updates;
 - (c) The Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must submit 1) proposed updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan and supporting rationale, and 2) recommendations received from the public and the Water Quality Improvement Consultation Panel and the rationale for the requested updates, either in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required pursuant to Provision F.3.b.(3), or as part of the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to Provision F.5.b. The updates submitted will be deemed accepted for inclusion in the Water Quality Improvement Plan ninety (90) days after submission unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer;
 - (d) The Copermittees must revise the requested updates as directed by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer; and
 - (e) Updated Water Quality Improvement Plans must be made available on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4 within 30 days of acceptance of the requested updates by the San Diego Water Board.
- (2) No later than six months following Office of Administrative Law and USEPA approval of any TMDL Basin Plan amendment with wasteload allocations (WLAs) assigned to the Copermittees during the term of this Order, the Copermittees must initiate an update to the applicable Water Quality Improvement Plans in accordance with Provision F.1 or Provision F.2.c.(1) to incorporate the requirements of the TMDL WLAs.

3. Progress Reporting

a. PROGRESS REPORT PRESENTATIONS

The Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must periodically appear before the San Diego Water Board, as requested by the Board, to provide progress reports on the implementation of the Water Quality Improvement Plan and jurisdictional runoff management programs.

b. ANNUAL REPORTS

(1) Transitional Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Reports

- (a) Each Copermittee must complete and submit a Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Report Form (contained in Attachment D to this Order or a revised form accepted by the San Diego Water Board) no later than October 31 of each year for each jurisdictional runoff management program reporting period (i.e. July 1 to June 30) during the transitional period, until the first Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports are required to be submitted.
- (b) Each Copermittee must submit the information on the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Report Form (contained in Attachment D to this Order or a revised form accepted by the San Diego Water Board) specific to the area within its jurisdiction in each Watershed Management Area.
- (c) In addition to submitting the Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Report Form during the transitional reporting period, each Copermittee may continue to utilize and submit the jurisdictional runoff management program annual reporting format of its previous NPDES permit until the first Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report is required to be submitted.

(2) Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Reports

The Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must submit a Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Report no later than January 31 for each complete transitional monitoring and assessment program reporting period (i.e. October 1 to September 30) during the transitional period, until the first Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports are required to be submitted under this Order. The Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program Annual Reports must include:

- (a) The receiving water and MS4 outfall discharge monitoring data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1.a and D.2.a, summarized and presented in tabular and graphical form; and

- (b) The findings from the assessments required pursuant to Provisions D.4.a.(1)(a), D.4.b.(1)(a)(i), D.4.b.(2)(a)(i).

(3) Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports

The Copermittees for each Watershed Management Area must submit a Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report for each reporting period no later than January 31 of the following year. The annual reporting period consists of two different periods: 1) July 1 to June 30 of the following year for the jurisdictional runoff management programs, 2) October 1 to September 30 of the following year for the monitoring and assessment programs. The Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports must be made available on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4. Each Annual Report must include the following:

- (a) The receiving water and MS4 outfall discharge monitoring data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1 and D.2, summarized and presented in tabular and graphical form;
- (b) The progress of the special studies required pursuant to Provision D.3, and the findings, interpretations and conclusions of a special study, or each phase of a special study, upon its completion;
- (c) The findings, interpretations and conclusions from the assessments required pursuant to Provision D.4;
- (d) The progress of implementing the Water Quality Improvement Plan, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (i) The progress toward achieving the interim and final numeric goals for the highest water quality priorities for the Watershed Management Area;
 - (ii) The water quality improvement strategies that were implemented and/or no longer implemented by each of the Copermittees during the reporting period and previous reporting periods;
 - (iii) The water quality improvement strategies planned for implementation during the next reporting period;
 - (iv) Proposed modifications to the water quality improvement strategies, the public comments received and the supporting rationale for the proposed modifications;
 - (v) Previous modifications or updates incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan and/or each Copermittee's jurisdictional runoff management program document and implemented by the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area; and

- (vi) Proposed modifications or updates to the Water Quality Improvement Plan and/or each Copermittee's jurisdictional runoff management program document;
- (e) A completed Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Annual Report Form (contained in Attachment D to this Order or a revised form accepted by the San Diego Water Board) for each Copermittee in the Watershed Management Area, certified by a Principal Executive Officer, Ranking Elected Official, or Duly Authorized Representative; and
- (f) Each Copermittee must provide any data or documentation utilized in developing the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report upon request by the San Diego Water Board. Any Copermittee monitoring data utilized in developing the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report must be uploaded to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN).³⁰ Any Copermittee monitoring and assessment data utilized in developing the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report must be available for access on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4.

c. REGIONAL MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REPORT

- (1) The Copermittees must submit a Regional Monitoring and Assessment Report no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date of this Order. The Regional Monitoring and Assessment Report may be submitted as part of the Report of Waste Discharge required pursuant to Provision F.5.b. In preparing the report the Copermittees must consider the receiving water and MS4 outfall discharge monitoring data collected pursuant to Provisions D.1 and D.2, and the findings, interpretations, and conclusions from the assessments required pursuant to Provision D.4. Based on these considerations the report must assess the following:
 - (a) The beneficial uses of the receiving waters within the San Diego Region that are supported and not adversely affected by the Copermittees' MS4 discharges;
 - (b) The beneficial uses of the receiving waters within the San Diego Region that are adversely impacted by the Copermittees' MS4 discharges;
 - (c) The progress toward protecting the beneficial uses in the receiving waters within the San Diego Region from the Copermittees' discharges; and

³⁰ Data must be uploaded to CEDEN Southern California Regional Data Center (<http://www.sccwrp.org/Data/DataSubmission/SouthernCaliforniaRegionalDataCenter.aspx>) using the templates provided on the CEDEN website.

- (d) Pollutants or conditions of emerging concern that may impact beneficial uses in the receiving waters within the San Diego Region.
- (2) The Regional Monitoring and Assessment Report must include recommendations for improving the implementation and assessment of the Water Quality Improvement Plans and jurisdictional runoff management programs.
- (3) Each Copermittee must provide any data or documentation utilized in developing the Regional Monitoring and Assessment Report upon request by the San Diego Water Board. Any Copermittee monitoring and assessment data utilized in developing the Regional Monitoring and Assessment Report must be available for access on the Regional Clearinghouse required pursuant to Provision F.4.

4. Regional Clearinghouse

The Copermittees must develop, update, and maintain an internet-based Regional Clearinghouse that is made available to the public no later than 18 months after the effective date of this Order.³¹

- a. The Copermittees, through the Regional Clearinghouse, must make the following documents and data available for access, and organized by Watershed Management Area. The documents and data may be linked to other internet-based data portals and databases where the original documents are stored:
 - (1) Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Watershed Management Area, and all updated versions with date of update;
 - (2) Annual Reports for the Watershed Management Area;
 - (3) Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program document for each Copermittee within the Watershed Management Area, and all updated versions with date of update;
 - (4) BMP Design Manual for each Copermittee within the Watershed Management Area, and all updated versions with date of update;
 - (5) Reports from special studies (e.g. source identification, BMP effectiveness assessment) conducted in the Watershed Management Area;

³¹ The Copermittees may develop, update and maintain the clearinghouse(s) of other Copermittees or agencies.

- (6) Monitoring data collected pursuant to Provision D for each Watershed Management Area must be uploaded to CEDEN,³² with links to the uploaded data; and
 - (7) Available GIS data, layers, and/or shapefiles used to develop the maps generated and maintained by the Copermittees for the Water Quality Improvement Plans, Annual Reports, and jurisdictional runoff management program documents.
- b.** The Copermittees, through the Regional Clearinghouse, must make the following information and documents available for access:
- (1) Contact information (point of contact, phone number, email address, and mailing address) for each Copermittee;
 - (2) Public hotline number for reporting non-storm water and illicit discharges for each Copermittee;
 - (3) Email address for reporting non-storm water and illicit discharges for each Copermittee;
 - (4) Link to each Copermittee's website, if available, where the public may find additional information about the Copermittee's storm water management program and for requesting records for the implementation of its program;
 - (5) Information about opportunities for the public to participate in programs and/or activities that can result in the prevention or elimination of non-storm water discharges to the MS4, reduction of pollutants in storm water discharges from the MS4, and/or protection of the quality of receiving waters; and
 - (6) Reports from regional monitoring programs in which the Copermittees participate (e.g. Southern California Monitoring Coalition, Southern California Coastal Water Research Project Bight Monitoring);
 - (7) Regional Monitoring and Assessment Reports; and
 - (8) Any other information, data, and documents the Copermittees determine as appropriate for making available to the public.

³² Data must be uploaded to CEDEN Southern California Regional Data Center (<http://www.sccwrp.org/Data/DataSubmission/SouthernCaliforniaRegionalDataCenter.aspx>) using the templates provided on the CEDEN website.

5. Report of Waste Discharge

- a. The Riverside County Copermittees are required to submit a complete Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to the requirements of their current Order. The San Diego Water Board will review and consider the Report of Waste Discharge to determine whether modification to this Order, pursuant to the requirements of Provision H, will be required prior to the Riverside County Copermittees obtaining coverage under this Order. The current Order for Riverside County Copermittees is rescinded upon the date of effective coverage under this Order except for enforcement purposes.
- b. The Copermittees subject to the requirements of this Order must submit to the San Diego Water Board a complete Report of Waste Discharge as an application for the re-issuance of this Order and NPDES permit. The Report of Waste Discharge must be submitted no later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date of this Order. The Report of Waste Discharge must contain the following minimum information:
 - (1) Names and addresses of the Copermittees;
 - (2) Names and titles of the primary contacts of the Copermittees;
 - (3) Proposed changes to the Copermittees' Water Quality Improvement Plans and the supporting justification;
 - (4) Proposed changes to the Copermittees' jurisdictional runoff management programs and the supporting justification;
 - (5) Any other information necessary for the re-issuance of this Order;
 - (6) Any information to be included as part of the Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to the requirements of this Order; and
 - (7) Any other information required by federal regulations for NPDES permit reissuance.

6. Application for Early Coverage

- a.** The Riverside County Copermittees may apply for early coverage under this Order by submitting a Report of Waste Discharge Form 200, with a written request for early coverage under this Order.
- b.** The San Diego Water Board will review the application for early coverage. A notification of coverage under this Order will be issued to the Copermittees in the respective county by the San Diego Water Board upon completion of the early coverage application requirements. The effective coverage date will be specified in the notification of coverage. The Copermittees in the respective county are authorized to have MS4 discharges pursuant to the requirements of this Order starting on the effective coverage date specified in the notification of coverage. The existing Order for the respective county is rescinded upon the effective coverage date specified in the notification of coverage except for enforcement purposes.

7. Reporting Provisions

Each Copermittee must comply with all the reporting and recordkeeping provisions of the Standard Permit Provisions and General Provisions contained in Attachment B to this Order.

G. PRINCIPAL WATERSHED COPERMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1.** The Copermittees within each Watershed Management Area must designate a Principal Watershed Copermittee and notify the San Diego Water Board of the name of the Principal Watershed Copermittee. An individual Copermittee should not be designated a Principal Watershed Copermittee for more than two Watershed Management Areas. The notification may be submitted with the Water Quality Improvement Plan required pursuant to Provision F.1 of this Order.
- 2.** The Principal Watershed Copermittee is responsible for, at a minimum, the following:
 - a.** Serving as liaison between the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area and the San Diego Water Board on general permit issues, and when necessary and appropriate, representing the Copermittees in the Watershed Management Area before the San Diego Water Board;
 - b.** Facilitating the development of the Water Quality Improvement Plan in accordance with the requirements of Provision B of this Order;
 - c.** Coordinating the submittal of the deliverables required by Provisions F.1, F.2, F.3.a, and F.3.b of this Order; and
 - d.** Coordinating and developing, with the other Principal Watershed Copermittees, the requirements of Provisions F.3.c, F.4, and F.5.b of this Order.
- 3.** The Principal Watershed Copermittee is not responsible for ensuring that the other Copermittees within the Watershed Management Area are in compliance with the requirements of this Order. Each Copermittee within the Watershed Management Area is responsible for complying with the requirements of this Order.

H. MODIFICATION OF ORDER

- 1.** Modifications of the Order may be initiated by the San Diego Water Board or by the Copermittees. Requests by Copermittees must be made to the San Diego Water Board.
- 2.** Minor modifications to the Order may be made by the San Diego Water Board where the proposed modification complies with all the prohibitions and limitations, and other requirements of this Order.
- 3.** This Order may also be re-opened and modified, revoked and, reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, and 124.5. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order and permit, and endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.
- 4.** This Order may be re-opened for modification for cause including but not limited to the following:
 - a.** The State Water Board determines that revisions are warranted, and the San Diego Water Board concurs that revisions are necessary to those provisions of the Order addressing compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water and/or those provisions of the Order establishing an iterative process for implementation of management practices to assure compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water;
 - b.** An application for early coverage under this Order is received pursuant to Provision F.6;
 - c.** Any of the TMDLs in Attachment E to this Order are amended in the Basin Plan by San Diego Water Board, and the amendment is approved by the State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law, and the USEPA;
 - d.** The Basin Plan is amended by the San Diego Water Board to incorporate a new TMDL, and the amendment is approved by the State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law, and the USEPA; or
 - e.** Updating or revising the monitoring and reporting requirements is determined to be necessary, at the discretion of the San Diego Water Board. Such modification(s) may include, but is (are) not limited to, revision(s) to: (i) implement recommendations from Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP), (ii) develop, refine, implement, and/or coordinate a regional monitoring program, (iii) develop and implement improved monitoring and assessment programs in keeping with San Diego Water Board Resolution No. R9-2012-0069, Resolution in Support of a Regional Monitoring Framework, and/or (iv) add provisions to require the Copermittees to evaluate and provide information on cost and values of the monitoring and reporting program.

5. The San Diego Water Board, after opportunity for public comment and a public hearing, will re-open and consider modifications to this Order when the Riverside County Copermittees submit a complete Report of Waste Discharge pursuant to the requirements of their current Orders.

I. STANDARD PERMIT PROVISIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Each Copermittee must comply with all the Standard Permit Provisions and General Provisions contained in Attachment B to this Order.

ATTACHMENT A

DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS AND SPECIAL PROTECTIONS

1. Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibitions

California Water Code Section 13243 provides that a Regional Water 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 waste discharge prohibitions in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) 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 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (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 San Diego Water Board issues a NPDES permit authorizing such a discharge; the proposed discharge has been approved by the State Department of Health Services (DHS) 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 San Diego Water 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 San Diego Water 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 San Diego Water Board.
8. Any discharge to a storm water conveyance system that is not composed entirely of "*storm water*" is prohibited unless authorized by the San Diego Water 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 firefighting 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 San Diego Water 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.

2. Attachment B to State Water Board Resolution 2012-0012, as amended by State Water Board Resolution No. 2012-0031.

Special Protections for Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), Governing Point Source Discharges of Storm Water and Nonpoint Source Waste Discharges

I. PROVISIONS FOR POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER AND NONPOINT SOURCE WASTE DISCHARGES

The following terms, prohibitions, and special conditions (hereafter collectively referred to as special conditions) are established as limitations on point source storm water and nonpoint source discharges. These special conditions provide Special Protections for marine aquatic life and natural water quality in Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), as required for State Water Quality Protection Areas pursuant to California Public Resources Code Sections 36700(f) and 36710(f). These Special Protections are adopted by the State Water Board as part of the California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) General Exception.

The special conditions are organized by category of discharge. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) will determine categories and the means of regulation for those categories [e.g., Point Source Storm Water National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) or Nonpoint Source].

A. PERMITTED POINT SOURCE DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER

1. General Provisions for Permitted Point Source Discharges of Storm Water

- a. Existing storm water discharges into an ASBS are allowed only under the following conditions:
 - (1) The discharges are authorized by an NPDES permit issued by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board;
 - (2) The discharges comply with all of the applicable terms, prohibitions, and special conditions contained in these Special Protections; and
 - (3) The discharges:
 - (i) Are essential for flood control or slope stability, including roof, landscape, road, and parking lot drainage;
 - (ii) Are designed to prevent soil erosion;
 - (iii) Occur only during wet weather;
 - (iv) Are composed of only storm water runoff.
- b. Discharges composed of storm water runoff shall not alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.
- c. The discharge of trash is prohibited.

- d. Only discharges from existing storm water outfalls are allowed. Any proposed or new storm water runoff discharge shall be routed to existing storm water discharge outfalls and shall not result in any new contribution of waste to an ASBS (i.e., no additional pollutant loading). "Existing storm water outfalls" are those that were constructed or under construction prior to January 1, 2005. "New contribution of waste" is defined as any addition of waste beyond what would have occurred as of January 1, 2005. A change to an existing storm water outfall, in terms of re-location or alteration, in order to comply with these special conditions, is allowed and does not constitute a new discharge.
- e. Non-storm water discharges are prohibited except as provided below:
 - (1) The term "non-storm water discharges" means any waste discharges from a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) or other NPDES permitted storm drain system to an ASBS that are not composed entirely of storm water.
 - (2) (i) The following non-storm water discharges are allowed, provided that the discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability or occur naturally:
 - (a) Discharges associated with emergency fire fighting operations.
 - (b) Foundation and footing drains.
 - (c) Water from crawl space or basement pumps.
 - (d) Hillside dewatering.
 - (e) Naturally occurring groundwater seepage via a storm drain.
 - (f) Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or storm drain, as long as there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.
 - (ii) An NPDES permitting authority may authorize non-storm water discharges to an MS4 with a direct discharge to an ASBS only to the extent the NPDES permitting authority finds that the discharge does not alter natural ocean water quality in the ASBS.
- (3) Authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan nor alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.

2. Compliance Plans for Inclusion in Storm Water Management Plans (SWMP) and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP).

The discharger shall specifically address the prohibition of non-storm water runoff and the requirement to maintain natural water quality for storm water discharges to an ASBS in an ASBS Compliance Plan to be included in its SWMP or a SWPPP, as appropriate to permit type. If a statewide permit includes a SWMP, then the discharger shall prepare a stand-alone compliance plan for ASBS discharges. The ASBS Compliance Plan is subject to approval by the Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide permits) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (for permits issued by Regional Water Boards).

- a. The Compliance Plan shall include a map of surface drainage of storm water runoff, showing areas of sheet runoff, prioritize discharges, and describe any structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) already employed and/or BMPs to be employed in the future. Priority discharges are those that pose the greatest water quality threat and which are identified to require installation of structural BMPs. The map shall also show the storm water conveyances in relation to other features such as service areas, sewage conveyances and treatment facilities, landslides, areas prone to erosion, and waste and hazardous material storage areas, if applicable. The SWMP or SWPPP shall also include a procedure for updating the map and plan when changes are made to the storm water conveyance facilities.
- b. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall describe the measures by which all non-authorized non-storm water runoff (e.g., dry weather flows) has been eliminated, how these measures will be maintained over time, and how these measures are monitored and documented.
- c. For Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4s), the ASBS Compliance Plan shall require minimum inspection frequencies as follows:
 - (1) The minimum inspection frequency for construction sites shall be weekly during rainy season;
 - (2) The minimum inspection frequency for industrial facilities shall be monthly during the rainy season;
 - (3) The minimum inspection frequency for commercial facilities (e.g., restaurants) shall be twice during the rainy season; and
 - (4) Storm water outfall drains equal to or greater than 18 inches (457 mm) in diameter or width shall be inspected once prior to the beginning of the rainy season and once during the rainy season and maintained to remove trash and other anthropogenic debris.
- d. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall address storm water discharges (wet weather flows) and, in particular, describe how pollutant reductions in storm water runoff, that are necessary to comply with these special conditions, will be achieved through BMPs. Structural BMPs need not be installed if the discharger can document to the satisfaction of the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide permits) or Regional Water Board Executive Officer (Regional Water Board permits) that such installation would pose a threat to health or safety. BMPs to control storm water runoff discharges (at the end-of-pipe) during a design storm shall be designed to achieve on average the following target levels:
 - (1) Table B Instantaneous Maximum Water Quality Objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan; or
 - (2) A 90% reduction in pollutant loading during storm events, for the applicant's total discharges.

The baseline for these determinations is the effective date of the Exception, except for those structural BMPs installed between January 1, 2005 and adoption of these

Special Protections, and the reductions must be achieved and documented within six (6) years of the effective date.

- e. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall address erosion control and the prevention of anthropogenic sedimentation in ASBS. The natural habitat conditions in the ASBS shall not be altered as a result of anthropogenic sedimentation.
- f. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall describe the non-structural BMPs currently employed and planned in the future (including those for construction activities), and include an implementation schedule. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall include non-structural BMPs that address public education and outreach. Education and outreach efforts must adequately inform the public that direct discharges of pollutants from private property not entering an MS4 are prohibited. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall also describe the structural BMPs, including any low impact development (LID) measures, currently employed and planned for higher threat discharges and include an implementation schedule. To control storm water runoff discharges (at the end-of-pipe) during a design storm, permittees must first consider, and use where feasible, LID practices to infiltrate, use, or evapotranspire storm water runoff on-site, if LID practices would be the most effective at reducing pollutants from entering the ASBS.
- g. The BMPs and implementation schedule shall be designed to ensure that natural water quality conditions in the receiving water are achieved and maintained by either reducing flows from impervious surfaces or reducing pollutant loading, or some combination thereof.
- h. If the results of the receiving water monitoring described in IV.B. of these special conditions indicate that the storm water runoff is causing or contributing to an alteration of natural ocean water quality in the ASBS, the discharger shall submit a report to the State Water Board and Regional Water Board within 30 days of receiving the results.
 - (1) The report shall identify the constituents in storm water runoff that alter natural ocean water quality and the sources of these constituents.
 - (2) The report shall describe BMPs that are currently being implemented, BMPs that are identified in the SWMP or SWPPP for future implementation, and any additional BMPs that may be added to the SWMP or SWPPP to address the alteration of natural water quality. The report shall include a new or modified implementation schedule for the BMPs.
 - (3) Within 30 days of the approval of the report by the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide permits) or Regional Water Board Executive Officer (Regional Water Board permits), the discharger shall revise its ASBS Compliance Plan to incorporate any new or modified BMPs that have been or will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.
 - (4) As long as the discharger has complied with the procedures described above and is implementing the revised SWMP or SWPPP, the discharger does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of natural ocean water quality conditions due to the same constituent.
 - (5) The requirements of this section are in addition to the terms, prohibitions, and conditions contained in these Special Protections.

3. Compliance Schedule

- a. On the effective date of the Exception, all non-authorized non-storm water discharges (e.g., dry weather flow) are effectively prohibited.
- b. Within eighteen (18) months from the effective date of the Exception, the discharger shall submit a draft written ASBS Compliance Plan to the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide permits) or Regional Water Board Executive Officer (Regional Water Board permits) that describes its strategy to comply with these special conditions, including the requirement to maintain natural water quality in the affected ASBS. The ASBS Compliance Plan shall include a description of appropriate non-structural controls and a time schedule to implement structural controls (implementation schedule) to comply with these special conditions for inclusion in the discharger's SWMP or SWPPP, as appropriate to permit type. The final ASBS Compliance Plan, including a description and final schedule for structural controls based on the results of runoff and receiving water monitoring, must be submitted within thirty (30) months from the effective date of the Exception.
- c. Within 18 months of the effective date of the Exception, any non-structural controls that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be implemented.
- d. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, any structural controls identified in the ASBS Compliance Plan that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be operational.
- e. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, all dischargers must comply with the requirement that their discharges into the affected ASBS maintain natural ocean water quality. If the initial results of post-storm receiving water quality testing indicate levels higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data and the pre-storm receiving water levels, then the discharger must re-sample the receiving water, pre- and post-storm. If after re-sampling the post-storm levels are still higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data, and the pre-storm receiving water levels, for any constituent, then natural ocean water quality is exceeded. See attached Flowchart.
- f. The Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide permits) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board permits) may only authorize additional time to comply with the special conditions d. and e., above if good cause exists to do so. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

If a discharger claims physical impossibility, it shall notify the Board in writing within thirty (30) days of the date that the discharger first knew of the event or circumstance that caused or would cause it to fail to meet the deadline in d. or e. The notice shall describe the reason for the noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance and specifically refer to this Section of this Exception. It shall describe the anticipated length of time the delay in compliance may persist, the cause or causes of the delay as well as measures to minimize the impact of the delay on water quality, the measures taken or to be taken by the discharger to prevent or minimize the delay, the schedule by which the measures will be implemented, and the anticipated date of compliance. The discharger shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize such delays and their impact on water quality.

The discharger may request an extension of time for compliance based on lack of funding. The request for an extension shall require:

1. for municipalities, a demonstration of significant hardship to discharger ratepayers, by showing the relationship of storm water fees to annual household income for residents within the discharger's jurisdictional area, and the discharger has made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant funding is inadequate; or
2. for other governmental agencies, a demonstration and documentation of a good faith effort to acquire funding through that agency's budgetary process, and a demonstration that funding was unavailable or inadequate.

B. NONPOINT SOURCE DISCHARGES

1. General Provisions for Nonpoint Sources

- a. Existing nonpoint source waste discharges are allowed into an ASBS only under the following conditions:
 - (1) The discharges are authorized under waste discharge requirements, a conditional waiver of waste discharge requirements, or a conditional prohibition issued by the State Water Board or a Regional Water Board.
 - (2) The discharges are in compliance with the applicable terms, prohibitions, and special conditions contained in these Special Protections.
 - (3) The discharges:
 - (i) Are essential for flood control or slope stability, including roof, landscape, road, and parking lot drainage;
 - (ii) Are designed to prevent soil erosion;
 - (iii) Occur only during wet weather;
 - (iv) Are composed of only storm water runoff.
- b. Discharges composed of storm water runoff shall not alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.
- c. The discharge of trash is prohibited.
- d. Only existing nonpoint source waste discharges are allowed. "Existing nonpoint source waste discharges" are discharges that were ongoing prior to January 1, 2005. "New nonpoint source discharges" are defined as those that commenced on or after January 1, 2005. A change to an existing nonpoint source discharge, in terms of relocation or alteration, in order to comply with these special conditions, is allowed and does not constitute a new discharge.

- e. Non-storm water discharges from nonpoint sources (those not subject to an NPDES Permit) are prohibited except as provided below:
- (1) The term “non-storm water discharges” means any waste discharges that are not composed entirely of storm water.
 - (2) The following non-storm water discharges are allowed, provided that the discharges are essential for emergency response purposes, structural stability, slope stability, or occur naturally:
 - (i) Discharges associated with emergency fire fighting operations.
 - (ii) Foundation and footing drains.
 - (iii) Water from crawl space or basement pumps.
 - (iv) Hillside dewatering.
 - (v) Naturally occurring groundwater seepage via a storm drain.
 - (vi) Non-anthropogenic flows from a naturally occurring stream via a culvert or storm drain, as long as there are no contributions of anthropogenic runoff.
 - (3) Authorized non-storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of the water quality objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan nor alter natural ocean water quality in an ASBS.
- f. At the San Clemente Island ASBS, discharges incidental to military training and research, development, test, and evaluation operations are allowed. Discharges incidental to underwater demolition and other in-water explosions are not allowed in the two military closure areas in the vicinity of Wilson Cove and Castle Rock. Discharges must not result in a violation of the water quality objectives, including the protection of the marine aquatic life beneficial use, anywhere in the ASBS.
- g. At the San Nicolas Island and Begg Rock ASBS, discharges incidental to military research, development, testing, and evaluation of, and training with, guided missile and other weapons systems, fleet training exercises, small-scale amphibious warfare training, and special warfare training are allowed. Discharges incidental to underwater demolition and other in-water explosions are not allowed. Discharges must not result in a violation of the water quality objectives, including the protection of the marine aquatic life beneficial use, anywhere in the ASBS.
- h. All other nonpoint source discharges not specifically authorized above are prohibited.

2. Planning and Reporting

- a. The nonpoint source discharger shall develop an ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan, including an implementation schedule, to address storm water runoff and any other nonpoint source discharges from its facilities. The ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan must be equivalent in contents to an ASBS Compliance Plan as described in I (A)(2) in this document. The ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan is subject to approval by the Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide waivers or waste discharge requirements) or Executive

Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board waivers or waste discharge requirements).

- b. The ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan shall address storm water discharges (wet weather flows) and, in particular, describe how pollutant reductions in storm water runoff that are necessary to comply with these special conditions, will be achieved through Management Measures and associated Management Practices (Management Measures/Practices). Structural BMPs need not be installed if the discharger can document to the satisfaction of the State Water Board Executive Director or Regional Water Board Executive Officer that such installation would pose a threat to health or safety. Management Measures to control storm water runoff during a design storm shall achieve on average the following target levels:

- (1) Table B Instantaneous Maximum Water Quality Objectives in Chapter II of the Ocean Plan; or
- (2) A 90% reduction in pollutant loading during storm events, for the applicant's total discharges.

The baseline for these determinations is the effective date of the Exception, except for those structural BMPs installed between January 1, 2005 and adoption of these Special Protections, and the reductions must be achieved and documented within six (6) years of the effective date.

- c. If the results of the receiving water monitoring described in IV.B. of these special conditions indicate that the storm water runoff or other nonpoint source pollution is causing or contributing to an alteration of natural ocean water quality in the ASBS, the discharger shall submit a report to the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board within 30 days of receiving the results.

- (1) The report shall identify the constituents that alter natural water quality and the sources of these constituents.
- (2) The report shall describe Management Measures/Practices that are currently being implemented, Management Measures/Practices that are identified in the ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan for future implementation, and any additional Management Measures/Practices that may be added to the Pollution Prevention Plan to address the alteration of natural water quality. The report shall include a new or modified implementation schedule for the Management Measures/Practices.
- (3) Within 30 days of the approval of the report by the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide waivers or waste discharge requirements) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board waivers or waste discharge requirements), the discharger shall revise its ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan to incorporate any new or modified Management Measures/Practices that have been or will be implemented, the implementation schedule, and any additional monitoring required.
- (4) As long as the discharger has complied with the procedures described above and is implementing the revised ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan, the discharger does not have to repeat the same procedure for continuing or recurring exceedances of natural water quality conditions due to the same constituent.

(5) The requirements of this section are in addition to the terms, prohibitions, and conditions contained in these Special Protections.

3. Compliance Schedule

- a. On the effective date of the Exception, all non-authorized non-storm water discharges (e.g., dry weather flow) are effectively prohibited.
- b. Within eighteen (18) months from the effective date of the Exception, the dischargers shall submit a draft written ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan to the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide waivers or waste discharge requirements) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board waivers or waste discharge requirements) that describes its strategy to comply with these special conditions, including the requirement to maintain natural ocean water quality in the affected ASBS. The Pollution Prevention Plan shall include a description of appropriate non-structural controls and a time schedule to implement structural controls to comply with these special conditions for inclusion in the discharger's Pollution Prevention Plan. The final ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan, including a description and final schedule for structural controls based on the results of runoff and receiving water monitoring, must be submitted within thirty (30) months from the effective date of the Exception.
- c. Within 18 months of the effective date of the Exception, any non-structural controls that are necessary to comply with these Special Protections shall be implemented.
- d. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, any structural controls identified in the ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan that are necessary to comply with these special conditions shall be operational.
- e. Within six (6) years of the effective date of the Exception, all dischargers must comply with the requirement that their discharges into the affected ASBS maintain natural ocean water quality. If the initial results of post-storm receiving water quality testing indicate levels higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data and the pre-storm receiving water levels, then the discharger must re-sample the receiving water pre- and post-storm. If after re-sampling the post-storm levels are still higher than the 85th percentile threshold of reference water quality data and the pre-storm receiving water levels, for any constituent, then natural ocean water quality is exceeded. See attached Flowchart.
- f. The Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide waivers or waste discharge requirements) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board waivers or waste discharge requirements) may only authorize additional time to comply with the special conditions d. and e., above if good cause exists to do so. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

If a discharger claims physical impossibility, it shall notify the Board in writing within thirty (30) days of the date that the discharger first knew of the event or circumstance that caused or would cause it to fail to meet the deadline in (d.) or (e.). The notice shall describe the reason for the noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance and specifically refer to this Section of this Exception. It shall describe the anticipated length of time the delay in compliance may persist, the cause or causes of the delay as well as measures to minimize the impact of the delay on water quality, the measures

taken or to be taken by the discharger to prevent or minimize the delay, the schedule by which the measures will be implemented, and the anticipated date of compliance. The discharger shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize such delays and their impact on water quality.

The discharger may request an extension of time for compliance based on lack of funding. The request for an extension shall require:

1. a demonstration that the discharger has made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant funding is inadequate; or
2. for governmental agencies, a demonstration and documentation of a good faith effort to acquire funding through that agency's budgetary process, and a demonstration that funding was unavailable or inadequate.

II. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

In addition to the provisions in Section I (A) or I (B), respectively, a discharger with parks and recreation facilities shall comply with the following:

- A. The discharger shall include a section in an ASBS Compliance Plan (for NPDES dischargers) or an ASBS Pollution Prevention Plan (for nonpoint source dischargers) to address storm water runoff from parks and recreation facilities.
 1. The plan shall identify all pollutant sources, including sediment sources, which may result in waste entering storm water runoff. Pollutant sources include, but are not limited to, roadside rest areas and vistas, picnic areas, campgrounds, trash receptacles, maintenance facilities, park personnel housing, portable toilets, leach fields, fuel tanks, roads, piers, and boat launch facilities.
 2. The plan shall describe BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that will be implemented to control soil erosion (both temporary and permanent erosion controls) and reduce or eliminate pollutants in storm water runoff in order to achieve and maintain natural water quality conditions in the affected ASBS. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to ensure that trails and culverts are maintained to prevent erosion and minimize waste discharges to ASBS.
 3. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to prevent the discharge of pesticides or other chemicals, including agricultural chemicals, in storm water runoff to the affected ASBS.
 4. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that address public education and outreach. The goal of these BMPs or Management Measures/Practices is to ensure that the public is adequately informed that waste discharges to the affected ASBS are prohibited or limited by special conditions in these Special Protections. The BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include signage at camping, picnicking, beach and roadside parking areas, and visitor centers, or other appropriate measures, which notify the public of any applicable requirements of these Special Protections and identify the ASBS boundaries.

5. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices that address the prohibition against the discharge of trash to ASBS. The BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include measures to ensure that adequate trash receptacles are available for public use at visitor facilities, including parking areas, and that the receptacles are adequately maintained to prevent trash discharges into the ASBS. Appropriate measures include covering trash receptacles to prevent trash from being wind blown and periodically emptying the receptacles to prevent overflows.
 6. The plan shall include BMPs or Management Measures/Practices to address runoff from parking areas and other developed features to ensure that the runoff does not alter natural water quality in the affected ASBS. BMPs or Management Measures/Practices shall include measures to reduce pollutant loading in runoff to the ASBS through installation of natural area buffers (LID), treatment, or other appropriate measures.
- B. Maintenance and repair of park and recreation facilities must not result in waste discharges to the ASBS. The practice of road oiling must be minimized or eliminated, and must not result in waste discharges to the ASBS.

III. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS – WATERFRONT AND MARINE OPERATIONS

In addition to the provisions in Section I (A) or I (B), respectively, a discharger with waterfront and marine operations shall comply with the following:

- A. For discharges related to waterfront and marine operations, the discharger shall develop a Waterfront and Marine Operations Management Plan (Waterfront Plan). This plan shall contain appropriate Management Measures/Practices to address nonpoint source pollutant discharges to the affected ASBS.
 1. The Waterfront Plan shall contain appropriate Management Measures/Practices for any waste discharges associated with the operation and maintenance of vessels, moorings, piers, launch ramps, and cleaning stations in order to ensure that beneficial uses are protected and natural water quality is maintained in the affected ASBS.
 2. For discharges from marinas and recreational boating activities, the Waterfront Plan shall include appropriate Management Measures, described in The Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, for marinas and recreational boating, or equivalent practices, to ensure that nonpoint source pollutant discharges do not alter natural water quality in the affected ASBS.
 3. The Waterfront Plan shall include Management Practices to address public education and outreach to ensure that the public is adequately informed that waste discharges to the affected ASBS are prohibited or limited by special conditions in these Special Protections. The management practices shall include appropriate signage, or similar measures, to inform the public of the ASBS restrictions and to identify the ASBS boundaries.
 4. The Waterfront Plan shall include Management Practices to address the prohibition against trash discharges to ASBS. The Management Practices shall include the provision of adequate trash receptacles for marine recreation areas, including parking areas, launch ramps, and docks. The plan shall also include appropriate Management Practices to ensure that the receptacles are adequately maintained and secured in order to prevent trash discharges into the ASBS. Appropriate Management Practices

include covering the trash receptacles to prevent trash from being windblown, staking or securing the trash receptacles so they don't tip over, and periodically emptying the receptacles to prevent overflow.

5. The discharger shall submit its Waterfront Plan to the by the State Water Board Executive Director (statewide waivers or waste discharge requirements) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board waivers or waste discharge requirements) within six months of the effective date of these special conditions. The Waterfront Plan is subject to approval by the State Water Board Executive Director or the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, as appropriate. The plan must be fully implemented within 18 months of the effective date of the Exception.
- B. The discharge of chlorine, soaps, petroleum, other chemical contaminants, trash, fish offal, or human sewage to ASBS is prohibited. Sinks and fish cleaning stations are point source discharges of wastes and are prohibited from discharging into ASBS. Anthropogenic accumulations of discarded fouling organisms on the sea floor must be minimized.
- C. Limited-term activities, such as the repair, renovation, or maintenance of waterfront facilities, including, but not limited to, piers, docks, moorings, and breakwaters, are authorized only in accordance with Chapter III.E.2 of the Ocean Plan.
- D. If the discharger anticipates that the discharger will fail to fully implement the approved Waterfront Plan within the 18 month deadline, the discharger shall submit a technical report as soon as practicable to the State Water Board Executive Director or the Regional Water Board Executive Officer, as appropriate. The technical report shall contain reasons for failing to meet the deadline and propose a revised schedule to fully implement the plan.
- E. The State Water Board or the Regional Water Board may, for good cause, authorize additional time to comply with the Waterfront Plan. Good cause means a physical impossibility or lack of funding.

If a discharger claims physical impossibility, it shall notify the Board in writing within thirty (30) days of the date that the discharger first knew of the event or circumstance that caused or would cause it to fail to meet the deadline in Section III.A.5. The notice shall describe the reason for the noncompliance or anticipated noncompliance and specifically refer to this Section of this Exception. It shall describe the anticipated length of time the delay in compliance may persist, the cause or causes of the delay as well as measures to minimize the impact of the delay on water quality, the measures taken or to be taken by the discharger to prevent or minimize the delay, the schedule by which the measures will be implemented, and the anticipated date of compliance. The discharger shall adopt all reasonable measures to avoid and minimize such delays and their impact on water quality. The discharger may request an extension of time for compliance based on lack of funding. The request for an extension shall require:

1. a demonstration of significant hardship by showing that the discharger has made timely and complete applications for all available bond and grant funding, and either no bond or grant funding is available, or bond and/or grant funding is inadequate.

2. for governmental agencies, a demonstration and documentation of a good faith effort to acquire funding through that agency's budgetary process, and a demonstration that funding was unavailable or inadequate.

IV. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring is mandatory for all dischargers to assure compliance with the Ocean Plan. Monitoring requirements include both: (A) core discharge monitoring, and (B) ocean receiving water monitoring. The State and Regional Water Boards must approve sampling site locations and any adjustments to the monitoring programs. All ocean receiving water and reference area monitoring must be comparable with the Water Boards' Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP).

Safety concerns: Sample locations and sampling periods must be determined considering safety issues. Sampling may be postponed upon notification to the State and Regional Water Boards if hazardous conditions prevail.

Analytical Chemistry Methods: All constituents must be analyzed using the lowest minimum detection limits comparable to the Ocean Plan water quality objectives. For metal analysis, all samples, including storm water effluent, reference samples, and ocean receiving water samples, must be analyzed by the approved analytical method with the lowest minimum detection limits (currently Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry) described in the Ocean Plan.

A. CORE DISCHARGE MONITORING PROGRAM

1. General sampling requirements for timing and storm size:

Runoff must be collected during a storm event that is greater than 0.1 inch and generates runoff, and at least 72 hours from the previously measurable storm event. Runoff samples shall be collected during the same storm and at approximately the same time when post-storm receiving water is sampled, and analyzed for the same constituents as receiving water and reference site samples (see section IV B) as described below.

2. Runoff flow measurements

- a. For municipal/industrial storm water outfalls in existence as of December 31, 2007, 18 inches (457mm) or greater in diameter/width (including multiple outfall pipes in combination having a width of 18 inches, runoff flows must be measured or calculated, using a method acceptable to and approved by the State and Regional Water Boards.
- b. This will be reported annually for each precipitation season to the State and Regional Water Boards.

3. Runoff samples – storm events

- a. For outfalls equal to or greater than 18 inches (0.46m) in diameter or width:
 - (1) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for oil and grease, total suspended solids,

- and, within the range of the southern sea otter indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination; and
- (2) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected and analyzed for critical life stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS.
 - (3) If an applicant has no outfall greater than 36 inches, then storm water runoff from the applicant's largest outfall shall be further collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates).
- b. For outfalls equal to or greater than 36 inches (0.91m) in diameter or width:
- (1) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for oil and grease, total suspended solids, and, within the range of the southern sea otter indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination; and
 - (2) samples of storm water runoff shall be further collected during the same storm as receiving water samples and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), current use pesticides (pyrethroids and OP pesticides), and nutrients (ammonia, nitrate and phosphates); and
 - (3) samples of storm water runoff shall be collected and analyzed for critical life stage chronic toxicity (one invertebrate or algal species) at least once during each storm season when receiving water is sampled in the ASBS.
- c. For an applicant not participating in a regional monitoring program [see below in Section IV (B)] in addition to (a.) and (b.) above, a minimum of the two largest outfalls or 20 percent of the larger outfalls, whichever is greater, shall be sampled (flow weighted composite samples) at least three times annually during wet weather (storm event) and analyzed for all Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents for marine aquatic life protection (except for toxicity, only chronic toxicity for three species shall be required), DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one (the largest) such discharge shall be sampled annually in each Region.
4. The Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide permits) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board permits) may reduce or suspend core monitoring once the storm runoff is fully characterized. This determination may be made at any point after the discharge is fully characterized, but is best made after the monitoring results from the first permit cycle are assessed.

B. Ocean Receiving Water and Reference Area Monitoring Program

In addition to performing the Core Discharge Monitoring Program in Section II.A above, all applicants having authorized discharges must perform ocean receiving water monitoring. In order to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within their ASBS, dischargers may choose either (1) an individual monitoring program, or (2) participation in a regional integrated monitoring program.

1. Individual Monitoring Program: The requirements listed below are for those dischargers who elect to perform an individual monitoring program to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within the affected ASBS. In addition to Core Discharge Monitoring, the following additional monitoring requirements shall be met:

a. Three times annually, during wet weather (storm events), the receiving water at the point of discharge from the outfalls described in section (IV)(A)(3)(c) above shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table A constituents, Table B constituents for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs, Ocean Plan PAHs, OP pesticides, pyrethroids, nitrates, phosphates, salinity, chronic toxicity (three species), and Ocean Plan indicator bacteria.

The sample location for the ocean receiving water shall be in the surf zone at the point of discharges; this must be at the same location where storm water runoff is sampled. Receiving water shall be sampled prior to (pre-storm) and during (or immediately after) the same storm (post storm). Post storm sampling shall be during the same storm and at approximately the same time as when the runoff is sampled. Reference water quality shall also be sampled three times annually and analyzed for the same constituents pre-storm and post-storm, during the same storm seasons when receiving water is sampled. Reference stations will be determined by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s).

b. Sediment sampling shall occur at least three times during every five (5) year period. The subtidal sediment (sand or finer, if present) at the discharge shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B constituents for marine aquatic life, DDT, PCBs, PAHs, pyrethroids, and OP pesticides. For sediment toxicity testing, only an acute toxicity test using the amphipod *Eohaustorius estuarius* must be performed.

c. A quantitative survey of intertidal benthic marine life shall be performed at the discharge and at a reference site. The survey shall be performed at least once every five (5) year period. The survey design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The results of the survey shall be completed and submitted to the State Water Board and Regional Water Board at least six months prior to the end of the permit cycle.

d. Once during each five (5) year period, a bioaccumulation study shall be conducted to determine the concentrations of metals and synthetic organic pollutants at representative discharge sites and at representative reference sites. The study design is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality. The bioaccumulation study may include California mussels (*Mytilus californianus*) and/or sand crabs (*Emerita analoga* or *Blepharipoda occidentalis*). Based

on the study results, the Regional Water Board and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality, may adjust the study design in subsequent permits, or add or modify additional test organisms (such as shore crabs or fish), or modify the study design appropriate for the area and best available sensitive measures of contaminant exposure.

- e. Marine Debris: Representative quantitative observations for trash by type and source shall be performed along the coast of the ASBS within the influence of the discharger's outfalls. The design, including locations and frequency, of the marine debris observations is subject to approval by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board's Division of Water Quality.
 - f. The monitoring requirements of the Individual Monitoring Program in this section are minimum requirements. After a minimum of one (1) year of continuous water quality monitoring of the discharges and ocean receiving waters, the Executive Director of the State Water Board (statewide permits) or Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board (Regional Water Board permits) may require additional monitoring, or adjust, reduce or suspend receiving water and reference station monitoring. This determination may be made at any point after the discharge and receiving water is fully characterized, but is best made after the monitoring results from the first permit cycle are assessed.
2. Regional Integrated Monitoring Program: Dischargers may elect to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program, in lieu of an individual monitoring program, to fulfill the requirements for monitoring the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the ocean receiving waters within their ASBS. This regional approach shall characterize natural water quality, pre- and post-storm, in ocean reference areas near the mouths of identified open space watersheds and the effects of the discharges on natural water quality (physical, chemical, and toxicity) in the ASBS receiving waters, and should include benthic marine aquatic life and bioaccumulation components. The design of the ASBS stratum of a regional integrated monitoring program may deviate from the otherwise prescribed individual monitoring approach (in Section IV.B.1) if approved by the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the Regional Water Boards.
- a. Ocean reference areas shall be located at the drainages of flowing watersheds with minimal development (in no instance more than 10% development), and shall not be located in CWA Section 303(d) listed waterbodies or have tributaries that are 303(d) listed. Reference areas shall be free of wastewater discharges and anthropogenic non- storm water runoff. A minimum of low threat storm runoff discharges (e.g. stream highway overpasses and campgrounds) may be allowed on a case-by-case basis. Reference areas shall be located in the same region as the ASBS receiving water monitoring occurs. The reference areas for each Region are subject to approval by the participants in the regional monitoring program and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean reference water samples must be collected from each station, each from a separate storm during the same storm season that receiving water is sampled. A minimum of one reference location shall be sampled for each ASBS receiving water site sampled per responsible party. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.
 - b. ASBS ocean receiving water must be sampled in the surf zone at the location where the runoff makes contact with ocean water (i.e. at "point zero"). Ocean receiving water

stations must be representative of worst-case discharge conditions (i.e. co-located at a large drain greater than 36 inches, or if drains greater than 36 inches are not present in the ASBS then the largest drain greater than 18 inches.) Ocean receiving water stations are subject to approval by the participants in the regional monitoring program and the State Water Board's Division of Water Quality and the applicable Regional Water Board(s). A minimum of three ocean receiving water samples must be collected during each storm season from each station, each from a separate storm. A minimum of one receiving water location shall be sampled in each ASBS per responsible party in that ASBS. For parties discharging to ASBS in more than one Regional Water Board region, at a minimum, one reference station and one receiving water station shall be sampled in each region.

- c. Reference and receiving water sampling shall commence during the first full storm season following the adoption of these special conditions, and post-storm samples shall be collected during the same storm event when storm water runoff is sampled. Sampling shall occur in a minimum of two storm seasons. For those ASBS dischargers that have already participated in the Southern California Bight 2008 ASBS regional monitoring effort, sampling may be limited to only one storm season.
 - d. Receiving water and reference samples shall be analyzed for the same constituents as storm water runoff samples. At a minimum, constituents to be sampled and analyzed in reference and discharge receiving waters must include oil and grease, total suspended solids, Ocean Plan Table B metals for protection of marine life, Ocean Plan PAHs, pyrethroids, OP pesticides, ammonia, nitrate, phosphates, and critical life stage chronic toxicity for three species. In addition, within the range of the southern sea otter, indicator bacteria or some other measure of fecal contamination shall be analyzed.
3. Waterfront and Marine Operations: In addition to the above requirements for ocean receiving water monitoring, additional monitoring must be performed for marinas and boat launch and pier facilities:
- a. For all marina or mooring field operators, in mooring fields with 10 or more occupied moorings, the ocean receiving water must be sampled for Ocean Plan indicator bacteria, residual chlorine, copper, zinc, grease and oil, methylene blue active substances (MBAS), and ammonia nitrogen.
 - (1) For mooring field operators opting for an individual monitoring program (Section IV.B.1 above), this sampling must occur weekly (on the weekend) from May through October.
 - (2) For mooring field operators opting to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program (Section IV.B.2 above), this sampling must occur monthly from May through October on a high use weekend in each month. The Water Boards may allow a reduction in the frequency of sampling, through the regional monitoring program, after the first year of monitoring.
 - b. For all mooring field operators, the subtidal sediment (sand or finer, if present) within mooring fields and below piers shall be sampled and analyzed for Ocean Plan Table B metals (for marine aquatic life beneficial use), acute toxicity, PAHs, and tributyltin. For sediment toxicity testing, only an acute toxicity test using the amphipod *Eohaustorius*

estuarius must be performed. This sampling shall occur at least three times during a five (5) year period. For mooring field operators opting to participate in a regional integrated monitoring program, the Water Boards may allow a reduction in the frequency of sampling after the first sampling effort's results are assessed.

Glossary

At the point of discharge(s) – Means in the surf zone immediately where runoff from an outfall meets the ocean water (a.k.a., at point zero).

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) – Those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas.

Design storm – For purposes of these Special Protections, a design storm is defined as the volume of runoff produced from one inch of precipitation per day or, if this definition is inconsistent with the discharger's applicable storm water permit, then the design storm shall be the definition included in the discharger's applicable storm water permit.

Development – Relevant to reference monitoring sites, means urban, industrial, agricultural, grazing, mining, and timber harvesting land uses.

Higher threat discharges - Permitted storm drains discharging equal to or greater than 18 inches, industrial storm drains, agricultural runoff discharged through an MS4, discharges associated with waterfront and marina operations (e.g., piers, launch ramps, mooring fields, and associated vessel support activities, except for passive discharges defined below), and direct discharges associated with commercial or industrial activities to ASBS.

Low Impact Development (LID) – A sustainable practice that benefits water supply and contributes to water quality protection. Unlike traditional storm water management, which entails collecting and conveying storm water runoff through storm drains, pipes, or other conveyances to a centralized storm water facility, LID focuses on using site design and storm water management to maintain the site's pre-development runoff rates and volumes. The goal of LID is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology by using design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain runoff close to the source of rainfall.

Marine Operations – Marinas or mooring fields that contain slips or mooring locations for 10 or more vessels.

Management Measure (MM) - Economically achievable measures for the control of the addition of pollutants from various classes of nonpoint sources of pollution, which reflect the greatest degree of pollutant reduction achievable through the application of the best available nonpoint pollution control practices, technologies, processes, siting criteria, operating methods, or other alternatives. For example, in the "marinas and recreational boating" land- use category specified in the Plan for California's Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (NPS Program Plan) (SWRCB, 1999), "boat cleaning and maintenance" is considered a MM or the source of a specific class or type of NPS pollution.

Management Practice (MP) - The practices (e.g., structural, non-structural, operational, or other alternatives) that can be used either individually or in combination to address a

specific MM class or classes of NPS pollution. For example, for the “boat cleaning and maintenance” MM, specific MPs can include, but are not limited to, methods for the selection of environmentally sensitive hull paints or methods for cleaning/removal of hull copper anti-fouling paints.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) – A municipally-owned storm sewer system regulated under the Phase I or Phase II storm water program implemented in compliance with Clean Water Act section 402(p). Note that an MS4 program’s boundaries are not necessarily congruent with the permittee’s political boundaries.

Natural Ocean Water Quality - The water quality (based on selected physical, chemical and biological characteristics) that is required to sustain marine ecosystems, and which is without apparent human influence, *i.e.*, an absence of significant amounts of: (a) man-made constituents (*e.g.*, DDT); (b) other chemical (*e.g.*, trace metals), physical (temperature/thermal pollution, sediment burial), and biological (*e.g.*, bacteria) constituents at concentrations that have been elevated due to man’s activities above those resulting from the naturally occurring processes that affect the area in question; and (c) non-indigenous biota (*e.g.*, invasive algal bloom species) that have been introduced either deliberately or accidentally by man. Discharges “*shall not alter natural ocean water quality*” as determined by a comparison to the range of constituent concentrations in reference areas agreed upon via the regional monitoring program(s). If monitoring information indicates that *natural ocean water quality* is not maintained, but there is sufficient evidence that a discharge is not contributing to the alteration of natural water quality, then the Regional Water Board may make that determination. In this case, sufficient information must include runoff sample data that has equal or lower concentrations for the range of constituents at the applicable reference area(s).

Nonpoint source – Nonpoint pollution sources generally are sources that do not meet the definition of a point source. Nonpoint source pollution typically results from land runoff, precipitation, atmospheric deposition, agricultural drainage, marine/boating operations or hydrologic modification. Nonpoint sources, for purposes of these Special Protections, include discharges that are not required to be regulated under an NPDES permit.

Non-storm water discharge – Any runoff that is not the result of a precipitation event. This is often referred to as “dry weather flow.”

Non-structural control – A Best Management Practice that involves operational, maintenance, regulatory (*e.g.*, ordinances) or educational activities designed to reduce or eliminate pollutants in runoff, and that are not structural controls (*i.e.* there are no physical structures involved).

Physical impossibility - Means any act of God, war, fire, earthquake, windstorm, flood or natural catastrophe; unexpected and unintended accidents not caused by discharger or its employees’ negligence; civil disturbance, vandalism, sabotage or terrorism; restraint by court order or public authority or agency; or action or non-action by, or inability to obtain the necessary authorizations or approvals from any governmental agency other than the permittee.

Representative sites and monitoring procedures – Are to be proposed by the discharger, with appropriate rationale, and subject to approval by Water Board staff.

Sheet-flow – Runoff that flows across land surfaces at a shallow depth relative to the cross-sectional width of the flow. These types of flow may or may not enter a storm drain system before discharge to receiving waters.

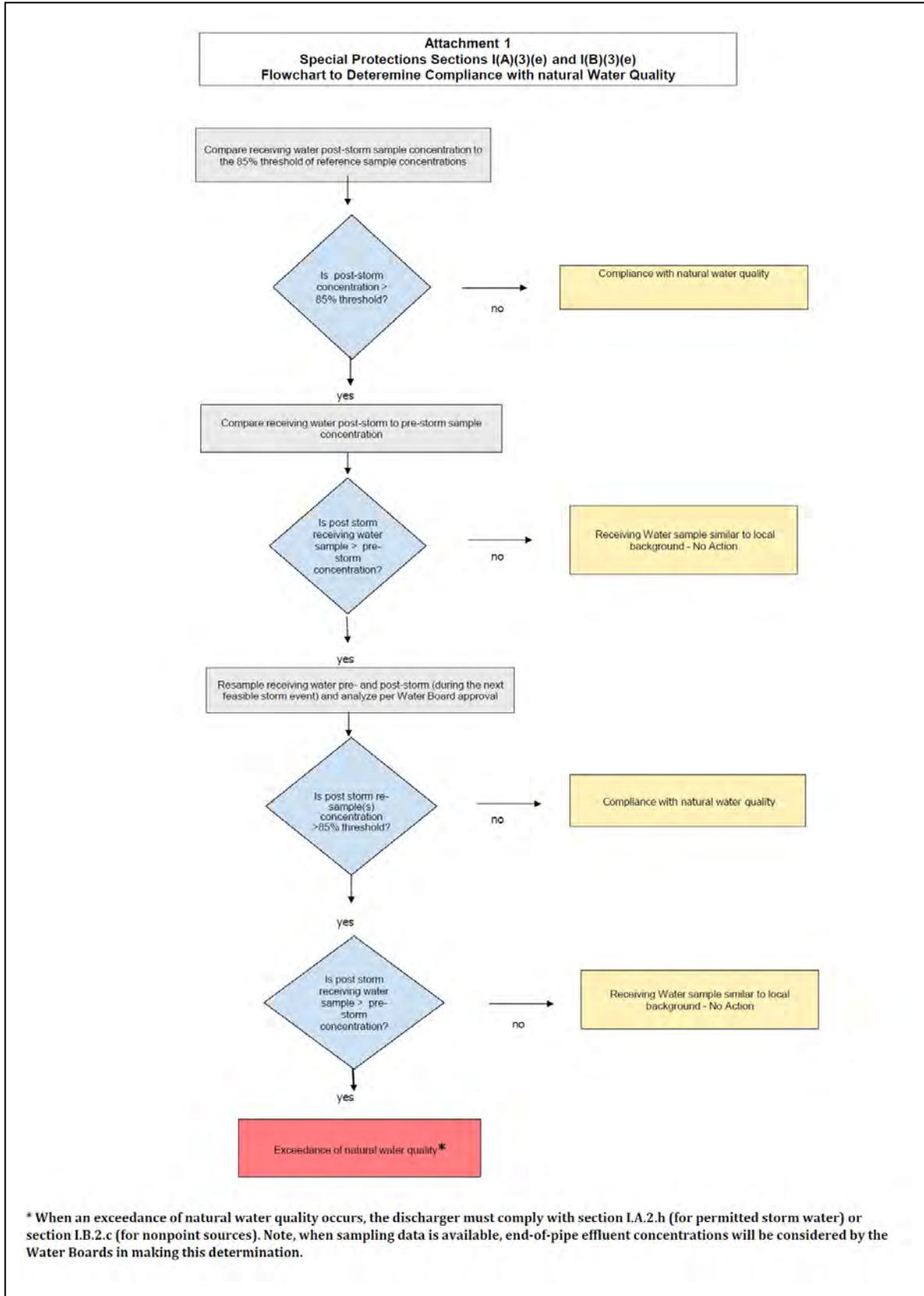
Storm Season – Also referred to as rainy season, means the months of the year from the onset of rainfall during autumn until the cessation of rainfall in the spring.

Structural control – A Best Management Practice that involves the installation of engineering solutions to the physical treatment or infiltration of runoff.

Surf Zone - The surf zone is defined as the submerged area between the breaking waves and the shoreline at any one time.

Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) comparable – Means that the monitoring program must 1) meet or exceed 2008 SWAMP Quality Assurance Program Management Plan (QAPP) Measurement Quality Objectives, or 2) have a Quality Assurance Project Plan that has been approved by SWAMP; in addition data must be formatted to match the database requirements of the SWAMP Information Management System. Adherence to the measurement quality objectives in the Southern California Bight 2008 ASBS Regional Monitoring Program QAPP and data base management comprises being SWAMP comparable.

Waterfront Operations - Piers, launch ramps, and cleaning stations in the water or on the adjacent shoreline.



ATTACHMENT B

STANDARD PERMIT PROVISIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Standard Permit Provisions

Code of Federal Regulations Title 40 Section 122.41 (40 CFR 122.41) includes conditions, or provisions, that apply to all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits. Additional provisions applicable to NPDES permits are in 40 CFR 122.42. All applicable provisions in 40 CFR 122.41 and 40 CFR 122.42 must be incorporated into this Order and NPDES permit. The applicable 40 CFR 122.41 and 40 CFR 122.42 provisions are as follows:

a. DUTY TO COMPLY [40 CFR 122.41(a)]

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

- (1) The Copermittee must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for 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 permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. [40 CFR 122.41(a)(1)]
- (2) The CWA provides that any person who violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under Section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under Section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 1 year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 2 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates Section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under Section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of

not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in Section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions.

[40 CFR 122.41(a)(2)]

- (3) Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Water Board), State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), or United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for violating Section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000.

[40 CFR 122.41(a)(3)]

b. DUTY TO REAPPLY [40 CFR 122.41(b)]

If a Copermittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the Copermittee must apply for and obtain a new permit.

c. NEED TO HALT OR REDUCE ACTIVITY NOT A DEFENSE [40 CFR 122.41(c)]

It shall not be a defense for a 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 permit.

d. DUTY TO MITIGATE [40 CFR 122.41(d)]

The Copermittee must take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

e. PROPER OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE [40 CFR 122.41(e)]

The Copermittee must 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 permit. 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 a Copermittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.

f. PERMIT ACTIONS [40 CFR 122.41(f)]

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Copermittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

g. PROPERTY RIGHTS [40 CFR 122.41(g)]

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

h. DUTY TO PROVIDE INFORMATION [40 CFR 122.41(h)]

The Copermittee must furnish to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USPEA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or to determine compliance with this permit. The Copermittee must also furnish to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USPEA upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

i. INSPECTION AND ENTRY [40 CFR 122.41(i)]

The Copermittee must allow the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representative (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 permit; [40 CFR 122.41(i)(1)]
- (2) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; [40 CFR 122.41(i)(2)]
- (3) Inspect and photograph at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; [40 CFR 122.41(i)(3)] and
- (4) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA, any substances or parameters at any location. [40 CFR 122.41(i)(4)]

j. MONITORING AND RECORDS [40 CFR 122.41(j)]

- (1) Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity. [40 CFR 122.41(j)(1)]
- (2) Except for records of monitoring information required by this permit related to the Copermittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the

Copermittee must 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 permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, 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 San Diego Water Board at any time. [40 CFR 122.41(j)(2)]

- (3) Records for monitoring information must include: [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)]
- (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements; [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(i)]
 - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements; [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(ii)]
 - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed; [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(iii)]
 - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses; [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(iv)]
 - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(v)] and
 - (f) The results of such analyses. [40 CFR 122.41(j)(3)(vi)]
- (4) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136 unless another method is required under 40 CFR Subchapters N or O. [40 CFR 122.41(j)(4)]

In the case of pollutants for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR Part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR Subchapters N and O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in the permit for such pollutants. [40 CFR 122.44(i)(1)(iv)]

- (5) The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both. [40 CFR 122.41(j)(5)]

k. SIGNATORY REQUIREMENT [40 CFR 122.41(k)]

- (1) All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA must be signed and certified. (See 40 CFR 122.22) [40 CFR 122.41(k)(1)]
- (a) *For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency.* [All applications must be signed] by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. [40 CFR 122.22(a)(3)]
 - (b) All reports required by permits, and other information requested by the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA must be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if: [40 CFR 122.22(b)]

- (i) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a) of this section; [40 CFR 122.22(b)(1)]
 - (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.) [40 CFR 122.22(b)(2)] and,
 - (iii) The written authorization is submitted to the San Diego Water Board and State Water Board. [40 CFR 122.22(b)(3)]
- (c) *Changes to authorization.* If an authorization under paragraph (b) of this section 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 paragraph (b) of this section must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative. [40 CFR 122.22(c)]
- (d) *Certification.* Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section 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.” [40 CFR 122.22(d)]
- (2) The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both. [40 CFR 122.41(k)(2)]

I. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS [40 CFR 122.41(l)]

- (1) *Planned changes.* The Copermittee must give notice to the San Diego Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when: [40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)]
- (a) 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); [40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(i)] or
 - (b) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which

are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR 122.42(a)(1).
[40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(ii)]

- (c) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Copermitttee'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 permit, 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. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii)]
- (2) *Anticipated noncompliance.* The Copermitttee must give advance notice to the San Diego Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(2)]
- (3) *Transfers.* This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name of the Copermitttee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(3)]
- (4) *Monitoring reports.* Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)]
 - (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the San Diego Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(i)]
 - (b) If the Copermitttee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR Subchapters N or O, the results of this monitoring must be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the San Diego Water Board or State Water Board. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(ii)]
 - (c) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements must utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in the permit. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(4)(iii)]
- (5) *Compliance schedules.* Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(5)]

(6) *Twenty-four hour reporting.*

- (a) The Copermittee must report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Copermittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission must also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Copermittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission must 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. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(i)]
- (b) The following must be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph: [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]
 - (i) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit (See 40 CFR 122.41(g)). [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)]
 - (ii) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)] and,
 - (iii) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the San Diego Water Board in the permit to be reported within 24 hours. (See 40 CFR 122.44(g)) [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)]
- (c) The San Diego Water Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(iii)]

(7) *Other noncompliance.* The Copermittee must report all instances of noncompliance not reported in accordance with the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(4), (5), and (6), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports must contain the information listed in the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6). [40 CFR 122.41(l)(7)]

(8) *Other information.* 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 San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Copermittee must promptly submit such facts or information. [40 CFR 122.41(l)(8)]

m. BYPASS [40 CFR 122.41(m)]

(1) *Definitions.*

- (a) "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. [40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(i)] or
- (b) "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 which 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.
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(1)(ii)]

- (2) *Bypass not exceeding limitations.* The Copermittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3) and (4).
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(2)]

(3) *Notice.*

- (a) *Anticipated bypass.* If the Copermittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit a notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass. [40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(i)] or
- (b) *Unanticipated bypass.* The Copermittee must submit notice of an unanticipated bypass in accordance with the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6) (24-hour notice).
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(3)(ii)]

(4) *Prohibition of Bypass.*

- (a) Bypass is prohibited, and the San Diego Water Board may take enforcement action against a Copermittee for bypass, unless:
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)]
- (i) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage; [40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)]
- (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;
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)] and,
- (iii) The Copermittee submitted notice in accordance with the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(m)(3).
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)]
- (b) The San Diego Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the San Diego Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above.
[40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii)]

n. UPSET [40 CFR 122.41(n)]

- (1) *Definition.* "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit 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. [40 CFR 122.41(n)(1)]

- (2) *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 standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(n)(3) 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. [40 CFR 122.41(n)(2)]
- (3) *Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.* A Copermittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
[40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)]
 - (a) An upset occurred and that the Copermittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset; [40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(i)]
 - (b) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated;
[40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(ii)] and
 - (c) The Copermittee submitted notice of the upset in accordance with the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B) (24-hour notice).
[40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]
 - (d) The Copermittee complied with any remedial measures pursuant to the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(d).
[40 CFR 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]
- (4) *Burden of proof.* In any enforcement proceeding, the Copermittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
[40 CFR 122.41(n)(4)]

o. STANDARD PERMIT PROVISIONS FOR 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 San Diego Water Board or State Water Board 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 must include:

- (1) The status of implementing the components of the storm water management program that are established as permit conditions; [40 CFR 122.42(c)(1)]
- (2) Proposed changes to the storm water management programs that are established as permit conditions. Such proposed changes must be consistent with 40 CFR 122.26(d)(2)(iii); [40 CFR 122.42(c)(2)] 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 (v);
[40 CFR 122.42(c)(3)]

- (4) A summary of data, including monitoring data, that is accumulated throughout the reporting year; [40 CFR 122.42(c)(4)]
- (5) Annual expenditures and budget for year following each annual report; [40 CFR 122.42(c)(5)]
- (6) A summary describing the number and nature of enforcement actions, inspections, and public education programs; [40 CFR 122.42(c)(6)]
- (7) Identification of water quality improvements or degradation. [40 CFR 122.42(c)(7)]

p. STANDARD PERMIT PROVISIONS FOR 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) must 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.

2. General Provisions

In addition to the standard provisions required to be incorporated into the Order and NPDES permit pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41 and 40 CFR 122.42, several other general provisions apply to this Order. The general provisions applicable to this Order and NPDES permit are as follows:

a. DISCHARGE OF WASTE IS A PRIVILEGE

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. [CWC Section 13263(g)]

b. DURATION OF ORDER AND NPDES PERMIT

- (1) *Effective date.* This Order supersedes Order No. R9-2007-0001 for the San Diego County Copermittees listed in Table 2.a and became effective on June 27, 2013 for those Copermittees. This Order as amended by Order R9-2015-0001 supersedes Order No. R9-2009-0002 and becomes effective April 1, 2015, following the date Order No. R9-2015-0001 is adopted. This Order supersedes Order No. R9-2010-0016 upon further amendment or earlier notice of coverage.
- (2) *Expiration.* This Order and NPDES permit expires five years after its effective date. [40 CFR 122.46(a)]
- (3) *Continuation of expired order.* After this Order and NPDES permit expires, the terms and conditions of this Order and NPDES permit 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.

c. AVAILABILITY

A copy of this Order must be kept at a readily accessible location and must be available to on-site personnel at all times.

d. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

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 San Diego Water Board office.

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

- (1) The name and address of any permit applicant or Copermitttee;
[40 CFR 122.7(b)(1)] and
- (2) Permit applications and attachments, permits, and effluent data.
[40 CFR 122.7(b)(2)]

e. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

- (1) *Interim effluent limitations.* The Copermitttee must 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 the San Diego Water Board.
- (2) *Other effluent limitations and standards.* If any applicable 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 and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in the permit, the San Diego Water Board shall institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue the permit to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition. [40 CFR 122.44(b)(1)]

f. DUTY TO MINIMIZE OR CORRECT ADVERSE IMPACTS

The Copermitttee must 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.

g. PERMIT ACTIONS

The filing of a request by the Copermitttee 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. (See 40 CFR 122.41(f)) In addition, the following provisions apply to this Order:

- (1) Upon application by any affected person, or on its own motion, the San Diego Water

Board may review and revise the requirements in this Order. All requirements must be reviewed periodically. [CWC Section 13263(e)]

- (2) This Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to, all of the following: [CWC Section 13381]
 - (a) Violation of any condition contained in the requirements of this Order. [CWC Section 13381(a)]
 - (b) Obtaining the requirements in this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose fully all relevant facts. [CWC Section 13381(b)]
 - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the permitted discharge. [CWC Section 13381(c)]
- (3) 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. NPDES PERMITTED NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES

The San Diego Water Board has, in prior years, issued a limited number of individual NPDES permits for non-storm water discharges to MS4s. The San Diego Water Board or State Water Board 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 an MS4.

i. MONITORING

In addition to the standard provisions required under 40 CFR 122.41(j) and (l)(4), the following general monitoring provisions apply to this Order:

- (1) Where procedures are not otherwise specified in Order, sampling, analysis and quality assurance/quality control must be conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Management Plan (QAMP) for the State of California's Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP), adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- (2) Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(j)(2) and CWC Section 13383(a), each Copermittee must 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 permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the San Diego Water Board at any time.
- (3) All chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses must be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the California Department of Public Health or a laboratory approved by the San Diego Water Board.
- (4) For priority toxic pollutants that are identified in the California Toxics Rule (CTR) (65

Fed. Reg. 31682), the Copermittees must instruct their laboratories to establish calibration standards that are equivalent to or lower than the Minimum Levels (MLs) published in Appendix 4 of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP). If a Copermittee can demonstrate that a particular ML is not attainable, in accordance with procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 136, the lowest quantifiable concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure (assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed) may be used instead of the ML listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP. The Copermittee must submit documentation from the laboratory to the San Diego Water Board for approval prior to raising the ML for any priority toxic pollutant.

j. ENFORCEMENT

- (1) The San Diego Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, CWC Sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- (2) Nothing in this Order shall be construed to protect the Copermittee from its liabilities under federal, state, or local laws.
- (3) The CWC provides for civil and criminal penalties comparable to, and in some cases greater than, those provided for under the CWA.
- (4) Except as provided in the standard conditions required under 40 CFR 122.41(m) and (n), nothing in this Order shall be construed to relieve the Copermittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.

k. 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.

l. APPLICATIONS

Any application submitted by a Copermittee for reissuance or modification of this Order must 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.

m. IMPLEMENTATION

All plans, reports and subsequent amendments submitted in compliance with this Order must be implemented immediately (or as otherwise specified). All submittals by Copermittees must be adequate to implement the requirements of this Order.

n. REPORT SUBMITTALS

- (1) All report submittals must include an executive summary, introduction, conclusion, recommendations, and signed certified statement.
- (2) Each Copermittee must submit a signed certified statement covering its responsibilities for each applicable submittal.
- (3) The Principal Watershed Copermittee(s) must submit a signed certified statement covering its responsibilities for each applicable submittal and the sections of the submittals for which it is responsible.
- (4) Unless otherwise directed, the Copermittees must submit one hard copy and one electronic copy of each report required under this Order to the San Diego Water Board, and one electronic copy to the USEPA.
- (5) The Copermittees must submit reports and provide notifications as required by this Order to the following:

EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION
2375 NORTHSIDE DRIVE, SUITE 100
SAN DIEGO CA 92108
Telephone: (619) 516-1990 Fax: (619) 516-1994

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

ATTACHMENT C

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMAL	Average Monthly Action Level
ASBS	Area(s) of Special Biological Significance
BMP	Best Management Practice
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
CZARA	Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990
ESAs	Environmentally Sensitive Areas
GIS	Geographic Information System
IBI	Index of Biological Integrity
LID	Low Impact Development
MDAL	Maximum Daily Action Level
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAL	Non-Storm Water Action Level
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NOI	Notice of Intent
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge (application for NPDES reissuance)
SAL	Storm Water Action Level
San Diego Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification Code
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDID	Waste Discharge Identification Number
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WQBEL	Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation

DEFINITIONS

Active/Passive Sediment Treatment - Using mechanical, electrical or chemical means to flocculate or coagulate suspended sediment for removal from runoff from construction sites prior to discharge.

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

Average Monthly Action Level – The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month.

Beneficial Uses - The uses of water necessary for the survival or wellbeing 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.

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. biotic integrity) of a water body.

Biofiltration - Practices that use vegetation and amended soils to detain and treat runoff from impervious areas. Treatment is through filtration, infiltration, adsorption, ion exchange, and biological uptake of pollutants.

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.

BMP Design Manual – A plan developed to eliminate, reduce, or mitigate the impacts of runoff from development projects, including Priority Development Projects.

Chronic Toxicity – A measurement of sublethal effect (e.g. reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or receiving waters compared to that of the control organisms.

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 runoff to these water bodies by the Copermitees 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 Construction General 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.”

Copermittee – A permittee to a NPDES permit that is only responsible for permit conditions relating to the discharge for which it is operator [40 CFR 122.26(b)(1)]. For the purposes of this Order, a Copermittee is one of the individual permittees identified in Tables 1a-1c of this Order.

Copermittees – All of the individual Copermittees, collectively.

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.

Daily Discharge – Defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day or any 24 hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g. concentration.)

The Daily Discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day, or other 24 hour period other than a day), or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of a day.

Development Projects - Construction, rehabilitation, redevelopment, or reconstruction of any public or private projects.

Dry Season – May 1 to September 30.

Dry Weather – Weather is considered dry if the preceding 72 hours has been without measurable precipitation (>0.1 inch).

Enclosed Bays – Enclosed bays are indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost bay works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

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.

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 Board and San Diego Water Board; State Water Quality Protected Areas; water bodies designated with the RARE beneficial use by the State Water Board and San Diego Water Board; areas designated as preserves or their equivalent under the Natural Communities Conservation Program within the Cities and County of Orange; and any other equivalent environmentally sensitive areas which have been identified by the Permittees.

Estuaries – Waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouth of streams that serve as areas of mixing fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and ocean water. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Development – Any area that has been developed and exists for municipal, commercial, industrial, or residential purposes, uses, or activities. May include areas that are not actively used for its originally developed purpose, but may be re-purposed or redeveloped for another use or activity.

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-development 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-development condition. Flow duration within the range of geomorphologically significant flows is important for managing erosion.

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

Groundwater – Subsurface water that occurs beneath the water table in soils and geologic formations that are fully saturated.

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 hazardous 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, 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, such as stream channelization, concrete lining, 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 man-made conveyance or drainage system through which a non-storm water discharge to the storm water drainage system occurs or may occur. 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 firefighting activities [40 CFR 122.26(b)(2)].

Inactive Areas – Areas of construction activity that are not active and those that have been active and are not scheduled to be re-disturbed for at least 14 days.

Infiltration – In the context of low impact development, infiltration is defined as the percolation of water into the ground. Infiltration is often expressed as a rate (inches per hour), which is determined through an infiltration test. In the context of non-storm water, infiltration is water other than wastewater that enters a sewer system (including sewer service connections and foundation drains) from the ground through such means as defective pipes, pipe joints, connections, or manholes. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow [40 CFR 35.2005(20)].

Inland Surface Waters – Includes all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Jurisdictional Runoff Management Program Document – A written description of the specific jurisdictional runoff management measures and programs that each Copermitttee will implement to comply with this Order and ensure that storm water pollutant discharges in runoff are reduced to the MEP and do not cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards.

Low Impact Development (LID) – A storm water management and land development strategy that emphasizes conservation and the use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely reflect pre-development hydrologic functions.

Low Impact Development Best Management Practices (LID BMPs) – LID BMPs include schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States through storm water management and land development strategies that emphasize conservation and the use of on-site natural features integrated with engineered, small-scale hydrologic controls to more closely reflect pre-development hydrologic functions. LID BMPs include retention practices that do not allow runoff, such as infiltration, rain water harvesting and reuse, and evapotranspiration. LID BMPs also include flow-through practices such as biofiltration that may have some discharge of storm water following pollutant reduction.

Major Outfall – As defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, a major outfall is a MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 36 inches or more or its equivalent (i.e. discharge from a single conveyance other than a circular pipe which is associated with a drainage area of more than 50 acres); or, for MS4s that receive storm water from lands zoned for industrial activity (based on comprehensive zoning plans or equivalent), a MS4 outfall that discharges from a single pipe with an inside diameter of 12 inches or more or from its equivalent (i.e. discharge from other than a circular pipe associated with a drainage area of 2 acres or more).

Maximum Daily Action Level (MDAL) –The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24 hour period). For pollutants with action levels expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with action levels expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) – The technology-based standard established by Congress in CWA section 402(p)(3)(B)(iii) for storm water 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 runoff management programs. Their total collective and individual activities conducted pursuant to the 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 San Diego Water Board, the San Diego Water 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 based 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.”

Monitoring Year – October 1 to September 30

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.

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 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.”

Ocean Waters – The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Board’s California Ocean Plan.

Order – Unless otherwise specified, refers to this Order, Order No. R9-2013-0001 (NPDES No. CAS0109266)

Outfall - Outfall means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the US and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal separate storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the US and are used to convey waters of the US.

Persistent Flow - Persistent flow is defined as the presence of flowing, pooled, or ponded water more than 72 hours after a measureable rainfall event of 0.1 inch or greater during three consecutive monitoring and/or inspection events. All other flowing, pooled, or ponded water is considered transient.

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, pollution is “the alteration of the quality of the waters of the State by waste, to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following: 1) The waters for beneficial uses; or 2) Facilities that serve these beneficial uses.” Pollution may include contamination.

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.

Pre-Development Runoff Conditions – Approximate flow rates and durations that exist or existed onsite before land development occurs. For new development projects, this equates to runoff conditions immediately before project construction. For redevelopment projects, this equates to runoff conditions from the project footprint assuming infiltration characteristics of the underlying soil, and existing grade. Runoff coefficients of concrete or asphalt must not be used. A redevelopment Priority Development Project must use available information pertaining to existing underlying soil type and onsite existing grade to estimate pre-development runoff conditions.

Priority Development Projects - New development and redevelopment projects defined under Provision E.3.b of Order No. R9-2013-0001.

Rainy Season (aka Wet Season) –October 1 to April 30

Receiving Waters – Waters of the United States.

Receiving Water Limitations - Waste discharge requirements issued by the San Diego Water 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 requirements of CWA section 402(p)(3)(B).

Redevelopment - The creation and/or replacement of impervious surface on an already developed site. Examples include the expansion of a building footprint, road widening, 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 existing roadways; new sidewalk construction, pedestrian ramps, or bike lane on existing roads; and routine replacement of damaged pavement, such as pothole repair.

Regional Clearinghouse – A central location for the collection and distribution of information developed and maintained by the Copermittees including, but not limited to, plans, reports, manuals, data, contact information, and/or links to such documents and information.

Rehabilitation - Remedial measures or activities for the purpose of improving or restoring the beneficial uses of streams, channels or river systems. Techniques may vary from in-stream restoration techniques to off-line storm water management practices installed in the system corridor or upland areas, or a combination of in-stream and out of stream techniques. Rehabilitation techniques may include, but are not limited to the following: riparian zone restoration, constructed wetlands, channel modifications that improve habitat and stability, and daylighting of drainage systems.

Reporting Period – The period of information that is reported in the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report. The reporting period consists of two components: 1) July 1 to June 30, consistent with the fiscal year, for the implementation of the jurisdictional runoff management programs, and 2) October 1 to September 30, consistent with the monitoring year for the monitoring and assessment programs. Together, these two time periods constitute the reporting year for the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Report due January 31 following the end of the monitoring year.

Retain – Keep or hold in a particular place, condition, or position without discharge to surface waters.

Retrofitting – Storm water management practice put into place after development has occurred in watersheds where the practices previously did not exist or are ineffective. Retrofitting of developed areas is intended to improve water quality, protect downstream channels, reduce flooding, or meet other specific objectives. Retrofitting developed areas may include, but is not limited to replacing roofs with green roofs, disconnecting downspouts or impervious surfaces to drain to pervious surfaces, replacing impervious surfaces with pervious surfaces, installing rain barrels, installing rain gardens, and trash area enclosures.

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

San Diego Water Board – As used in this document the term "San Diego Water Board" is synonymous with the term "Regional Board" as defined in Water Code section 13050(b) and is intended to refer to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Diego Region as specified in Water Code Section 13200.

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.

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

Storm Water – Per 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13), means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff and surface runoff and drainage. Surface runoff and drainage pertains to runoff and drainage resulting from precipitation events.

Structural BMPs - A subset of BMPs which detains, retains, filters, removes, or prevents the release of pollutants to surface waters from development projects in perpetuity, after construction of a project is completed.

Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) - A statistical approach used to analyze toxicity test data. The TST incorporates a restated null hypothesis, Welch's t-test, and biological effect thresholds for chronic and acute toxicity.

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 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."

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) - A set of procedures for identifying the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) - A study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as

part of the TRE, if appropriate.

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.

Unpaved Road – Any long, narrow stretch without pavement used for traveling by motor passenger vehicles between two or more points. Unpaved roads are generally constructed of dirt, gravel, aggregate or macadam and may be improved or unimproved.

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 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 - Water quality standards, as defined in Clean Water Act section 303(c) consist of the beneficial uses (e.g., swimming, fishing, municipal drinking water supply, etc.,) of a water body and criteria (referred to as water quality objectives in the California Water Code) necessary to protect those uses. Under the Water Code, the water boards establish beneficial uses and water quality objectives in water quality control or basin plans. Together with an anti-degradation policy, these beneficial uses and water quality objectives serve as water quality standards under the Clean Water Act. In Clean Water Act parlance, state beneficial uses are called “designated uses” and state water quality objectives are called “criteria.” Throughout this Order, the relevant term is used depending on the statutory scheme.

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.

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.”

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).

Wet Season (aka Rainy Season) – October 1 to April 30

Wet Weather – Weather is considered wet up to 72 hours after a storm event of 0.1 inches and greater, unless otherwise defined by another regulatory mechanism (e.g. a TMDL).

**JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT FORM**

ATTACHMENT D

**JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT FORM**

**JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ANNUAL REPORT FORM**

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**JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
 ANNUAL REPORT FORM
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I. COPERMITTEE INFORMATION	
Copermittee Name:	
Copermittee Primary Contact Name:	
Copermittee Primary Contact Information:	
Address:	
City:	County:
State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:
Email:	
II. LEGAL AUTHORITY	
Has the Copermittee established adequate legal authority within its jurisdiction to control pollutant discharges into and from its MS4 that complies with Order No. R9-2013-0001?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
A Principal Executive Officer, Ranking Elected Official, or Duly Authorized Representative has certified that the Copermittee obtained and maintains adequate legal authority?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
III. JURISDICTIONAL RUNOFF MANAGEMENT PROGRAM DOCUMENT UPDATE	
Was an update of the jurisdictional runoff management program document required or recommended by the San Diego Water Board?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If YES to the question above, did the Copermittee update its jurisdictional runoff management program document and make it available on the Regional Clearinghouse?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
IV. ILLICIT DISCHARGE DETECTION AND ELIMINATION PROGRAM	
Has the Copermittee implemented a program to actively detect and eliminate illicit discharges and connections to its MS4 that complies with Order No. R9-2013-0001?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of non-storm water discharges reported by the public	
Number of non-storm water discharges detected by Copermittee staff or contractors	
Number of non-storm water discharges investigated by the Copermittee	
Number of sources of non-storm water discharges identified	
Number of non-storm water discharges eliminated	
Number of sources of illicit discharges or connections identified	
Number of illicit discharges or connections eliminated	
Number of enforcement actions issued	
Number of escalated enforcement actions issued	
V. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROGRAM	
Has the Copermittee implemented a development planning program that complies with Order No. R9-2013-0001?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Was an update to the BMP Design Manual required or recommended by the San Diego Water Board?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
If YES to the question above, did the Copermittee update its BMP Design Manual and make it available on the Regional Clearinghouse?	YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
Number of proposed development projects in review	
Number of Priority Development Projects in review	
Number of Priority Development Projects approved	
Number of approved Priority Development Projects exempt from any BMP requirements	
Number of approved Priority Development Projects allowed alternative compliance	
Number of Priority Development Projects granted occupancy	
Number of completed Priority Development Projects in inventory	
Number of high priority Priority Development Project structural BMP inspections	
Number of Priority Development Project structural BMP violations	
Number of enforcement actions issued	
Number of escalated enforcement actions issued	

ATTACHMENT E

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR TOTAL MAXIMUM DAILY LOADS APPLICABLE TO ORDER NO. R9-2013-0001

These provisions implement load allocations (LAs) and wasteload allocations (WLAs) of the Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) established by the San Diego Water Board or USEPA under Clean Water Act section 303(c), applicable to discharges regulated under this Order. The provisions and schedules for implementation of the TMDLs described below must be incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plans, required pursuant to Provision B of this Order, for the specified Watershed Management Areas.

1. Total Maximum Daily Load for Diazinon in Chollas Creek Watershed
2. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper in Shelter Island Yacht Basin
3. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus in Rainbow Creek Watershed
4. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek
5. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay
6. Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek)
7. Total Maximum Daily Load for Sediment in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon

1. Total Maximum Daily Load for Diazinon in Chollas Creek Watershed

a. APPLICABILITY

- (1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2002-0123
- (2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:
San Diego Water Board Adoption Date: August 14, 2002
State Water Board Approval Date: July 16, 2003
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date: September 11, 2003
US EPA Approval Date: November 3, 2003
- (3) TMDL Effective Date: September 11, 2003
- (4) Watershed Management Area: San Diego Bay
- (5) Water Body: Chollas Creek
- (6) Responsible Copermittees: City of La Mesa, City of Lemon Grove, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, San Diego Unified Port District

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final diazinon TMDL compliance requirements for Chollas Creek consist of the following:

- (1) Final TMDL Compliance Date

The Responsible Copermittees must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements as of December 31, 2010.

- (2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

- (a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations:

Table 1.1

Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in Chollas Creek

Constituent	Exposure Duration	Receiving Water Limitation	Averaging Period
Diazinon	Acute	0.08 µg/L	1 hour
	Chronic	0.05 µg/L	4 days

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s containing concentrations that do not exceed the following effluent limitations will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(a):

Table 1.2

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in MS4 Discharges to Chollas Creek

Constituent	Exposure Duration	Effluent Limitation	Averaging Period
Diazinon	Acute	0.072 µg/L	1 hour
	Chronic	0.045 µg/L	4 days

(c) Best Management Practices

The following BMPs for Chollas Creek must be incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan for the San Diego Bay Watershed Management Area and implemented by the Responsible Copermittees:

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(b) for Chollas Creek.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittees must implement the Diazinon Toxicity Control Plan and Diazinon Public Outreach/Education Program as described in the report titled, *Technical Report for Total Maximum Daily Load for Diazinon in Chollas Creek Watershed, San Diego County*, dated August 14, 2002, including subsequent modifications, in order to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(b).
- (iii) The Responsible Copermittees should coordinate any BMPs implemented to address this TMDL with Caltrans as possible.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR

- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(b) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The Responsible Copermittees develop and implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 1.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 1.b.(3)(a), 1.b.(3)(b) and/or 1.b.(3)(c),
 - (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(c), AND
 - (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 1.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 1.b.(3)(a), 1.b.(3)(b) and/or 1.b.(3)(c).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Responsible Copermittees must be in compliance with the final diazinon TMDL compliance requirements as of December 31, 2010.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

- (1) The Responsible Copermittees must implement the monitoring and assessment requirements issued under Investigation Order No. R9-2004-0277, *California Department of Transportation and San Diego Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Copermittees Responsible for the Discharge of Diazinon into the Chollas Creek Watershed*. The monitoring reports required under Investigation Order No. R9-2004-0277 must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.
- (2) The Responsible Copermittees must monitor the effluent of the MS4 outfalls for diazinon within the Chollas Creek watershed, and calculate or estimate the annual diazinon loads, in accordance with the requirements of Provisions D.2, D.4.b.(1), and D.4.b.(2) of this Order. The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.

- (3) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 1.b.(2)(b), dry and wet weather discharge concentrations may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.

2. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper in Shelter Island Yacht Basin

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2005-0019

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date:	February 9, 2005
State Water Board Approval Date:	September 22, 2005
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date:	December 2, 2005
US EPA Approval Date:	February 8, 2006

(3) TMDL Effective Date: December 2, 2005

(4) Watershed Management Area: San Diego Bay

(5) Water Body: Shelter Island Yacht Basin

(6) Responsible Copermittee: City of San Diego

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final dissolved copper TMDL compliance requirements for Shelter Island Yacht Basin consist of the following:

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Date

The Responsible Copermittee must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements as of December 2, 2005.

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Water Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations:

Table 2.1

Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in Shelter Island Yacht Basin

Constituent	Exposure Duration	Receiving Water Limitation	Averaging Period
Dissolved Copper	Acute	4.8 µg/L x WER*	1 hour
	Chronic	3.1 µg/L x WER*	4 days

Notes:

* The Water Effect Ratio (WER) is assumed to be 1.0 unless there is a site-specific and chemical-specific WER provided in the Basin Plan.

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s containing pollutant loads that do not exceed the following effluent limitations will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 2.b.(3)(a):

Table 2.2

Final Effluent Limitations as Expressed as Annual Loads in MS4 Discharges to Shelter Island Yacht Basin

Constituent	Effluent Limitation
Dissolved Copper	30 kg/yr*

* If the water quality objectives for dissolved copper in Shelter Island Yacht Basin are changed in the future, then the margin of safety (MOS), TMDL and allocations will be recalculated using the *Method for Recalculation of the Total Maximum Daily Load for Dissolved Copper in the Shelter Island Yacht Basin, San Diego Bay* in the Basin Plan (p. 7-14).

(c) Best Management Practices

The Responsible Copermittee must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(b) for Shelter Island Yacht Basin. The BMPs must be incorporated into the Water Quality Improvement Plan for the San Diego Bay Watershed Management Area.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(b) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The Responsible Copermittee develops and implements the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a

watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 2.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 2.b.(3)(a), 2.b.(3)(b) and/or 2.b.(3)(c),

- (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
- (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 2.b.(2)(c), AND
- (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 2.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 2.b.(3)(a), 2.b.(3)(b) and/or 2.b.(3)(c).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The Responsible Copermittees must be in compliance with the final dissolved copper TMDL compliance requirements as of December 2, 2005.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

The Responsible Copermittee must monitor the effluent of its MS4 outfalls for dissolved copper, and calculate or estimate the monthly and annual dissolved copper loads, in accordance with the requirements of Provisions D.2, D.4.b.(1), and D.4.(b)(2) of this Order. The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.

3. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Total Nitrogen and Total Phosphorus in Rainbow Creek Watershed

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2005-0036

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date:	February 9, 2005
State Water Board Approval Date:	November 16, 2005
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date:	February 1, 2006
US EPA Approval Date:	March 22, 2006

(3) TMDL Effective Date: February 1, 2006

(4) Watershed Management Area: Santa Margarita River

(5) Water Body: Rainbow Creek

(6) Responsible Copermittee: County of San Diego

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final total nitrogen and total phosphorus TMDL compliance requirements for Rainbow Creek consist of the following

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Date

The Responsible Copermittee must comply with final TMDL compliance requirements by December 31, 2021.

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Water Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations by the compliance date under Specific Provision 3.b.(1):

Table 3.1
Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in Rainbow Creek

Constituent	Receiving Water Limitation
Nitrate (as N)	10 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	1 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	0.1 mg/L

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

- (i) Discharges from the MS4s containing concentrations that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance date under Specific Provision 3.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(a):

Table 3.2
Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in MS4 Discharges to Rainbow Creek

Constituent	Effluent Limitation
Nitrate (as N)	10 mg/L
Total Nitrogen	1 mg/L
Total Phosphorus	0.1 mg/L

- (ii) Annual pollutant loads from given land uses discharging to and from the MS4s that do not exceed the following annual loads by the compliance date under Specific Provision 3.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(a):

Table 3.3
Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Annual Loads in MS4 Discharges to Rainbow Creek

Land Use	Total N	Total P
Commercial nurseries	116 kg/yr	3 kg/yr
Park	3 kg/yr	0.1 kg/yr
Residential areas	149 kg/yr	12 kg/yr
Urban areas	27 kg/yr	6 kg/yr

(c) Best Management Practices

- (i) The Responsible Copermittee must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b) for Rainbow Creek.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittee should coordinate any BMPs implemented to address this TMDL with Caltrans and other sources as possible.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR

- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermitttee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The annual pollutant loads from given land uses discharging to and from the MS4s do not exceed the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (e) The Responsible Copermitttee develops and implements the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 3.b.(3)(a), 3.b.(3)(b), 3.b.(3)(c) and/or 3.b.(3)(d),
 - (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (iv) The Responsible Copermitttees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(c), AND
 - (v) The Responsible Copermitttees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 3.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 3.b.(3)(a), 3.b.(3)(b), 3.b.(3)(c) and/or 3.b.(3)(d).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The interim total nitrogen and total phosphorus TMDL compliance requirements for Rainbow Creek consist of the following:

(1) Interim Compliance Dates and WQBELs

The Responsible Copermitttee must comply with the interim WQBELs, expressed as annual loads, by December 31 of the interim compliance year given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4
Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Expressed as Annual Loads in MS4 Discharges from Specific Land Uses to Rainbow Creek

Land Use	Total N Interim Effluent Limitations (kg/yr)			Total P Interim Effluent Limitations (kg/yr)		
	Interim Compliance Date			Interim Compliance Date		
	2009	2013	2017	2009	2013	2017
Commercial nurseries	390	299	196	20	16	10
Park	5	3	3	0.15	0.10	0.10
Residential areas	507	390	260	99	74	47
Urban areas	40	27	27	9	6	6

(2) Interim TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with interim WQBELs, on or after the interim TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The annual pollutant loads from given land uses discharging to and from the MS4s do not exceed the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (e) The annual pollutant loads from given land uses discharging to and from the MS4s do not exceed the interim effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.c.(1); OR
- (f) The Responsible Copermittee has submitted and is fully implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, which provides reasonable assurance that the interim TMDL compliance requirements will be achieved by the interim compliance dates.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

- (1) The Responsible Copermittee must incorporate into the Water Quality Improvement Plan and implement the Sampling and Analysis Plan for Rainbow Creek Nutrient Reduction TMDL Implementation Water Quality Monitoring, dated January 2010.

- (2) The results of any monitoring conducted during the reporting period, and assessment of whether the interim and final TMDL compliance requirements have been achieved must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.
- (3) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 3.b.(2)(b)(i), dry and wet weather discharge concentrations may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.

4. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2007-0043

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date:	June 13, 2007
State Water Board Approval Date:	July 15, 2008
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date:	October 22, 2008
US EPA Approval Date:	December 18, 2008

(3) TMDL Effective Date: October 22, 2008

(4) Watershed Management Area: San Diego Bay

(5) Water Body: Chollas Creek

(6) Responsible Copermittees: City of La Mesa, City of Lemon Grove, City of San Diego, County of San Diego, San Diego Unified Port District

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final dissolved copper, lead, and zinc TMDL compliance requirements for Chollas Creek consist of the following:

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Date

The Responsible Copermittees must comply with the final TMDL compliance requirements by October 22, 2028.

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations by the compliance date under Specific Provision 4.b.(1):

Table 4.1
Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in Chollas Creek

Constituent	Exposure Duration	Receiving Water Limitation (µg/L)	Averaging Period
Dissolved Copper	Acute	$(0.96) \times e^{[0.9422 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.700]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$(0.96) \times e^{[0.8545 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.702]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
Dissolved Lead	Acute	$[1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.460]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$[1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 4.705]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
Dissolved Zinc	Acute	$(0.978) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$(0.986) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days

Notes:

* The Water Effect Ratio (WER) is assumed to be 1.0 unless there is a site-specific and chemical-specific WER provided in the Basin Plan.

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s containing pollutant loads that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance date under Specific Provision 4.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(a):

Table 4.2
Final Effluent Limitations as Expressed Concentrations in MS4 Discharges to Chollas Creek

Constituent	Exposure Duration	Effluent Limitation (µg/L)	Averaging Period
Dissolved Copper	Acute	$90\% \times (0.96) \times e^{[0.9422 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.700]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$90\% \times (0.96) \times e^{[0.8545 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.702]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
Dissolved Lead	Acute	$90\% \times [1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.460]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$90\% \times [1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 4.705]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
Dissolved Zinc	Acute	$90\% \times (0.978) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
	Chronic	$90\% \times (0.986) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days

Notes:

* The Water Effect Ratio (WER) is assumed to be 1.0 unless there is a site-specific and chemical-specific WER provided in the Basin Plan.

(c) Best Management Practices

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(b) for Chollas Creek.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittees should coordinate any BMPs implemented to address this TMDL with Caltrans and the U.S. Navy as possible.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(b) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The Responsible Copermittees develop and implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 4.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 4.b.(3)(a), 4.b.(3)(b) and/or 4.b.(3)(c),
 - (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(c), AND
 - (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 4.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 4.b.(3)(a), 4.b.(3)(b) and/or 4.b.(3)(c).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The interim dissolved copper, lead, and zinc TMDL compliance requirements for Chollas Creek consist of the following:

(1) Interim Compliance Date and WQBELs

The Responsible Copermittee must comply with the interim WQBELs, expressed as concentrations, by the interim compliance date given in Table 4.3:

Table 4.3

Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Expressed as Concentrations in MS4 Discharges to Chollas Creek

Interim Compliance Date	Constituent	Exposure Duration	Effluent Limitation (µg/L)	Averaging Period
October 22, 2018	Dissolved Copper	Acute	$1.2 \times 90\% \times (0.96) \times e^{[0.9422 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.700]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
		Chronic	$1.2 \times 90\% \times (0.96) \times e^{[0.8545 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.702]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
	Dissolved Lead	Acute	$1.2 \times 90\% \times [1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 1.460]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
		Chronic	$1.2 \times 90\% \times [1.46203 - 0.145712 \times \ln(\text{hardness})] \times e^{[1.273 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) - 4.705]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days
	Dissolved Zinc	Acute	$1.2 \times 90\% \times (0.978) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	1 hour
		Chronic	$1.2 \times 90\% \times (0.986) \times e^{[0.8473 \times \ln(\text{hardness}) + 0.884]} \times \text{WER}^*$	4 days

Notes:

* The Water Effect Ratio (WER) is assumed to be 1.0 unless there is a site-specific and chemical-specific WER provided in the Basin Plan.

(2) Interim TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with interim WQBELs, on or after the interim TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the applicable receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(b) at the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) There are no exceedances of the interim effluent limitations under Specific Provision 4.c.(1) at the Responsible Copermittee’s MS4 outfalls; OR

- (e) The Responsible Copermittees have submitted and is fully implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, which provides reasonable assurance that the interim TMDL compliance requirements will be achieved by the interim compliance date.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

- (1) The Responsible Copermittees must implement the monitoring and assessment requirements issued under Investigation Order No. R9-2004-0277, *California Department of Transportation and San Diego Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Copermittees Responsible for the Discharge of Diazinon into the Chollas Creek Watershed*, when it is amended to include monitoring requirements for the Total Maximum Daily Loads for Dissolved Copper, Lead, and Zinc in Chollas Creek. The monitoring reports required under Investigation Order No. R9-2004-0277 must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.
- (2) The Responsible Copermittees must monitor the effluent of the MS4 outfalls discharging to Chollas Creek for dissolved copper, lead, and zinc, and calculate or estimate the monthly and annual dissolved copper, lead, and zinc loads, in accordance with the requirements of Provisions D.2, D.4.b.(1), and D.4.b.(2) of this Order. The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.
- (3) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 4.b.(2)(b) or 4.c.(1), dry and wet weather discharge concentrations may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.

5. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2008-0027

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date:	June 11, 2008
State Water Board Approval Date:	June 16, 2009
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date:	September 15, 2009
US EPA Approval Date:	October 26, 2009

(3) TMDL Effective Date: September 15, 2009

(4) Watershed Management Areas: See Table 5.0

(5) Water Bodies: See Table 5.0

(6) Responsible Copermittees: See Table 5.0

Table 5.0

*Applicability of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
 Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor and Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay*

Watershed Management Area	Water Body	Segment or Area	Responsible Copermittees
South Orange County	Dana Point Harbor	Baby Beach	-City of Dana Point -County of Orange
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay	Shelter Island Shoreline Park	- San Diego Unified Port District

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final indicator bacteria TMDL compliance requirements for segments or areas of the water bodies listed in Table 5.0 consist of the following:

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Dates

(a) Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor

The Responsible Copermittees for MS4 discharges to Baby Beach must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements according to the following compliance dates:

Table 5.1
*Compliance Dates to Achieve Final TMDL Compliance Requirements
 For Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor*

Constituent	Dry Weather WLA Compliance Date	Wet Weather WLA Compliance Date
Total Coliform	September 15, 2014	September 15, 2009
Fecal Coliform		September 15, 2009
<i>Enterococcus</i>		September 15, 2019

(b) Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay

The Responsible Copermittee for MS4 discharges to Shelter Island Shoreline Park must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements as of December 31, 2012.

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Water Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 5.b.(1):

Table 5.2
*Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Densities in
 the Water Body*

Constituent	Receiving Water Limitations	
	Single Sample Maximum ^{1,2}	30-Day Geometric Mean ²
Total Coliform	10,000 MPN/100mL	1,000 MPN/100mL
Fecal Coliform	400 MPN/100mL	200 MPN/100mL
<i>Enterococcus</i>	104 MPN/100mL	35 MPN/100mL

Notes:

1. During wet weather days, only the single sample maximum receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.
2. During dry weather days, the single sample maximum and 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

- (i) Discharges from the MS4s containing indicator bacteria densities that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 5.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a):

Table 5.3a

Final Effluent Limitations as Expressed as Bacteria Densities in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body

Effluent Limitations		
Constituent	Single Sample Maximum ^{1,2}	30-Day Geometric Mean ²
Total Coliform	10,000 MPN/100mL	1,000 MPN/100mL
Fecal Coliform	400 MPN/100mL	200 MPN/100mL
<i>Enterococcus</i>	104 MPN/100mL	35 MPN/100mL

Notes:

1. During wet weather days, only the single sample maximum effluent limitations are required to be achieved.
2. During dry weather days, the single sample maximum and 30-day geometric mean effluent limitations are required to be achieved.

- (ii) Discharges from the MS4s containing indicator bacteria loads that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 5.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a):

Table 5.4a

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Loads in MS4 Discharges to the Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor

Constituent	Dry Weather Final Effluent Limitation	Wet Weather Final Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	0.86x10 ⁹ MPN/day	3,254x10 ⁹ MPN/30days
Fecal Coliform	0.17x10 ⁹ MPN/day	112x10 ⁹ MPN/30days
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0.03x10 ⁹ MPN/day	114x10 ⁹ MPN/30days

Table 5.4b

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Loads in MS4 Discharges to the Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay

Constituent	Dry Weather Final Effluent Limitation	Wet Weather Final Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	0 MPN/day	198x10 ⁹ MPN/30days
Fecal Coliform	0 MPN/day	8x10 ⁹ MPN/30days
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0 MPN/day	26x10 ⁹ MPN/30days

- (iii) Indicator bacteria percent load reductions from the Responsible Copermitees' MS4s that are greater than or equal to the following effluent limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 5.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a):

Table 5.5a

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor*

Constituent	Dry Weather	Wet Weather
	Final Effluent Limitation	Final Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	90.4%	0%
Fecal Coliform	82.7%	0%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	96.2%	62.2%

Notes:

* The percent load reductions are relative to data collected between 1996-2002. For pollutant load reductions of 0%, pollutant loads discharged from the Responsible Copermitees' MS4s must not exceed the loads in Table 5.4a, unless an updated model or analysis, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, identifies a different allowable pollutant load that can be discharged from the Responsible Copermitee's MS4s to the water body.

Table 5.5b

*Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions** in MS4 Discharges to Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay*

Constituent	Dry Weather	Wet Weather
	Final Effluent Limitation	Final Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	0%	0%
Fecal Coliform	0%	0%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	0%	0%

Notes:

* The percent load reductions are relative to data collected between 1999-2004. For pollutant load reductions of 0%, pollutant loads discharged from the Responsible Copermitee's MS4s must not exceed the loads in Table 5.4b, unless an updated model or analysis, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, identifies a different allowable pollutant load that can be discharged from the Responsible Copermitee's MS4s to the water body.

(c) Best Management Practices

- (i) The Water Quality Improvement Plans for the applicable Watershed Management Areas in Table 5.0 must incorporate the Bacteria Load Reduction Plan (BLRP) required to be developed pursuant to Resolution No. R9-2008-0027.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermitee must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b) for the segments or areas of the water bodies listed in Table 5.0

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The pollutant loads discharging from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls do not exceed the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (e) The pollutant load reductions for discharges from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls are greater than or equal to the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b)(iii); OR
- (f) The Responsible Copermittees can demonstrate that exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water are due to loads from natural sources, AND pollutant loads from the Copermittees' MS4s are not causing or contributing to the exceedances; OR
- (g) The Responsible Copermittees develop and implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 5.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 5.b.(3)(a), 5.b.(3)(b), 5.b.(3)(c), 5.b.(3)(d), 5.b.(3)(e) and/or 5.b.(3)(f),
 - (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(c), AND

- (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 5.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 5.b.(3)(a), 5.b.(3)(b), 5.b.(3)(c), 5.b.(3)(d), 5.b.(3)(e) and/or 5.b.(3)(f).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The interim indicator bacteria TMDL compliance requirements for segments or areas of the water bodies listed in Table 5.0 consist of the following:

(1) Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor

(a) Interim TMDL Compliance Dates and WQBELS

The Responsible Copermittees for MS4 discharges to Baby Beach must comply with the following interim WQBELS by the interim compliance dates given in Tables 5.6a and/or 5.6b:

Table 5.6a

Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Loads in MS4 Discharges to Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor

Constituent	Interim Compliance Dates	Dry Weather	Wet Weather
		Interim Effluent Limitation	Interim Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	September 15, 2012	4.93x10 ⁹ MPN/day	3,254x10 ⁹ MPN/30days*
Fecal Coliform	September 15, 2012	0.59x10 ⁹ MPN/day	112x10 ⁹ MPN/30days*
<i>Enterococcus</i>	September 15, 2012	0.42x10 ⁹ MPN/day	301x10 ⁹ MPN/30days
	September 15, 2016	0.03x10 ⁹ MPN/day *	207x10 ⁹ MPN/30days

Notes:

* Same as the final effluent limitations in Table 5.4a.

Table 5.6b

Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to Baby Beach in Dana Point Harbor*

Constituent	Interim Compliance Dates	Dry Weather	Wet Weather
		Interim Effluent Limitation	Interim Effluent Limitation
Total Coliform	September 15, 2012	45.2%	0%**
Fecal Coliform	September 15, 2012	41.4%	0%**
<i>Enterococcus</i>	September 15, 2012	48.1%	0%
	September 15, 2016	96.2%**	31.1%

Notes:

* The percent load reductions are relative to data collected between 1996-2002. For pollutant load reductions of 0%, pollutant loads discharged from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4s must not exceed the loads in Table 5.6a, unless an updated model or analysis, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, identifies a different allowable pollutant load that can be discharged from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the waterbody.

** Same as the final effluent limitations in Table 5.5a.

(b) Interim Compliance Determination

Compliance with interim WQBELs, on or after the interim TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (i) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (ii) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (iii) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (iv) The pollutant loads discharging from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls do not exceed the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (v) The Responsible Copermittees can demonstrate that exceedances of the applicable receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water are due to loads from natural sources, AND pollutant loads from the Copermittees' MS4s are not causing or contributing to the exceedances; OR
- (vi) The pollutant loads discharging from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls do not exceed the interim effluent limitations under Table 5.6a of Specific Provision 5.c.(1)(a); OR
- (vii) The pollutant load reductions for discharges from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls are greater than or equal to the interim effluent limitations under Table 5.6b of Specific Provision 5.c.(1)(a); OR
- (viii) The Responsible Copermittees have submitted and are fully implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, which provides reasonable assurance that the interim TMDL compliance requirements will be achieved by the interim compliance dates.

(2) Shelter Island Shoreline Park in San Diego Bay

The Responsible Copermittee for MS4 discharges to Shelter Island Shoreline Park must be in compliance with the final indicator bacteria TMDL requirements as of December 31, 2012.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

(1) Monitoring Stations

Monitoring locations should consist of, at a minimum, the same locations used to collect data required pursuant to Order Nos. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2009-0002, and beach monitoring for Health and Safety Code section 115880.³³ If discharges of bacteria from the MS4 exceed the applicable interim or final WQBELs, additional monitoring locations and/or other source identification methods must be implemented to identify the sources causing the exceedances. The additional monitoring locations must also be used to demonstrate that the bacteria loads from the identified anthropogenic sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.

(2) Monitoring Procedures

- (a) The Responsible Copermittees must collect dry weather monitoring samples from the receiving water monitoring stations at least monthly. Dry weather samples collected from additional monitoring stations established to identify sources must be collected at an appropriate frequency to demonstrate bacteria loads from the identified anthropogenic sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.
- (b) The Responsible Copermittees must collect wet weather monitoring samples within the first 24 hours of a storm event³⁴ of the rainy season (i.e. October 1 through April 30). Wet weather samples collected from receiving water stations and any additional monitoring stations established to identify sources must be collected at an appropriate frequency to demonstrate bacteria loads from the identified sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.
- (c) Samples must be analyzed for total coliform, fecal coliform, and *Enterococcus* indicator bacteria.

³³ Commonly referred to as AB 411 monitoring

³⁴ Wet weather days are defined by the TMDL as storm events of 0.2 inches or greater and the following 72 hours. The Responsible Copermittees may choose to limit their wet weather sampling requirements to storm events of 0.2 inches or greater, or also include storm events of 0.1 inches or greater as defined by the federal regulations [40CFR122.26(d)(2)(iii)(A)(2)].

(3) Assessment and Reporting Requirements

- (a) The Responsible Copermittees must analyze the dry weather and wet weather monitoring data to assess whether the interim and final WQBELs have been achieved.
- (b) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 5.b.(2)(b)(i), dry and wet weather discharge bacteria densities may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.
- (c) The Responsible Copermittees must analyze the dry weather and wet weather monitoring data to correlate elevated bacteria levels with known or suspected sewage spills from wastewater collection systems and treatment plants or boats.
- (d) The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.

6. Revised Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria, Project I – Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (Including Tecolote Creek)

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2010-0001

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date: February 10, 2010
 State Water Board Approval Date: December 14, 2010
 Office of Administrative Law Approval Date: April 4, 2011
 US EPA Approval Date: June 22, 2011

(3) TMDL Effective Date: April 4, 2011

(4) Watershed Management Areas: See Table 6.0

(5) Water Bodies: See Table 6.0

(6) Responsible Copermittees: See Table 6.0

Table 6.0

*Applicability of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
 Project I - Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (including Tecolote Creek)*

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Responsible Copermittees
South Orange County San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) and Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Drive – Riviera Way at Heisler Park - North	-City of Laguna Beach -County of Orange -Orange County Flood Control District
		at Main Laguna Beach	
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue	-City of Aliso Viejo -City of Laguna Beach -City of Laguna Woods -County of Orange -Orange County Flood Control District
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street	
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive	
South Orange County 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
	Aliso Creek	Entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries: - Aliso Hills Channel - English Canyon Creek - Dairy Fork Creek - Sulfur Creek - Wood Canyon Creek	
		Aliso Creek Mouth	

Table 6.0 (Cont'd)
Applicability of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
Project I - Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (including Tecolote Creek)

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Responsible Copermittees
South Orange County 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
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive	
		100 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at hospital (9 th Avenue)	
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)	
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road	
		Salt Creek Beach at Strand Road	
South Orange County Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Juan Creek	-City of Dana Point -City of Laguna Hills -City of Laguna Niguel -City of Mission Viejo -City of Rancho Santa Margarita -City of San Juan Capistrano -County of Orange -Orange County Flood Control District
	San Juan Creek	lower 1 mile	
	San Juan Creek Mouth	at mouth	
South Orange County San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Poche Beach	-City of Dana Point -City of San Clemente -County of Orange -Orange County Flood Control District
		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	

Table 6.0 (Cont'd)
Applicability of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
Project I - Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (including Tecolote Creek)

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Responsible Copermittees
San Luis Rey River 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
Carlsbad San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	-City of Carlsbad -City of Encinitas -City of Escondido -City of San Marcos -County of San Diego
San Dieguito River 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
Penasquitos 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
Mission Bay Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	-City of San Diego
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito del Oro	
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos	
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Avenida de la Playa	
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool	
		South Casa Beach at Coast Boulevard	
		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 Avenue	
		at Tourmaline Surf Park	
Pacific Beach at Grand Avenue			
Mission Bay Tecolote HA (906.50)	Tecolote Creek	Entire reach and tributaries	

Table 6.0 (Cont'd)
Applicability of Total Maximum Daily Loads for Indicator Bacteria
Project I- Twenty Beaches and Creeks in the San Diego Region (including Tecolote Creek)

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Responsible Copermittees
San Diego River	Forrester Creek	lower 1 mile	-City of El Cajon -City of Santee -County of San Diego
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) and Santee HSA (907.12)	San Diego River	lower 6 miles	-City of El Cajon -City of La Mesa
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Diego River mouth at Dog Beach	-City of San Diego -City of Santee -County of San Diego
San Diego Bay 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

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final indicator bacteria TMDL compliance requirements for the water bodies listed in Table 6.0 consist of the following:

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Dates

The Responsible Copermittees for MS4 discharges to the water bodies listed in Table 6.0 must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements according to the following compliance dates:

Table 6.1
Compliance Dates to Achieve Final TMDL Compliance Requirements

Constituent	Dry Weather TMDL Compliance Date	Wet Weather TMDL Compliance Date
Total Coliform	April 4, 2021	April 4, 2031
Fecal Coliform		
<i>Enterococcus</i>		

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not cause or contribute to the exceedance of the following receiving water limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 6.b.(1):

Table 6.2a

Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Densities and Allowable Exceedance Frequencies for Beaches

Constituent	Wet Weather Days		Dry Weather Days	
	Single Sample Maximum ^{a,b} (MPN/100mL)	Single Sample Maximum Allowable Exceedance Frequency ^c	30-Day Geometric Mean ^b (MPN/100mL)	30-Day Geometric Mean Allowable Exceedance Frequency
Total Coliform	10,000	22%	1,000	0%
Fecal Coliform	400	22%	200	0%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	104	22%	35	0%

Notes:

- a. During wet weather days, only the single sample maximum receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.
- b. During dry weather days, the single sample maximum and 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.
- c. The 22% single sample maximum allowable exceedance frequency only applies to wet weather days. For dry weather days, the dry weather bacteria densities must be consistent with the single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan.

Table 6.2b

Final Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Densities and Allowable Exceedance Frequencies for Creeks

Constituent	Wet Weather Days		Dry Weather Days	
	Single Sample Maximum ^{a,b} (MPN/100mL)	Single Sample Maximum Allowable Exceedance Frequency ^c	30-Day Geometric Mean ^b (MPN/100mL)	30-Day Geometric Mean Allowable Exceedance Frequency
Fecal Coliform	400	22%	200	0%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	61 (104)	22%	33	0%

Notes:

- a. During wet weather days, only the single sample maximum receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.
- b. During dry weather days, the single sample maximum and 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations are required to be achieved.
- c. The 22% single sample maximum allowable exceedance frequency only applies to wet weather days. For dry weather days, the dry weather bacteria densities must be consistent with the single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objectives in the Basin Plan.
- d. A single sample maximum of 104 MPN/100ml for *Enterococcus* 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 single sample maximum of 61 MPN/100mL for *Enterococcus* must be used to assess compliance with the allowable exceedance frequency.

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

- (i) Discharges from the MS4s containing indicator bacteria densities that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 6.c.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a):

Table 6.2c

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Bacteria Densities and Allowable Exceedance Frequencies in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body

Constituent	Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations			
	Single Sample Maximum ^{a,b} (MPN/100mL)	Single Sample Maximum Allowable Exceedance Frequency ^c	30-Day Geometric Mean ^b (MPN/100mL)	30-Day Geometric Mean Allowable Exceedance Frequency
Total Coliform ^d	10,000	22%	1,000	0%
Fecal Coliform	400	22%	200	0%
<i>Enterococcus</i>	104 ^e / 61 ^f	22%	35 ^e / 33 ^f	0%

Notes:

- a. During wet weather days, only the single sample maximum effluent limitations are required to be achieved.
- b. During dry weather days, the single sample maximum and 30-day geometric mean effluent limitations are required to be achieved.
- c. The 22% single sample maximum allowable exceedance frequency only applies to wet weather days. For dry weather days, the dry weather bacteria densities must be consistent with the single sample maximum REC-1 water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan for discharges to beaches, and the Basin Plan for discharges to creeks and creek mouths.
- d. Total coliform effluent limitations only apply to MS4 outfalls that discharge to the Pacific Ocean Shorelines and creek mouths listed in Table 6.0.
- e. This *Enterococcus* effluent limitation applies to MS4 discharges to segments of areas of Pacific Ocean Shoreline listed in Table 6.0.
- f. This *Enterococcus* effluent limitation applies to MS4 discharges to segments or areas of creeks or creek mouths listed in Table 6.0.

- (ii) Indicator bacteria percent load reductions from the Responsible Copermitttees' MS4s that are greater than or equal to the following effluent limitations by the compliance dates under Specific Provision 6.b.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a):

Table 6.3

Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body*

Watershed Management Areas	Watershed and Water Bodies	Load-Based Effluent Limitations					
		Dry Weather			Wet Weather		
		Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
South Orange County	San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) and Laguna Hills HSA (901.12) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	91.78%	91.72%	98.28%	46.85%	52.07%	51.26%
	Aliso HSA (901.13) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - Aliso Creek - Aliso Creek mouth	95.47%	95.58%	99.13%	25.29%	26.62%	27.52% (27.37%)**
	Dana Point HSA (901.14) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	95.04%	95.03%	98.98%	13.15%	14.86%	15.16%
	Lower San Juan HSA (901.27) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - San Juan Creek - San Juan Creek mouth	72.96%	74.21%	94.94%	19.21%	12.82%	27.12% (26.90%)**
	San Clemente HA (901.30) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	94.28%	94.23%	98.83%	23.85%	24.58%	25.26%
San Luis Rey River	San Luis Rey HU (903.00) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	38.13%	39.09%	87.38%	5.62%	3.12%	11.69%

Table 6.3 (Cont'd)
Final Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body*

Watershed Management Areas	Watershed and Water Bodies	Load-Based Effluent Limitations					
		Dry Weather			Wet Weather		
		Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
Carlsbad	San Marcos HA (904.50) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	82.82%	82.55%	96.03%	18.47%	18.98%	20.19%
San Dieguito River	San Dieguito HU (905.00) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	14.39%	20.72%	83.48%	4.29%	1.46%	7.72%
Penasquitos	Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	96.50%	96.59%	99.42%	1.61%	1.99%	1.93%
Mission Bay	Scripps HA (906.30) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	96.44%	96.42%	99.25%	16.32%	21.14%	18.82%
	Tecolote HA (906.50) - Tecolote Creek	94.51%	94.59%	98.94%	16.51%	20.47%	18.15% (18.08%)**
San Diego River	Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) and Santee HSA (907.12) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - Forrester Creek (lower 1 mile) - San Diego River (lower 6 miles)	74.03%	69.44%	93.96%	38.14%	53.22%	42.74% (42.47%)**
San Diego Bay	Chollas HSA (908.22) - Chollas Creek	92.06%	92.15%	98.46%	17.82%	24.84%	21.46% (21.36%)**

Notes:

* The percent load reductions are based on reducing loads compared to pollutant loads from 2001 to 2002.

** The alternative *Enterococcus* percent load reduction was calculated based on a numeric target of 104 MPN/100mL instead of 61 MPN/100mL, protective of the REC-1 "moderately to lightly used area" usage frequency that is protective of freshwater creeks and downstream beaches. Acceptable evidence that impaired freshwater creeks can be considered "moderately to lightly used areas" must be provided before these alternative pollutant load reductions can be utilized.

(c) Best Management Practices

- (i) The Water Quality Improvement Plans for the applicable Watershed Management Areas in Table 6.0 must incorporate the Comprehensive Load Reduction Plans (CLRPs) required to be developed pursuant to Resolution No. R9-2010-0001.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittee must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a) and/or the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b) for the segments or areas of the water bodies listed in Table 6.0.
- (iii) The Responsible Copermittees should coordinate any BMPs implemented to address this TMDL with Caltrans, owners/operators of small MS4s, and agricultural dischargers as possible.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The pollutant load reductions for discharges from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4 outfalls are greater than or equal to the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (e) The Responsible Copermittees can demonstrate that exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water are due to loads from natural sources, AND pollutant loads from the Copermittees' MS4s are not causing or contributing to the exceedances; OR
- (f) The Responsible Copermittees develop and implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(c) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,

- (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 6.b.(2)(c) achieves compliance with Specific Provisions 6.b.(3)(a), 6.b.(3)(b), 6.b.(3)(c), 6.b.(3)(d), and/or 6.b.(3)(e),
- (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
- (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(c), AND
- (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 6.d, to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provisions 6.b.(3)(a), 6.b.(3)(b), 6.b.(3)(c), 6.b.(3)(d), 6.b.(3)(e) and/or 6.b.(3)(f).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The interim indicator bacteria TMDL compliance requirements for the water bodies listed in Table 6.0 consist of the following:

(1) Interim TMDL Compliance Dates

The Responsible Copermittees must achieve compliance with the interim TMDL compliance requirements, as determined in accordance with Specific Provision 6.c.(3), by the interim compliance dates given in Table 6.4, unless alternative interim compliance dates are accepted by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan.

Table 6.4
Interim Compliance Dates to Achieve Interim TMDL Compliance Requirements

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Compliance Dates	
			Interim Dry Weather WQBELs	Interim Wet Weather WQBELs
South Orange County San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) and Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Drive – Riviera Way	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		at Heisler Park - North		
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue		
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street		
	Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road			
	Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive			
South Orange County Aliso HSA (901.13)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Laguna Place / Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
	Aliso Creek	Entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries: - Aliso Hills Channel - English Canyon Creek - Dairy Fork Creek - Sulfur Creek - Wood Canyon Creek	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
	Aliso Creek Mouth	at mouth	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
South Orange County Dana Point HSA (901.14)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive		
		100 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at hospital (9 th Avenue)		
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)		
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021
		Salt Creek Beach at Strand Road	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)
Interim Compliance Dates to Achieve Interim WQBELs

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Compliance Dates	
			Interim Dry Weather WQBELs	Interim Wet Weather WQBELs
South Orange County Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Juan Creek	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
	San Juan Creek	lower 1 mile	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
	San Juan Creek Mouth	at mouth	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
South Orange County San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Poche Beach	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		Ole Hanson Beach Club Beach at Pico Drain	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente City Beach at El Portal Street Stairs	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente City Beach at Mariposa Street		
		San Clemente City Beach at Linda Lane	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente City Beach at South Linda Lane	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente City Beach at Lifeguard Headquarters	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021
		under San Clemente Municipal Pier		
		San Clemente City Beach at Trafalgar Canyon (Trafalgar Lane)	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente State Beach at Riviera Beach	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		San Clemente State Beach at Cypress Shores	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021
San Luis Rey River San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River mouth	April 4, 2017	April 4, 2021
Carlsbad San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
San Dieguito River San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon mouth	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021

Table 6.4 (Cont'd)
Interim Compliance Dates to Achieve Interim WQBELs

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Compliance Dates	
			Interim Dry Weather WQBELs	Interim Wet Weather WQBELs
Penasquitos Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
Mission Bay Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	April 4, 2016	April 4, 2021
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito del Oro		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos		
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Avenida de la Playa		
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool		
		South Casa Beach at Coast Boulevard		
		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 Avenue		
		at Tourmaline Surf Park		
at Pacific Beach at Grand Avenue				
Mission Bay Tecolote HA (906.50)	Tecolote Creek	Entire reach and tributaries		
San Diego River Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) and Santee HSA (907.12)	Forrester Creek	lower 1 mile	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021
	San Diego River	lower 6 miles		
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Diego River mouth at Dog Beach		
San Diego Bay Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	lower 1.2 miles	April 4, 2018	April 4, 2021

(2) Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

The Responsible Copermittees for discharges to the water bodies in Table 6.0 must comply with the following interim WQBELs by the interim compliance dates given in Specific Provision 6.c.(1):

(a) Interim Receiving Water Limitations

(i) *Interim Dry Weather Receiving Water Limitations*

The Responsible Copermittee must calculate the “existing” exceedance frequencies of the 30-day geometric mean water quality objectives for each of the indicator bacteria by analyzing the available monitoring data collected between January 1, 1996 and December 31, 2002. “Existing” exceedance frequencies may be calculated by water body and/or by Watershed Management Area listed in Table 6.0. Separate “existing” exceedance frequencies must be calculated for beaches and creeks/creek mouths.

The Responsible Copermittees must achieve a 50 percent reduction in the “existing” exceedance frequency of the 30-day geometric mean WQBELs for the water bodies listed in Table 6.0 by the interim compliance dates given in Table 6.4. A 50 percent reduction in the “existing” exceedance frequency is equivalent to half of the “existing” exceedance frequency of the 30-day geometric mean WQBELs.

The “existing” exceedance frequencies and the interim dry weather allowable exceedance frequencies (i.e. interim dry weather receiving water limitations) calculated by the Responsible Copermittees must be included in the Water Quality Improvement Plans for the applicable Watershed Management Areas.

(ii) *Interim Wet Weather Receiving Water Limitations*

The Responsible Copermitees must achieve the interim wet weather receiving water limitations in Table 6.5, expressed as interim wet weather allowable exceedance frequencies, by the interim compliance dates given in Table 6.4.

Table 6.5
Interim Wet Weather Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies

Watershed Management Area and Watershed		Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies		
				Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
South Orange County	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Cameo Cove at Irvine Cove Drive – Riviera Way	38%	37%	39%	
						at Heisler Park - North
	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Main Laguna Beach				
		Laguna Beach at Ocean Avenue				
		Laguna Beach at Cleo Street				
		Arch Cove at Bluebird Canyon Road				
San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) and Laguna Beach HSA (901.12)	Laguna Beach at Dumond Drive					
South Orange County	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Laguna Beach at Lagunita Place / Blue Lagoon Place at Aliso Beach	41%	41%	42%	
	Aliso HSA (901.13)	Aliso Creek	Entire reach (7.2 miles) and associated tributaries: - Aliso Hills Channel - English Canyon Creek - Dairy Fork Creek - Sulfur Creek - Wood Canyon Creek	41%	41%	42%
South Orange County	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Aliso Beach at West Street	36%	36%	36%	
		Aliso Beach at Table Rock Drive				
		100 Steps Beach at Pacific Coast Hwy at hospital (9 th Avenue)				
		at Salt Creek (large outlet)				
		Salt Creek Beach at Salt Creek service road				
		Salt Creek Beach at Strand Road				
Dana Point HSA (901.14)						

Table 6.5 (Cont'd)
Interim Wet Weather Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies		
			Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
South Orange County Lower San Juan HSA (901.27)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Juan Creek	44%	44%	48%
	San Juan Creek	lower 1 mile	44%	44%	47%
	San Juan Creek Mouth	at mouth	44%	44%	47%
South Orange County San Clemente HA (901.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Poche Beach	35%	35%	36%
		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 River San Luis Rey HU (903.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Luis Rey River mouth	45%	44%	47%
Carlsbad San Marcos HA (904.50)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at Moonlight State Beach	40%	40%	41%
San Dieguito River San Dieguito HU (905.00)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Dieguito Lagoon mouth	33%	33%	36%

Table 6.5 (Cont'd)
Interim Wet Weather Receiving Water Limitations Expressed as Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies

Watershed Management Area and Watershed	Water Body	Segment or Area	Interim Wet Weather Allowable Exceedance Frequencies		
			Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
Penasquitos Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	Torrey Pines State Beach at Del Mar (Anderson Canyon)	26%	26%	26%
Mission Bay Scripps HA (906.30)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	La Jolla Shores Beach at El Paseo Grande	37%	37%	37%
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Caminito del Oro			
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Vallecitos			
		La Jolla Shores Beach at Avenida de la Playa			
		at Casa Beach, Children's Pool			
		South Casa Beach at Coast Boulevard			
		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 Avenue			
		at Tourmaline Surf Park			
		Pacific Beach at Grand Avenue			
Mission Bay Tecolote HA (906.50)	Tecolote Creek	Entire reach and tributaries	49%	49%	51%
San Diego River	Forrester Creek	lower 1 mile	46%	43%	49%
	San Diego River	lower 6 miles	46%	43%	49%
Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) and Santee HSA (907.12)	Pacific Ocean Shoreline	at San Diego River mouth at Dog Beach	46%	43%	51%
San Diego Bay Chollas HSA (908.22)	Chollas Creek	lower 1.2 miles	41%	41%	43%

(b) Interim Effluent Limitations

Indicator bacteria percent load reductions from the Responsible Copermittees' MS4s that are greater than or equal to the following effluent limitations by the interim compliance dates under Specific Provision 6.c.(1) will not cause or contribute to exceedances of the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.c.(2)(a):

Table 6.6
Interim Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body*

Watershed Management Areas	Watersheds and Water Bodies	Load-Based Effluent Limitations					
		Dry Weather			Wet Weather		
		Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
South Orange County	San Joaquin Hills HSA (901.11) and Laguna Hills HSA (901.12) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	45.89%	45.86%	49.14%	23.43%	26.04%	25.63%
	Aliso HSA (901.13) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - Aliso Creek - Aliso Creek mouth	47.74%	47.79%	49.57%	12.65%	13.31%	13.76% (13.69%)**
	Dana Point HSA (901.14) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	47.52%	47.52%	49.49%	6.58%	7.43%	7.58%
	Lower San Juan HSA (901.27) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - San Juan Creek - San Juan Creek mouth	36.48%	37.11%	47.47%	9.61%	6.41%	13.56% (13.45%)**
	San Clemente HA (901.30) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	47.14%	47.12%	49.42%	11.93%	12.29%	12.63%
San Luis Rey River	San Luis Rey HU (903.00) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	19.07%	19.55%	43.69%	2.81%	1.56%	5.85%
Carlsbad	San Marcos HA (904.50) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	41.41%	41.28%	48.02%	9.24%	9.49%	10.10%

Table 6.6 (Cont'd)
Interim Effluent Limitations Expressed as Percent Load Reductions in MS4 Discharges to the Water Body*

Watershed Management Areas	Watersheds and Water Bodies	Load-Based Effluent Limitations					
		Dry Weather			Wet Weather		
		Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus	Total Coliform	Fecal Coliform	Enterococcus
San Dieguito River	San Dieguito HU (905.00) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	7.20%	10.36%	41.74%	2.15%	0.73%	3.86%
Penasquitos	Miramar Reservoir HA (906.10) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	48.25%	48.30%	49.71%	0.81%	1.00%	0.97%
Mission Bay	Scripps HA (906.30) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline	48.22%	48.21%	49.63%	8.16%	10.57%	9.41%
	Tecolote HA (906.50) - Tecolote Creek	47.26%	47.30%	49.47%	8.26%	10.24%	9.08% (9.04%)**
San Diego River	Mission San Diego HSA (907.11) and Santee HSA (907.12) - Pacific Ocean Shoreline - Forrester Creek (lower 1 mile) - San Diego River (lower 6 miles)	37.02%	34.72%	46.98%	19.07%	26.61%	21.37% (21.24%)**
San Diego Bay	Chollas HSA (908.22) - Chollas Creek	46.03%	46.08%	49.23%	8.91%	12.42%	10.73% (10.68%)**

Notes:

* The percent load reductions are based on reducing loads compared to pollutant loads from 2001 to 2002.

** The alternative *Enterococcus* percent load reduction was calculated based on a numeric target of 104 MPN/100mL instead of 61 MPN/100mL, protective of the REC-1 "moderately to lightly used area" usage frequency that is protective of freshwater creeks and downstream beaches. Acceptable evidence that impaired freshwater creeks can be considered "moderately to lightly used areas" must be provided before these alternative pollutant load reductions can be utilized.

(3) Interim TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the interim WQBELs, on or after the interim TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR

- (b) There are no exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermitttee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(i) at the Responsible Copermitttee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The pollutant load reductions for discharges from the Responsible Copermitttees' MS4 outfalls are greater than or equal to the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(ii); OR
- (e) The Responsible Copermitttees can demonstrate that exceedances of the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(a) in the receiving water are due to loads from natural sources, AND pollutant loads from the Copermitttees' MS4s are not causing or contributing to the exceedances; OR
- (f) There are no exceedances of the interim receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 6.c.(2)(a) in the receiving water at, or downstream of the Responsible Copermitttees' MS4 outfalls; OR
- (g) The pollutant load reductions for discharges from the Responsible Copermitttees' MS4 outfalls are greater than or equal to the interim effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.c.(2)(b); OR
- (h) The Responsible Copermitttees have submitted and are fully implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, which provides reasonable assurance that the interim TMDL compliance requirements will be achieved by the interim compliance dates.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

(1) Monitoring and Assessment Requirements for Beaches

(a) Monitoring Stations

For beaches addressed by the TMDL, monitoring locations should consist of, at a minimum, the same locations used to collect data required pursuant to Order Nos. R9-2007-0001 and R9-2009-0002, and beach monitoring for Health and Safety Code section 115880.³⁵ If exceedances of the applicable interim or final receiving water limitations are observed in the monitoring data, additional monitoring locations and/or other source identification methods must be implemented to identify the sources

³⁵ Commonly referred to as AB 411 monitoring

causing the exceedances. The additional monitoring locations must also be used to demonstrate that the bacteria loads from the identified anthropogenic sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.

(b) Monitoring Procedures

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must collect dry weather monitoring samples from the receiving water monitoring stations at least monthly. Dry weather samples collected from additional monitoring stations established to identify sources must be collected at an appropriate frequency to demonstrate bacteria loads from the identified sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittees must collect wet weather monitoring samples from the receiving water monitoring stations at least once within the first 24 hours of the end of a storm event³⁶ during the rainy season (i.e. October 1 through April 30). Wet weather samples collected from receiving water stations and any additional monitoring stations established to identify sources must be collected at an appropriate frequency to demonstrate bacteria loads from the identified sources have been addressed and are no longer in exceedance of the allowable exceedance frequencies in the receiving waters.
- (iii) Samples must be analyzed for total coliform, fecal coliform, and *Enterococcus* indicator bacteria.
- (iv) For Pacific Ocean Shoreline segments or areas listed in Table 6.0 that have been de-listed from the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List, the Responsible Copermittees may propose alternative monitoring procedures to demonstrate that the water bodies continue to remain in compliance with water quality standards under wet weather and dry weather conditions. The alternative monitoring procedures must be submitted as a part of the Water Quality Improvement Plans or any updates required under Provisions F.1 and F.2.c of the Order.

(c) Assessment and Reporting Requirements

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must analyze the dry weather and wet weather monitoring data to assess whether the interim and final

³⁶ Wet weather days are defined by the TMDL as storm events of 0.2 inches or greater and the following 72 hours. The Responsible Copermittees may choose to limit their wet weather sampling requirements to storm events of 0.2 inches or greater, or also include storm events of 0.1 inches or greater as defined by the federal regulations [40CFR122.26(d)(2)(iii)(A)(2)].

WQBELs for the Pacific Ocean Shoreline segments or areas listed in Table 6.0 have been achieved.

- (ii) Dry weather exceedance frequencies must be calculated as follows:
 - [a] 30-day geometric means must be calculated from the results of any dry weather samples collected from the segments or areas for each water body listed in Table 6.0;
 - [b] The method and number of samples need for calculating the 30-day geometric means must be consistent with the number of samples required by the Ocean Plan;
 - [c] Where there are multiple segments or areas associated with a water body listed in Table 6.0, the Copermitees may calculate geometric means for each segment or area, or combine the dry weather monitoring data from all the segments or areas to calculate geometric means for the water body;
 - [d] The exceedance frequency must be calculated by dividing the number of geometric means that exceed the geometric mean receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of geometric means calculated from samples collected during the dry season.

- (iii) Wet weather exceedance frequencies must be calculated as follows:
 - [a] If only one sample is collected for a storm event, the bacteria density for every wet weather day associated with that storm event must be assumed to be equal to the results from the one sample collected;
 - [b] If more than one sample is collected for a storm event, but not on a daily basis, the bacteria density for all wet weather days of the storm event not sampled must be assumed to be equal to the highest bacteria density result reported from the samples collected;
 - [c] If there are any storm events not sampled, the bacteria density for every wet weather day of those storm events must be assumed to be equal to the average of the highest bacteria densities reported from each storm event sampled; and
 - [d] The single sample maximum exceedance frequency must be calculated by dividing the number of wet weather days that exceed the single sample maximum receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of wet weather days during the rainy season.
 - [e] The data collected for dry weather must be used in addition to the data collected for wet weather to calculate the wet weather 30-day geometric means. The exceedance frequency of the wet weather 30-day geometric means must be calculated by dividing the number of geometric means that exceed the geometric mean receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of

geometric means calculated from samples collected during the wet season.

- (iv) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(i), dry and wet weather discharge bacteria densities may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.
- (v) The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.

(2) Monitoring and Assessment Requirements for Creeks and Creek Mouths

(a) Monitoring Stations

For creeks addressed by the TMDL, 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 Station). If exceedances of the applicable interim or final receiving water limitations are observed in the monitoring data, additional monitoring locations and/or other source identification methods must be implemented to identify the sources causing the exceedances. The additional monitoring locations must also be used to demonstrate that the bacteria loads from the identified sources have been addressed and are no longer causing exceedances in the receiving waters.

(b) Monitoring Procedures

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must collect dry weather monitoring samples from the receiving water monitoring stations in accordance with the requirements of Provision D.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittees must collect wet weather monitoring samples from the receiving water monitoring stations within the first 24 hours of the end of a storm event³⁷ during the rainy season (i.e. October 1 through April 30).
- (iii) Samples collected from receiving water monitoring stations must be analyzed for fecal coliform and *Enterococcus* indicator bacteria.

³⁷ Wet weather days are defined by the TMDL as storm events of 0.2 inches or greater and the following 72 hours. The Responsible Copermittees may choose to limit their wet weather sampling requirements to storm events of 0.2 inches or greater, or also include storm events of 0.1 inches or greater as defined by the federal regulations [40CFR122.26(d)(2)(iii)(A)(2)].

- (iv) For creeks or creek mouths listed in Table 6.0 that have been de-listed from the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List, the Responsible Copermittees may propose alternative monitoring procedures to demonstrate that the water bodies continue to remain in compliance with water quality standards under wet weather and dry weather conditions. The alternative monitoring procedures must be submitted as a part of the Water Quality Improvement Plans or any updates required under Provisions F.1 and F.2.c of the Order.

(c) Assessment and Reporting Requirements

- (i) The Responsible Copermittees must analyze the receiving water monitoring data to assess whether the interim and final receiving water WQBELs for the creeks and creek mouths listed in Table 6.0 have been achieved.
- (ii) Dry weather exceedance frequencies must be calculated as follows:
 - [a] 30-day geometric means must be calculated from the results of any dry weather samples collected from the segment or area for each water body listed in Table 6.0;
 - [b] The method and number of samples need for calculating the 30-day geometric means must be consistent with the number of samples required by the Basin Plan;
 - [c] The exceedance frequency must be calculated by dividing the number of 30-day geometric means that exceed the 30-day geometric mean receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of 30-day geometric means calculated from samples collected during the dry season.
- (iii) Wet weather exceedance frequencies must be calculated as follows:
 - [a] If only one sample is collected for a storm event, the bacteria density for every wet weather day associated with that storm event must be assumed to be equal to the results from the one sample collected;
 - [b] If more than one sample is collected for a storm event, but not on a daily basis, the bacteria density for all wet weather days of the storm event not sampled must be assumed to be equal to the highest bacteria density result reported from the samples collected;
 - [c] If there are any storm events not sampled, the bacteria density for every wet weather day of those storm events must be assumed to be equal to the average of the highest bacteria densities reported from each of the storm events sampled; and
 - [d] The exceedance frequency must be calculated by dividing the number of wet weather days that exceed the single sample

maximum receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of wet weather days during the rainy season.

[e] The data collected for dry weather must be used in addition to the data collected for wet weather to calculate the wet weather 30-day geometric means. The exceedance frequency of the wet weather 30-day geometric means must be calculated by dividing the number of geometric means that exceed the geometric mean receiving water limitations in Table 6.2 by the total number of geometric means calculated from samples collected during the wet season.

- (iv) The Responsible Copermittee must identify and incorporate additional MS4 outfall and receiving water monitoring stations and/or adjust monitoring frequencies to identify sources causing exceedances of the receiving water WQBELs.
- (v) For assessing and determining compliance with the concentration-based effluent limitations under Specific Provision 6.b.(2)(b)(i), dry and wet weather discharge bacteria densities may be calculated based on a flow-weighted average across all major MS4 outfalls along a water body segment or within a jurisdiction if samples are collected within a similar time period.
- (vi) The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Transitional Monitoring and Assessment Program and Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.

7. Total Maximum Daily Loads for Sediment in Los Peñasquitos Lagoon

a. APPLICABILITY

(1) TMDL Basin Plan Amendment: Resolution No. R9-2012-0033

(2) TMDL Adoption and Approval Dates:

San Diego Water Board Adoption Date:	June 13, 2012
State Water Board Approval Date:	January 21, 2014
Office of Administrative Law Approval Date:	July 14, 2014
US EPA Approval Date:	October 30, 2014

(3) TMDL Effective Date: July 14, 2014

(4) Watershed Management Area: Los Peñasquitos

(5) Water Body: Los Peñasquitos Lagoon

(6) Responsible Copermittees: County of San Diego, City of San Diego, City of Del Mar, and City of Poway

b. FINAL TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The final sediment TMDL compliance requirements for Los Peñasquitos Lagoon consist of the following:

(1) Final TMDL Compliance Date

The Responsible Copermittees must be in compliance with the final TMDL compliance requirements by December 31, 2034.

(2) Final Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations

(a) Final Receiving Water Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s must not prohibit the sustainable restoration of tidal and non-tidal saltmarsh vegetation of at least 346 acres.

(b) Final Effluent Limitations

Discharges from the MS4s containing pollutant loads that do not exceed the following effluent limitations by the compliance date under Provision 7.b(1) will not cause or contribute to a failure of the receiving water condition specified under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(a):

Table 7.1
*Final Effluent Limitations as Expressed as Wet Season Loads in MS4 Discharges to Los Peñasquitos Lagoon**

Constituent	Effluent Limitation
Sediment	2,580 tons/wet season

*Final effluent limitations are to be achieved by the following Responsible Parties: County of San Diego, City of San Diego, City of Del Mar, City of Poway, Phase II MS4 permittees, Caltrans, general construction storm water NPDES permittees, and general industrial storm water NPDES permittees.

(c) Best Management Practices

- (i) The Water Quality Improvement Plan for the Los Peñasquitos Watershed Management Area must incorporate the Sediment Load Reduction Plan required to be developed pursuant to Resolution No. R9-2012-0033.
- (ii) The Responsible Copermittees must implement BMPs to achieve the receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(a) and/or the Copermittee's portion of the effluent limitations under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(b) for Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.

(3) Final TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with the final WQBELs, on or after the final TMDL compliance date, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) Successful restoration of 80 percent of the 1973 acreage of tidal and non-tidal lagoon salt marsh (346 acres); OR
- (b) The Responsible Copermittees develop and implement the Water Quality Improvement Plan as follows:
 - (i) Incorporate the BMPs required under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(c)(ii) as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (ii) Include an analysis in the Water Quality Improvement Plan, utilizing a watershed model or other watershed analytical tools, to demonstrate that the implementation of the BMPs required under Provision 7.b.(2)(c)(ii) or other implementation actions achieve compliance with Specific Provision 7.b.(3)(a),
 - (iii) The results of the analysis must be accepted by the San Diego Water Board as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan,
 - (iv) The Responsible Copermittees continue to implement the BMPs required under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(c)(ii) or other implementation actions, AND

- (v) The Responsible Copermittees continue to perform the specific monitoring and assessments specified in Specific Provision 7.d to demonstrate compliance with Specific Provision 7.b.(3)(a).

c. INTERIM TMDL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The interim sediment TMDL compliance requirements for Los Penasquitos Lagoon consist of the following:

(1) Interim Compliance Dates and WQBELs

The Responsible Copermittees must comply with the interim WQBELs, expressed as wet season loads, by December 31 of the interim compliance year set forth in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2

*Interim Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations Expressed as Wet Season Loads in MS4 Discharges**

Interim Compliance Date	Interim Effluent Limitations (tons/wet season)
December 31, 2019	6,691
December 31, 2023	5,663
December 31, 2027	4,636
December 31, 2029	3,608

*Interim effluent limitations are to be achieved by the following Responsible Parties: County of San Diego, City of San Diego, City of Del Mar, City of Poway, Phase II MS4 permittees, Caltrans, general construction storm water NPDES permittees, and general industrial storm water NPDES permittees.

(2) Interim TMDL Compliance Determination

Compliance with interim WQBELs, on or after the interim TMDL compliance dates, may be demonstrated via one of the following methods:

- (a) There is no direct or indirect discharge from the Responsible Copermittee's MS4s to the receiving water; OR
- (b) The final receiving water limitation under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(a) is met; OR
- (c) There are no exceedances of the Copermittee's portion of interim effluent limitations under Table 7.2 at the Responsible Copermittee's MS4 outfalls; OR
- (d) The Responsible Copermittees have submitted and is fully implementing a Water Quality Improvement Plan, accepted by the San Diego Water Board, which provides reasonable assurance that the Copermittee's portion of the interim TMDL compliance requirements described in Attachment A of

Resolution No. R9-2010-0033 will be achieved by the interim compliance date.

d. SPECIFIC MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

(1) Watershed Monitoring

The Responsible Copermittees must conduct suspended sediment, bed load, and flow monitoring to calculate total sediment loading to the Los Peñasquitos Lagoon for each wet season (October 1 thru April 30) as set forth below:

- (a) The Responsible Copermittees must monitor enough storm events throughout the season to quantify sediment loading over each wet season, and
- (b) The Responsible Copermittees must monitor at least 3 stations to quantify cumulative sediment loading into Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Stations must be located within the Los Peñasquitos, Carroll Canyon, and Carmel Creek tributaries prior to discharging into Los Peñasquitos Lagoon.

(2) Lagoon Monitoring

The Responsible Copermittees must monitor Los Peñasquitos Lagoon each Fall for changes in the extent of the vegetation types as set forth below:

- (a) The Responsible Copermittees must acquire aerial photos of Los Peñasquitos Lagoon and digitize them at an approximate scale of 1:2,500,
- (b) The Responsible Copermittees must appropriately interpret the vegetation and classify the various types as saltmarsh, non-tidal saltmarsh, freshwater marsh, non-tidal saltmarsh –*Lolium perrene* infested, southern willow scrub/mulefat scrub, herbaceous wetland, or upland land cover.

(3) Assessment and Reporting Requirements

- (a) The Responsible Copermittees must analyze the monitoring data collected under Specific Provision 7.d(1) and 7.d(2) to assess whether the interim and final WQBELs have been achieved.
- (b) For assessing and determining compliance with the final receiving water limitations under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(a), the Responsible Copermittees must use the data acquired under Specific Provision 7.d.(2) to estimate the acreage of tidal and non-tidal saltmarsh actually restored.

- (c) For assessing and determining compliance with the final effluent limitations under Specific Provision 7.b.(2)(b), the Responsible Copermittees must use the data acquired under Specific Provision 7.d.(1) to estimate sediment loading into Los Peñasquitos Lagoon. Sediment loading must be evaluated using a 3-year, weighted rolling average. The first reported average shall be calculated using data collected in the year, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, and 2017-2018 wet seasons.
- (d) The monitoring and assessment results must be submitted as part of the Water Quality Improvement Plan Annual Reports required under Provision F.3.b of this Order.