

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

**ORDER NO. R2-2004-0062  
NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS0029921**

AMENDMENT REVISING ORDER NO. 99-059, AS AMENDED, FOR:

CITY/COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTS (C/CAG) OF SAN MATEO COUNTY, SAN MATEO COUNTY, TOWN OF ATHERTON, CITY OF BELMONT, CITY OF BRISBANE, CITY OF BURLINGAME, TOWN OF COLMA, CITY OF DALY CITY, CITY OF EAST PALO ALTO, CITY OF FOSTER CITY, CITY OF HALF MOON BAY, TOWN OF HILLSBOROUGH, CITY OF MENLO PARK, CITY OF MILLBRAE, CITY OF PACIFICA, TOWN OF PORTOLA VALLEY, CITY OF REDWOOD CITY, CITY OF SAN BRUNO, CITY OF SAN CARLOS, CITY OF SAN MATEO, CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, AND THE TOWN OF WOODSIDE, which have joined together to form the SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM.

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Water Board or Board), finds that:

**FINDINGS**

1. Incorporation of Fact Sheet: The Fact Sheet for the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program NPDES Permit Amendment includes cited references and additional explanatory information in support of the requirements of this Amendment. This information, including any supplements thereto, and any future response to comments on the Tentative Order, is hereby incorporated by reference.
2. Existing Orders:
  - The Regional Water Board adopted Order No. 99-059 (the Permit) on July 21, 1999, reissuing waste discharge requirements under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) for C/CAG, San Mateo County and the twenty cities and towns in the County, as named above (hereinafter referred to collectively as the Dischargers and individually as the Discharger).
  - On February 19, 2003, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R2-2003-0023, adding Provision C.3 (New and Redevelopment Component) to the Permit.
  - On July 21, 2004, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R2-2004-0060, modifying the Permit as it relates to monitoring and amendments to the Stormwater Management Plan (Plan) and the Permit, in response to the San Francisco Superior Court's Writ of Mandate and Statement of Decision. The

Board also vacated administratively approved amendments to the Plan because such approvals were granted contrary to the process sanctioned by the Court.

3. Basis for Amending the Permit:

Consistent with the requirements of the Permit, there have been changes to the Plan since its adoption in 1999. Those changes were approved by administrative action or inaction without a formal circulation process for public review or comments. On November 14, 2003, the San Francisco County Superior Court issued a Writ of Mandate and Statement of Decision that held that the Plan must be amended by Board, not Executive Officer, action and that modifications to the Plan, as an integral part of the Permit, must be subject to public notice and comment. Thus, the administrative changes to the Plan have effectively been invalidated by the Court, and the Board formally invalidated those changes by Order No. R2-2004-0060 referenced above. This Order then brings the invalidated administrative approvals, and any pending requests for administrative approvals, to the Water Board for consideration and adoption.

4. The Water Board finds that these modifications of the Plan, previously approved either directly or indirectly by the Executive Officer, are appropriate and consistent with the Plan and Order No. 99-059.
5. This action to modify an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code, Chapter 3, Section 21100, et.seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.
6. The Dischargers and interested agencies and persons have been notified of the Water Board's intent to modify waste discharge requirements for the existing discharge and have been provided opportunities for public meetings and to submit their written views and recommendations.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Dischargers, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted hereunder and the provisions of the Clean Water Act as amended and regulations and guidelines adopted hereunder, shall comply with the following revisions:**

The following changes to the Plan (and hence Permit) that are summarized in the table below (and attached hereto) are hereby approved:

<b>Summary of Modifications to the Stormwater Management Plan since the Adoption of Order No. 99-059 as Amended</b>			
<b>Requirements</b>	<b>Technical Content</b>	<b>Submittal Date</b>	<b>Executive Officer Approval Date</b>
Provision C.2	Pollutant Prevention and Control Measures Plan	6/29/01 as Revised 1/20/04	2/19/02 Accepted along with 2000/2001 Annual Report
Provision C.2	Integrated Pest Management Control Plan <sup>1</sup>	Revised on 3/28/02	6/28/02
Provision C.10(c) (Formerly C.9(c))	Performance Standards for Management of Lagoons in Cities of Foster City, Redwood City, and San Mateo	Revised on 3/14/02	5/21/02
Provision C.13 (Formerly C.12)	BMPs and Implementation of Procedures for Conditionally Exempted Discharges as revised 1/20/04, including Attachment A	3/16/01 as revised on 1/20/04	2/19/02 Accepted along with 2001/2002 Annual Report
Improvements	Performance Standards for Storm Drain Facilities	8/21/02 as revised on 11/4/03	8/12/03 Accepted along with 2002/2003 Annual Report

I, Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on July 21, 2004.

  
 Bruce H. Wolfe  
 Executive Officer

Attachments

<sup>1</sup> "For NPDES permit compliance purposes the tasks in this plan are only applicable to the specific pesticides listed in Provision C.2, i.e., DDT, dieldrin, chlordane, and diazinon."

## **ATTACHMENTS**

**DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED SINCE THE ADOPTION OF  
ORDER NO. 99-059 THAT MODIFIED  
STOPPP'S STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

# POLLUTANT PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES PLAN



San Mateo Countywide  
Stormwater Pollution  
Prevention Program

**June 29, 2001**  
(revised January 20, 2004)

# SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM POLLUTANT PREVENTION AND CONTROL MEASURES PLAN

## REVISED

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Board) adopted a reissued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP) on July 21, 1999 (hereinafter referred to as the reissued NPDES permit). Finding 12 of the reissued NPDES permit states:

*...the Regional Board finds that there is a reasonable potential that municipal stormwater discharges may cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality standards for: a) copper, nickel, mercury, dioxin-like compounds, DDT, dieldrin, chlordane, and PCBs into Lower and South San Francisco Bay; b) sediment in Pescadero Creek, San Francisquito Creek, and San Gregorio Creek basins; c) diazinon in San Francisquito Creek, San Mateo Creek, and in Lower and South San Francisco Bay.*

Provision C.2 of the NPDES permit reissued in July 1999 required that STOPPP prepare a Pollutant Prevention and Control Measures Plan to address the above potentially impairing pollutants. STOPPP previously developed and submitted to the Regional Board such a plan (dated June 29, 2001). This revised Pollutant Prevention and Control Measures Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Plan) describes STOPPP's current pollutant-specific activities (FY 2003/04), and it extends the activities through the end of FY 2004/05.

The following sections briefly summarize activities in the Plan related to specific pollutants of concern. Table 1 summarizes annual planning-level budgets for STOPPP's General Program components to implement the Plan. Tables 2 through 6 summarize STOPPP's pollutant-specific General Program activities, planning-level budgets and schedules for each of STOPPP's components.

### All Pollutants of Concern

STOPPP's strategy to address all of the pollutants of concern includes providing funding and program representation to regional collaborative efforts. These include the Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (which supports the Brake Pad Partnership to address copper), the San Francisco Estuary Regional Monitoring Program and the Clean Estuary Partnership.

In addition, in FY 2004/05 (the final year of this Plan) STOPPP will prepare a new plan for controlling specific pollutants of concern and begin implementing the new plan FY 2005/06.

### PCBs

STOPPP's Watershed Assessment and Monitoring Subcommittee (WAM) will continue to address PCBs (Table 2) by performing a PCBs and mercury field investigation during FY 2003/04 in Colma Creek, Colma. This case study is part of the process of attempting to identify controllable sources of PCBs and mercury and beginning to develop and implement potential strategies to reduce discharges of these pollutants of concern from municipal storm drains.

## Mercury

STOPPP's Public Information/Participation Subcommittee (PIP), Commercial/Industrial/Illicit Discharge Subcommittee (CII) and WAM will continue to address mercury. Activities include:

- Performing a PCBs and mercury field investigation during FY 2003/04 in Colma Creek, Colma, as described in the previous section (Table 2).
- Developing a model policy for the virtual elimination of mercury for STOPPP's municipalities to use in reducing municipal use of mercury (Table 2).
- Continuing multi-faceted outreach to residents to provide information about mercury and encourage residents to dispose of mercury-containing products (especially fluorescent light tubes) at San Mateo County's Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection centers. The continued outreach will include newspaper and television advertising, press releases, and updating STOPPP's website ([www.flowstobay.org](http://www.flowstobay.org)) to reflect any new programs (Table 3).
- Adapting educational outreach materials for businesses to encourage fluorescent lamp recycling. Developing educational outreach materials for businesses that remove thermostats to encourage them to recycle mercury-containing thermostats. Developing model language for modifying municipalities' demolition ordinances to require that all mercury containing devices that are present in buildings being demolished are disposed properly. Evaluating the possible importance of mercury containing non-ferrous thermometers to stormwater pollution (Table 4).
- Evaluating opportunities for STOPPP through C/CAG of San Mateo County to support and/or sponsor state legislation to encourage and/or require the recycling of fluorescent lamps and other mercury containing products. (Table 4).

## Pesticides (including Diazinon)

STOPPP's Parks and Recreation Integrated Pest Management (IPM) work group, PIP, and CII will continue to perform activities addressing pesticides, including the following:

- Continuing multi-faceted outreach to residents on pesticides. The outreach includes partnering with other groups to set up an IPM demonstration garden at the County Fair, providing boilerplate articles to municipalities, postings on STOPPP's web page, press releases and updating STOPPP's website ([www.flowstobay.org](http://www.flowstobay.org)) to reflect any new activities in the program. The ongoing IPM partnership program with pesticide retailers is expanding statewide and continues to improve with new fact sheets and more buy-in from store participants. (Table 3).
- Targeting Pesticide Control Operators (PCOs) working in San Mateo County with a training workshop held jointly with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program about IPM and the increasing market for these services (Table 4).

- Conducting a train the trainer session(s) for each municipality's representative so that the representative may train his or her municipality's employees who could purchase or apply pesticides, including over-the-counter pesticides, about pesticide-related surface water toxicity, proper use and disposal of pesticides and less-toxic methods of pest prevention and pest control and/or train municipal employees (Table 5).
- Developing guidance documents to facilitate implementation of pesticide management policies at the local municipal level, such as purchasing/contract or specification language for PCO services and pesticide chemicals and/or standardized forms for documenting integrated pest management efforts (Table 5).
- Reviewing the requirements for pesticide reduction measures for new development and significant redevelopment projects that are included in the recently reissued NPDES permits for other stormwater programs, such as the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program and the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District. Identify tools or steps that will be useful in preparing to meet these or similar requirements (Table 6).
- Including in STOPPP's 04/05 new development workshop a presentation regarding the tools or steps that STOPPP will be taking to prepare to meet requirements for pesticide reduction measures for new development and significant redevelopment projects and information about landscaping design methods that minimize the need for pesticides (Table 6).

San Mateo County Environmental Health will also continue to provide information on pesticides and IPM in its ReNews newsletter. This newsletter is distributed at IPM Partnership stores and as an insert to the Independent, Almanac, Half Moon Bay Review, and Pacifica Tribune newspapers (circulation of 228,000 customers) bi-annually.

### **Sediment**

Sediment water quality problems in San Mateo County have primarily been addressed by STOPPP's municipalities with creeks that have been designated impaired by sediment. In accordance with the reissued NPDES permit, San Mateo County and the Cities/Towns of Half Moon Bay, Menlo Park, Pacifica, Portola Valley, and Woodside have developed performance standards for rural public works maintenance activities. San Mateo County has incorporated these standards into a manual with maintenance standards intended to meet both NPDES requirements and the Endangered Species Act Section 4(d) Rule for steelhead and salmon. The manual includes BMPs for roads and park maintenance activities expected to take place during the winter, including stream bank stabilization and road-related erosion control.

General Program work to address sediment includes actions by STOPPP's WAM and New Development Subcommittee (NDS):

- Evaluating the effectiveness of existing and proposed Best Management Practices to prevent and control excess sediment production to creeks and recommending new sediment management practices and/or improvements to existing practices (Table 2).

- Conducting STOPPP's annual new development workshop - topics include erosion and sediment control as well as post-construction BMPs, such as using site design, source control and treatment measures to reduce impacts to water quality. Supporting the San Francisco Estuary Program/Regional Board erosion and sediment control workshops. Identifying ways to improve the enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures at construction sites (Table 6).

### **Dioxins**

STOPPP's WAM has collaborated with other BASMAA programs to compile and evaluate information on dioxins and urban runoff, including an evaluation of potential control measures (Table 2). It is anticipated that a final report on this project will be completed during FY 2003/04.

**Table 1.**  
**Annual Planning-level Budgets to Implement the Revised**  
**Pollutant Prevention and Control Measures Plan**

	WAM	PIP	CII	IPM	ND	TOTAL
fy 03/04	\$204,000	\$85,961	\$36,000	\$10,500	\$16,700	\$353,161
fy 04/05	\$174,000	\$67,477	\$39,000	\$10,500	\$16,700	\$307,677
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$378,000</b>	<b>\$153,438</b>	<b>\$75,000</b>	<b>\$21,000</b>	<b>\$33,400</b>	<b>\$660,838</b>

WAM - STOPPP's Watershed and Monitoring component.  
 PIP - STOPPP's Public Information/Participation component.  
 CII - STOPPP's Commercial/Industrial/Illicit Discharge component.  
 IPM - STOPPP's Parks and Recreation Integrated Pest Management Work Group.  
 ND - STOPPP's New Development component.

**Table 2. Watershed Assessment and Monitoring Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant(s)	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
PCBs Mercury	Perform PCBs/mercury field investigation case study in Colma Creek, Colma.	\$25,000	Perform work during fy 03/04.
Sediment	Continue project started in FY 02/03 to evaluate the effectiveness of existing and proposed Best Management Practices to prevent and control excess sediment production to creeks. Recommend new sediment management practices and/or improvements to existing practices.	\$10,000	Perform work during fy 03/04.
All Pollutants of Concern	Provide funding and program representation to the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP).	fy 03/04 \$72,000 fy 04/05 \$72,000	Contributions and program representation provided for fy 03/04 and fy 04/05.
All Pollutants of Concern	Provide funding and/or program representation to the Clean Estuary Partnership (CEP).	fy 03/04 \$82,000 fy 04/05 \$82,000	Contributions and program representation provided for fy 03/04 and fy 04/05.
Dioxins	Collaborate with other BASMAA programs to compile and evaluate information on dioxins and urban runoff, including an evaluation of potential control measures.	\$5,000	Perform work during fy 03/04.

**Table 2. WAM Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern (Cont.)**

Pollutant(s)	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Mercury	Develop a model policy for use by STOPPP's municipalities for the virtual elimination of mercury use by the municipalities.	\$10,000	Complete model policy by June 2004.
All Pollutants of Concern	Prepare a new monitoring and management plan for pollutants of concern.	\$20,000	Complete plan by March 2005.

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**Table 3. .IP Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant(s)	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Mercury	Coordinate with HHW on accepting mercury-containing products. Mercury containing products currently accepted at nine HHW sites by appointment, also accepted in Half Moon Bay, Pacifica, San Bruno, San Carlos, South San Francisco without an appointment.	--	Ongoing.
Mercury	Place advertisements in County newspapers regarding mercury water quality problems and encouraging residents to dispose of mercury-containing products (especially fluorescent lamp tubes) at HHW collection centers.	fy 03/04 \$10,000 fy 04/05 \$5,000	Ongoing.
Mercury	Place Public Service Announcements on local cable television regarding mercury water quality problems and encouraging residents dispose of mercury-containing products (especially fluorescent lamp tubes) at HHW collection centers.	fy 03/04 \$24,750 fy 04/05 \$24,750	Ongoing.
Pesticides	Four IPM videos developed by Contra Costa Central Sanitary District in circulation at San Mateo County public libraries	--	Ongoing.
Pesticides	Partner with San Mateo County composting program and other groups to set up an IPM demonstration garden at the County Fair.	--	Ongoing.

Table 3. PIP Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern

Pollutant(s)	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Pesticides	Pitch pesticide-related stories to regional media. Assist municipalities pitch stories to local media by providing press releases.	fy 03/04 \$900 fy 04/05 \$900	Press releases will be issued as appropriate (e.g., registrant information changes, new pesticide ordinances).
Pesticides Mercury	Provide boilerplate articles to municipalities to distribute through local newsletters and city publications. Provide to IPM Partnership stores with other publications. Make articles available on <a href="http://www.flowstobay.org">www.flowstobay.org</a> as a PDF file or a link.	--	Ongoing.
Pesticides	Continue to participate in the IPM partnership program. Outreach materials will continue to include information on the HHW program.	fy 03/04 \$31,746 fy 04/05 \$25,432	Ongoing.
All Pollutants of Concern	Update <a href="http://www.flowstobay.org">www.flowstobay.org</a> website as needed with new information on pollutants of concern, links and STOPPP programs.	fy 03/04 \$18,565 fy 04/05 \$11,395	Ongoing.

Notes:

- HHW – San Mateo County Household Hazardous Waste program
- IPM – Integrated Pest Management
- PIP – STOPPP's Public Information/Participation Subcommittee
- STOPPP – San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

**Table 4. CII Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Mercury	<p>Adapt educational outreach materials for businesses to encourage fluorescent lamp recycling. This will include revising San Mateo County's <i>The Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) Program Brochure</i> and its <i>Fluorescent Lamps and Recycling-A Good Combination Fact Sheet</i> to include additional information about fluorescent lamp recycling. In addition, a <i>Recycle Fluorescent Lamps and Ballasts Fact Sheet</i> prepared by the Oregon Environmental Council will be adapted for use by STOPPP. Using the revised and adapted informational materials, stormwater inspectors will distribute these informational materials to businesses to increase awareness of mercury contamination, fluorescent light tube recycling/proper disposal and the benefits to businesses of recycling. In addition, develop and distribute fluorescent lamp recycling/proper disposal cards for use by business inspectors and other municipal employees. The effectiveness of this outreach will be evaluated by changes in the amount of fluorescent light tube recycling under San Mateo County's VSQG Program to the extent that this type of information is tracked by the VSQG Program.</p>	<p>fy 03/04 \$15,000 fy 04/05 \$15,000</p>	<p>Initiate implementation of outreach by April 2004 and continue through June 2005.</p>
Mercury	<p>Add information about mercury contamination and pollution prevention on any new general CII informational materials for businesses and on appropriate reprints of existing materials, if any are reprinted. The success of all of the business mercury outreach will be evaluated by obtaining feedback from the business inspectors on the level of awareness they are finding at businesses.</p>	<p>fy 03/04 \$1,000 fy 04/05 \$1,000</p>	<p>Ongoing.</p>
Mercury	<p>Develop educational outreach materials for businesses that remove thermostats to encourage them to recycle mercury-containing thermostats. Develop model language for modifying municipalities' demolition ordinances to require that all mercury containing devices that are present in buildings being demolished are disposed properly. Evaluate the possible importance of mercury containing non-ferrous thermometers to stormwater pollution, and decide whether it is worthwhile pursuing the development of an educational outreach program for consumers, possibly in conjunction with Our Water Our World's campaign. If such an educational outreach program is worthwhile, develop and distribute materials.</p>	<p>fy 03/04 \$10,000 fy 04/05 \$10,000</p>	<p>Initiate implementation of the activities to address controllable sources of mercury by April 2004 and continue through June 2005. If any outreach materials are developed for mercury containing non-ferrous thermometers, this task would occur in fy 04/05.</p>

**Table 4. CII Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern (Cont.)**

Pollutant	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Mercury	Evaluate opportunities for STOPPP through C/CAG of San Mateo County to support and/or sponsor state legislation to encourage and/or require the recycling of fluorescent lamps and other mercury containing products. One possible bill that C/CAG should consider supporting is SB 511, the California Mercury Recycling Act of 2004 (Figueroa), which would require that every manufacturer of a mercury-containing fluorescent lamp sold in the state develop a plan to ensure that all of its mercury-containing lamps are collected, transported and recycled in accordance with applicable state laws.	fy 04/05 \$3,000	July 2004 through June 2005.
Pesticides	Target Pesticide Control Operators (PCO) working in San Mateo County with a training workshop held jointly with the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program about integrated pest management and the increasing market for these services. Continue to explore opportunities to collaborate with local schools to encourage the voluntary use of integrated pest management methods. The specific activities, if any, which might be undertaken with the schools, will depend on the mutual interests of STOPPP and school representatives.	fy 03/04 \$10,000 fy 04/05 \$10,000	The PCO training workshop will be held in fy 03/04, and the exploration of opportunities for school outreach is ongoing.

**Notes:**

CII – STOPPP's Commercial/Industrial/Illicit Discharge Subcommittee  
 STOPPP – San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

**Table 5. Parks and Recreation IPM Work Group Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern**

Pollutant	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Pesticides	Conduct 1) a train the trainer session(s) for each municipality's representative so that the representative may train his or her municipality's employees who could purchase or apply pesticides, including over-the-counter pesticides, about pesticide-related surface water toxicity, proper use and disposal of pesticides and less-toxic methods of pest prevention and pest control and/or 2) train municipal employees. The success of this training will be measured by the level of participation from municipalities and by their ability to use the information provided as documented in each municipality's deliverable forms.	fy 03/04 \$10,000 fy 04/05 \$10,000	Continue to conduct annual municipal employee training sessions through the NPDES permit period.
Pesticides	Develop guidance documents to facilitate implementation of pesticide management policies at the local municipal level, such as 1) purchasing/contract or specification language for PCO services and pesticide chemicals and/or 2) standardized forms for documenting integrated pest management efforts. The success of this activity will be measured by the amount of implementation that occurs as documented in each municipality's deliverable forms.	fy 03/04 \$500 fy 04/05 \$500	Ongoing.

**Notes:**

IPM – Integrated Pest Management  
PCO – Pest Control Operator

STOPPP – San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program  
WAM – STOPPP'S Watershed and Monitoring Subcommittee

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Table 6. NDS Activities Related to Pollutants of Concern

Pollutant(s)	Ongoing and Planned Activities	Planning Level Program Budget	Schedule/Due Date(s)
Sediment and Potentially Other Pollutants of Concern	Coordinate STOPPP's annual new development workshops. Workshop topics include erosion and sediment control as well as post-construction BMPs, such as using site design, source control and treatment measures to reduce impacts to water quality. The success of the workshops will be evaluated by surveying workshop participants.	fy 03/04 \$12,000 fy 04/05 \$12,000	Workshops will be conducted annually.
Sediment	Support San Francisco Estuary Program/Regional Board erosion and sediment control workshops. The success of the support for the workshops will be evaluated by the number of municipal staff who have completed this training and have current certifications for Construction Site Planning and Management for Water Quality Protection.	fy 03/04 \$500 fy 04/05 \$500	Workshops will be conducted annually.
Sediment	Identify ways to improve the enforcement of erosion and sediment control measures at construction sites. This may include reviewing existing ordinances, making recommendations for improving reporting and documentation, and/or providing tools to assist municipalities require post-construction controls.	fy 03/04 \$2,200 fy 04/05 \$2,200	Each year activities will be identified and conducted and described in STOPPP's Annual Report.
Pesticides	Review the requirements for pesticide reduction measures for new development and significant redevelopment projects that are included in the recently reissued NPDES permits for other stormwater programs, such as the Alameda Countywide Clean Water Program and the Fairfield Suisun Sewer District. Identify tools or steps that will be useful in preparing to meet these or similar requirements.	fy 03/04 \$2,000 fy 04/05 \$2,000	Prepare a technical memorandum each fiscal year until STOPPP's permit is reissued.
Pesticides	Include in STOPPP's 04/05 new development workshop a presentation regarding the tools or steps that STOPPP will be taking to prepare to meet requirements for pesticide reduction measures for new development and significant redevelopment projects and information about landscaping design methods that minimize the need for pesticides.	fy 04/05 workshop budget is shown above	The workshop will be conducted in fy 04/05.

Notes:

- BMP – Best Management Practice
- NDS – STOPPP's New Development Subcommittee
- STOPPP – San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program

## STOPPP's Pesticide Management Plan

The following Pesticide Management Plan describes what the General Program (Program) and municipalities will be responsible for implementing to achieve improved education and outreach to minimize the effects of pesticide use on municipal stormwater quality. The Plan would be implemented starting in July 2002 and extend through the completion of the current NPDES permit period, which is July 2004. When the term "annually" is used, it means during FYs 2002/03 and 2003/04.

**Key:**

"X" = Primary implementer

"A" = Assist with or develop guidance for implementation

"R" = Regional

"N" = Not implemented at this level

### Work Plan

<u>I. Municipal Pesticide Use</u>			
Goal I.A. Eliminate all unnecessary municipal pesticide use (particularly organophosphate (OP) pesticide use) and implement Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
Actions –			
I.A.1. Develop and implement a process for periodically tracking pesticide use on municipally owned or operated property. Include in the process reporting and justification for the use of organophosphate (OP) pesticides and BMPs employed during OP pesticide use considering STOPPP's Performance Standards for IPM.	A	X	Begin 7/02; 1 <sup>st</sup> report 9/03
I.A.2. Adopt an IPM policy and/or ordinance requiring the use of IPM techniques in the municipality's operations, minimization of pesticide use, and the restricted use of OP pesticides only when their use is justified and adverse water quality impacts are minimized.	A	X	4/03- 12/03
I.A.3. Review and, as needed, improve STOPPP's Performance Standards for Integrated Pest Management including its best management practices (BMPs) The review will include evaluating whether the Performance Standards' BMPs include special precautions to reduce water quality impacts when applying pesticides.	A	X	6/03
I.A.4. Develop and implement a process to ensure that any contractor employed to conduct pest control and pesticide application on municipal property engages in pest control methods consistent with the IPM policy and/or ordinance adopted by the municipality As part of the process STOPPP's General Program will develop example IPM contract or specification language for consideration by the municipalities. Specifically, municipalities will require contractors to: a) follow the agency's IPM policy and Performance Standards BMPs b) provide evidence of current IPM training, when feasible; and c) provide documentation of pesticide use on agency property to the agency in a timely manner.	A	X	4/03-12/03
I.A.5. Conduct a periodic agency-wide search of chemical storage areas for pesticides no longer legal for application per EPA, State, and/or local	A	X	3/03-6/03 or ASAP

requirements, and properly dispose of any such pesticides pursuant to appropriate waste disposal regulations.			or ASAP
<b>Monitoring Mechanism I.A.1.</b> Document completion of tasks in annual reports. Use pesticide tracking process to document pesticide use.	A	X	Annually beginning with FY02-03 Annual Report (AR)

<b>Goal I.B.</b> Raise awareness of all municipal employees and train employees who apply pesticides for the municipality about the municipality's IPM Policy and/or IPM techniques as appropriate.			
<b>Actions –</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
I.B.1. Ensure that employees who apply pesticides for the agency obtain the appropriate training as required by the County Agricultural Commissioner and the State Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).	N	X	Annually or as required
I.B.2. Provide tailgate-type of training on the appropriate portions of the IPM Policy and Performance Standards' BMPs, and the latest IPM techniques to employees that are responsible for pesticide application.	N	X	Annually
I.B.3. Periodically (at least annually) remind employees who are not authorized and trained to apply pesticides that if they use pesticides on municipally owned or operated property, this use must be consistent with the IPM Policy and/or ordinance requiring IPM techniques.	N	X	At least annually
I.B.4. Conduct a workshop for Park and Recreation IPM municipal staff on least-toxic pest control methods and pesticide management BMPs.	X	A	completed
<b>Monitoring Mechanism I.B.1.</b> Document and evaluate effectiveness of staff training conducted each year (including attendance at training events) in annual reports. Use evaluation forms at the workshop to evaluate the usefulness of the workshop and identify follow-up topics for training.	A	X	Annually beginning with FY02-03 AR

<b>II. Public Education and Outreach</b>			
<b>Goal II.A.</b> Increase awareness of IPM so target audiences recall less toxic pest management messages and adopt IPM behaviors. Target audiences include residential and commercial users, pesticide retailers, and special districts.			
<b>Actions –</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
II.A 1. Implement an education and outreach campaign, which will target the general public and include messages about less-toxic pest control and proper disposal. The campaign will include media coverage within San Mateo County.	X	A	Began dev't FY02-03; cont. 'til FY04-05
II.A 2. Develop simple, effective, targeted messages regarding proper pesticide use and disposal, effects on water quality, and IPM.	X (R)	A	Done; CI

<sup>1</sup> Funded by all Co-permittees in FY 01-02.

II.A 3.	Prepare appropriate outreach materials (e.g., fact sheets or a consumer guide regarding pest control services) to address target groups.	X (R)	N	Fact sheet CI; guide FY01-02
II.A.4.	Identify and attend community events and distribute outreach materials. (Program will attend events strategic to the campaign.)	X	X	Annually, with CI
II.A.5.	Coordinate with local community groups, such as local gardening and environmental organizations, to distribute information.	X	X	Annually
II.A 6.	Create, update, and publicize web sites to promote IPM and reduce pesticide use. City-level assistance will be comprised of creating links from the cities' web sites.	X (R)	A	Began FY00-01; complete 6/02; update annually
II.A 7.	Coordinate with the Master Composters program and use their services to train residents. Provide IPM training and information on water quality impacts of pesticide use to Master Composters as needed.	X (R)	N	Begin FY 01-02; continue if effective
II.A 8.	Create and/or publicize existing IPM demonstration gardens (such as the Daly City garden and the one at the county fair). City-level assistance is through participation at the county fair.	X	A	Begin FY 01-02
II.A 9.	Continue to fund BASMAA Regional Media Relations Campaign featuring pitches to Bay Area media and responses to breaking news on pesticide-related topics.	X	A	Ongoing (if effective)
II.A 10.	Prepare and pitch IPM stories and press releases to local media.	X	N	Ongoing or as needed or as appropriate
II.A 11.	Identify consumer publications that could include articles about IPM or less toxic pest management, submit articles or letters to the editor, and encourage them to print them.	X (R)	N	Begin FY 02-03
II.A 12.	Develop and implement pesticide user outreach targeting residential and commercial users, which will include continuing the IPM Store Partnership Program. Include an evaluation component in the work plan.	X	A	Ongoing
II.A 13.	Provide information on less toxic pest control (e.g., IPM techniques, municipal IPM policies, model contract language, training opportunities, etc.) to neighboring special districts (e.g., SAMTrans, vector control districts, and school districts) as appropriate.	X	X	<u>Program:</u> FY 02-03 <u>Muni:</u> 5/03-9/03, ongoing
II.A 14.	Conduct internal outreach via electronic or hard copy communication on less toxic pest control to employees who do not necessarily purchase or apply pesticides during the course of their work (to encourage employees to use IPM techniques away from work).	N	X	at least annually

<sup>2</sup> Funded by all Co-permittees in FY 01-02.

<b>Monitoring Mechanism II.A.1.</b> Document or estimate numbers of residents reached by outreach efforts, including events, web site promotion, municipal employee outreach, and media advertising. Monitor responses to outreach efforts through phone log documentation of calls to the municipalities.	X	X	Begin 02-03
<b>Monitoring Mechanism II.A.2.</b> Conduct evaluations of IPM training provided to or by Master Composters. Meet with Master Composters at least annually to evaluate success of and needed improvements to joint efforts.	X	N	Annually; as needed
<b>Goal II.B.</b> Educate pesticide retailers and consumers about less toxic pest control products and promote the sale of such products.  <b>Actions –</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
II.B.1. Continue to fund and participate in the BASMAA Regional IPM Partnership.	X (R)	A	Ongoing, if effective
II.B.2. Continue to implement cost-effective elements of the IPM Store Partnership Program. Create and provide fact sheets and other materials to pesticide retailers to facilitate point-of-purchase outreach. Visit stores as necessary to ensure ongoing participation.	X (R)	X	ongoing, if effective
II.B.3. Offer IPM training opportunities to pesticide retailer employees through coordination with Master r-taught educational programs. A mailer will be sent to pesticide retailers with training information.	X	A	FY 02-03; ongoing if effective
<b>Monitoring Mechanism II.B.1.</b> Document number of participating stores, materials distributed and employees trained.	X	A	Annually

<b>III. Pest Control Operators (PCOs)</b>			
<b>Goal III.A.</b> Minimize pesticide use by PCOs contracted for structural pest control and landscape maintenance.  <b>Actions –</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
III.A.1. Develop a database of licensed structural and landscape maintenance PCOs.	X	N	6/03 update periodically
III.A.2. Identify active PCO and landscape maintenance organization(s) in the San Mateo County.	X	N	Begin FY 02-03
III.A.3. Work with existing established training programs to provide IPM training to PCOs.	X (R)	N	Completed 7/9/01; FYs 02-03 & 03-04
<b>Monitoring Mechanism III.A.1.</b> Document the numbers of PCOs receiving presentations and/or training and pesticide use by PCOs on municipal property.	X	N	Annually; beginning with FY02-03 AR

<sup>3</sup> Funded by all Co-permittees in FY 01-02.

Goal III.B. Require all municipality-contracted PCOs to implement Best Management Practices (BMPs).  Actions –	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
III.B.1. Through participation in BASMAA identify and work with PCO trade organization(s) to attempt to develop industry standards for BMPs to protect water quality.	X (R)	N	ongoing
III.B.2. Require PCOs contracted or operating under purchase orders issued by municipalities to implement BMPs through contract or other specifications.	N	X	covered as part of Municipal Pesticide Use I.A.4
Monitoring Mechanism III.B.1. Document efforts to complete the above actions.	X	X	Annually beginning with FY03-04 AR

<u>IV. Commercial Businesses</u>			
Goal IV.A. Identify categories of businesses that are large users of pesticides in San Mateo County and target these businesses with information about pesticides.  Actions –	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
IV.A.1. Identify up to three categories of businesses that are the largest users of pesticides in San Mateo County. Evaluate how and what information to distribute to these business groups.	X	A	6/02
IV.A.2. Target these businesses with information about pesticide-related surface water toxicity, proper use and disposal of pesticides, less-toxic methods of pest prevention and pest control and the benefits to the business of using these methods for controlling pests.	X	A	Begin FY 02/03
IV.A.3. Develop or adapt a boilerplate article for local business publications on pesticide related water quality issues and IPM or less-toxic pest management. Distribute article to local business publications.	X	A	6/02,
Monitoring Mechanism IV.A.1. The success of this outreach will be measured by the amount of decline in pesticide usage as reported to the County Agriculture Commissioner and by the publication of the pesticide article in a business oriented publication.	X	A	Annually; beginning with FY 02-03 AR

<u>V. Household Hazardous Waste Collection</u>	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
<p><b>Goal V.A.</b> Provide pesticide disposal services through household hazardous waste (HHW) collection programs for all residents and small businesses, and encourage use of these programs.</p> <p><b>Actions –</b></p>			
V.A.1. Ensure that adequate pesticide disposal services exist for residents and small business generators.	X	A	ongoing
V.A.2. Ensure that hazardous materials "exchange" programs do not redistribute organophosphate or banned pesticides.	X	N	ongoing
V.A.3. Work with HHW collection agencies to support, enhance, and help publicize programs for proper pesticide disposal.	X	A	ongoing
V.A.4. Provide hazardous waste disposal information to residents, through distribution of materials (e.g., utility bill insert, city newsletter, community events, etc.) or advertising in local media. San Mateo County will develop common language for cities' adaptation and use.	X	A	Periodically at least annually

<p><b>Monitoring Mechanism V.A.1.</b> Document that household hazardous waste collection programs adequately serve residents and businesses and that any exchange programs do not exchange organophosphate or banned pesticides.</p>	X	A	Annually, begin with FY 02-03 AR
<p><b>Monitoring Mechanism V.A.2.</b> Document quantities of pesticide disposal at household hazardous waste collection facilities (only possible on a county-wide basis at present).</p>	X	N	Annually, begin with FY 02-03 AR

<u>VI. County Agricultural Commissioners</u>	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
<p><b>Goal VI.A.</b> Engage County Agricultural Commissioners in efforts to reduce pesticide applications and promote less toxic pest management alternatives.</p> <p><b>Actions –</b></p>			
V.I.A.1. Keep County Agricultural Commissioner's staff informed of STOPPP's goals and activities and regional water quality issues through the Park and Recreation IPM Work Group meetings.	X	N	Began FY 00-01; ongoing
V.I.A.2. Continue to encourage involvement of County Agricultural Commissioners in education and outreach efforts targeting PCOs.	X	N	Begin FY 02-03 ongoing
<p><b>Monitoring Mechanism VI.A.1.</b> Document STOPPP's meetings where County Agricultural Commissioner's staff attended and STOPPP's efforts to work with County Agricultural Commission's staff on outreach efforts.</p>	X	N	Annually beginning with FY 02-03 AR

<u>VII. New Development</u>			
<b>Goal VII.A</b> Minimize pesticide use at new and redevelopment sites.	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
<b>Actions –</b>			
VII.A.1. Coordinate with municipal arborists, contract arborists or other relevant municipal staff and an IPM specialist to prepare a list of pest-resistant plants, and develop model conditions of approval for pest resistant landscaping features and practices.	X	A	6/03
VII.A.2. Begin to implement STOPPP's recommended model New Development policies that include policies related to minimizing pesticide use at new and redevelopment sites.	A	X	Begin FY 02/03
VII.A.3. Consider pest-resistant landscaping and design features in the design, landscaping, and environmental reviews of proposed development projects. Implement using VII.A.1. and VII.A.2 in a way that is consistent with STOPPP's 2002 NPDES permit amendment.	A	X	Begin FY 02-03
VII.A.4. Train staff responsible for design review on pest-resistant landscaping techniques and model conditions of approval (see Actions VII.A.1. through VII.A.3.) and the importance of minimizing pesticide use in runoff from development sites.	X	A	Workshop FY 03-04
VII.A.5. Develop enhanced reporting format for documenting use of pesticide reduction measures at development sites.	X	A	FY 02-03AR

<b>Monitoring Mechanism VII.A.1.</b> Summarize the types of pesticide reduction measures required (such as by conditions of approval) for new development and significant redevelopment projects, and the percentage of new development and significant redevelopment projects for which pesticide reduction measures were required.	N	X	Annually, beginning in FY 03-04 AR
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<u>VIII. Monitoring and Science</u>			
<b>Goal VIII.A.</b> Participate in coordinated monitoring efforts to support pesticide TMDL development and implementation.	<b>Program</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
<b>Actions –</b>			
VIII.A.1. Perform pilot-scale water quality monitoring for pesticides. STOPPP is willing to participate in a coordinated regional plan to collect data for the diazinon TMDL, as defined in the RWQCB/BACWA/BASMAA MOU. STOPPP is committed to meeting the monitoring requirements described in Loretta Barsamian's June 28, 2002 letter to Robert Davidson according to the time schedule and level of effort specified in its "Generalized Five-Year Monitoring Program Plan Fiscal Years 2002/03 through 2006/07" dated June 28, 2002.	X	N	FY 02-03 for pilot testing
<b>Monitoring Mechanism VIII.A.1.</b> Submit monitoring data and reports to the Regional Water Quality Control Board and other interested parties (such as USEPA).	X	N	When available

<u>IX. Regional Coordination</u>			
Goal IX.A. Actively participate with regional organizations to communicate to the U.S. EPA Office of Pesticide Programs and California Department of Pesticide Regulation the need to reduce pesticide-related toxicity in Bay Area water bodies.	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
<b>Actions –</b>			
IX.B.1. Through participation in BASMAA, work with the U.S.EPA, the California Department of Pesticide Regulation, and the pesticide industry to eliminate from pesticide product labels uses of pesticides likely to unintentionally enter surface waters and cause pollution.	X (R)	N	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring Mechanism IX.A.1.</b> Document STOPPP's participation in BASMAA and successes in achieving changes in registered uses and labeling that protect water quality.	X	N	Annually beginning with FY 03-04 AR

Goal IX.B. Actively participate in regional coordination efforts.			
Actions –	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
IX.B.1. Participate in the activities of BASMAA and communicate STOPPP's efforts.	X	N	Ongoing, annually
IX.B.2. Collaborate through the RMP, RWQCB/BACWA/BASMAA MOU or other regional efforts in technical studies to support diazinon TMDL implementation.	X (R)	N	As needed
IX.B.2. Continue to participate in the BASMAA Pesticide Work Group to evaluate implementation of and improve the Pesticide Strategy and report on the results of the evaluation.	X (R)	N	Ongoing
<b>Monitoring Mechanism IX.B.1.</b> Document STOPPP's attendance at regional meetings and completion of regional efforts.	X	N	Annually beginning with FY 02/03 AR

<u>X. Review and Revision of Pesticide Management Plan</u>			
Goal X.A. Implement a pesticide management plan that includes appropriate goals, actions, and monitoring mechanisms to reduce pesticide-related toxicity in urban runoff.	Program	Municipality	Completion Date
<b>Actions –</b>			
X.A.1. Review and improve the goals, actions, and monitoring mechanisms of this Pesticide Management Plan considering results of self-evaluations, comments from Regional Board staff and other interested parties, and results of RWQCB staff's municipality performance review meetings, if any.	X	A	Every two years starting in FY03-04

Monitoring Mechanism IX.A.1. Complete revised work plan and report on completion of work plan tasks.	X	A	Submit work plan revisions every two years beginning in March 2004; work plan task progress in ARs as listed above.
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San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP)  
Performance Standards for Management of Lagoons within the Cities of  
Foster City, Redwood City, and San Mateo – June 2001 (rev. May 2002)

**MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE**

**Lagoon Management**

These performance standards apply to all lagoon management activities undertaken by a municipality using its own staff or contractors. All lagoons are designed as flood control facilities, and as such are subject to intentional periodic draw-down of operating levels in anticipation of wet-weather flows, and require periodic maintenance for protection of flood control benefits.

**I. GENERAL MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES**

1. Manage the lagoon in such a manner and by such means as to provide reasonable protection of *beneficial uses*, as defined in the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin (Basin Plan).

**II. LAGOON DESIGN AND IMPROVEMENTS**

1. Comply with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements in connection with lagoon dredging, shoreline alteration, or other applicable construction projects.
2. Utilize natural materials for bank protection that provide habitat for terrestrial and aquatic life in addition to effectively preventing erosion whenever possible.
3. For new construction, use only non-chemically treated in-water support structures, such as piers made of metal, concrete, or synthetic wood.
4. Use STOPPP approved best management practices (BMPs) in connection with construction activities.
5. Future redevelopment of a lagoon should incorporate design measures that help support estuarine (bay-like) conditions to the maximum extent possible and minimization of potential future maintenance, which include, but are not limited to, source water supply, water exchange rates, circulation, bank slope and bank stability, siltation control, and other measures that support aesthetic and ecological values.

**III. WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND SOURCE CONTROL**

1. Each city will develop and implement a monitoring program for aquatic pesticides, consistent with monitoring plan requirements of the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Discharges of Aquatic Pesticides to Waters of the United States.
2. Minimize sediment and nutrient inputs through implementation of STOPPP Performance Standards for Commercial/Industrial Discharges, Illicit Discharge Elimination, Municipal Maintenance, New Development and Construction Site Controls, and informing residents through venues described in Section VIII of these performance standards.
3. Minimize potential of pathogens by following Performance Standards for Storm Drain Facilities, promoting compliance with pet waste control methods through public education and code compliance efforts, and investigating and implementing methods to discourage high concentrations of waterfowl in public beach areas.
4. When monitoring indicates poor water quality conditions from sources other than the bay intake water, attempt to identify the cause of the water quality problem through surveying potential

**MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE**

**Lagoon Management**

locations, such as shoreline areas, storm drain inlets, side streams, and identifying potential sources using principles of illicit discharge investigation, including water sampling and testing if needed.

**IV. PLANT NUISANCE MANAGEMENT**

1. Incorporate principles of integrated pest management into lagoon plant nuisance prevention and control strategies by employing one or more of the following control measures prior to use of herbicides, where practicable: water exchange and circulation rates, non-toxic dyes, mechanical harvesting and/or other practical mechanical methods, growth target thresholds for herbicide application, and using hydraulic controls to enhance herbicide contact and contact time.
2. Each municipality shall set growth thresholds that establish action levels for plant nuisance control. Thresholds shall be set so as to ensure that community values are protected while ensuring that use of herbicides is minimized. An appropriate threshold ensures that herbicides will not be used prior to there being visual evidence of growth, but at the same time ensuring that projected growth rates do not result in routine exceedance of the threshold. (Note: There are currently no pre-emergent herbicides licensed for aquatic use. Should a properly licensed pre-emergent product become available in the future, an alternate type of threshold may be warranted.)
3. In cooperation with and approval of all regulatory agencies, support research and development efforts on use of experimental technologies for lagoon plant nuisance management.
4. Use approved herbicides that have the most potential to provide the most effective nuisance control and have the least impact on beneficial uses.
5. Encourage municipal staff and their agents to attend professional training for continuing education in lagoon management.
6. Conduct visual observations by boat or from shore, at a frequency deemed prudent to help identify emerging nuisance conditions. Such observations may include, but are not limited to, looking for accumulation of bottom or floating algae, and spot "raking" for evidence of weed growth if not otherwise visible.

**V. APPLICATION AND HANDLING OF HERBICIDES**

1. City staff and their agents will follow federal, state, and local laws and regulations with respect to herbicide handling, use, and disposal.
2. Apply herbicides at the optimal time and conditions to maximize their effectiveness and minimize amount applied.
3. Mix or load herbicides in a safe and prudent manner so as to minimize potential for spillage of raw or mixed product.
4. Calibrate application equipment as needed to assure the desired application rate.
5. Mix only as much material as is necessary for treatment.

San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (STOPPP)  
Performance Standards for Management of Lagoons within the Cities of  
Foster City, Redwood City, and San Mateo – June 2001 (rev. May 2002)

**MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE**

**Lagoon Management**

6. Ensure that applicators practice herbicide use safety and that applicator equipment is properly inspected to prevent accidental leaks, spills, and hazards to applicators and the environment.
7. Herbicides shall be applied when it is found that non-herbicide control options, such as use of dyes, water exchange, and mechanical methods, are unable to maintain plant or algae growth beneath growth thresholds.
8. When copper based herbicides are called for, a chelated form of copper that offers the greatest affinity for adherence to the target and least likelihood of settling to the bottom shall be used.
9. Implement herbicide storage and disposal performance standards as identified in Municipal Maintenance Performance Standards for Pesticide Usage and Integrated Pest Management.
10. Maintain a record of all herbicide treatments, including herbicides used, general location on the lagoon and acres treated, and application rate. At the end of each calendar year, report to the Regional Water Quality Control Board the total quantity of each aquatic pesticide used during the reporting year.

**VI. LITTER AND DEBRIS CONTROL**

1. Minimize debris entering the lagoon by providing a sufficient number of proper litter control receptacles in public areas, and service receptacles at a frequency that minimizes potential for overflow, as well as protect aesthetic values.
2. Promote compliance with local ordinances and policies in connection with littering, dock maintenance, disposal of yard waste, recycling, and other potential sources of litter and debris. This may be accomplished through venues described in Section VIII.
3. Inspect, service, and maintain structural litter and debris controls, such as debris curtains, trash racks, and storm drain outfalls, at a frequency sufficient to assure effective unit operation and efficiency.

**VII. COMMUNICATION AND TRAINING**

1. Representatives from each city will meet periodically to share information on lagoon management issues, as well as to evaluate these performance standards for effectiveness, and submit proposed changes to the Municipal Maintenance Subcommittee for comment.
2. New employees involved with lagoon maintenance, and aquatic plant nuisance control activities in particular, will be trained on use of these lagoon performance standards and the role of the new employee's position.

**VIII. PUBLIC EDUCATION AND OUTREACH**

1. At public facilities located near the lagoon, make information available about current lagoon issues which may include, but are not limited to, how to reduce sources of pathogens, nutrients, herbicides, litter and debris.

**MUNICIPAL MAINTENANCE**

**Lagoon Management**

2. Conduct targeted newsletter/mailings or public service announcements promoting water pollution prevention within the first year of the effective date of these performance standards, and biannually thereafter.
3. Participate in community outreach activities coordinated by STOPPP for the purpose of communicating STOPPP's water quality protection message.
4. Encourage public participation in stewardship of the lagoon, including promotion of volunteer community cleanup events.

**IX. ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES**

1. The city may develop and submit to the Regional Board a comprehensive lagoon management plan that proposes an alternative, but comparably effective approach, to these performance standards for managing the environmental quality of the lagoon. Any such plans containing alternative performance standards would need to obtain the Regional Board's approval prior to being implemented.

**BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempted Discharges**

CONDITIONAL- LY EXEMPT DISCHARGES	BMPs	IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES
1. Surface cleaners	<p><u>Sidewalks and Plazas</u>-All soapy washwater used to clean sidewalks and plazas must be discharged to the sanitary sewer system or landscaping. Debris must be collected and disposed of prior to washing. This BMP does not apply to an area where there has been an oil or hazardous chemical spill. If surface cleaning is conducted without the use of soap and no oil or hazardous material/waste is present, all washwater may go to the storm drain. If the sidewalk or plaza contains light oil, dry clean oil spots with absorbents such as kitty litter, vermiculite, sand, or absorbent mats prior to cleaning. Collect and dispose of the debris.</p> <p><u>Drive-throughs, Driveways, Parking Garages, Service Stations</u>- If these areas contain excess oil deposits, the procedure for cleaning, with or without soap, is as follows: (1) seal the storm drains; (2) collect and dispose of debris; (3) dry clean oil spots with absorbents; (4) pump wash water to a sanitary sewer system after obtaining permission from the sanitary sewer's owner.</p> <p><u>Building Exterior Walls</u>- If soap is used, water must be discharged to the sanitary sewer system after obtaining permission from the sewer's owner. When washing glass or steel buildings without the use of soap, washwater should be directed to unpaved surface/landscaped areas. If you are not using soap to clean a building that has been painted after 1978, washwater may be directed to unpaved landscaping. If you are cleaning buildings painted with lead-based paints or mercury-additive paints, all storm drains must be sealed and washwater must be pumped to a collection tank. The wastewater and sludge may have to be disposed of as hazardous waste.</p>	<p>All STOPPP municipalities will follow the BMPs for surface cleaning that they conduct. STOPPP will support workshops/seminars for workers in surface cleaning industry to ensure that they have a clear understanding of the requirements. STOPPP will request that employers train/inform new employees about BMPs. STOPPP will distribute educational flyers prepared by BASMAA or others that update workers on any changes in the BMPs or laws.</p>
2. Uncontaminated pumped groundwater <sup>1</sup>	<p>Identify the source of the discharge. Check historical records regarding potential for groundwater pollution. If there is doubt about the quality of the groundwater, testing for volatile, semi-volatile, or any other likely pollutants will need to be conducted prior to discharge. If the discharge of the groundwater will not cause an exceedance of a water quality standard/objective for any pollutant, the water may be discharged to the municipal storm drain system. Characterize the flow rate; if greater than 20 gpm, call your local municipality's Illicit Discharge Coordinator (list available at <a href="http://www.flowstobay.org/contacts/illicitdischargecoord.html">http://www.flowstobay.org/contacts/illicitdischargecoord.html</a>).</p>	<p>Each agency's designated Illicit Discharge Coordinator is responsible for implementing or overseeing the implementation of these BMPs. County Environmental Health staff will notify the clean up sites that it oversees about these BMPs.</p>

<sup>1</sup> Anyone proposing to discharge uncontaminated pumped groundwater to land where it does not flow to a storm drain or surface water body may need to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge

**BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempt Discharges**

CONDITIONAL- LY EXEMPT DISCHARGES	BMPs	IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES
3. Dechlorinated swimming pool waters <sup>2</sup>	Call your local municipality's Illicit Discharge Coordinator (see 2. for where to obtain list) if you intend to empty your pool. If the local municipality allows the discharge of pool water to the municipal storm drain, you must first dechlorinate the pool's water. Dechlorinating a pool takes only a few hours, with the use of chemicals such as sodium thiosulfate. Check chlorine concentrations and once the pool water has zero measurable chlorine residual and the path of the discharge will not introduce further pollutants, the water may be discharged to the municipal storm drain, where municipalities allow. Manage the flow rate so that it does not create an erosion problem. Do not use copper-based algaecides. Alternatives may be found at pool supply stores.	Continue to distribute educational materials, such as the <i>Pool, Spa and Fountain Water Disposal Guidelines</i> and the <i>Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance</i> trifold to homeowners with pools, pool supply shops, pool contractors, and pool service/repair workers.
4. Foundation drains	Examine the site to determine whether the drain water may contact pollutants. If there is a potential for the water to contact chemicals, such as at storage areas, a sample should be tested for the chemicals of concern. The site should also be evaluated for the possible presence of local groundwater pollution. If a potential exists for groundwater pollutants to occur in the drainage water, a sample should be tested for the chemical(s) of concern. The drain water should also be visually examined for turbidity, discoloration, oil or other materials. Contact your local municipality's Illicit Discharge Coordinator (see 2. for where to obtain list) who will decide, based on the results of the testing and visual examination, whether the flow should be allowed to discharge to the municipal storm drain. If pollutants are present which could result in an exceedance of a water quality standard/objective for any pollutant, the drain water must be discharged to the sanitary sewer after obtaining permission from the sanitary sewer's owner.	Each municipality's Illicit Discharge Coordinator is responsible for implementing or overseeing the implementation of these BMPs. STOPPP will distribute these BMPs to all of these coordinators.
5. Water from crawl space pumps	Same as "4. Foundation drains."	Same as above
6. Footing drains	Same as "4. Foundation drains."	Same as above
7. Air conditioning condensate <sup>3</sup>	<u>Small air conditioning units:</u> Air conditioning condensate should be directed to landscaped areas as a minimum BMP.	Develop and distribute outreach

Requirements for Discharges to Land with a Low Threat to Water Quality. Contact the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for instructions.

<sup>2</sup> Anyone proposing to discharge commercial and public swimming pool water to land where it does not flow to a storm drain or surface water body may need to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land with a Low Threat to Water Quality. Contact the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for instructions.

**BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempted Discharges**

CONDITIONAL- LY EXEMPT DISCHARGES	BMPs	IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES
	<p><u>Large air conditioning units:</u> In new developments or remodels, the condensate lines of the unit must be directed to landscaped areas or, alternatively, connected to the sanitary sewer system after obtaining permission from the sanitary sewer's owner. As with smaller units, any anti-algal or descaling agents must be properly disposed of.</p>	<p>material to businesses and homeowners. This material will encourage homeowners to direct air conditioning condensate to landscaped areas or to the sanitary sewer where this is a permissible option.</p>
<p><b>8. Landscape irrigation</b></p>	<p>Landscape design, installation and maintenance can and should be water efficient. Irrigation systems can avoid runoff by matching water application rates to infiltration rates. Systems must avoid overspray onto impervious surfaces. Avoid overhead sprinkler irrigation of median strips that are less than ten feet in width.<sup>4</sup> Drip systems are the most water efficient way to irrigate non-turf areas. Avoid over irrigation that causes erosion. Use Integrated Pest Management methods for weed and insect control. Any pesticide application should be done at the optimal time to maximize its effectiveness and minimize the possibility of discharging pesticides with landscape irrigation or stormwater runoff. Wash landscaping equipment away from paved areas. Do not blow or rake vegetative wastes into the street. Dispose of lawn clippings and other vegetative wastes in waste receptacles or use as compost.</p>	<p>Each agency's Illicit Discharge Coordinator will coordinate with his or her local potable water counterpart responsible for implementing local Urban Water Management Plans. Municipalities will target the distribution of educational material to areas known to have significant runoff from landscape overwatering. The Illicit Discharge Coordinators will also conduct field investigations of reports of significant runoff caused by landscape overwatering.</p>
<p><b>9. Irrigation water</b></p>	<p>Same as "8. Landscape irrigation."</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p><b>10. Lawn or garden watering</b></p>	<p>Same as "8. Landscape irrigation."</p>	<p>Same as above</p>
<p><b>11. Planned and unplanned</b></p>	<p>Dechlorinate potable water or under appropriate circumstances (see Attachment A), allow potable water to</p>	<p>All STOPPP member agencies that are</p>

<sup>3</sup> Discharges of air conditioning condensate to land may trigger the need to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land with a Low Threat to Water Quality. Contact the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for instructions.

<sup>4</sup> These water efficiency BMPs are based on DWR's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance adopted on January 1, 1993.

**BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempted Discharges**

<b>CONDITIONAL- LY EXEMPT DISCHARGES</b>	<b>BMPs</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES</b>
discharges from potable water sources <sup>5</sup>	aerate or to discharge to a sanitary sewer system. Aeration can occur when the potable water flows along a pathway before entering receiving waters or is contained long enough for chlorine to dissipate. Dechlorination is generally accomplished with a chemical in either liquid or tablet form. One common method is to use a five-gallon carboy equipped with a spigot to feed a dechlorinating solution into the potable water flow stream. The rate of discharge of the dechlorinating solution must be calculated based on the strength of the dechlorinating solution and the water's flow rate and chlorine residual. Another method is to lay a net or burlap bag with dechlorination tablets across the flow path or over the storm drain. The erosive potential of potable water discharges must be controlled using BMPs to limit the erodibility of soils (such as covering the soil with plastic sheeting, erosion control matting, gravel, etc.) or diverting flows to areas not susceptible to erosion, e.g., the sanitary sewer. Sediment control BMPs include a variety of practices, such as, using filter material to trap sediment being discharged as part of excavation dewatering for water line repair; using vegetative filtration or gravel check dams; and using various other sedimentation/filtration controls.	retail water purveyors will implement these BMPs. Water purveyors who are not members of STOPPP will be requested to submit copies of their BMPs, if they ever discharge potable water to the municipal storm drain system. STOPPP will plan additional training or educational outreach based on the information submitted.
12. Water line and hydrant flushing <sup>5</sup>	Same as "11. Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources." Plus some agencies place dirt bags or silt sacks over the hydrant's stream to collect sediment that had accumulated in the water line.	Same as above
13. Individual residential car washing	The best alternative is to wash cars at a commercial car wash. If washing at home, wash cars over lawn, gravel or other areas where soapy water will not run into the street or storm drain. Wipe brake dust off of wheels before washing. Minimize the use of soap and of washwater. Do not use spray on wheel or engine cleaners where the rinse water would flow to the street or storm drain.	Distribute existing educational, outreach material to residents; especially in areas where significant amounts of soapy washwater have been found in the street or municipal storm drain system.
14. Discharges or flows from emergency fire fighting	If there are toxic substances on the property where the fire is, foam will probably be used instead of water. After public safety and property are protected, firefighters should plug the storm drain system that drains the fire area to try to contain any firefighting runoff water. The captured water may then be removed for proper disposal.	Determine better what current firefighting practices are as regards non-stormwater discharge. Develop and distribute

<sup>5</sup> Discharges of water main, water storage tank, water hydrant flushing, pipelines, and tank hydrostatic testing discharges to land where it does not flow to a storm drain or surface water body may need to obtain coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges to Land with a Low Threat to Water Quality. Contact the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board for instructions.

**BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempted Discharges**

<b>CONDITIONAL- LY EXEMPT DISCHARGES</b>	<b>BMPs</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES</b>
		educational, outreach material to firefighters, if needed.

Draft BMPs and Implementation Procedures for  
Conditionally Exempted Discharges

ATTACHMENT A

A municipality may elect, under some conditions, to use non-chemical treatment to achieve dechlorination of potable water discharges. The following summarizes information about non-chemical treatment methods and considerations from the AWWA Research Foundation's "Guidance Manual for Disposal of Chlorinated Water"<sup>1</sup> (Guidance Manual).

The Guidance Manual states that insufficient information is currently available to develop comprehensive BMPs for dechlorinating water associated with the operation of water utilities. For non-chemical treatment methods, **STOPPP recommends that field testing of the chlorine residual be conducted to verify that the non-chemical method of dechlorination has removed chlorine residual to safe levels prior to the water entering the municipal storm drain system or a creek.** Field testing of chlorine residual would be unnecessary when the discharge of chlorinated water would not reach a creek or storm drain, such as discharges to the sanitary sewer or for groundwater recharge.

**Retention in Holding Tanks**

Background: Several utilities in the U.S. and Canada store filter backwash water and main disinfection water in holding tanks to allow for residual chlorine decay (due to aeration, reaction with sunlight, and reaction with the surfaces of the holding tanks) prior to discharge.

Rapidity of Dissipation: *Free chlorine* at 0.5 to 2 mg/l concentrations typically found in distribution systems, it would take several hours to a few days to meet regulatory discharge limits.

*Combined chlorine* is more stable in the environment and would take three to four times longer than free chlorine to dissipate.

**Land Application of Chlorinated Water**

Background: The Guidance Manual concludes that this technique appears to be more effective for discharging small amounts of water in locations far from storm drainages and receiving streams.

Rapidity of Dissipation: Tacoma Waters discharged water with 1.2 mg of *free chlorine* from a hydrant at 300 gpm, as sheet flow on a semi-paved surface. After traveling 500 feet in 4 minutes and 10 seconds, only 0.2 mg/l reduction of chlorine had been achieved.

EBMUD conducted a test of water containing 1 - 2 mg/l of *combined chlorine* discharged at 300 - 500 gpm as sheet flow onto dirty gravel or pavement surfaces on a sunny day. The water had to travel at least one-half mile to decay to safe levels for discharge.

**Discharge of Chlorinated Water for Groundwater Recharge**

Background: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) sometimes discharges chlorinated water to dry streambeds or to land for groundwater discharge. The Guidance Manual describes this as an acceptable practice if the water percolates before reaching surface waters. MWD always surveys the area where the discharge will go and estimates how far it will travel based upon the quantity and discharge rate.

Rapidity of Dissipation: not applicable if the flows are all recharged so that nothing reaches local surface waters.

**Discharging through Hay Bales and Other Natural Obstructions**

Background: This method would be applicable for discharging planned water releases, such as filter backwash, to hay bales or other obstructions to dissipate chlorine prior to the water reaching a storm drain or stream. There may be practical difficulties in constructing such barriers, and this method may cause soil erosion.

Rapidity of Dissipation: The Guidance Manual provides no specific information; it does find that while the chlorine demand of hay bales and other obstructions "can be reasonably high, it may be difficult to achieve regulatory discharge limits in some cases."

<sup>1</sup> AWWA Research Foundation. 2001. Guidance Manual for Disposal of Chlorinated Water

**I. ROUTINE INSPECTION AND  
CLEANING**

Inspect, and clean as necessary, storm drainage facilities (inlets, culverts, V-ditches, pump stations, open channels, and watercourses), at least once a year on average unless an alternative schedule is approved. The inspections and needed cleaning will preferably occur prior to the rainy season. In calculating this average, some facilities may be inspected more than once per year and others less than once per year.

**II. STORM DRAIN INLET AND LINE  
CLEANING**

Remove the maximum amount of material at the nearest access point to minimize discharges to watercourses.

**III. OPEN CHANNEL and  
WATERCOURSE CLEANING**

**A. Planning**

1. Determine which local, regional, state, and federal environmental regulatory agencies<sup>1</sup> have jurisdiction over the proposed maintenance activities, particularly those activities that generate sediment, erode or alter the streambed, and disturb special status species. Complete the CEQA review process, if required, by your local agency. Submit

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<sup>1</sup> Potential agency regulations include, but are not limited to, Department of Fish and Game 1601 and 1603 Agreements, US Army Corps of Engineers Section 10 and Section 404 Permits, as well as Regional Water Quality Control Board Section 401 Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements.

applications<sup>2</sup> to each appropriate agency and complete their permit process.

2. Refer to conditions set forth in permits, memorandum of understandings (MOU's), and other agreements related to maintenance activities between your agency and regional, state and/or federal regulatory agencies.
3. Schedule routine maintenance work in channels during the dry season or in dewatered conditions if flowing water is present.
4. Schedule routine maintenance work to minimize the extent of site disturbance at any one time.

**B. Cleaning Operation to Maximize  
Removal and Minimize Habitat  
Damage**

1. Pick up debris with equipment operated from the top of the bank or access road, when possible.
2. When operation of equipment is necessary in a channel use appropriate equipment to minimize environmental disturbance.
3. Control runoff that is transporting trash or debris with appropriate measures. Use berm, dam, or temporary grates to prevent runoff from flowing through solid waste and picking up pollutants.

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<sup>2</sup> Applicants only need to fill out one application form, if they follow the Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Application (JARPA) process. The form is then submitted to all appropriate regulatory agencies.

4. Use appropriate control measures for soil erosion, sediment and silt to prevent sediment transport and siltation downstream of the work area. Recommended measures can be found in *Flood Control Facility Maintenance Best Management Practices* manual prepared for the San Francisco Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (June 2000). Monitor control measures for effectiveness and repair or replace as needed.
5. If cleaning a "natural" creek or waterway, minimize removal of natural vegetation and focus on litter and trash removal. When natural vegetation must be removed, use the following guidelines in creek sections with little to no manmade improvements:
  - a) Use hand operated equipment, (loppers, handsaws, chain saws, weed eaters, and other tools) to remove or trim vegetation where it is feasible. Vehicles and larger machinery should only be used as a last resort for tree or debris removal.
  - b) Use small vehicles and equipment to aid in cutting and removing vegetation.
  - c) Keep equipment away from trees to avoid trunk damage caused by equipment scarring the trunk, and to prevent soil compaction near roots.
  - d) Avoid topping live willows or other trees<sup>3</sup>, because topping encourages shrubby, dense growth that is more flow resistant.
  - e) Only remove vegetation that could obstruct flows. Only remove willows from a creek bed if they are diverting water against a bank or obstructing flow. Consider leaving stumps in place after trees are cut to create essential creek habitat and to maintain bank stability. If leaving the stump in place, position and anchor the stump into the bank to minimize movement.
  - f) Remove downed wood that is loose and can be washed downstream or that obstructs flow or diverts flow into a bank. Leave logs that are parallel to creek flow and embedded in a creek's bank. Stumps from fallen trees, can be left if the bank is stabilized.
  - g) Leave small, vegetation accumulations trapped under trees unless they are diverting flow and causing erosion.
  - i) Deposit woody debris or vegetation collected from the channel away from storm drain inlets, drainage facilities, other watercourses and other areas that will cause storm-related problems.

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<sup>3</sup> Tree is defined as vegetation with at least four (4) inch diameter trunk at five (5) feet above grade.

**IV. RECORD KEEPING**

1. Report the amount of material removed when cleaning storm drainage facilities in monthly record keeping forms.
2. Document and track spill incidents and response to spill incidents.

**V. SPILL RESPONSE**

1. If non-hazardous materials are spilled, maintenance staff will contain the spill area and clean when practical to prevent additional discharge of pollutants into the storm drain system.
2. Maintenance staff will be aware of the municipality's around-the-clock immediate response/removal procedure for hazardous or unknown materials.
3. Establish a response/removal procedure for non-hazardous materials after work hours.
4. Maintenance staff will report spills to, and work with, the municipalities' illicit discharge coordinator to determine the most appropriate follow up response (e.g., track the source of the spill and identification product labels that have a bar code, contact Building and Planning Departments, send a clean-up bill to the responsible party, etc.).

**VI. DISPOSAL AND RECYCLING OF MATERIAL**

1. Store material removed from storm drainage facilities on a concrete pad or other type of impermeable material, unless conditions only permit storage on a pervious surface, e.g., remote

rural areas. During storm events, cover with impermeable material and/or contain runoff. Drain wastewater to the sanitary sewer or filter out pollutants or allow to evaporate to prevent discharges to the storm drain system. Dispose of the material at an appropriate facility.

2. Salvage or recycle useful vegetation debris, when possible. For example, native trees and shrubs can be used as a brush barrier, or converted into wood chips, then used as mulch on graded areas. Cut willows can be used to revegetate an eroding bank.

**VII. EDUCATION**

Educate maintenance crews on performance standards related to cleaning storm drain facilities, particularly those performance standards for cleaning debris, including vegetative debris, in open storm drain channels and watercourses.

Fact Sheet

**SAN MATEO COUNTYWIDE  
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PROGRAM**

ORDER NO. R2-2004-0062

AMENDMENT OF NPDES PERMIT NO. CAS0029921

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION  
1515 CLAY STREET, 14TH FLOOR  
OAKLAND, CA 94612

**I. Permit History**

- A. City/County Association of Governments (C/CAG) of San Mateo County, San Mateo County, Town of Atherton, City of Belmont, City of Brisbane, City of Burlingame, Town of Colma, City of Daly City, City of East of Palo Alto, City of Foster City, City of Half Moon Bay, Town of Hillsborough, City of Menlo Park, City of Millbrae, City of Pacifica, Town of Portola Valley, City of Redwood City, City of San Bruno, City of San Carlos, City of San Mateo, City of South San Francisco, and the Town of Woodside (hereinafter Dischargers), have joined together to form the San Mateo Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (hereinafter Program). On July 21, 1999, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board for the San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter referred to as the Regional Water Board or Board) re-issued waste discharge requirements (NPDES Permit No. CAS0029921, Order No. 99-059, hereinafter Permit) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) to the Program to discharge stormwater runoff from storm drains and watercourses within the Dischargers' jurisdictions by complying with the Permit and implementing the Permit's associated Stormwater Management Plan (hereinafter Plan).
- B. On February 19, 2003, the Regional Water Board adopted Order No. R2-2003-0023 amending Provision C.3 (New and Redevelopment Component) of the Permit. On July 21, 2004, the Board adopted Order No. R2-2004-0060, amending the Permit in response to San Francisco Superior Court's Writ of Mandate and Statement of Decision. The amendments pertained to monitoring requirements and the process for amending the Permit, including the Plan.
- C. Order Nos. 99-059 and R2-2003-0023 recognize the Program's Plan as the Dischargers' comprehensive control program and requires implementation of the Plan. The Plan describes a framework for management of stormwater discharges. Pursuant to Provisions in Order No. 99-059, the 1999 Plan has been administratively modified since then and describes the Program's goals and objectives and contains Performance Standards, which represent the baseline level of effort required of each of the Dischargers. The Plan contains Performance

Standards for five different stormwater management components, including watershed assessment and monitoring.

## **II. Discharge Description and Location:**

The Dischargers have jurisdiction over and/or maintenance responsibility for storm drains and watercourses that they own and/or operate in San Mateo County. The discharge consists of stormwater generated in all hydrologic sub-basins which drain into watercourses which in turn flow into Lower and South San Francisco Bay from the east side of the county or to the Pacific Ocean on the west side. The quality of the discharge varies considerably and is affected by hydrologic, geologic, land use, season, and sequence and duration of hydrologic events.

## **III. Rationale for Amendment of NPDES Permit No. CAS0029921**

- A.
1. In 2001, San Francisco BayKeeper filed a lawsuit in San Francisco County Superior Court challenging the Regional Board's adoption of the Permit. On November 14, 2003, the Court issued a Writ of Mandate and Statement of Decision that held that the Plan must be amended by Board, not Executive Officer, action and that modifications to the Plan, as an integral part of the Permit, must be subject to public notice and comment. The Board adopted Order No. R2-2004-0060 to comply with the Court's Writ of Mandate.
  2. Consistent with the requirements of the existing Permit, there have been changes to the Plan since its adoption in 1999. Those changes were already approved by administrative action by the Executive Officer or by inaction without formal circulation process for public review or comments, which process was rejected by the Court. The Court has effectively invalidated those changes to the Plan, and the Board formally invalidated those changes by Order No. R2-2004-0060.

This Order therefore amends existing Order No. 99-059, as amended, to bring the invalidated administrative approvals and any pending requests for administrative approvals for consideration and action by the Water Board.

- C.
- Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 124.5.c.2 and 122.62 only those conditions to be modified by this amendment shall be reopened with this amendment. All other aspects of the existing permit shall remain in effect and are not subject to modification by this amendment.

## **IV. Written Comments**

The formal written comment period for this Tentative Order to amend an existing Permit was closed at **5 PM on June 18, 2004**. The Dischargers submitted minor

editorial comments and were incorporated to the Tentative Order where applicable.

Contact for this Order:

Regional Water Quality Control Board  
1515 Clay Street, 14th Floor  
Oakland, California 94612  
Attn.: Habte Kifle

Or

FAX: (510) 622-2460  
e-mail: [hk@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov](mailto:hk@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov)

**V. Public Hearing**

The Board adopted Order No. R2-2004-0062 at its July 21, 2004, meeting. The Board considered the Tentative Order and any proposed changes thereto based on public comments at its public hearing that was held at:

**July 21, 2004  
9:00 A.M.**

**Elihu M. Harris Building  
First Floor Auditorium  
1515 Clay Street  
Oakland, CA 94612**

**VI. Additional Opportunities to Comment on NPDES Permit No. CAS0029921**

The purpose of this Permit amendment is to adopt invalidated administrative approvals to the Plan and any pending requests for amendments to the Plan in a manner that comports with applicable regulations. No other parts of the Permit, including the Plan, are being reopened and reconsidered. However, this Permit is up for reissuance in 2004. There will be opportunities in the following months (dates and times to be announced) for the public to comment on the substance of the rest of the Permit, in preparation for the permit reissuance. For more information, and to be placed on a notification list for this process, please contact Habte Kifle at (510) 622-2371, e-mail: [hk@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov](mailto:hk@rb2.swrcb.ca.gov).